STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Lafayette Regional Airport
Lafayette Airport Commission
222 Jet Ranger X
Lafayette, Louisiana

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Need

This document is the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Lafayette Airport Commission (LAC), specifically for the Lafayette Regional Airport (LFT) located in Lafayette, Louisiana. LAC manages the day-to-day operations at LFT. The LFT property covers approximately 1,300 acres, of which 600 are located within a fenced, monitored perimeter. These 600 acres within the fence consist of the runways, buildings and hangars leased to tenants and fixed based operators (FBOs). The 700 acres outside the fence are leased to a variety of tenants. This SWPPP identifies all stored materials and storm water runoff from the entire site, but LFT only maintains responsibility for all LAC operated facilities including the Maintenance Shop located at 122 Chaplin Drive and tenant activities within the 600-acre fenced area.

The purpose of the SWPPP is to document the management practices and storm water pollution prevention measures that are in place or will be implemented at the airport. Management practices and pollution prevention measures are implemented in order to prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water discharges by potential pollutant sources at the site. The information contained in this Plan is presented to address the discharge of storm water runoff from the site pursuant to and in accordance with the requirements of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) (Permit No. LAR05M152 and Agency Interest No. 42179), which became effective May 9, 2016 and expires on May 8, 2021.

LFT has prepared this SWPPP for all storm water discharges associated with industrial activities at the airport. Two tenants (PHI and Bell Helicopter) have their own SWPPPs that they maintain for their operations, but all other tenants are to comply with the requirements identified herein. LFT ensures to the degree possible that this occurs through its inspection program of tenant and operator activities.

This SWPPP was prepared in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) guidance document entitled Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices: Office of Water, EPA 833-R-92-002, September 1992 and good engineering practices. The USEPA guidance document outlines the development of SWPPPs through the completion of worksheets summarizing the required SWPPP elements. The worksheets are included as Appendices A-F. These worksheets are supplemented by annual inspection forms (Appendix G), deicing fluid inventories (Appendix H), quarterly inspection forms (Appendix I), pollution incident report form (Appendix J), agency correspondence regarding permit eligibility (Appendix K), SWPPP certification (Appendix L), and a copy of the MSGP (Appendix M).

1.2 Facility Permitting Background

The LAC submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) for LFT to be covered under the LPDES MSGP for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (LAR050000), issued by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ). The State of Louisiana assigned the LAC a permit identification number (LAR05M152) on May 23, 2001. Reauthorization of coverage under the MSGP was automatically provided under the MSGP as issued May 9, 2016. The MSGP requires that LFT develop and implement a SWPPP. This SWPPP was prepared in accordance with LPDES MSGP SWPPP requirements (Appendix M).

Subsequent to LFT obtaining coverage under the MSGP, LFT was given notice by the Lafayette Consolidated Government (LCG) that its storm water discharges would also be subject to additional storm water regulations related to small municipal separate storm sewer systems (sMS4s). LFT obtained this authorization as a co-permittee with LCG under the LPDES sMS4s Permit (LAR041025). In 2013, LAC was notified that it would have to resubmit the NOI for the sMS4s Permit in order to maintain coverage under the permit. The NOI was submitted and LAC was reapproved for coverage under the new permit on September 4, 2013. A copy of the permit and other related information can be found in the LAC Administration Building Environmental Office. Under the additional regulations (described further in Section 1.3), LFT must address six minimum control measures in its storm water management plan. The six minimum control measures are:

- Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts;
- Public Involvement/Participation;
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination;
- Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control;
- Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development & Redevelopment; and
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

This SWPPP addresses the six minimum control measures found above.

After evaluation of the LFT site, it was determined that coverage under an Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater Permit from LDEQ was needed. The permit application was submitted to LDEQ on February 8, 2008 to cover the discharge associated with six wash rack areas (now five after removal of Outfall 001A in 2016), at which aircraft, helicopters, vehicles, and equipment are washed. These wash rack areas are covered by LDEQ's General Permit for Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater (No. LAG750655) reissued and effective on March 15, 2014. A copy of the permit and other related information can be found in the LAC Administration Building Environmental Office. This permit recommends certain pollution prevention practices associated with vehicle/equipment washing. Those recommended practices have been considered and incorporated into this SWPPP as appropriate.

The pollution prevention plan approach, developed by USEPA, gives facilities flexibility to establish a site-specific storm water management program to meet Best Available Technology/Best Control Technology (BAT/BCT) standards required by the Clean Water Act (CWA) instead of strictly relying on the imposition of numerical limitations. This facility will operate under LPDES MSGP conditions for Sector S, Air Transportation.

The pollution prevention plan approach adopted by USEPA focuses on two major objectives:

- To identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility; and
- To describe and ensure implementation of practices to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility.

These objectives are achieved by following the SWPPP development process.

The Plan also references appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) utilized to address the requirements applicable to LCG storm sewer discharges.

1.3 Compatibility with Other Plans

As part of the SWPPP, inspections and routine maintenance procedures will be carried out in an effort to prevent spills/releases of materials at this facility. This Plan will be compatible with other plans, specifically the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan written for the site so as to prevent any conflicting statements, procedures, and/or practices during implementation of this and other plans. Additionally, employees at LFT periodically evaluate internal documents, such as operations manuals, standard operating procedures, and other work practices, to maintain consistency with the SWPPP.

1.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

LFT's Pollution Prevention Team was developed by:

- Designating a specific team to develop, implement, maintain, and revise the SWPPP; and
- Identifying those individuals and describing each person's responsibilities at the airport.

This Plan identifies those persons at LFT who are most familiar with this airport and its operations; these individuals provide structure and direction to the storm water management program. In all cases, the LAC staff maintains overall

responsibility for the Plan. The responsible official for LFT is the Executive Director of LFT.

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for development and implementation of the SWPPP. The list of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team members, including titles, phone numbers, and responsibilities, is presented on Worksheet #1 (Appendix A).

1.5 Site Description

LFT is located 2 miles southeast of the city of Lafayette in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana. Figure 1 is a Site Location Map which depicts the property boundaries and receiving water bodies. The coordinates for LFT are approximately latitude N30°12.2' and longitude W91°59.3'. The facility covers approximately 1,300 acres of land and consists of three asphalt runways. The unpaved portions of the property, which lie principally on the western and southern edges of the airport, are covered by grass and small trees. Figure 2 is a Site Layout Map which identifies the layout of the airport with property boundaries, airport structures, and impervious surfaces. This airport is classified as a commercial service airport in the Louisiana Airport System and has over 127 based aircraft.

LFT has jet fuel, 100 Low Lead (LL) aviation gasoline (AvGas), diesel, and gasoline available for sale and offers major repair and maintenance operations 7 days per week in addition to regular scheduled air passenger and cargo service.

1.6 Facility Drainage

The surface water runoff at LFT is collected throughout the airport in catch basins and open and closed drainage ditches (grass swales and culverts) and discharges to LDEQ subsegment number 060801. This flow is generally toward the east before discharging through ten outfalls into Bayou Vermilion, Bayou Tortue, and/or the Vermilion River. The two borrow pits discharge into Bayou Tortue. Bayou Tortue then flows to the north around the facility into the Vermilion River.

LFT owns and operates five wash racks, which are described below and shown on Figure 2. These five wash racks are covered by LDEQ's General Permit for Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater (No. LAG750655).

- Outfall 001B is located next to the 210 John Glenn Drive Hangar. This rack is used to wash aircraft and vehicles. This outfall eventually drains to Outfall 011.
- Outfall 001C is located near the 112B Borman Drive Hangar and is used to wash vehicles and helicopters. This outfall eventually drains to Outfall 011.

- Outfall 001D is located east of the LFT Maintenance Shop and is used to wash vehicles and equipment. This outfall eventually drains to Outfall 002.
- Outfall 001E is located at the Airport Response and Fire Fighting Department (ARFFD) building and is used to wash vehicles. This outfall eventually drains to Outfall 010.
- Outfall 001F is located by Gate 7 and is used to wash aircraft, helicopters, and vehicles. The outfall eventually drains to Outfall 011.

Ten storm water outfalls have been identified at the airport and are depicted on Figure 2. The outfalls are located throughout the facility and are permitted and covered by LPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Number LAR05M152 and LPDES sMS4 Permit Number LAR041025. The following is a description of each outfall:

- Outfall 002 receives runoff from the north side of the property, including the fuel farm and T-Hangars. Outfall 002 discharges into the Vermilion River.
- Outfall 003 receives runoff from the north end of Runway 22R, the north end of Taxiways L and J, and the north end of the perimeter road. Outfall 003 discharges into the Vermilion River.
- Outfall 004 receives runoff from the northeast end of Runway 22L and Taxiway J. Outfall 004 drains into the Vermilion River to the east.
- Outfall 005 receives runoff from the northeast end of Runway 22L and the perimeter road. Outfall 005 discharges into an open ditch that drains into Bayou Tortue and then into the Vermilion River.
- Outfall 006 receives runoff from the smaller borrow pit. The borrow pit receives runoff from the perimeter road, the middle of Runway 22L, the north end of Taxiway F, and Taxiway B. Outfall 006 discharges into Bayou Tortue and then into the Vermilion River.
- Outfall 007 receives runoff from the northeast side of Runway 29. Outfall 007 discharges into Bayou Tortue and then into the Vermilion River.
- Outfall 008 receives runoff from the southwest side of Runway 29. Outfall 008 discharges into Bayou Tortue and then into the Vermilion River.
- Outfall 009 receives runoff from the larger borrow pit. The borrow pit receives runoff from the south end of Runway 22L, Taxiways H and G, cargo area, and the south end of Taxiways J and F. Outfall 009 discharges into Bayou Tortue and then into the Vermilion River.
- Outfall 010 receives runoff from Bell Area, PHI Area, Smaller Fuel Farms and private aircraft hangars. Outfall 010 discharges into an open ditch along U.S. Highway 90 and eventually drains into the Vermilion River to the west.
- Outfall 011 receives runoff from the end of Runway 11, Acadian Ambulance Fuel Tank, the deicing area, and the terminal area. Outfall 011 discharges into a ditch along U.S. Highway 90 and eventually drains into Vermillion River to the west.

Outfall number 004, 005, 006, 007, and 008 are substantially identical. They drain

only the active portion of the airfield (runways and taxiways) where there are no maintenance activities conducted and no materials stored that could impact storm water. No control measures are provided for these outfalls. The only activities conducted in this area are taxiing, landing and takeoff of aircraft. The only potential for exposure is during an aircraft accident or contractor work in the area. If an emergency occurs that involves an oil spill, LAC will be notified and the spilled material will be addressed as soon as possible. If soil disturbance activities or storage of materials are conducted in any of the drainages areas classified as substantially identical, the outfall(s) where these activities are occurring will not be treated as a substantially identical outfall during that period.

The drainage runoff coefficient in the active portion of the airfield is estimated as being in the medium range around 45% because there is some concrete/asphalt area but the majority of the area is grassy.

All sanitary sewer systems are tied into the City of Lafayette sanitary sewer system.

2.0 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

2.1 Inventory and Description of Exposed Materials

Whenever possible, materials are stored and handled at the facility indoors to minimize exposure to precipitation. These practices minimize potential contamination and prevent run-on contact. Additionally, the standard operating procedures direct the immediate clean-up of any spills/leaks and thereby minimize the potential of any impacts to storm water from these areas.

An inventory of exposed materials is presented on Worksheet #2 (Appendix B). This worksheet consists of two parts: the first is a list of potential pollutant sources inside of the LFT fenced area, called the airfield; and the second is a list of potential pollutant sources outside of the fenced airfield but still on LFT-owned property. This worksheet should be updated periodically so that it can be properly used to assess sources and control measures of storm water contamination.

Below is a summary of materials the tenants are storing inside the airfield's fence:

1. Acadian Ambulance stores minimal amounts of miscellaneous soaps, solvents, and oil in a flammable locker inside their building. They also have a 275-gallon used oil tote, a 10,000 jet fuel AST and several drums of soaps, oils, and degreasers. Acadian Ambulance has its own SPCC Plan.

2. Western Airways/Western Airways Maintenance operates one 12,000-gallon UST with jet fuel. The tank is registered with LDEQ. No spill information has been provided. Western Airways Maintenance also stores drums of used oil,

hydraulic oil, Varsol, and/or lube oil, which are stored in enclosed stainless steel secondary containment.

3. Delta Global stores drums of used oil and used oil filters on a containment pallet at the terminal building, along with miscellaneous soaps, paints and oils inside a flammable locker.

4. United stores drums of used oil and used oil filters on a containment pallet at the terminal building.

5. Signature operates the airport's main fuel farm that includes one 15,000-gallon AvGas AST, two 500-gallon waste fuel ASTs, one 500-gallon gasoline AST, four 15,000-gallon jet fuel ASTs, and one 500-gallon off-road diesel AST. Signature also has one 12,000-gallon double-walled jet fuel AST located uphill from the fuel farm. Signature has several mobile refueler trucks of varying capacities to deliver fuel to aircraft. Signature also has one mobile refueler with one 100-gallon gasoline AST and one 100-gallon diesel AST. Signature also stores minimal amounts of miscellaneous soaps, paints, solvents, oil, waste oil, and hydraulic oil in drums on a containment pallet and in flammable lockers inside their buildings. These tanks are covered under Signature's SPCC Plan and under LAC's SPCC Plan in the event there was no tenant operating the fuel farm.

6. AOG Maintenance, a subtenant of Signature, has a 300-gallon used oil tote and several drums of miscellaneous oils and fuels. AOG Maintenance stores miscellaneous oils, solvents, paints, and alcohols in a flammable locker.

7. Lafayette ARFFD has three ASTs: one 500-gallon double-walled diesel AST, one 500-gallon double-walled gasoline AST, and one 500-gallon double-walled waste oil AST. Lafayette ARFFD also stores minimal amounts of miscellaneous soaps, paints, and oils in a flammable locker. The tanks are covered under LAC's SPCC Plan.

8. Private Aircraft Hangar of Lafayette/Blue Sky has 2-10,000-gallon jet fuel ASTs, a 10,000-gallon AvGas AST, a 2,000-gallon LL AvGas AST, a 12,000-gallon jet fuel AST and a 275-gallon AST for waste oil. The Private Aircraft Hangar/Blue Sky ASTs are located in a concrete secondary containment berm, and the 10,000 AvGas AST and 12,000 jet fuel AST in the Blue Sky area are double-walled. Private Aircraft Hangar/Blue Sky has their own SPCC plan.

9. United Parcel Service (UPS) has one 300-gallon waste oil tank with several drums containing waste oil filters and used absorbent material.

10. LFT has one 55-gallon transformer within the vault building.

11. Fedex has several drums of oils, fuels, used oil filters, and waste oils stored within plastic containment pallets.

Below is a summary of materials the tenants are storing outside the airfield's fence but still on LFT's property:

1. Louisiana Technical College has drums containing paint wastes, oils, fuels, and hydraulic fluid in plastic containment diking. They also have numerous small containers of miscellaneous soaps, paints, oils, and solvents in a flammable locker.

2. Lafayette Airport Maintenance has one 500-gallon double-walled gasoline tank, one 500-gallon double-walled AST for diesel storage, one 500-gallon double-walled waste oil tank, and three flammable lockers that contain minimal amounts of soaps, paints, and oil. LFT Maintenance also has drums of crack sealant, fuel, paint waste, antifreeze, used absorbents, and other remediation wastes. LFT Maintenance has not reported any spills. These tanks are covered under LAC's SPCC Plan.

3. Avis Rent-a-Car Company has one 5,000-gallon double-walled AST for gasoline. Avis also stores small containers of miscellaneous soaps and cleaners. Avis has not reported any significant fuel spillage. Avis has its own SPCC Plan.

4. Brenton Investment – Shell Gas Station has one 10,000-gallon and two 6,000-gallon USTs which store gasoline and one 6,000-gallon diesel UST. The USTs are steel tanks that are lined for leak protection. The tanks are registered with LDEQ.

5. The Marine Survival Training Center (MSTC) has one 500-gallon oily water AST, one 250-gallon diesel AST, and two drums of miscellaneous fuels and oil. All containers are in concrete containment. MSTC also has numerous small containers of miscellaneous soaps, paints, oils, and fuels in a flammable locker. MSTC has not reported any significant fuel spills, but had one reportable spill due to busted hydraulic line which impacted the lake.

6. Moss Motors Used Cars has numerous small containers of miscellaneous soaps, paints, lubricants, and fuels in a flammable locker.

7. Petroleum Helicopters, Inc. (PHI) Heliport has two 10,000-gallon double-walled ASTs containing jet fuel. PHI has one 500-gallon mobile fuel truck to deliver fuel to aircraft. The truck is housed at the PHI Main Facility when not in use. PHI has a drum of soap and several drums of used oil and hydraulic fluid stored on spill containment pallets. PHI has several small containers of

miscellaneous oils stored in a connex containment box. PHI has its own SWPP and SPCC Plan.

8. PHI Main Facility has one 100-gallon AST for waste kitchen grease, one 500-gallon AST for used oil, one 500-gallon AST for diesel, one 1,000-gallon AST for jet fuel, and one 1,000-gallon AST for diesel. PHI also has several drums of used oil, miscellaneous fuels, gasoline, and hazardous materials (toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, thinners, and paint wastes). All drums are in containment. PHI has one 1,000-gallon mobile fuel truck and one 2,000-gallon mobile fuel truck to deliver fuel to aircraft. PHI has its own SWPP and SPCC Plan.

9. Louisiana Army National Guard (LANG) has one 1,000-gallon used oil AST and one 4,500-gallon diesel AST. Both of the ASTs are double-walled steel tanks. In addition, LANG has a 1,200-gallon mobile refueler for diesel. LANG also has approximately four drums of oil and antifreeze stored on spill containment pallets.

10. U.S. Navy/Marine Reserve Unit has several drums of oil, antifreeze, transmission oil, mineral spirits, and used oil. All drums are in containment pallets. They also have numerous small containers of miscellaneous soaps, paints, oils, and fuels in a flammable locker.

11. ULL Water Ski Team operates one 500-gallon gasoline AST in containment. ULL Water Ski Team has not reported any significant fuel spillage.

12. Vermilionville has one 500-gallon double-walled AST of gasoline and a 100-gallon AST of waste kitchen grease, and several drums of used oil in spill containment pallets.

13. Terminal Restaurant has one 250-gallon used cooking oil AST at the terminal building.

14. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has one 2,000-gallon diesel double-walled AST to be used with the emergency generator at the Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT) during times of power outages. FAA also stores oils, paints, grease, stripper, parts cleaner, pesticides, and solvents in small containers and aerosol cans inside a flammable locker at the ATCT. FAA has one 2,000-gallon diesel double-walled AST at the airport surveillance radar to fuel an emergency generator during times of power outages along with several small containers of oils, greases, herbicides, pesticides, and antifreeze/coolants inside a flammable locker. FAA has one 1,000-gallon diesel double-walled AST at the remote transmitter/receiver to fuel an emergency generator during times of power outages along with drums of used oil stored in covered containment. FAA has its own SPCC plan.

15. Bell has two flammable lockers that contain small containers of paints, solvents, glues, protectants, lubricants, soaps, oils, greases, hydraulic oil, and other oils, and one 55-gallon drum of Naphtha. Bell has its own SPCC Plan.

See Worksheet #2, Appendix B for a complete list of the material inventory at the airport.

2.2 Potential Pollutant Sources and Risks

A Storm Water Inspection Report will be completed annually by the tenants and operators and submitted to LAC (Appendix G-1). This report will be maintained in LAC environmental files. This report will include facility general information, site information, industrial activities, potential pollution sources, record of spills and leaks, and storm water BMPs. Based on the site assessment described above, potential pollutant sources and risks of contaminating storm water runoff can be summarized as follows:

Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance Areas - Due to the cleaning and maintenance activities that occur at several of LFT tenant facilities, the potential for spills and non-storm water discharges exists. Most of these activities are performed indoors or under covered roofs to prevent contact with storm water. Recovery of solvents, waste fuels and oils, and other potential pollutant sources (fuel filters, oil filters, etc.) is performed by containing and storing the materials in dedicated drums and tanks for off-site removal.

Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Cleaning Areas - There are five areas on site that are used for vehicle and aircraft washing. On Figure 2, the three aircraft wash down areas are labeled Outfalls 001B, 001F, and 001C. The fourth and fifth wash down areas are labeled Outfall 001D and 001E and are for wash down of airport vehicles and equipment. These five areas are covered in the General Permit for Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater that was obtained from LDEQ. One additional wash rack is located within the Airport fence. This wash area is used only by Private Aircraft/Blue Sky Hangar. They hold the permit and are responsible for compliance. LFT also has a closed loop rinse water treatment unit adjacent to the Maintenance Shop for paint equipment and crack seal equipment. The treatment unit is under covered roof to minimize exposure to storm water.

Aircraft Deicing/Anti-icing Operations - Though LFT very infrequently utilizes deicing fluids due to its location in southern Louisiana, deicing equipment is available at the airport for each of the carriers. Deicing normally occurs on the carrier apron in front of the terminal and on the cargo apron by cargo carriers (Figure 2). The amount of deicing fluid is typically less than 500 gallons per year; therefore, the risk of contaminating storm water is considered to be minimal.

Appendix H provides a summary of deicing materials, usage records, and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for the deicers used at the airport.

Material Storage Areas - LFT and its tenants store soaps, degreasers, oils, paints, and other chemicals for operation and maintenance of aircraft and supporting vehicles/equipment. Most of the material storage occurs indoors and therefore presents little risk of exposure to storm water.

Transformers - LAC owns one transformer located in a vault building near Gate 4B. The transformer contains 55 gallons of oil. If the transformer were to leak, the oil would be contained in the vault building.

Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizer Application - Pesticides may be applied for insect and rodent control throughout the year. Commercially-approved herbicides may be applied around the inside and outside of the airfield on an as-needed basis to control weeds and vegetation. Fertilizers may be utilized in certain landscape beds around the airport. These chemicals are all applied by licensed contractors/Airport Personnel and/or according to manufacturers' recommended application rates.

Tank Storage Areas - LFT has one primary fuel farm area, managed by Signature, where the bulk of its tank storage volume capacity is contained. A second private fuel farm is managed by Private Aircraft Hangar/Blue Sky. A third fuel farm is managed by Acadian Ambulance (double-walled AST). A fourth fuel farm is managed by Western Airways Maintenance (UST). These areas have secondary containments and have valves that stay locked and shut until manually opened, if applicable. The storm water inside Signature's fuel farm containment area collects in two oil/water separators (OWSs) and these two OWSs are gradually drained. When the fuel farm managed by Signature is drained, it flows to Outfall 002. If needed, absorbent material or microblaze are utilized to remove small amounts of any oils present in the containment area. Private Aircraft Hangar/Blue Sky also operates two small OWSs. When the containment area storm water is drained from Private Aircraft Hangar, it flows through the OWS and then through Outfall 010. The OWS in the Blue Sky fuel farm area also flows to Outfall 010. Other tank storage areas typically consist of double-walled tanks, emergency generators, etc. with fuels and waste oils stored within secondary containment areas.

Fueling Areas - Due to the aircraft and vehicle fueling activities that take place at LFT on a daily basis, there exists the potential for spills to occur. Records for the fuel farms, including maintenance operations and fueling records, are not maintained by LFT. The fixed based operator (FBO) is responsible for maintaining logs and records of all fueling/defueling operations and maintenance activities. This airport handles jet fuel, 100 LL AvGas, diesel fuel, and various quantities of automotive gasoline. The FBO at LFT is Signature. Signature operates a large fuel farm with four 15,000-gallon

jet fuel ASTs, one 15,000-gallon AvGas AST, two 500-gallon waste fuel ASTs, one 500-gallon gasoline AST, and one 500-gallon off-road diesel AST. Several mobile refueler trucks of varying capacity deliver the fuel to the aircraft. No significant spills or leaks have occurred. Private Aircraft Hangar/Blue Sky, a LFT tenant, operates one 12,000-gallon jet fuel AST, two 10,000-gallon jet fuel ASTs, a 2,000-gallon LL AvGas AST, a 10,000-gallon AvGas AST and a 275-gallon AST for waste oil. Several companies also operate fuel storage facilities at the airport.

2.3 Significant Spills and Leaks

Spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that have occurred at the facility in the 3 years prior to the effective date of the permit are documented on Worksheet #3 (Appendix C). A significant spill is defined by USEPA as releases that occur within a 24-hour period of hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities. **Report any release/spill/leak at the Lafayette Regional Airport to the Environmental Compliance Officer.** The responsible party will determine if a release triggers an RQ based on state regulations (Louisiana Administrative Code Title 33, Part I, Chapter 39) and federal regulations (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 302).

It should be noted that the release of oils/gasoline/diesel (flammable liquids) in excess of 100 pounds (approximately 13.5 gallons) **that leave the site** must be verbally reported to the State Police "immediately" (within one hour of discovery) and a written report must be submitted within five days.

In the event of an unauthorized discharge that causes an emergency condition, you must call as soon as possible **within the first hour of the emergency**:

- Call the 24-hour Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline at **(225) 925-6595**; and
- Call the National Response Center at **(800) 424-8802**.

In the event on a non-emergency, call **(225) 925-6595.**

2.4 Non-Storm Water Discharges

Storm water discharges that combine with non-storm water are eligible for coverage under the LPDES MSGP through outfalls identified in this SWPPP if the source of non-storm water is covered under an individual permit or if it is one of the following non-storm water sources:

- Discharges from firefighting activities and fire hydrant flushings;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids
- Irrigation drainage;

- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions;
- Water from the routine washing of pavement, conducted without the use of detergents and where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Water from the routine external washing of buildings, conducted without the use of detergents;
- Springs and other non-contaminated groundwater;
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower;
- Water from foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents; and
- Wet weather discharges of deicing fluid or anti-icing fluid.

Any of these discharges may be present at LFT. The LPDES MSGP does not authorize discharges of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment wash waters, and dry weather discharges of deicing/anti-icing chemicals.

A non-storm water discharge evaluation has been conducted by personnel to determine if non-storm water discharges including, but not limited to, vehicle wash water or sanitary wastes were discharging to the storm water conveyance system at the airport. Sanitary waste was not found to be discharging to the storm water conveyance system.

Airport Management certifies that by signing this Plan, the storm water outfalls have been observed and evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges and that any non-storm water discharges not covered by the facility's existing permit are either to be eliminated or planned to be permitted. A Non-Storm Water Discharge Assessment and Certification is included on Worksheet #4 (Appendix D). This certification includes documentation of how the evaluation was conducted, results of any testing, and dates of evaluations or tests.

2.5 Evaluation of Monitoring Data

Analytical data for storm water runoff from the facility storm water outfalls do not currently exist because monitoring for specific constituents is not a requirement of the LPDES MSGP for Sector S (Air Transportation) facilities that use less than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing fluids per year. LFT is required under their LPDES MSGP to conduct visual monitoring on a quarterly basis as described in Section 4.4 as well as annual and quarterly inspections as described in Sections 3.2.3 and 4.3. Quarterly SWPPP inspections (Appendix I-1) and Quarterly visual monitoring (Appendix I-2) will be maintained in LFT's environmental files. The purpose of the monitoring is to identify the potential for pollutants in the storm

water and to evaluate the effectiveness of management practices employed at the airport.

3.0 MEASURES AND CONTROLS

3.1 Storm Water Management

In developing a SWPPP, USEPA requires implementation of BMPs to eliminate, minimize, and control potential sources of storm water pollution. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure. They are defined as structural devices or nonstructural practices that are designed to prevent pollutants from entering into storm water flows, to direct the flow of storm water, or to treat polluted storm water flows. Some BMPs are simple and can be put in place immediately, while others are more complicated and require extensive planning or space. USEPA classifies BMPs into two categories:

- Baseline BMPs; and
- Advanced BMPs.

At a minimum, facilities are expected to implement the entire list of baseline BMPs. Additionally, in developing the SWPPP, each facility must consider advanced BMPs, evaluate them for their potential effectiveness, and implement the appropriate ones.

LFT already has a significant number of BMPs in place. BMPs are employed by LFT to prevent and/or minimize potential pollution of storm water through minimization of contact with hazardous materials. BMPs are utilized site-wide to reduce or prevent pollutants from impacting storm water runoff. LFT has implemented several management controls that address good housekeeping (operation, maintenance, and material storage); preventive maintenance; routine inspections and recordkeeping; spill prevention and response; structural controls for the management of storm water runoff; sediment and erosion control measures; and employee training. LFT conducts site planning and training of personnel for rapid response to spills to prevent and control the discharge of pollutants resulting from the spill. The following sections describe the BMPs considered appropriate for LFT.

3.2 Baseline BMPs

Baseline BMPs are practices that are inexpensive, relatively simple, and applicable to a wide variety of industries and activities. The BMPs identified in the LPDES MSGP Part 4.2.7 were considered for their appropriateness and effectiveness in preventing storm water pollution at LFT. The following sections highlight those BMPs selected from the LPDES MSGP that are already in place or expected to be implemented at the airport.

3.2.1 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment. Often the most effective first step toward preventing pollution in storm water from the site simply involves using common sense to improve the airport's basic housekeeping methods. Poor housekeeping can result in more waste being generated than necessary and greater potential for storm water contamination. A clean, orderly work area reduces the possibility of accidental spills caused by the mishandling of chemicals and equipment and should reduce safety hazards to personnel.

Well-maintained material and chemical storage areas will reduce the possibility of storm water contact with pollutants. The good housekeeping BMPs in existence at LFT include the following elements:

- Drip pans or absorbents are used to catch fluid leaks when equipment or machinery is awaiting repair;
- Inspecting machinery and equipment to ensure leaking or discharging potential pollutants is minimized;
- Implementing careful material storage practices;
- Identifying chemical substances present in the airport;
- Properly labeling storage drums and tanks;
- Maintaining stored materials and equipment in covered areas where possible;
- Constructing containment areas of impervious material(s);
- Maintaining areas around trash dumpsters;
- Maintaining well-organized work areas that are clean and dry;
- Maintenance activities are performed under cover to the extent practical;
- Hosing down of the apron or hangars when spills or leaks have occurred is prohibited;
- All waste is picked up regularly;
- Spills/leaks are cleaned promptly using dry methods;
- Impervious areas are swept regularly during business hours;
- Storage containers are maintained in good condition;
- All storage containers are plainly labeled;
- To the extent practical waste materials are stored under cover and in centralized areas;
- Keeping culverts, drains, dikes, and trenches clear of debris;
- Controlling access to potential pollution sources; and
- Training employees and tenants about good housekeeping practices.

Reducing the aggregate amount of deicing is not considered herein because minimal usage occurs at LFT due it its location in South Louisiana. Between all of the companies that use deicing fluids at LFT they normally use less than 500

gallons of deicing material per year. LFT maintains usage records for deicing fluids as found in Appendix H. An increase in the average deicing usage was due to abnormally cold winter in 2014 where about 2,210 gallons of deicing fluid was utilized. Each of these companies stores more deicing fluids than 100 gallons but only for emergency needs.

If deicing fluids is utilized it usually occurs between the months of December to February. Additionally, inspections of Outfall 011 are conducted monthly for the presence of deicing fluid and the deicing area is inspected. Any issues observed are noted on the inspection report.

When deicing is conducted at LFT, LAC eliminates dry weather discharges through the designation of our deicing areas, and tenants are reminded annually of the procedures to minimize deicing fluid releases. The deicing fluids that are released are evaporated from concrete areas or flow into grassy areas where they are retained on the property.

3.2.2 Preventive Maintenance

LFT has an existing preventive maintenance program to maintain equipment in proper working order, to provide a clean and orderly work environment, and to prevent the contamination of storm water.

The existing preventive maintenance program for LFT includes the following elements:

- Identifying equipment or machinery that may break down, causing a spill or release that could lead to the pollution of storm water;
- Adjusting, repairing, or replacing equipment in an appropriate and timely manner; and
- Keeping the diked and bermed areas surrounding the storage tanks free of residual oil or other contaminants.

Equipment that requires inspections and preventive maintenance at LFT includes storm water management devices, all storage tanks and bins, pipes, pumps, process and material handling equipment, and material bulk storage areas. This equipment is examined for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other deterioration or non-containment.

3.2.3 Visual Inspections

Regular visual inspections ensure that all of the elements of the Plan are in place and working properly to prevent the pollution of storm water runoff from the airport. Visual inspections should be performed for evidence of, or the potential

for, conditions that may result in contamination of storm water runoff with pollutants from the airport.

Inspections should take place during storm events and during dry periods. Designated employees and/or Pollution Prevention Team members will routinely look for evidence of spills/leaks throughout the airport. Spills/leaks identified are promptly addressed.

The spills/leaks worksheet (Appendix C; Worksheet #3) must be updated on an annual basis to include any additional spills and leaks.

Water should be inspected prior to release from containment areas that are not normally associated with storm water discharges. At a minimum, the water should be visually inspected. A visual inspection should include color, turbidity, smell, and sheen. The Storm Water Release Log found in Appendix E (Worksheet #5) needs to be filled out each time storm water from a containment area is discharged. Containment area storm water discharges are handled and documented by Signature and the other fuel farm operators.

Informal inspections of the airport are performed daily and are not recorded. Formal visual inspections are performed on a quarterly basis. Checklists for quarterly visual inspections are provided in Appendix I and will be completed each time a quarterly inspection is conducted.

Inspections performed at LFT include the following:

- Monthly deicing outfall and deicing area inspections conducted during the months of December to February or during the time frame when deicing is being conducted;
- Quarterly inspections (Appendix I-1) during daylight hours and at least once annually during a rain event are conducted of material storage and handling areas, tank areas, loading/unloading areas, vehicle and equipment storage areas, vehicle and equipment washing areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, and fueling areas;
- Quarterly visual monitoring of storm water outfall discharges (Appendix I-2). Outfalls 004, 005, 006, 007 and 008 are considered to be substantially identical, therefore one of these outfalls will be monitored quarterly on a rotating basis; and
- Annual visual inspection of BMPs, including:

    - Good housekeeping measures;
    - Preventive maintenance measures;
    - Industrial materials;
    - Offsite tracking;
    - Tracking or blowing of materials;

- Spill prevention and response measures;
- Sediment and erosion control measures;
- Management of runoff measures;
- Non-Storm Water runoff measures;
- Maintenance program for structural controls;
- Advanced BMPs; and
- Employee training.

The quarterly and annual inspections must be conducted during daylight hours. The quarterly inspections must be conducted at least once in each of the following periods:

- January through March;
- April through June;
- July through September; and
- October through December.

The annual evaluation may substitute for the quarterly periodic inspection if it is conducted during the regularly scheduled inspection period. Blank copies of inspections will be maintained in Appendices G and I as part of this Plan. Completed inspections are maintained in LFT's environmental files. Inspection records should note when the inspections were performed, who conducted the inspection, what areas were inspected, what problems were identified, weather at the time of the inspection, any unidentified discharges of pollutants, evidence of or potential for pollutants in receiving waters, condition of the outfall, and if any control measures are needed and steps taken to correct any problems. Any deficiencies observed during an inspection will be corrected as soon as practicable.

Inspection forms are required by the LPDES MSGP to be retained for a minimum of 3 years or at least one year after coverage under the permit expires.

3.2.4 Spill Prevention and Response

LFT maintains an SPCC Plan that contains a detailed description of necessary spill prevention and response procedures. The airport has adequately trained personnel and equipment to contain and clean up minor to moderate volumes of spilled materials. The airport has on-site materials that may be used to dike, contain, and remove minor to moderate spills/releases.

To prevent or minimize storm water contamination at loading and unloading areas and from equipment or container failures, the following BMPs have been implemented. Spill prevention and response procedures, which address potential sources of leaks or spills, are as follows:

- Identifying areas for potential leaks or spills;
- Developing and conducting training program to instruct employees on proper spill clean-up procedures in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120;
- Providing proper personal protective equipment (PPE);
- Containing and cleaning up leaks and spills as soon as possible. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill or leak, repairs are to be conducted as soon as possible;
- Installing secondary containment;
- Disposing of any spilled product or wastes according to all applicable regulations and the SPCC Plan;
- Properly labeling containers, storage drums, and tanks;
- Drums containing liquids are stored under a covered area where feasible, in segregated containers, etc.; and
- Developing and maintaining an inventory of spill clean-up materials and equipment.

3.2.5 Sediment and Erosion Controls

Sediment and erosion controls were not a problem during the initial airport assessment. The erosion does not typically present a significant concern at LFT because existing landscaping and paved areas effectively control the potential for erosion. The removal of any sediment and particulate matter from around storm-drain inlets is performed as part of the general maintenance and housekeeping activities of the airport. If routine inspections reveal any sign of soil erosion, appropriate measures, such as planting vegetation or laying of limestone and/or rock, will be taken. The SWPPP would then be revised accordingly to incorporate these actions into the planned BMPs.

When construction activities greater than 1 acre occur on airport property, the following BMPs will be verified by airport personnel:

- Develop an inspection protocol for verifying BMP inspections/maintenance related to construction efforts greater than 1 acre at LFT;
- Include LCG construction site storm water runoff control ordinances in construction projects;
- Contract with engineering firms familiar with construction site storm water control measures and require on-site inspectors on construction projects;
- Ensure that an NOI is prepared if the construction project is greater than 5 acres and filed with LDEQ before the construction begins. If the construction project is less than 5 acres, a notice of completion must be submitted to LDEQ at the end of the project;
- Ensure that a SWPPP is written specifically for the construction project and the requirements set forth by LDEQ are followed, including signage, storm water controls, and inspections; and

- Ensure that a Notice of Extension (NOE) is filed with LDEQ for construction sites greater than 5 acres if an extension of permit time is needed above what was requested in the NOI for the site to be satisfactorily stabilized.

3.2.6 Management of Runoff

The emphasis of this Plan is on the prevention of polluted storm water originating from the airport. Developing and implementing this Plan eliminates the need for runoff retention or additional treatment facilities. Runoff of deicing material is not an issue at LFT because of the minimal usage of this material due to its location in South Louisiana. Between all of the companies that use deicing fluids at LFT they normally use less than 500 gallons of deicing material per year. LFT maintains usage records for deicing fluids as found in Appendix H. An increase in the average deicing usage was due to abnormally cold winter in 2014 where about 2,210 gallons of deicing fluid was utilized. Each of these companies stores more deicing than 100 gallons but only for emergency needs.

3.3 Advanced BMPs

Advanced BMPs typically require operational or structural controls. The advanced BMP category is further subdivided into activity-specific and site-specific BMPs. Activity-specific BMPs relate to practices associated with minimizing pollutants generated from certain activities such as loading/unloading operations and equipment maintenance. Examples of activity-specific BMPs include overhead cover for fueling areas, spill kits for loading/unloading operations, and overfill prevention equipment for fueling operations. Site-specific BMPs are typically structural controls to minimize pollutants in storm water due to topography, soil types, weather patterns, etc. An example of a site-specific BMP is grading an area to direct storm water from industrial activities.

LFT has incorporated site-specific BMPs through structural controls to prevent run-on from adjacent facilities. There are a number of activity-specific BMPs that are considered appropriate for this facility. The following main areas have been identified as potentially significant sources of storm water pollutants that require activity-specific BMPs at LFT.

3.3.1 Material Storage Areas

Materials spilled, leaked, or lost from storage tanks may accumulate in soils or on other surfaces and be carried by rainfall runoff. LFT has adopted appropriate BMPs to minimize such impacts, including:

- Comply with applicable state and federal laws;
- Properly train employees;
- Use gauges or visual to monitor fill levels;

- Use secondary containment capable of containing entire contents of the largest tank with sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation; and
- Use a sufficiently impervious diked area.

3.3.2 Fueling Areas

Fuel spilled or leaked onto the ground mixes with storm water causing it to become polluted with chemicals that are harmful to humans, wildlife, and aquatic species. LFT has adopted the following BMPs to reduce or eliminate storm water contamination:

- Discourage topping off fuel tanks;
- Use dry clean-up methods for fuel stations;
- Use proper spill control; and
- Require that on-site personnel remain with the vehicle during fueling.

3.3.3 Loading/Unloading Areas

At LFT, loading and unloading operations occur outside; therefore, storm water runoff can become contaminated by materials spilled, leaked, or lost during transfers. LFT has implemented the following BMPs to reduce or eliminate these sources:

- Use containment area around some of the loading and unloading areas;
- Inspect loading/unloading areas routinely;
- Train truck driver's/operations technicians on the proper procedures for loading and unloading;
- Turn off truck during loading/unloading;
- Inspect mobile fueling trucks on a quarterly basis;
- Require that drivers wear PPE consistent with applicable MSDS; and
- Inspect drain outlets prior to departure.

3.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The maintenance of vehicles and equipment uses materials or creates wastes that are harmful to humans and the environment. Storm water runoff from vehicle and equipment maintenance areas can become polluted by harmful substances. LFT has adopted appropriate BMPs to reduce or eliminate the sources of contamination, including:

- Recycle or contain for proper disposal all used oil;
- Perform maintenance activities under cover where feasible to minimize storm water contact;
- Use drip pans/buckets to prevent oil and liquids from contacting the ground;

- Use dry clean-up methods;
- Check equipment for leaking oil and fluids; and
- Separate and label wastes.

3.3.5 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas

Vehicles and equipment stored while awaiting maintenance have the potential for fluid leaks. LFT, and its tenants and operators, are each responsible for storing their vehicles and equipment in such a manner as to minimize the potential for fluid leaks. Storm water runoff from vehicle and equipment maintenance areas can become polluted. The following BMPs have been implemented:

- Designate areas for storage of vehicles and equipment;
- Use drip pans;
- Store vehicles and equipment on an impervious surface;
- Use absorbents; and
- Clean pavement routinely to remove oil and grease.

3.3.6 Vehicle and Equipment Washing

Vehicle and equipment washing removes materials such as dust and oils that have accumulated. Wash water can contain concentrations of oil, grease, and suspended solids. LFT has the following BMPs in place to reduce or eliminate the sources of contamination:

- Identify where airplane and vehicles are being washed on site;
- Inform tenants that the above identified wash areas are the only place that washing of vehicles, equipment, and airplanes is to take place;
- Label designated wash areas;
- Follow sampling and monitoring parameters set forth in the LDEQ General Permit for Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater;
- Perform washing only on those vehicles/equipment that are not leaking fluids/oils to minimize the discharge of pollutants;
- Keep designated wash areas free of dirt and other substances through dry clean-up methods;
- Conduct washing without soaps or detergents or with biodegradable soaps in minimal amounts; and
- Submit MSDSs to LAC for the soaps used to clean the vehicles, equipment, and airplanes.

3.4 sMS4 BMPs

Under the Phase II Storm Water Regulations, urbanized areas such as the Lafayette Urbanized Area must develop, implement, and enforce a storm water management program to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the sMS4. The

program utilizes narrative requirements (i.e., control measures) rather than end of pipe effluent limits as the primary permit conditions. The program must include a minimum of six control measures:

- Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts;
- Public Involvement/Participation;
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination;
- Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control;
- Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment; and
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

LAC is a co-permittee with the LCG under the General sMS4 permit (LAR041025). As part of its obligations under the permit, LAC has identified BMPs under the sMS4 permit. The following subsections provide additional details on these BMPs. Also see LAC's Annual sMS4 report for additional details.

3.4.1 Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

LAC will focus its public education and outreach on airport tenants and flying public primarily. Some public education materials may be displayed/distributed within the airport. The following are examples of potential outreach activities:

- Display public education materials obtained from LCG within the airport;
- Display information brochures in the terminal and mail out to tenants;
- Conduct Surveys of Tenants and the Public;
- Hold annual SWPPP and SPCC training for Tenants and Employees;
- Conduct regular inspections of Tenant facilities;
- Maintain a section on environmental impacts on the LFT Airport Webpage; and
- Encourage tenants, especially aircraft refuelers, to stock spill response equipment.

3.4.2 Public Involvement/Participation

LAC will focus its public involvement and participation on airport tenants and flying public. The following are examples of public involvement and participation activities:

- Display information brochures in the terminal and mail out to tenants;
- Conduct Surveys of Tenants and the Public;
- Provide recycling services in the terminal and LAC office;
- Hold annual SWPPP and SPCC training for Tenants and Employees;
- Conduct regular inspections of Tenant facilities; and

- LFT will implement a program to stencil storm drains at the airport to indicate that oils/other materials are not to be discharged to the storm water system.

3.4.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

LAC will implement regularly scheduled inspections to verify that any non-storm water discharges are properly permitted. Airport staff will observe tenant operations and immediately stop illicit discharge. LAC relies on LCG to aid in the fulfilment of this measure. The following BMPs are examples of illicit discharge detection and elimination activities:

- LFT representatives will inspect facilities to verify any non-storm water discharges;
- Display information brochures in the terminal and mail out to tenants;
- Update storm drainage map; and
- Add inlet protection as needed in areas around airport.

3.4.4 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

The following BMPs are examples of the control measures of construction site storm water runoff implemented by LFT:

- Providing notice to airport tenants and contractors regarding construction requirements;
- Conducting inspections regularly of construction sites greater than 1 acre;
- Developing an inspection protocol for verifying BMP inspections/maintenance related to construction efforts greater than 1 acre at LFT;
- General Contractor Environmental Requirement Summaries along with SWPPP checklist included in Project Plans and Specifications;
- Review and approval of SWPPP's and NOI prior to any soil disturbing activities being allowed for airport projects;
- Display information brochures in the terminal and mail out to tenants;
- Including LCG construction site storm water runoff control ordinances and requirements to meet LPDES Permit requirements in construction projects; and
- Contracting with engineering firms familiar with construction site storm water control measures and requiring on-site inspectors on construction projects.

3.4.5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

LAC will follow LCG ordinances regarding post construction site runoff. LAC relies on LCG to fulfill this requirement. The following are examples of BMPs for the Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment program implemented by LFT:

- Enforce construction environmental requirements which includes requiring stabilization on all projects;
- Preform regulatory reviews of construction plans and specifications;
- Annual Post-Construction Inspections;
- Develop a list of all Post-Construction BMPs on Airport Property;
- Determine maintenance responsibility for each BMP; and
- Develop a BMP maintenance program.

3.4.6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

LAC has implemented and maintains pollution prevention and good housekeeping BMPs described previously in the SWPPP and conducts inspections to assess compliance. Additional BMPs will be considered and evaluated for implementation as part of the annual site compliance evaluation.

When any wastes are removed from the sMS4 area or generated by the LAC, they are containerized, sampled (if needed), profiled with a waste removal company and depending on the waste type recycled or disposed. Tenants are responsible for proper disposal of all wastes that they generate.

The following are examples of BMPs for the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations program implemented by LFT:

- Hold Annual SWPPP and SPCC Training for Employees;
- Routine Sweeping of Airport Ramp, Runways and Taxiways;
- Environmental Portion on Webpage;
- Proper Use of Washing Areas;
- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan;
- Inspections of LAC Facilities; and
- Inlet Protection Added as Needed.

4.0. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Plan Implementation

Implementation of the SWPPP for LFT involves three steps:

- Developing a schedule for implementation;
- Assigning specific individuals with the responsibility for implementing aspects of the Plan and/or monitoring implementation; and
- Ensuring that management approves of the implementation schedule and strategy and that individuals with implementation responsibilities schedule regular times for reporting progress to management.

Worksheet #6 (Appendix F) documents the BMPs utilized by LFT and provides descriptions of the actions required for implementation, scheduled completion dates for each action, persons responsible for each action, and other special requirements. The scheduled completion dates and other information are completed and maintained by airport personnel.

4.2 Employee Training

The Employee Training Program must inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the SWPPP. Training will address each component of the Plan including how and why tasks are to be implemented. Topics will include, at a minimum, the following:

- Storm water pollution prevention;
- Spill prevention and response;
  - Spill prevention method
  - Location of spill clean-up materials and equipment
  - Spill clean-up techniques
  - Proper spill reporting
- Good housekeeping practices;
- Preventive maintenance practices;
- Scheduled maintenance;
- Materials Handling and Management; and
- Storm water management.

Employees responsible for implementing the SWPPP will receive initial training and refreshers on at least an annual basis. Records of such training are maintained in LFT's environmental files.

The employee training creates an overall awareness of storm water pollution prevention concerns and leads to a successful implementation and monitoring of this Plan at LFT. Properly trained and informed personnel are more capable of preventing spills, responding safely and effectively to accidents, and recognizing situations and actions that could cause storm water pollution.

All operations and environmental personnel (both LFT personnel and tenants) who work in areas where significant materials are exposed to storm water, or who have responsibilities for implementing portions of this plan are trained and qualified. Training on good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, discharge prevention

measures, pest control, monitoring, inspection, reporting, drainage controls, documentation, and spill prevention and response is conducted routinely (once per year) for operations personnel and environmental personnel. LFT provides annual training to tenant and operator representatives. It is the responsibility for tenants and operators to train its employees that are responsible for implementing activities to minimize impacts to storm water discharges.

4.3 Comprehensive Site Annual Compliance Evaluation

In addition to routine inspections, qualified personnel must conduct site compliance evaluations at least once a year to provide an overall assessment of the conditions at the airport that potentially impact storm water quality and the effectiveness of the current SWPPP. If possible annual inspections should be conducted during periods of actual deicing operations. If not possible due to weather, conduct inspections during deicing season when deicing materials and equipment are in place. The annual evaluation may substitute for the quarterly periodic inspection if it is conducted during the regularly scheduled inspection period. Qualified personnel include those employees familiar with all airport industrial operations and SWPPP goals and requirements. Inspectors should be able to make necessary management decisions or have direct access to management. As part of the compliance evaluations, the inspectors are required to:

- Inspect all areas that include industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water;
- Inspect areas where spills/leaks have occurred in the preceding 3 years;
- Inspect all structural controls including the maintenance and effectiveness of the control;
- Inspect all non-structural controls including BMP effectiveness, good housekeeping measures, and spill prevention;
- Review all records required by the LPDES MSGP;
- Inspect discharge locations for BMP effectiveness; and
- Inspect for offsite tracking or blowing of materials.

Inspectors must look for industrial materials, residue, or trash on the ground that have the potential to contaminate storm waters; leaks/spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks, or similar containers; off-site tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter/exit the airport; tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and for evidence of, or potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

Inspectors will complete the Annual Compliance Inspection Form (Appendix G-2) summarizing inspection results and follow-up actions, scope of the inspection, the date of inspection, personnel who conducted the inspection, and a narrative

discussion of the airport's compliance with the current SWPPP. All incidents of noncompliance will be documented. Where there are no incidents of noncompliance, the inspection report must contain a certification that the airport is in compliance with the Plan. All incidents of noncompliance will be addressed and brought into compliance as soon as practicable, but no later than 12 weeks after the evaluation. The report will be signed and are maintained in LFT's environmental files. The SWPPP will be revised, as necessary, within 14 days of the inspection.

4.4 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Requirements

The LPDES MSGP does not contain benchmark concentration monitoring requirements that are applicable to LFT. The LPDES MSGP does require quarterly visual monitoring of each permitted outfall, but given that outfall 004, 005, 006, 007, and 008 are considered substantially identical, one of these outfalls will be monitored quarterly on a rotating basis. Section 2.2 documents the basis for this determination. Whenever practical, the same individual will collect and examine storm water discharge samples throughout the entire term of the permit to ensure consistency. Quarterly visual monitoring will be conducted during daylight hours and samples will be examined in a well-lit area. Observations of color, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, odors, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution will be documented. A checklist for quarterly visual monitoring is provided in Appendix I-2 and should be completed each time an examination is performed. The completed checklists will be maintained in LFT's environmental files.

The grab sample will be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. Samples will be collected at the nearest accessible location. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, the collector will discuss in the inspection report why sampling during the first 30 minutes was impracticable.

Monitoring, sampling, examinations, and inspection of storm water discharges will be conducted on discharges of runoff from a storm event with at least 0.5 inch of measurable precipitation that occurs with a minimum interval from the preceding measurable storm of at least 72 hours. The 72-hour interval is not required if either the preceding storm event did not yield a discharge that was sufficient for obtaining a sample, or if it is documented in the SWPPP that a less than 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events for the sampling period. If no qualifying storm event resulted in storm water runoff from the airport during a visual monitoring quarter, LAC is excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided documentation is included in the monitoring records. The documentation must be signed and certified.

Requirements to sample, inspect, examine, or otherwise monitor storm water discharges within a designated monitoring period may be suspended temporarily,

due to adverse weather conditions. Adverse conditions (hurricanes, tornados, etc.) that result in the temporary suspension of a permit requirement to sample, inspect, examine, or otherwise monitor storm water discharges must be documented and are maintained in LFT's environmental files. Documentation will include the date, time, and names of personnel who witnessed the adverse condition and the nature of the adverse condition. If adverse weather prevents sample collection, the sample must be collected during the next qualifying event.

Although monitoring is not required, the LPDES MSGP contains a condition that any runoff from the airport must meet numeric effluent limits for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and Oil and Grease (O&G). Any runoff exceeding a TOC daily maximum level of 50 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and/or 15 mg/L of O&G is considered to be a violation of the permit. Pollutants from the airport's industrial activities are minimized through housekeeping practices conducted at LFT.

4.5 Recordkeeping and Reporting

Incidents, such as spills or other discharges, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges must be recorded. Monitoring, inspections and maintenance activities will be documented and kept either by tenants as discussed or in LAC's environmental files. A copy of the SWPPP will be retained at the facility and made available for agency review during an inspection or the public upon request. This Plan must be maintained for a minimum of 3 years from the date of the last modifications or revisions and for at least 1 year after coverage under the LPDES MSGP is terminated, or the permit expires.

The following is a list of all the forms associated with the SWPPP that must be kept up to date:

- Material Inventory (Appendix B; Worksheet #2);
- Annual Storm Water Inspection Report for Tenants and Operators (Appendix G-1); and
- Annual Compliance Inspection Report and Certification (Appendix G-2).
- List of Significant Spills and Leaks (Appendix C; Worksheet #3);
- Non-Storm Water Discharge Assessment & Certification (Appendix D; Worksheet #4);
- Quarterly SWPPP Inspection (Appendix I-1);
- Quarterly Visual Monitoring (Appendix I-2);
- Storm Water Release Log (Appendix E; Worksheet #5);
- Pollutant Source Identification (Appendix F; Worksheet #6); and
- Pollution Incident Report (Appendix J).

4.5.1 Discharge Monitoring

For each measurement or sample taken, LFT must record the following:

- Facility name and location, outfall number, date time, weather conditions, and exact sample location;
- Name(s) of person(s) who collected the sample or measurement or made the observation;
- Nature of the discharge and visual quality of the storm water discharge;
- Duration of the storm event sampled (in hours);
- Rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sample runoff;
- Duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable storm event;
- Total volume of the discharge samples estimated (in gallons);
- Name(s) of person(s) and laboratory who performed the analyses, including the dates and time that analyses were performed;
- Analytical techniques or methods used, including source of method and method number;
- Results of the measurement, observation, or analysis; and
- Records of quality assurance/quality control.

LAC must retain the records of all monitoring information for a minimum of 3 years or at least 1 year after coverage under the permit expires. These records will be kept at the facility and will be available for inspection.

4.5.2 Spills and Leaks

For each spill or leak, LFT will fill out a Pollution Incident Report (Appendix J) recording the following:

- Facility name and location, date, time, and cause of incident;
- Name and telephone number of reporter;
- Name and quantity of materials involved;
- Response procedures;
- Name of agencies and person(s) notified of spill;
- Time of notification to agencies;
- Extent of any injuries;
- Hazards to human health and the environment off site; and
- Steps taken to prevent recurrence of similar spills or leaks.

LFT must retain the records of any spills or leaks for a minimum of 3 years or at least 1 year after coverage under the permit expires. The responsible party is responsible for reporting the spill to the appropriate agencies. If no responsible party can be found, then the Pollution Prevention Team Leader will take responsibility for reporting the spill. These records will be kept on site and will be available for inspection.

4.5.3 Inspections

Inspections records should note the following:

- Facility name and location, time, and date of inspection;
- Name(s) of the person(s) who conducted the inspection;
- Area inspected;
- Weather information and description of the discharges occurring;
- Problems identified; and
- Steps taken to correct any problems, including follow-up maintenance, as appropriate.

All routine inspection forms will be retained for a minimum of 3 years or at least 1 year after coverage under the permit expires. Records of quarterly and annual inspections will be maintained in LAC's environmental files.

4.5.4 Maintenance

Maintenance records should note the following:

- Facility name and location, date, and time of maintenance;
- Name(s) of the person(s) performing maintenance activity;
- Equipment or machinery requiring maintenance;
- Reason and type of maintenance; and
- Maintenance records are not kept with the SWPPP but by LAC's maintenance department and tenants.

5.0 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species

This evaluation indicated that there are no known impacts to endangered species because this is an existing facility which is located in an industrially developed area. This determination is consistent with information provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Appendix K).

5.2 Permit Eligibility Related to Historic Sites

LFT is not located in a National Register Historic District; therefore, the airport's storm water discharges and allowable non-storm water discharges do not potentially affect a property that is listed or is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This determination is consistent with info provided by the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development Division of Historic Preservation (Appendix K).

5.3 Discharge to Impaired Water Bodies

LFT's storm water discharges ultimately to Bayou Vermillion and Bayou Tortue, Subsegment number 060801. This subsegment is not listed on 303(d) as impaired water bodies. This list will be checked annually to ensure that LFT complies with the permit requirements.

5.4 Plan Review and Changes

The SWPPP will be reviewed and amended whenever any of the following conditions occur:

- An unauthorized release or discharge;
- It is determined that the control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
- There is an exceedance of an effluent limitation, water quality standard or requirement stipulated in Part 3 of the LPDES MSGP;
- An inspection or evaluation of the facility by an LDEQ official determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits; or
- It is found in a routine facility inspection, quarterly visual assessment, or comprehensive site inspection that the control measures are not being properly operated and maintained.

Other conditions that require the review of the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures are listed below:

- Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance which significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged; or
- The average of 4 quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark, in accordance with Part 3.3 of the MSGP.

Discovery of any of the preceding referenced conditions must be documented within 24 hours of making such discovery. Subsequently, within 14 days of such discovery, LFT will document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency, or if no corrective action is needed, the basis of that determination. If LFT determines that changes are necessary following a review, any modifications to the control measures will be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event.

Within 24 hours of discovery of any of the preceding referenced conditions, LFT will document the following information:

- Identification of the condition triggering corrective action review;
- Description of the problem identified; and
- Date the problem was identified.

Within 14 days of discovery of any of the preceding referenced conditions, LFT will document the following information:

- Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or where LFT determines that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for that determination);
- Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;
- Date corrective action initiated; and
- Date corrective action completed or is expected to be completed.

5.5 Applicable State or Local Plans

This SWPPP is consistent with applicable State and/or local storm water, waste disposal, and sanitary sewer system regulations to the extent these apply to LFT and are more stringent than the requirements of this permit. LFT has developed this SWPPP to be compliant with the LPDES MSGP, the LPDES sMS4 permit, and the LPDES Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater Permit.

5.6 SWPPP Availability

This SWPPP will be maintained at LFT and will be made available to LDEQ, LCG, US Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request. LFT posts the SWPPP on its website.

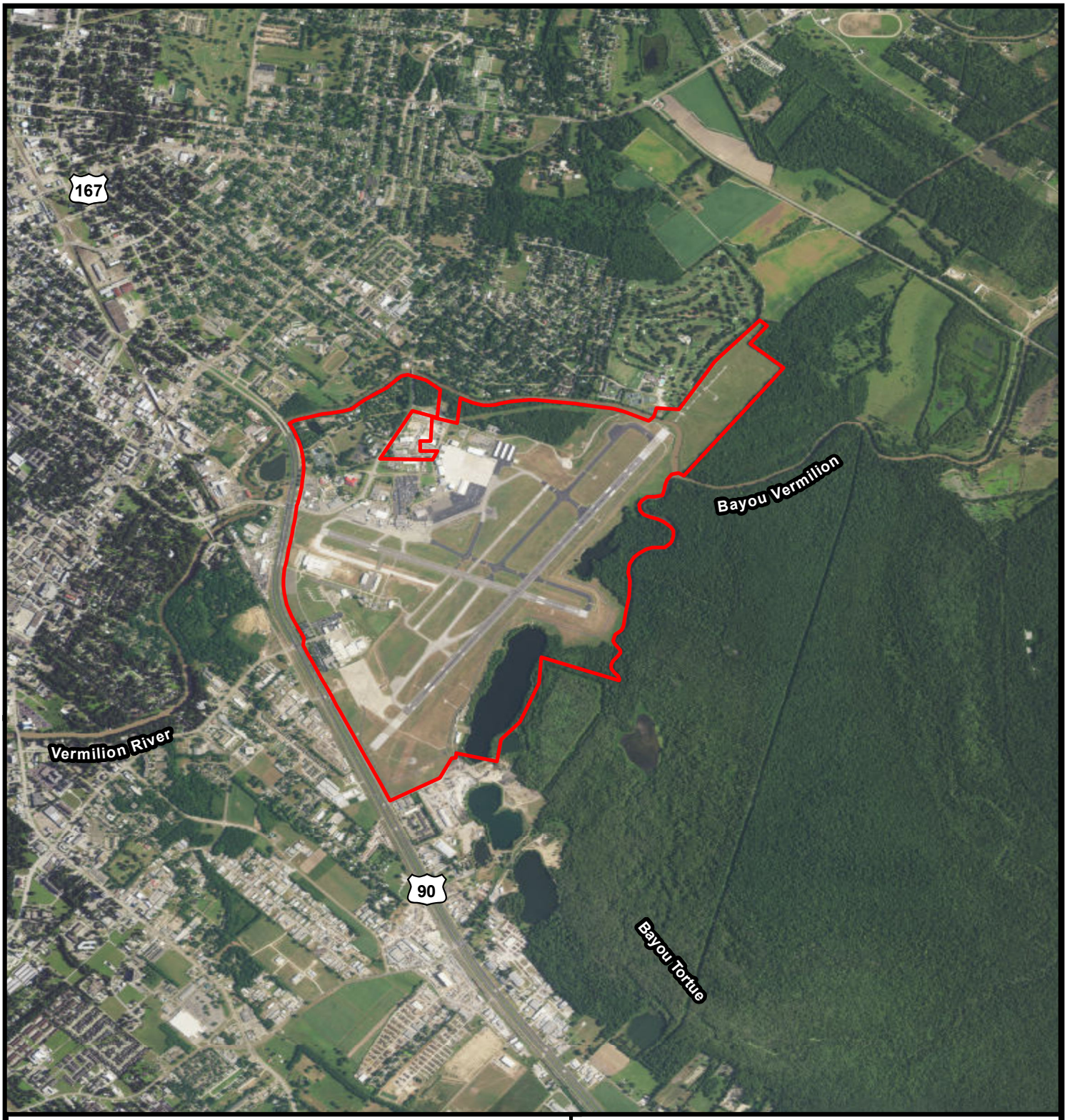
5.7 Certification of SWPPP

The SWPPP will be signed by a responsible corporate officer or a duly authorized representative (Appendix L). If a duly authorized representative signs the SWPPP certification, an authorization in writing by a responsible corporate officer must be submitted to the LDEQ.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP



Legend

Property Boundary

N

S

0 0.5 1

Miles

Reference

Imagery: USDA FSA NAIP 2015

esri Partner Network Silver

Lafayette Regional Airport

Lafayette, Louisiana

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Site Location Map

Lafayette Parish

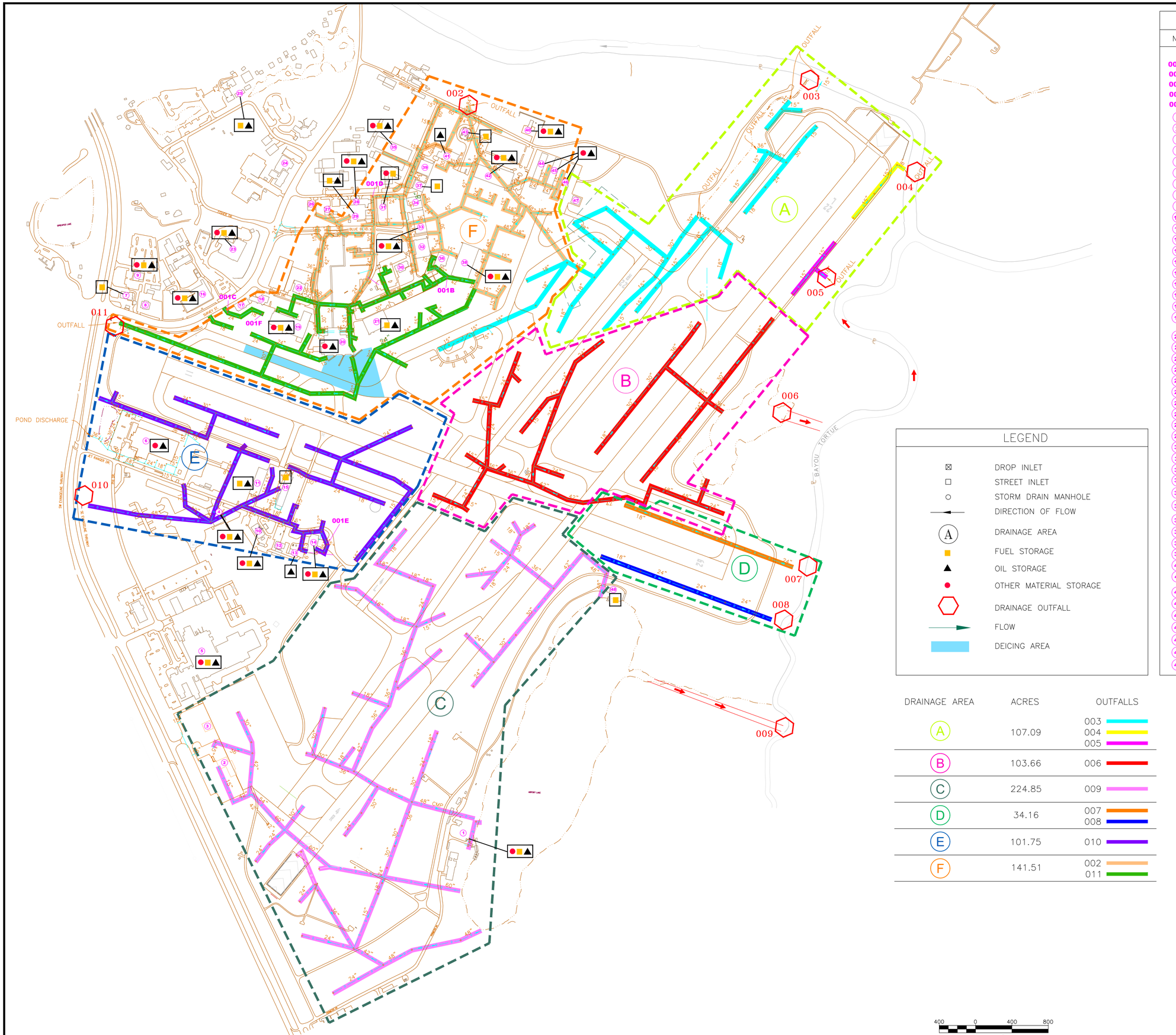
CK Associates Environmental Consultants

Drawn:	CAL/AM10.4
Checked:	SKM
Approved:	ABS
Date:	11/28/16
Map No.:	A13315-01

Figure 1

FIGURE 2

SITE LAYOUT DRAINAGE AND POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS



BUILDING TABLE

NO.	BUILDING DESCRIPTION
001B	WASH RACK
001C	WASH RACK
001D	LFT MAINTENANCE WASH RACK
001E	ARFFD WASH RACK
001F	WASH RACK
1	MARINE SURVIVAL TRAINING CENTER
2	NEW BUILDING
3	NEW BUILDING
4	PHI HELIPORT
5	PHI MAIN FACILITY
6	BELL HELICOPTER
7	BRENTON INVESTMENT – SHELL GAS STATION
8	MOSS MOTORS WHOLESALE LOT
9	MOSS MOTORS USED CARS
10	FAA AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER (ATCT)
11	PRIVATE AIRCRAFT HANGARS OF LAFAYETTE
12	LAC OFFICES
13	VAULT BUILDING
14	AIRPORT RESCUE FIRE FIGHTING (ARFF)
15	BLUE SKY HANGAR
16	LOUISIANA NATIONAL GUARD
17	SIGNATURE/AVIONICS SOLUTIONS
18	OFFICE BUILDING (ACADIAN AMBULANCE)
19	ACADIAN AMBULANCE, FEDEX, PERSONAL AIRCRAFT, SIGNATURE STORAGE AND MAINTENANCE HANGAR
20	TERMINAL BUILDING
21	UPS
22	AVIONICS SOLUTIONS
23	U.S. NAVY/MARINE RESERVE UNIT
24	U.S. ARMY RESERVE UNIT
25	VERMILIONVILLE
26	HORACE MANN INSURANCE
27	VANGUARD CARWASH
28	LAC MAINTENANCE SHOP
29	FAA REMOTE TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER (RTR)
30	PHI/BP
31	AVIS CARWASH
32	AMERICAN AVIATION
33	SIGNATURE/AOG MAINTENANCE
34	CASTILLE INVESTMENTS
35	LOUISIANA TECHNICAL COLLEGE/BP EMERGENCY FACILITY
36	OLIVIA RAE FARMS HANGAR
37	WESTERN AIRWAYS
38	SIGNATURE HANGAR
39	PHI (STORAGE)
40	FAA AIRPORT SURVEILLANCE RADAR (ASR)
41	WESTERN AIRWAYS MAINTENANCE
42	SIGNATURE MAIN HANGAR AND OFFICES
43	FUEL FARM – SIGNATURE
44	T–HANGAR A
45	T–HANGAR B
46	T–HANGAR C
47	BEAN RESOURCES HANGAR
48	ULL SKI TEAM

LEGEND

- DROP INLET
- STREET INLET
- STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- DIRECTION OF FLOW
- (A) DRAINAGE AREA
- FUEL STORAGE
- OIL STORAGE
- OTHER MATERIAL STORAGE
- DRAINAGE OUTFALL
- FLOW
- DEICING AREA

DRAINAGE AREA	ACRES	OUTFALLS
A	107.09	003, 004, 005
B	103.66	006
C	224.85	009
D	34.16	007, 008
E	101.75	010
F	141.51	002, 011

400 0 400 800
Scale in Feet

Lafayette Regional Airport
Lafayette, Louisiana

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Site Layout
Drainage and Potential Pollutants

Lafayette Parish

CK Associates Environmental Consultants

Drawn:	CAL/ACAD
Checked:	DWH
Approved:	ABS
Date:	01/09/17
Dwg. No.:	D13315-04

Figure 2

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

WORKSHEET #1
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

APPENDIX A
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTIION PLAN	WORKSHEET #1
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team	**Facility Name: Lafayette Regional Airport**
	Date of Last Revision: January 2, 2017

Title: Executive Director Office Phone: (337) 266-4400

Responsibilities:
- Ensure that the members perform the required activities; and
- Ensure submission of all reports.

Title: Deputy Director of Aviation Office Phone: (337) 266-4400

Responsibilities:
- Ensure implementation and management of Best Management Practices (BMPs); and
- Supervise inspections.

Title: Environmental Compliance Officer Office Phone: (337) 266-4400

Responsibilities:
- Conduct inspections;
- Responsible for day-to-day implementation and managing of BMPs;
- Note any process changes;
- Keep Plan updated and review at least annually; and
- Ensure employee training is conducted.

Title: Operations Manager Office Phone: (337) 266-4400

Responsibilities:
- Implement BMPs;
- Ensure spills and leaks are promptly reported and cleaned up;
- Note any process changes; and
- Enforcement of proper material handling and storage procedures.

Title: Operations Specialists Office Phone: (337) 266-4400

Responsibilities:
- Implement BMPs;
- Ensure spills and leaks are promptly reported and cleaned up;
- Note any process changes; and
- Enforcement of proper material handling and storage procedures.

Title: Tenants and Operators

Responsibilities:
- Send representatives to annual training;
- Provide training to employees working in areas with exposed materials or are responsible for implementing BMPs;
- Implement BMPs;
- Ensure spills and leaks are promptly reported and cleaned up; and
- Enforcement of proper material handling and storage procedures.

APPENDIX B

WORKSHEET #2
MATERIAL INVENTORY

Material Inventory
Inside Airfield
12/16/2016

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan/SPCC Plan												
Item Number	Site Layout Building #	Tenant	Material	Quantity	Type of Container	Containment Type	Est Tank install	Type of Tank	Testing of tank	Emergency Shut Off	How are tanks gauged	Liklelihood of Storm Water Contact	Past Significant Spills
				Gallons	AST, Drum, etc	Dike, Double-Walled, etc	Date	Steel, Plastic, etc	Y/N	Y/N		Y/N	Y/N
1	19	Acadian Ambulance	Misc. Soaps, Paints, Solvents and Oils	<200 (max)	Small Containers	Flammable Locker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
2	19	Acadian Ambulance	Jet Fuel	10,000	AST	Double-Walled	2012	Steel	Unknown	Y	On Tank	Y	N
3	19	Acadian Ambulance	Soaps, Degreasers, Oils	6-8 (max)	Drums	Over pack	N/A	Steel and Plastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
4	19	Acadian Ambulance	Used Oil	275 (max)	Tote	Pallet	Unknown	Plastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
5	41	Western Airways	Hydraulic/Lube Oils/Varsol	165 (max)	Drums	Stainless Steel Enclosed Containers	N/A	Steel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
6	41	Western Airways	Used Oil	55 (max)	Drums	Stainless Steel Enclosed Containers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
7	37	Western Airways Maintenance	Jet Fuel	12,000	UST	N/A	1983	Fiberglass	Leak Detection	Y	On Tank	N	N
8	20	Delta Global	Used Oil and Used Oil Filters	2 max	Drums	Pallet	N/A	Steel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
9	20	Delta Global	Misc. Soaps, Paints, and Oils	<200 (max)	Small Containers	Flammable Locker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
10	20	United	Used Oil and Used Oil Filters	2 max	Drums	Pallet	N/A	Steel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
11	43	Signature Fuel Farm	LL AvGas	15,000	AST	Concrete Dike	1995	Steel	N	Y	On Tank	Y	N
12	43	Signature Fuel Farm	Waste Fuel	2 - 500	AST	Concrete Dike	2010	Steel	N	Y	Stick	Y	N
13	43	Signature Fuel Farm	Gasoline	500	AST	Concrete Dike	2010	Steel	N	Y	Stick	Y	N
14	43	Signature Fuel Farm	Jet Fuel	4 - 15,000	AST	Concrete Dike	1995	Steel	N	Y	On Tank	Y	N
15	43	Signature Fuel Farm	Off Road Diesel	500	AST	Concrete Dike	2010	Steel	N	Y	Stick	Y	N
16	42	Signature Main Hangar & Offices	Jet Fuel	12,000	AST	Double-Walled	2004	Steel	Unknown	Y	On Tank	Y	N

Material Inventory
Inside Airfield
12/16/2016

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan/SPCC Plan												
Item Number	Site Layout Building #	Tenant	Material	Quantity	Type of Container	Containment Type	Est Tank install	Type of Tank	Testing of tank	Emergency Shut Off	How are tanks gauged	Liklelihood of Storm Water Contact	Past Significant Spills
				Gallons	AST, Drum, etc	Dike, Double-Walled, etc	Date	Steel, Plastic, etc	Y/N	Y/N		Y/N	Y/N
17	42	Signature Main Hangar & Offices	Waste Oil	2 max	Drums	Pallet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
18	42	Signature Main Hangar & Offices	Jet Fuel	max 3 - 5,000	Mobile Refueler	N/A	Unknown	Steel	N/A	Y	Written Log	Y	N
19	42	Signature Main Hangar & Offices	LL AvGas	1,000	Mobile Refueler	N/A	Unknown	Steel	N/A	Y	Written Log	Y	N
20	42	Signature Main Hangar & Offices	Gasoline	100	Mobile Refueler	N/A	2010	Steel	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N
21	42	Signature Main Hangar & Offices	Diesel Fuel	100	Mobile Refueler	N/A	2010	Steel	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N
22	42	Signature Main Hangar & Offices	Oils	<250	Drums	Pallet	N/A	Steel	N/A	N/A	Written Log	N	N
23	42	Signature Main Hangar & Offices	Soaps, Degreasers, Oils, Solvents, Paints	<350	Drums	Pallet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
24	33	Signature/AOG Maintenance	Waste Oil	300	Tote	Pallet	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
25	33	Signature/AOG Maintenance	Fuel and Oils	max 5	Drums	Pallet	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
26	33	Signature/AOG Maintenance	Misc. Oils, Solvents, Paints, Alcohols, etc.	<100 gal	Small Containers	Flammable Locker	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
27	44, 45, 46	Signature/T-Hangars	Misc. Soaps, Paints, Solvents and Oils	max 8 drums	Small Containers and Drums	Pallet and Flammable Lockers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
28	14	LAC - ARFF	Diesel Fuel	500	AST	Double-Walled	2016	Steel	Y	N/A	Stick	Y	N
29	14	LAC - ARFF	Gasoline	500	AST	Double-Walled	2016	Steel	Y	N/A	Stick	Y	N
30	14	LAC - ARFF	Waste Oil	500	AST	Double-Walled	2006	Steel	Y	N/A	Stick	Y	N
31	14	LAC - ARFF	Misc. Soaps, Paints and Oils	<200 (max)	Small Containers	Indoors or Flammable Locker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
32	11	Private Aircraft Hangar/Blue Sky	LL AvGas	2,000	AST	Concrete Dike	2008	Steel	Unknown	Y	Clock Gauge	Y	N

Material Inventory
Inside Airfield
12/16/2016

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan/SPCC Plan													
Item Number	Site Layout Building #	Tenant	Material	Quantity	Type of Container	Containment Type	Est Tank install	Type of Tank	Testing of tank	Emergency Shut Off	How are tanks gauged	Liklelihood of Storm Water Contact	Past Significant Spills
				Gallons	AST, Drum, etc	Dike, Double-Walled, etc	Date	Steel, Plastic, etc	Y/N	Y/N		Y/N	Y/N
33	11, 15	Private Aircraft Hangar/Blue Sky	Jet Fuel	2 - 10,000	AST	Concrete Dike	2- 2008 and 1 - 2015	Steel	Unknown	Y	Clock Gauge	Y	N
34	15	Private Aircraft Hangar/Blue Sky	AvGas	10,000	AST	Double-Walled	2015	Steel	Unknown	Y	On Tank	Y	N
35	11	Private Aircraft Hangar/Blue Sky	Waste Oil	275	AST	Concrete Dike	2016	Plastic	Unknown	N	Visual	Y	N
36	15	Private Aircraft Hangar/Blue Sky	Jet Fuel	12,000	AST	Double-Walled	2015	Steel	Unknown	Y	On Tank	Y	N
37	21	UPS	Waste Oil	300	AST	Double-Walled	Unknown	Steel	Unknown	N	Unknown	N	N
38	21	UPS	Used Oil Filters, Oily Rags, Used Oil, Fuel	500 (max)	Drums	Pallet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N/A	N	N
39	13	LAC	Oil	55	Transformer	Vault Building	Unknown	Steel	N/A	N	N/A	N	N
40	40	Fedex	Oils, Fuels, Used Oil Filters and Waste Oils	7 max	Drums	Plastic Containment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N

Material Inventory
Outside Airfield
12/16/2016

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan/SPCC Plan													
Item Number	Site Layout Building #	Tenant	Material	Quantity	Type of Container	Containment Type	Est Tank install	Type of Tank	Testing of tank	Emergency Shut Off	How are tanks gauged	Liklelihood of Storm Water Contact	Past Significant Spills
				Gallons	AST, Drum, etc	Dike, Double-Walled, etc	Date	Steel, Plastic, etc	Y/N	Y/N		Y/N	Y/N
1	35	Louisiana Technical Collage	Paint Waste, Oil, Fuel, Hydraulic Fluid	<400	Drums	Plastic Containment	N/A	Plastic/Steel	N	N	N	N	N
2	35	Louisiana Technical Collage	Misc. Soaps, Paints, Oils and Solvents	<100	Small Containers	Flammable Locker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
3	28	LAC Maintenance	Diesel	500	AST	Double-Walled	2010	Steel	N	N	Stick	Y	N
4	28	LAC Maintenance	Gasoline	500	AST	Double-Walled	2010	Steel	N	N	Stick	Y	N
5	28	LAC Maintenance	Waste Oil	500	AST	Double-Walled	2006	Steel	Y	N	Stick	Y	N
6	28	LAC Maintenance	Misc. Soaps, Paints, Oils	100	Small Containers	Flammable Locker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
7	28	LAC Maintenance	Crack Sealent, Fuel, Antifreeze, Used Absorbents	650 (max)	Drums	Pallet or N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
8	28	LAC Maintenance	Paint Waste and Remediation Waste	12 max	Drums	N/A	N/A	Steel	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N
9	31	Avis	Gasoline	5,000	AST	Double-Walled	1990	Fiberglass and Concrete	Unknown	Y	Stick	Y	N
10	31	Avis	Misc. Soaps and Cleaners	<100 gal	Small Containers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
11	31	Avis	Soaps	2 max	drums	N/A	N/A	Plastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
12	7	Brenton Investment - Shell Station	Gasoline	10,000	UST	N/A	1994	Steel Lined	Y	Y	Inventory Reconciliation	N	N
13	7	Brenton Investment - Shell Station	Gasoline	2 - 6,000	UST	N/A	1994	Steel Lined	Y	Y	Inventory Reconciliation	N	N
14	7	Brenton Investment - Shell Station	Diesel	6,000	UST	N/A	1994	Steel Lined	Y	Y	Inventory Reconciliation	N	N
15	1	MSTC	Misc. Fuels, Oils	<150	Drums	Concrete Dike	Unknown	Steel	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N
16	1	MSTC	Oily Water	500	AST	Concrete Dike	Unknown	Steel	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Y	N

Material Inventory
Outside Airfield
12/16/2016

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan/SPCC Plan													
Item Number	Site Layout Building #	Tenant	Material	Quantity	Type of Container	Containment Type	Est Tank install	Type of Tank	Testing of tank	Emergency Shut Off	How are tanks gauged	Liklelihood of Storm Water Contact	Past Significant Spills
				Gallons	AST, Drum, etc	Dike, Double-Walled, etc	Date	Steel, Plastic, etc	Y/N	Y/N		Y/N	Y/N
17	1	MSTC	Diesel	250	AST	Concrete Dike	Unknown	Steel	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Y	N
18	1	MSTC	Misc. Soaps, Paints, Oils and Fuels	<100	Small Containers	Flammable Locker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
19	9	Moss Motors Used Cars	Lubricants, Paint, Soap and Fuel	<100	Small Containers and Aerosol Cans	Flammable Locker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
20	3	PHI Heliport	Jet Fuel	2 - 10,000	AST	Double-Walled	2007	Carbon Steel	Y	Y	Stick	Y	N
21	3	PHI Heliport	Soaps	55	Drum	Pallet	N/A	Plastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
22	3	PHI Heliport	Misc. Oils	<25	Small Containers	Connex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
23	3	PHI Heliport	Used Oil, Hydraulic Fluid	220	Drums	Pallet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
24	3	PHI Heliport	Jet Fuel	500	Mobile Fueler	N/A	Unknown	N/A	Y	Y	Written Log	Y	N
25	5	PHI Main Facility	Used Oil	500	AST	Double-Walled	Unknown	Carbon Steel	Y	Unknown	Stick	N	N
26	5	PHI Main Facility	Diesel	500	AST	Double-Walled	Unknown	Carbon Steel	Y	Unknown	Stick	N	N
27	5	PHI Main Facility	Hazardous Materials (Toluene, MEK, Thinners, Paint Waste)	<660	Drums	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
28	5	PHI Main Facility	Misc. Fuel, Gasoline	<250	Drums	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
29	5	PHI Main Facility	Used Oil	<150	Drums	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
30	5	PHI Main Facility	Jet Fuel	1,000	Mobile Fueler	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N
31	5	PHI Main Facility	Jet Fuel	2,000	Mobile Fueler	N/A	Unknown	N/A	Y	Y	Written Log	Y	N
32	5	PHI Main Facility	Waste Kitchen Grease	100	AST	Pallet	Unknown	Fiberglass	Unknown	N	Unknown	N	N

Material Inventory
Outside Airfield
12/16/2016

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan/SPCC Plan													
Item Number	Site Layout Building #	Tenant	Material	Quantity	Type of Container	Containment Type	Est Tank install	Type of Tank	Testing of tank	Emergency Shut Off	How are tanks gauged	Liklelihood of Storm Water Contact	Past Significant Spills
				Gallons	AST, Drum, etc	Dike, Double-Walled, etc	Date	Steel, Plastic, etc	Y/N	Y/N		Y/N	Y/N
33	5	PHI Main Facility	Jet Fuel	1,000	AST	Double-Walled	Unknown	Steel	Y	Y	Unknown	Y	N
34	5	PHI Main Facility	Diesel	1,000	AST	Double-Walled	Unknown	Steel	Y	Y	Unknown	Y	N
35	16	National Guard	Used Oil	1,000	AST	Double-Walled and Concrete Dike	1996	Steel	Unknown	Y	Stick	N	N
36	16	National Guard	Diesel	4,500	AST	Double-Walled	1996	Steel	Unknown	Y	Stick	N	N
37	16	National Guard	Diesel	1,200	Mobile Fueler	N/A	Unknown	N/A	Y	Y	Written Log	N	N
38	16	National Guard	Hydraulic, Lube Oil, 15W40, Antifreeze	<220	Drums	Pallet	N/A	Plastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
39	23	Navy/Marines	Oil, Antifreeze, Transmission Oil, Mineral Spirits	<450	Drums	Pallet	N/A	Plastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
40	23	Navy/Marines	Used Oil	<450	Drums	Pallet	Unknown	Steel	N	N	Visual	N	N
41	23	Navy/Marines	Misc. Soaps, Paints, Oils and Fuels	<50	Small Containers and Aerosol Cans	Flammable Locker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
42	48	ULL Ski Team	Gasoline	500	AST	Metal Tray	2016	Steel	N	N	Stick	Y	N
43	25	BVD	Waste Kitchen Grease	<100	AST	None	2012	Steel	N	N	Visual	Y	N
44	25	BVD	Gasoline	500	AST	Double-Walled	Unknown	Steel	N	N	Stick	N	N
45	25	BVD	Used Oil	1-55	Drums	Overpack/Spill Pallet	unknown	Steel	N	N	Visual	N	N
46	20	Terminal Restaurant	Used Cooking Oil	250	AST	Response Materials	unknown	Steel	N	N	Visual	Y	N
47	10	FAA ATCT	Diesel	2,000	AST	Double-Walled	Unknown	Concrete	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Y	N
48	10	FAA ATCT	Oils, Paints, Grease, Stripper, Parts Cleaner, Pesticides, and Solvents	<100	Small Containers and Aerosol Cans	Flammable Locker	Unknown	Mixed	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N	N

Material Inventory
Outside Airfield
12/16/2016

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan/SPCC Plan													
Item Number	Site Layout Building #	Tenant	Material	Quantity	Type of Container	Containment Type	Est Tank install	Type of Tank	Testing of tank	Emergency Shut Off	How are tanks gauged	Liklelihood of Storm Water Contact	Past Significant Spills
				Gallons	AST, Drum, etc	Dike, Double-Walled, etc	Date	Steel, Plastic, etc	Y/N	Y/N		Y/N	Y/N
49	40	FAA ASR	Diesel	2,000	AST	Double-Walled	Unknown	Concrete	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Y	N
50	40	FAA ASR	Oils, Greases, Herbcides, Pesticides, and Antifreeze/Coolant	<75	Small Containers	Flammable Locker	Unknown	Mixed	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N	N
51	29	FAA RTR	Diesel	1,000	AST	Double-Walled	Unknown	Concrete	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Y	N
52	29	FAA RTR	Used oil	<150	Drums	Covered Containment	Unknown	Steel	N	N	Visual	N	N
53	6	Bell Helicopter	Paints, Solvents, Glues, Protectants, Soaps	<250	Small Containers and Aerosol Cans	Flammable Locker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
54	6	Bell Helicopter	Oils, Greases, Hydraulic Oil, and Other Oil-Based Compounds	<100	Small Containers and Aerosol Cans	Flammable Locker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N
55	6	Bell Helicopter	Naptha	55	Drums	None	Unknown	Steel	N	N	Visual	N	N

APPENDIX C

WORKSHEET #3
LIST OF SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS

APPENDIX C

List of Significant Spills and Leaks

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN	Worksheet #3
LIST OF SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS	Facility Name: Lafayette Regional Airport
	Date of Last Revision: December 22, 2016

Directions: Record below all signifant spills (greater than 55 gal or with visible sheen) and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants which have occurred at the facility in the last 3 years prior to the effective date of the permit (this includes, but is not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities).

1st Year Prior				Description				Response Procedures		Preventive measures taken
Date	Spill	Leak	location	Type of Material	Quantity	Source	Reason	Amount of Material Recovered	Material no Longer exposed to Stormwater T/F	
2016	Yes	N/A	Taxiway J/ Airport OF 003	Sealcoat	62 gal	TWY Sealcoat Project Contractor	Mat'l applied just prior to storm event	1,200 gallons water mixed with sealcoat. No sealcoat material left the property.	T	The contractor does not apply sealcoat when there is a chance of rain and has a plan to vacuum up any wet sealcoat material in case a sudden rain event occurs.

2nd Year Prior				Description				Response Procedures		Preventive measures taken
Date	Spill	Leak	location	Type of Material	Quantity	Source	Reason	Amount of Material Recovered	Material no Longer exposed to Stormwater T/F	
2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3rd Year Prior				Description				Response Procedures		Preventive measures taken
Date	Spill	Leak	location	Type of Material	Quantity	Source	Reason	Amount of Material Recovered	Material no Longer exposed to Stormwater T/F	
2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX D

WORKSHEET #4
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT & CERTIFICATION

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN			WORKSHEET #4		
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT & CERTIFICATION			Facility Name: Lafayette Regional Airport		
			Date of Last Revision: December 22, 2016		
Date of Test/Evaluation	**Outfall No.**	**Test/Evaluation Method**	**Results (Describe)**	**Potential Sources**	**Name of Tester/Evaluator**
10/14/16	002	Visual	Dry weather discharges were found.	AC Condensate; permitted vehicle wash water; compressor condensate; building, aircraft, vehicle and concrete rinse water; dehumidifier discharges; and landscape water	Ashley Simon
10/14/16	003	Visual	No dry weather discharges were found.	None	Ashley Simon
10/14/16	004	Visual	No dry weather discharges were found.	None	Ashley Simon
10/14/16	005	Visual	No dry weather discharges were found.	None	Ashley Simon
10/14/16	006	Visual	No dry weather discharges were found.	None	Ashley Simon
10/14/16	007	Visual	No dry weather discharges were found.	None	Ashley Simon
10/14/16	008	Visual	No dry weather discharges were found.	None	Ashley Simon
10/14/16	009	Visual	No dry weather discharges were found.	AC Condensate; compressor condensate; dehumidifier discharges; Fire Fighting Training Activities; and building, aircraft, vehicle and concrete rinse water	Ashley Simon

10/14/16	010	Visual	Dry weather discharges were found.	AC Condensate; permitted vehicle wash water; compressor condensate; building, aircraft, vehicle and concrete rinse water; Fire Fighting Training Activities; elevator sump pump, dehumidifier discharges; and landscape water	Ashley Simon
10/14/16	011	Visual	Dry weather discharges were found.	AC Condensate; permitted vehicle wash water; compressor condensate; building, aircraft, vehicle and concrete rinse water; Fire Fighting Training Activities; deicing fluid; elevator sump pump, cooling tower mist, dehumidifier discharges; and landscape water	Ashley Simon

CERTIFICATION

I, Steven L. Picou, Executive Director, 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.

A. Name and Official Title (type or print)	B. Area Code and Telephone Number
Steven L. Picou, A.A.E., Executive Director	(337) 266-4400
C. Signature	**D. Date Signed**
	2.2.17

APPENDIX E

WORKSHEET #5
STORM WATER RELEASE LOG

Worksheet #5
Storm Water Release Log
Lafayette Regional Airport
Lafayette, Louisiana

Water should be inspected prior to release from containment areas that are not normally associated with storm water discharges. At a minimum, the water should be visually inspected. A visual inspection should include color, smell, turbidity, and sheen.

If for any reason the water is of suspect quality, please notify the Environmental Compliance Officer.

DATE	SAMPLER	TIME	COLOR	SMELL	TURBIDITY	SHEEN	COMMENTS

APPENDIX F

WORKSHEET #6
BMP IDENTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

APPENDIX F

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN		WORKSHEET #6		
POLLUTANT SOURCE IDENTIFICATION - BMP Identification and Implementation		Facility Name: Lafayette Regional Airport Date of Last Revision: December 22, 2016		
BMPs	**Description of Action(s) Required for Implementation**	**Scheduled Completion Dates for Required Action**	**Person Responsible**	**Additional Requirements/Notes**
Good Housekeeping	Drip pans or absorbents are used to catch fluid leaks when equipment or machinery is awaiting repair;	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Inspecting machinery and equipment to ensure leaking or discharging potential pollutants is minimized;	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Implementing careful material storage practices;	In-place	Storage Area and Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Identifying chemical substances present in the airport;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Properly labeling storage drums and tanks;	In-place	Container Owners/Operators	
	Maintaining stored materials and equipment in covered areas where possible;	In-place	Storage Area and Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Constructing containment areas of impervious material(s);	In-place	Container Owners/Operators	
	Maintaining areas around trash dumpsters;	In-place	Dumpster Contract Holder	
	Maintaining well-organized work areas that are clean and dry;	In-place	Tenants and LAC	
	Maintenance activities are performed under cover to the extent practical;	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Hosing down of the apron or hangars when spills or leaks have occurred is prohibited;	In-place	Spill or Leak Responsible Party	
	All waste is picked up regularly;	In-place	Waste Generators	
	Spills/leaks are cleaned promptly using dry methods;	In-place	Responsible Party	
	Impervious areas are swept regularly during business hours;	In-place	LAC Maintenance	
	Storage containers are maintained in good condition;	In-place	Storage Area Owners/Operators	
	All storage containers are plainly labeled;	In-place	Storage Area Owners/Operators	
	To the extent practical waste materials are stored under cover and in centralized areas;	In-place	Waste Generators	
	Keeping culverts, drains, dikes, and trenches clear of debris;	In-place	LAC Maintenance	
	Controlling access to potential pollution sources; and	In-place	Pollutant Source Owners/Operators	
	Training employees about good housekeeping practices.	In-place	Employers	
Preventive Maintenance	Identifying equipment or machinery that may break down, causing a spill or release that could lead to the pollution of storm water;	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Adjusting, repairing, or replacing equipment in an appropriate and timely manner; and	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Keeping the diked area surrounding storage tanks free of residual oil or other contaminants.	In-place	Fuel Farm Owners/Operators	
Visual Inspections	Monthly deicing outfall and deicing area inspections conducted during the months of December to February or during the time frame when deicing is being conducted;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Quarterly inspections of material storage and handling areas, tank areas, loading/unloading areas, vehicle and equipment storage areas, vehicle and equipment washing areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, and fueling areas. In addition to quarterly storage tank inspections, monthly inspections of LAC owned storage tanks are also conducted as per the SPCC Plan;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Quarterly visual inspections of storm water outfalls; and	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Annual visual inspection of BMPs.	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	

APPENDIX F

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN		WORKSHEET #6		
		Facility Name: Lafayette Regional Airport		
POLLUTANT SOURCE IDENTIFICATION - BMP Identification and Implementation		Date of Last Revision: December 22, 2016		
BMPs	**Description of Action(s) Required for Implementation**	**Scheduled Completion Dates for Required Action**	**Person Responsible**	**Additional Requirements/Notes**
Spill Prevention and response	Identifying areas for potential leaks or spills;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	LAC and Tenants with over 600 gallons of applicable substances or over 1320 gallons of applicable substances in two or more containers have SPCC Plans
	Developing and conducting training program to instruct employees on proper spill clean-up procedures in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120;	In-place	Employers	
	Providing proper personal protective equipment (PPE);	In-place	Employers	
	Containing and cleaning up leaks and spills as soon as possible. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill or leak, repairs are to be conducted as soon as possible;	In-place	Spill or Leak Responsible Party	
	Installing secondary containment;	In-place	Container Owners/Operators	
	Disposing of any spilled product or wastes according to all applicable regulations and the SPCC Plan;	In-place	Waste Generators	
	Properly labeling containers, storage drums, and tanks;	In-place	Container Owners/Operators	
	Drums containing liquids are stored under a covered area where feasible, in segregated containers, etc.; and	In-place	Container Owners/Operators	
	Developing and maintaining an inventory of spill clean-up materials and equipment.	In-place	Tenants and LAC	
Sediment and Erosion Control	Develop an inspection protocol for verifying BMP inspections/ maintenance related to construction efforts greater than 1 acre at LFT;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Include Lafayette Consolidated Government (LCG) construction site storm water runoff control ordinances in all construction projects;	In-place	Project Engineer	
	Contract with engineering firms familiar with construction site storm water control measures and require on-site inspectors on construction projects;	In-place	LAC	
	Ensure that an NOI is prepared if the construction project is greater than 5 acres and filed with LDEQ before the construction begins. If the construction project is less than 5 acres, a notice of completion must be submitted to LDEQ at the end of the project;	Per Construction Activity	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Ensure that a SWPPP is written specifically for the construction project and the requirements set forth by LDEQ will be followed, including signage, storm water controls, and inspections; and	Per Construction Activity	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Ensure that a Notice of Extension (NOE) is filed with LDEQ for construction sites greater than 5 acres if an extension of permit time is needed above what was requested in the NOI for the site to be satisfactorily stabilized.	Per Construction Activity	Env. Compliance Officer	
Management of Runoff	BMPs already in place are sufficient	N/A		No observed runoff problems
Materials Storage Areas	Comply with applicable state and federal laws;	In-place	Storage Area Owners/Operators	LAC and Tenants with over 600 gallons of applicable substances or over 1320 gallons of applicable substances in two or more containers have SPCC Plans
	Properly train employees;	In-place	Employers	
	Use gauges or visual to monitor fill levels;	In-place	Container Owners/Operators	
	Use secondary containment capable of containing entire contents of the largest tank with sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation; and	In-place	Container Owners/Operators	
	Use a sufficiently impervious diked area.	In-place	Container Owners/Operators	
Fueling Areas	Discourage topping off fuel tanks;	In-place	Refuelers and Equipment/Storage Container Owners/Operators	LAC and Tenants with over 600 gallons of applicable substances or over 1320 gallons of applicable substances in two or more containers have SPCC Plans
	Use dry clean-up methods for fuel stations;	In-place	Fuel Station Operators	
	Use proper spill control; and	In-place	Fueling Operators	
	Require that on-site personnel remain with the vehicle during fueling.	In-place	Fueling Operators	

APPENDIX F

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN		WORKSHEET #6		
POLLUTANT SOURCE IDENTIFICATION - BMP Identification and Implementation		Facility Name: Lafayette Regional Airport Date of Last Revision: December 22, 2016		
BMPs	**Description of Action(s) Required for Implementation**	**Scheduled Completion Dates for Required Action**	**Person Responsible**	**Additional Requirements/Notes**
Loading and Unloading Areas	Use containment area around loading and unloading areas;	In-place	Tenants	LAC and Tenants with over 600 gallons of applicable substances or over 1320 gallons of applicable substances in two or more containers have SPCC Plans
	Inspect loading/unloading areas routinely;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer and Tenants	
	Train truck drivers/operations technicians on the proper procedures for loading and unloading;	In-place	Tenants	
	Turn off truck during loading/unloading;	In-place	Tenants	
	Inspect mobile fueling trucks on a quarterly basis;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer and Tenants	
	Require that driver wear PPE consistent with applicable MSDS; and	In-place	Tenants	
	Inspect drain outlets prior to departure.	In-place	Tenants	
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas	Recycle or contain for proper disposal all used oil;	In-place	Used Oil Generators	
	Perform maintenance activities under cover when feasible to minimize storm water contact;	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Use drip pans/buckets to prevent oil and liquids from contacting the ground;	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Use dry clean-up methods;	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Check equipment for leaking oil and fluids; and	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Separate and label wastes.	In-place	Waste Generators	
Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas	Designate areas for storage of vehicles and equipment;	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Use drip pans;	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Store vehicles and equipment on an impervious surface;	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Use absorbents; and	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Clean pavement routinely to remove oil and grease.	In-place	Equipment Owners/Operators	
Vehicle and Equipment Washing	Identify where airplane and vehicles are being washed on site;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Inform tenants that the above identified wash areas are the only place that washing of vehicles, equipment, and airplanes is to take place;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Label designated wash areas;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer and Tenants	
	Follow sampling and monitoring parameters set forth in the LDEQ Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater Discharge Permit; and	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer and Vehicle and Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Perform washing only on those vehicles/equipment that are not leaking fluids/oils to minimize the discharge of pollutants;	In-place	Vehicle and Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Keep designated wash areas free of dirt and other substances through dry clean-up methods;	In-place	Vehicle and Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Conduct washing without soaps or detergents or with biodegradable soaps in minimal amounts; and	In-place	Vehicle and Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Submit MSDSs to LAC for the soaps used to clean the vehicles, equipment, and airplanes.	In-place	Vehicle and Equipment Owners/Operators	
Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts	Display public education materials obtained from LCG within the airport;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Display information brochures in the terminal and mail out to tenants;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Conduct Surveys of Tenants and the Public;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Hold annual SWPPP and SPCC training for Tenants and Employees;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Conduct regular inspections of Tenant facilities;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Maintain a section on environmental issues on the LFT Airport Webpage; and	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Encourage tenants, especially aircraft refuelers, to stock spill response equipment.	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	

APPENDIX F

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN		WORKSHEET #6		
		Facility Name: Lafayette Regional Airport		
POLLUTANT SOURCE IDENTIFICATION - BMP Identification and Implementation		Date of Last Revision: December 22, 2016		
BMPs	**Description of Action(s) Required for Implementation**	**Scheduled Completion Dates for Required Action**	**Person Responsible**	**Additional Requirements/Notes**
Public Involvement/ Participation	Display information brochures in the terminal and mail out to tenants;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Conduct Surveys of Tenants and the Public;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Provide recycling services in the terminal and LAC office;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Hold annual SWPPP and SPCC training for Tenants and Employees;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Conduct regular inspections of Tenant facilities;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	LFT will implement a program to stencil storm drains at the airport to indicate that oils/other materials are not to be discharged to the storm water system.	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	LFT representatives will inspect facilities to verify any non-storm water discharges;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Display information brochures in the terminal and mail out to tenants;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Update storm drainage map; and	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Add inlet protection as needed in areas around airport.	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control	Providing notice to airport tenants and contractors regarding construction requirements;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Conducting inspections regularly of construction sites greater than 1 acre;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Developing an inspection protocol for verifying BMP inspections/maintenance related to construction efforts greater than 1 acre at LFT;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	General Contractor Environmental Requirement Summaries along with SWPPP checklist included in Project Plans and Specifications;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Review and approval of SWPPP's and NOI prior to any soil disturbing activities being allowed for airport projects;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Display information brochures in the terminal and mail out to tenants;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Including LCG construction site storm water runoff control ordinances and requirements to meet LPDES Permit requirements in all construction projects; and	In-place	Project Engineer	
	Contracting with engineering firms familiar with construction site storm water control measures and requiring on-site inspectors on construction projects.	In-place	Executive Director	
Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment	Enforce construction environmental requirements which includes requiring stabilization on all projects;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Preform regulatory reviews of construction plans and specifications;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Annual Post-Construction Inspections;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Develop a list of all Post-Construction BMPs on Airport Property;	Dec-18	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Determine maintenance responsibility for each BMP; and	Dec-19	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Develop a BMP maintenance program.	Dec-20	Env. Compliance Officer	
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations	Hold annual SWPPP and SPCC training for employees;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Routine sweeping of airport ramp, runways, and taxiways;	In-place	LAC Maintenance	
	Environmental portion on webpage;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Proper use of washing areas;	In-place	Vehicle and Equipment Owners/Operators	
	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan;	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Inspections of LAC facilities; and	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	
	Inlet protection added as needed.	In-place	Env. Compliance Officer	

APPENDIX G

ANNUAL INSPECTION FORMS

APPENDIX G-1

ANNUAL STORM WATER INSPECTION REPORT FOR TENANTS AND OPERATORS

Appendix G-1
Annual Storm Water Report for Tenants and Operators
Lafayette Regional Airport
Lafayette, Louisiana

Tenant:_____

General Information

Date of Review:_____ Facility Name:_____

Address:_____ PO Box_____

City:_____ State_____ Zip Code_____

Contact Person:_____ Title:_____

Phone number:_____ Fax number:_____

Subtenants:_____ Tenant since:_____

Facility Information

Filed NOI for LPDES MSGP coverage? Yes ☐ No ☐
SWPPP maintained? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you corresponded with LDEQ? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, please provide summary if information has not been provided to LAC.

_____

_____

Industrial Activities
Indicate which of the following activities are performed at your facility

ACTIVITY	INDOORS	OUTDOORS	ACTIVITY	INDOORS	OUTDOORS
Aircraft Anodizing	☐	☐	Equipment Storage	☐	☐
Aircraft Deicing	☐	☐	Fuel Storage	☐	☐
Fueling	☐	☐	Outside Apron Washdown	☐	☐
Maintenance	☐	☐	Pesticide Herbicide	☐	☐
Painting/Stripping	☐	☐	Remediation System	☐	☐
Aircraft Sales/Rental	☐	☐	Steam Cleaning	☐	☐
Washing	☐	☐	Chemical Handling	☐	☐
Container Storage	☐	☐	Waste Management	☐	☐
Equipment Degreasing/Washing	☐	☐	Hazardous Materials Handling	☐	☐
Equipment Maintenance	☐	☐			

Other

_____

_____

Outdoor activities ☐ Ground ☐ Storm Drain ☐ Sanitary Drain ☐ Waterway
Discharge to: ☐ Ditch ☐ No Discharge ☐ Unknown Drain

Potential Pollution Sources

Any spill or leaks over this year? (If yes, complete the attached form for each) Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you store or use materials containing any of the following compounds or elements:

Oil and Grease	☐	Mercury	☐	Herbicides	☐
Other Fuels/Petrol. Hydrocarbons	☐	Nickel	☐	Acid Waste	☐
Halogenated Solvents	☐	Selenium	☐	Alkaline Waste	☐
Nonhalogenated Solvents	☐	Silver	☐	Cyanide	☐
Arsenic	☐	Thallium	☐	PCBs	☐
Cadmium	☐	Zinc	☐	Other Sources	☐
Chromium	☐	Phenols	☐		
Copper	☐	Pesticides	☐		

Please update the chemical inventory for your facility and provide MSDS of materials you store.

Describe Loading/Unloading areas _____

Is loading area covered? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does loading area have a 2nd containment? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is loading area near storm Drain Inlet(s)? Yes ☐ No ☐

Has any sample analysis been performed on any soil or water at your site? Yes ☐ No ☐ (If yes please provide)

Storm Water Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Identify existing required BMPS at your facility to reduce storm water pollution:

Zero Discharge	☐	Use of microblaze or absorbent	☐
Activity/Materials enclosed	☐	Oil/Water separator	☐
Spill Prevention Plan	☐	Storm water collection treatment	☐
Periodic employee training	☐	Inspection program	☐
Material handling	☐	Spill Response Plan	☐
Housekeeping Plan	☐	Outdoor Sweeping Program	☐
Other existing measures	☐	Stormwater routed to Industrial Pretreatment	☐

Non-Storm Water Discharges to Illicit Connections

Are you aware of any non-storm water discharges or illicit connections to storm drains or ground surface?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you observed any runoff from your leasehold from your facility during dry weather? Yes ☐ No ☐

Are any floor drains located within buildings at any facility? Yes ☐ No ☐

Records

Do you document release of storm water from tank containment systems and keep records? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

Do you document maintenance activities on vehicles/equipment and keep records? Yes ☐ No ☐

Completed by:_____ Date: _____

SPILL INFORMATION REPORT

Time and Date of Spill Discovery: _____

Type of Storage/Usage Facility: _____

_____

Weather Conditions: _____

Description of Spill

Location of Spill: _____

Type of Material Spilled: _____

Square Feet of Area Covered: _____

Did Spill Flow Off the Site: _____

Name of Water Body Affected: _____

Estimated Rate of Discharge and Volume Spilled: _____

Media Affected: _____

Name of Person Discovering Spill: _____

Individuals Responding for Spill Control and Cleanup: _____

_____

Cause of Spill: _____

_____

Damages or Injuries: _____

Evacuation Required: _____

Containment Method: _____

_____

_____

Cleanup Method: _____

_____

_____

Contaminated Material Disposal: _____

_____

Recommendations to Prevent Similar Future Spills: _____

_____

_____

Agencies and Agency Representatives Reported to: _____

_____

Spill Report Number from the NRC: _____

This report has been prepared by the Environmental Site Leader.

_____ _____

(Signature) (Date**)**

APPENDIX G-2

ANNUAL COMPLIANCE INSPECTION REPORT AND CERTIFICATION

Appendix G-2
Annual Compliance Inspection Report and Certification
Lafayette Regional Airport
Lafayette, Louisiana

Inspector:_____ Date of Inspection: _____

Time of Inspection:_____

What areas were inspected:

_____

_____

_____

Inspect the areas below regarding the implementation of the SWPPP and fill in your observations. Rate each area below as Satisfactory "S" or Not Satisfactory "N".

_____Outfall areas receiving discharges from the site entering offsite drainage appeared fine;

_____Areas that include industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water appeared fine;

_____Areas where spills/leaks have occurred in the preceding 3 years appeared fine;

_____Structural controls including the maintenance and effectiveness of the control were adequate;

_____Non-structural controls including BMP effectiveness, good housekeeping measures, and spill prevention were adequate;

_____Review all records required by the LPDES MSGP;

_____Inspect discharge locations for BMP effectiveness;

_____No leaks/spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks, or similar containers were observed;

_____No off-site tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter/exit the airport were observed; and

_____No tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas were observed.

Any further observations:_____

_____

_____

Any previously unidentified discharges or pollutants from site? Please describe:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

If any of the above categories received a Not Satisfactory "N" score, please explain the incident of noncompliance:

Was at least one of the quarterly inspections performed during a rain event?

Explain what actions are required to correct the deficiencies and to update and improve the effectiveness of the SWPPP:

I hereby certify that this facility is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. 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. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signed: Date:

APPENDIX H

INVENTORY, USAGE AND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS FOR DEICING FLUIDS

INVENTORY OF
DEICING MATERIALS

Name of Company	**Storage of Deicer**	**Amount**	Application	**Type of Deicer**
Delta Global Services	By Terminal Building	6 Totes Max (275 gallons each)	Has a machine to apply deicer	Octaflo EF Concentrate, Type I
United Ground Express	By Terminal Building	2 Totes Max (275 gallons each)	Has a machine to apply deicer	Polar Plus LT 55%
FedEx	By Cargo Ramp	5 Totes Max (265 gallons each)	Has a machine to apply deicer	KilFrost DF Plus (88) Dilute, Type I
Envoy	By Gate 10	4 Totes Max (275 gallons each)	Has a machine to apply deicer	Dow-UCAR PG Aircraft Deicing Fluid Concentrate

Lafayette Regional Airport
Lafayette Airport Commission

Deicing Fluid Use Summary

Year _____

Deicing Fluid Users	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

Total: _____ type 1 fluid

Quantities are given in gallons.

NP- Not provided

Annual Average _____

OCTAGON

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

0100EF

SECTION 1- PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

MSDS DATE: 4/9/2009

PRODUCT	**OCTAFLO EF Concentrate**
SYNONYMS	SAE/AMS 1424 TY I Deicing Fluid
CHEMICAL FAMILY	Glycols
FORMULA	Proprietary Blend

MANUFACTURED BY

Octagon Process Inc.
450 Raritan Center Parkway
Suite F
Edison, NJ 08837
732-346-8000

EMERGENCY

CHEMTREC.....800-424-9300
COMPANY EMERGENCY PHONE.....800 423-3375
(24-hour)

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL/COMMON NAME	CAS-NO	%	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH

Product contains no component ingredients listed by OSHA at 29CFR 1910.1000 (Subpart Z)

Product contains no component ingredients listed as carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, OSHA

SECTION 3 - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH=1 FLAMMABILITY=0 REACTIVITY=0 PROTECTION=B*

*Refer to Section 11 of this document for explanation of personal protective equipment

SECTION 4 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

HEALTH EFFECTS *(Acute And Chronic)*
EYES May cause a stinging sensation, redness and irritation. No chronic adverse effects are expected.
SKIN No acute or chronic adverse effects are expected.
INHALATION No acute or chronic adverse effects are expected.
INGESTION Accidental ingestion can cause minor stomach distress.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY

EYES/SKIN: Yes INHALATION: Yes (mist/vapor) INGESTION: Not likely

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE Pre-existing eye conditions

SECTION 5 - FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES Flood with water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open. If irritation persists, get medical attention

SKIN Wash exposed areas with mild soap and water. If irritation occurs and persists, get medical attention.

INHALATION If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration (mouth to mouth is preferred) if trained - get immediate medical attention.

INGESTION Accidental ingestion of a small quantity of this material: Rinse mouth with water. If larger quantity is ingested, give victim 4 to 8 oz of water. *DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.* Get medical attention.

SECTION 6 - CHEMICAL DATA

BOILING POINT	255°F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1)	>1.039
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg)	<1.0	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	NA
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	Not Determined	EVAPORATION RATE (n-butyl acetate =1)	<1.0

SOLUBILITY IN WATER Complete

APPEARANCE AND ODOR INFORMATION orange, odorless liquid

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials To Avoid) strong oxidizers

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS incomplete combustion will release carbon monoxide.

WILL HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION OCCUR No

CONDITIONS TO AVOID FOR POLYMERIZATION None

IS THE PRODUCT STABLE Yes

CONDITIONS TO AVOID FOR STABILITY strong oxidizers, high temperatures

SECTION 7 – FIRE FIGHTING INFORMATION

FLASH POINT (Method Used) None to Boiling (COC) FLAMMABLE LIMITS Not Determined

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Product does not burn. However, in a fire situation, some components of this product may boil off, leaving a combustible residue. Use water spray or fog, foam, dry chemical, CO_2.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES Keep fire-exposed containers cool with water spray. Wear chemical protective clothing and NIOSH/MSHA-approved SCBA as recommended by NFPA.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS None

SECTION 8 - SPILL OR LEAK/DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED Caution: spilled product will be slippery. If large spill, dike and contain spill. Spread inert absorbent material on area and sweep up. Place in plastic container for disposal. Keep material out of sewers and waterways. Comply with spill notification requirements. All response activities must comply with HAZWOPER (29CFR 1910.120).

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS Dispose of waste in compliance with local, state and federal regulations. Recycle material where possible.

SECTION 9 – TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

48 Hour LC50 (daphnia magna)	14,000 ppm
24 Hour LC50 (pimephales promelas)	10,800 ppm

SECTION 10 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product is completely biodegradable.
COD: 1,650,000 mgO_2/L
BOD5: 610,000 mgO_2/L

SECTION 11 - EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PROTECTION

EYES: Use goggles when eye contact due to splashing or spraying is possible.

INHAILATION: Special respiratory protection is generally not required under normal recommended use conditions with adequate ventilation. Protect against inhalation of large volumes of mist during application.

SKIN: Wear chemical resistant gloves, such as Rubber or PVC. If contact with skin is possible, practice good personal hygiene and wash equipment after each use.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Select the appropriate personal protective equipment based on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the protective equipment relative to the tasks to be performed, conditions present, duration of use, and the hazards and/or potential hazards that may be encountered during use.

OTHER ENGINEERING CONTROLS: No special ventilation is recommended under anticipated conditions of normal use beyond that needed for normal comfort control.

WORK PRACTICES All users should consult MSDS before handling this material.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and face after using this product. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

SECTION 12 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE Store in a cool, dry place away from oxidizers. Keep containers closed when not in use. Protect against high moisture pickup.

SECTION 13 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

NA

SECTION 14 – OTHER INFORMATION

NA

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

NEW JERSEY RIGHT TO KNOW INFORMATION

Propylene Glycol	00057-55-6 (88%)
Water	07732-18-5
Proprietary Ingredients	(No CAS#) New Jersey Trade Secret Registry No 14866100000-5021P

SARA INFORMATION

Product contains no components regulated under SARA III Section 313 Supplier Notification Requirements.

TSCA INFORMATION

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA Inventory.

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Not Regulated by DOT

SECTION 16 – HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

The follow letter codes refer to personal protective equipment (PPE) recommendations as shown in SECTION 3 of this MSDS, relative to handling hazardous chemical products.

A	Safety Glasses
B	***Safety Glasses, Hand Protection***
C	Safety Glasses, Hand Protection, Protective Apron
D	Full Face Shield, Hand Protection, Protective Apron
E	Safety Glasses, Hand Protection, Dust Respirator
F	Safety Glasses, Hand Protection, Dust Respirator, Protective Apron
G	Safety Glasses, Hand Protection, Vapor Respirator
H	Splash Goggles, Hand Protection, Protective Apron, Vapor Respirator
I	Safety Glasses, Hand Protection, Dust & Vapor Respirator
J	Safety Glasses, Hand Protection, Protective Apron, Dust & Vapor Respirator
K	Air Line Hood or Mask, Hand Protection, Full Body Suit, protective Boots
X	Unspecified – to be determined*
	(*special equipment selection for site-specific applications not otherwise shown here)

The above information is accurate to the best of our knowledge, however, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use or misuse are beyond our control, Octagon Process, Inc. assumes no responsibility for any injury or loss resulting from the use of the product described herein.

Prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR 1910.1200)
by Octagon Process, Inc., 450 Raritan Center Parkway, Suite F, Edison NJ 08837.

Polar Plus®

(55/45 DILUTE – READY TO USE)

Type I Aircraft Deicing / Anti-icing Fluid

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Polar Plus®
(55/45 DILUTE – Ready to Use)
(Consisting of 55% Polar Plus and 45% water)
Type I Aircraft Deicing / Anti-icing Fluid
Complies with Specification AMS 1424/1

RECOMMENDED USE OF CHEMICAL AND RESTRICTIONS ON USE

Deicing / Anti-icing aircraft

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Name/Address	Cryotech Deicing Technology 6103 Orthoway Fort Madison, IA 52627 United States
Contact Information	Telephone: +1 (800) 346-7237 Fax: +1 (319) 372-2662 Email: deicers@cryotech.com Website: www.cryotech.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Outside continental USA (703) 527-3887

Section 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO OSHA HAZCOM 2012

Hazard Class Not classified as hazardous

LABEL ELEMENTS ACCORDING TO OSHA HAZCOM 2012

There are no OSHA required label elements for this product.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO WHMIS (Canada)

Hazard Class	Not Classified
WHMIS Hazard Symbols	Not Applicable
WHMIS Signal Word	Not Applicable

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye Contact	May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Mist may cause eye irritation.
Skin Contact	Repeated contact may cause slight skin irritation.
Inhalation	Not expected to be an inhalation hazard. Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract.
Ingestion	Not expected to be an ingestion hazard.
Effects of repeated exposure	In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects.

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MIXTURES

Ingredient	CAS No	Wt. %
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	48
Water	7732-18-5	52
Proprietary Ingredients		<1

Section 4: FIRST- AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST-AID MEASURE

Eye In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids open. If easy to do, remove contact lenses, if worn. No additional first aid should be necessary, however, if irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin As a precaution, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing.

Inhalation Not expected to be an inhalation hazard. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical advice / attention if feeling unwell.

Ingestion If swallowed, give milk or water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS / EFFECTS

Eye May be slightly irritating to the eyes. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking, and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.

Skin May be slightly irritating to the skin. Symptoms may include redness, drying, and cracking of the skin.

Inhalation Not expected to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

Ingestion Not expected to be an ingestion hazard under normal conditions of use. High doses may cause central nervous system depression.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT

Note to Physicians Treat symptomatically.

Specific Treatments In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible).

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY

Flammability Non-flammable by OSHA/WHMIS criteria

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable Extinguishing Media Water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Do not use solid water stream.

SPECIAL HAZARDS

Products of Combustion May include and are not limited to: oxides of carbon.

Explosion Data Data not available. Not considered to be an explosion hazard.

Unusual Fire Hazards Heat from fire can generate flammable vapor.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRECAUTIONS FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Keep upwind of fire. Wear full fire-fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA)

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

METHODS AND MAERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP

Methods for Containment Contain and/or absorb spill with inert material (e.g. sand, vermiculite), then place in a suitable container. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Methods for cleanup Scoop up material and place in a disposal container.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Handling Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing mists and vapors when spraying.

General Hygiene Advice Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Storage Store in tightly sealed original UV resistant containers, away from direct heat and strong oxidizing agents. Product should not be stored in clear or semi-transparent containers.

Temperature Storage Limits Minimum -28°C (-18°F)

Maximum 60°C (140°F)

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH-TLV

None Listed	----	----

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Engineering Controls No special ventilation is necessary.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES/PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/Face Protection Safety glasses or goggles are recommended if splashing / spraying is possible.

Skin Protection/Hand Protection No special skin protection is usually necessary. Chemical resistant gloves should be worn if prolonged exposure is possible to prevent drying of skin.

Respiratory Protection No special respiratory protection is usually necessary. Breathing of mist/aerosol should be avoided. . If operating conditions create high airborne concentrations of this material, the use of an approved respirator is recommended

General Health and Safety Measures Do not eat, smoke or drink where material is handled, processed, or stored. Wash hands carefully before eating or smoking. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear, orange liquid
Odor	None
Odor Threshold	Not available
pH (20°C)	7.5 – 9.0
Melting Point / Freezing Point	<-33°C (<-28°F)
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	~105°C (2220°F)
Flash Point	>100°C (212°F)
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability	Not available
Lower Flammability/Explosive Limit	Not available
Upper Flammability / Explosive Limit	Not available
Vapor Pressure (20°C)	~15mm Hg
Vapor Density	No Data Available
Relative Density/Specific Gravity (20°C)	1.039
Solubility	Miscible in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	>400°C (750°F)
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Viscosity (20°C)	**< 10** cP
Oxidizing Properties	Not available
Explosive Properties	Not available

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY

No dangerous reactions known under conditions of normal use.

CHEMICAL STABILITY

Stable under normal storage conditions.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

High temperatures, contact with incompatible materials.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Strong Oxidizers. Strong acids.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

May include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Likely Routes of Exposure Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion.

Symptoms related to physical/chemical/toxicological characteristics

Eye	May cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking, and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.
Skin	May cause skin irritation. Symptoms of prolonged contact may include redness, drying and cracking of the skin.
Ingestion	Not expected to be an ingestion hazard. Ingestion of large doses may cause central nervous system depression.
Inhalation	Not expected to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

Acute Toxicity LD50 rat-oral: >22 g/kg

DELAYED, IMMEDIATE EFFECTS AND CHRONIC EFFECTS OF SHORT- AND LONG-TERM EXPOSURE

Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Respiratory Sensitization	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Skin Sensitization	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT-Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT-Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	This product does not contain any ingredients that are considered to be carcinogens by IARC, NTP or OSHA.
Reproductive Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT-Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT-Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY (AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL)

Acute/Chronic Toxicity	Not expected to cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.	
LC50	Pimephales promelas	6,350 mg/L (undiluted)
LC50	Daphnia magna	6,825 mg/L (undiluted)

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Readily biodegradable.

COD	0.86 g O_2/g deicer (calculated)
BOD_5 (20°C)	0.36 g O_2/g deicer (calculated)
5 day BOD/COD:	0.41

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

MOBILITY IN SOIL

Not available.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Not available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT AND METHODS OF DISPOSAL

Based on available information this product is neither listed as a hazardous waste nor does it exhibit any characteristics that would cause it to be classified as a RCRA hazardous waste. If product should spill or be otherwise unsuitable for normal deicing applications, it may be absorbed onto suitable materials and disposed of in a sanitary landfill unless local, state or provincial regulations prohibit such disposal.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated as dangerous goods per US DOT or IATA.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

INVENTORY LISTS

All of the components in this product are on the following inventory lists: USA (TSCA), Canada (DSL/NDSL), Europe (EINECS)

TSCA SECTION 12(b)

None of the chemicals in this product are listed under TSCA Section 12 (b)

CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSATNCES

There is no CERCLA Reportable Quantity for this material.

SARA 311/312 Categories

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	No
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
Reactivity Hazard	No

SARA 313

None of the components in this product are subject to reporting under SARA Section 313.

CLEAN WATER ACT

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA.
None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW

This product does not contain components at levels which are required to be reported under the statutes of the following states: MA

This product contains the following chemicals regulated by New Jersey's Worker and Community Right to Know Act:

Component	CAS Number	Amount
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	48%

This product contains the following chemicals regulated by Pennsylvania Right to Know Act:

Component	CAS Number	Amount
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	48%

This product may contain the following materials known to the State of California (Proposition 65) to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm:

Component	CAS Number
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8
1,4 Dioxane	123-91-1
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0

NFPA - National Fire Protection Association	
Health:	0
Fire:	1
Reactivity:	0
Hazard Rating: 0 = minimal, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe, 4 = extreme	
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System	
Health:	0
Fire:	1
Physical Hazard:	0
Hazard Rating: 0 = minimal, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe, 4 = extreme (* = chronic hazard)	

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

SDS REVISION DATE **July 29, 2016**

EXPIRATION DATE July 29, 2019

Latest version of this SDS can be obtained from Cryotech.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYER

This Safety Data Sheet contains environmental, health, and toxicology information for your employees. Please ensure this information is provided to them. It also contains information to help you meet community right-to-know/emergency response reporting requirements under SARA Title III and many other laws. If you resell this product, this SDS must be given to the buyer or the information incorporated in your SDS. Discard any previous edition of this SDS.

DISCLAIMER

The above information is accurate to the best of our knowledge. However, since data, safety standards, and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use or misuse are beyond our control, GENERAL ATOMICS INTERNATIONAL SERVICES CORPORATION dba Cryotech Deicing Technology makes no warranty, either express or implied, with respect to the completeness or continuing accuracy of the information contained herein and disclaims all liability for reliance thereon. GENERAL ATOMICS INTERNATIONAL SERVICES CORPORATION dba Cryotech Deicing Technology assumes no responsibility for any injury or loss resulting from the use of the product described herein. User should satisfy himself that he has all current data relevant to his particular use.

End of Safety Data Sheet

Kilfrost DF Plus (88)®
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT NAME & DESCRIPTION

Kilfrost DF Plus (88)®
Aircraft Deicing fluid, Type I
Complies with Specification ISO 11075 and AMS 1424

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED IN THE USA BY
Cryotech Deicing Technology
6103 Orthoway
Fort Madison, IA 52627
United States

Cryotech Contact Information
Telephone: (800)346-7237
FAX: (319)372-2662
email: deicers@cryotech.com
website: http://www.cryotech.com

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED IN EUROPE BY
Kilfrost Limited
Albion Works, HALTWHISTLE
Northumberland, NE49 0HJ
ENGLAND

Kilfrost Contact Numbers (direct dial from USA)
Working hours: (011)(44)1434 321 500
Other Times: (011)(44)1228 573 614
FAX: (011)(44)1434 321 463
email: kilfrost.haltwhistle@virgin.net

2. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION
Aqueous monopropylene glycol mixture.
Contains a minimum of 88% monopropylene glycol (CAS 57-55-6)

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
RESPIRATORY/INHALATION: Considered to be non-hazardous.
SKIN IRRITATION: Unlikely to cause irritation.
EYE CONTACT: May cause temporary irritation.
INGESTION: Considered to be non-hazardous.
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
An exposure limit has been set for Monopropylene Glycol (synonym Propane-1,2-diol). This applies to the UK only.

UK (EH 40) OES		
Total (vapor & Particulates)		150 ppm (10 mg/m^3)(8hr TWA)
Particulates		- ppm (10 mg/m^3)(8hr TWA)
ACGIH	TLV - TWA	No limit assigned.
FRANCE	VME	No limit assigned.
GERMANY	MAK	No limit assigned.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Chemical Emergency: Spill, leak, fire, or accident call
Chemtrec day or night (800)424-9300;
Outside continental USA call (703)527-3887

EYE CONTACT: Irrigate with water for 5 minutes. Obtain medical assistance if irritation persists.
SKIN CONTACT: Wash off in flowing water. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
INHALATION: Remove to fresh air if feeling unwell. Consult medical personnel if symptoms persist.
INGESTION: Give large quantities of water to drink. Consult medical personnel.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
FLASH POINT (close cup): None below boiling point.
AUTO IGNITION: 446°C
EXPOSURE LIMITS: No data.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, foam, Carbon Dioxide, dry powder.
FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: None
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Incomplete combustion may produce Carbon Monoxide and other harmful gases/vapors.
UNUSUAL FIRE HAZARDS: The product may become combustible after prolonged heating at the boiling point.
NFPA RATINGS:
Health 0; Flammability 1; Reactivity 0; Special NDA:
(Least - 0, Slight - 1, Moderate - 2, High - 3, Extreme - 4)
These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association NFPA) or the National Paint Coating Association.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Chemical Emergency: Spill, leak, fire, or accident call
Chemtrec day or night (800)424-9300;
Outside continental USA call (703)527-3887

SPILL/LEAK PRECAUTIONS:
Contain spillage and absorb on suitable material e.g. sawdust, sand or earth. Transfer to a container for disposal. See section 13.
Wash the spillage area with plenty of water.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
STORAGE: Store in tightly sealed original containers, away from direct heat and strong oxidizing agents.
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing mists/vapors when spraying.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
EYE PROTECTION: Wear eye protection if splashing is possible. An eye wash bottle should be available.
SKIN PROTECTION: Gloves and protective overalls recommended if prolonged contact is likely.
VENTILATION: Maintain sufficient ventilation to comply with 'Occupational Exposure Standard'.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
APPEARANCE: Clear, orange fluid.
ODOR: None
pH (20°C): 8.0-9.0
BOILING POINT: ~117°C
FLAMMABILITY DATA: See Section 5
VAPOR PRESSURE (20°C): 10 mm Hg
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (20°C): 1.043
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): 1.6 (estimated)
FREEZING POINT:

100%	below -60°C
50% v/v	-25.3°C

VISCOSITY:

20°C	38 mPas
0°C	79 mPas
-20°C	290 mPas

SPECIFIC HEAT:

20°C	2.9 J/g/°C
70°C	3.2 J/g/°C

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Completely miscible.

Kilfrost DF Plus (88)®
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY
Stable under normal storage conditions.
Incompatible materials - strong oxidizing agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Considered to have low oral toxicity. See also section 3

LD_{50}	rat - oral	>10g/Kg (est.)
LC_{50}	Pimephales Promelas	5,475 mg/L (96h)(est)
LC_{50}	Daphnia Magnia	>10,000 mg/L (48h)(est)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

COD:	0.11 kg O_2/kg fluid
BOD_5:	0.08 kg O_2/kg fluid
5 day BOD/COD:	0.73

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION
Controlled incineration or landfill in accordance with local, state or national regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION
Not restricted under any transport regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION
DOT SHIPPING NAME: Not designated as a hazardous material by the Federal DOT.
DOT HAZARD CLASS: Not Applicable
DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not Applicable
SARA 311 CATEGORIES:

1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:	Yes
2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects:	No
3. Fire Hazard:	No
4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard:	No
5. Reactivity Hazard:	No

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01 = SARA 313	02 = MASS RTK
03 = NTP Carcinogen	04 = CA Prop. 65
05 = MI 406	06 = IARC Group 1
07 = IARC Group 2A	08 = IARC Group 2B
09 = SARA 302/304	10 = PA RTK
11 = NJ RTK	12 = CERCLA 302.4
13 = MN RTK	14 = ACGIH TLV
15 = ACGIH STEL	16 = ACGIH Calculated TLV
17 = OSHATWA	18 = OSHA STEL
20 = EPA Carcinogen	21 = TSCA Sect 4(e)
22 = TSCA Sect 5(a)(e)(f)	23 = TSCA Sect 6
24 = TSCA Sect 12(b)	25 = TSCA Sect 8(a)
26 = TSCA Sect 8(d)	28 = Canadian WHMIS
29 = OSHA CEILING	

The ingredient mono-propylene glycol appears on the above regulatory lists 10, 13 and 28. None of the other components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

16. OTHER INFORMATION
All components are registered in accordance with EINECS AND TSCA. This Material Safety Data Sheet contains environmental, health and toxicology information for your employees. Please make sure this information is given to them. It also contains information to help you meet community right-to-know/emergency response reporting requirements under SARA Title III and many other laws. If you resell this product, this MSDS must be given to the buyer or the information incorporated in your MSDS. Discard any previous edition of this MSDS. **Latest version of this MSDS can be found at http://www.cryotech.com**

SAFETY DATA SHEET
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: UCAR™ PG Aircraft Deicing Fluid Concentrate SAE Type I **Issue Date:** 04/20/2015

Print Date: 09/20/2016

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: UCAR™ PG Aircraft Deicing Fluid Concentrate SAE Type I

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Aircraft deicing fluid For industrial use only. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
2030 WILLARD H DOW CENTER
MIDLAND MI 48674-0000
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300
Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
This material is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Other hazards
no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Glycol
This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration

Propylene glycol	57-55-6	88.0%
Water	7732-18-5	11.4%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sawdust. Vermiculite. Zorb-all®. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Recover spilled material if possible. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information. Dike area to contain spill. Contain spilled material if possible.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Product shipped/handled hot can cause thermal burns. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in accordance with good manufacturing practices. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Propylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m3

Exposure controls
Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure

limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). When handling hot material: Use chemical goggles. Wear a face-shield which allows use of chemical goggles, or wear a full-face respirator, to protect face and eyes when there is any likelihood of splashes.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns. Selection of specific items will depend on the operation.

Respiratory protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When airborne exposure guidelines and/or comfort levels may be exceeded, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Orange
Odor	Sweet
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	7 - 9 *ASTM E70*
Melting point/range	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point	< -30 °C (< -22 °F) *ASTM D1177*
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	125 °C (257 °F) *Literature*
Flash point	**closed cup** *ASTM D 93* none to 100°C (212 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	< 0.5 *Estimated.*
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	6.7 mmHg at 20 °C (68 °F) *Literature*
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	1.9 *Literature*

Relative Density (water = 1)	1.045 *Literature*
Water solubility	100 % at 20 °C (68 °F) *Literature*
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No test data available
Oxidizing properties	No test data available
Molecular weight	no data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Ethers. Alcohols. Organic acids.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

Based on information for component(s): Propylene glycol.
LD50, Rat, > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Based on information for component(s): Propylene glycol.

LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation and other effects.

For component(s) tested.
LC50, Rat, 2 Hour, dust/mist, 317.042 mg/l No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Repeated contact may cause flaking and softening of skin.
Material may be handled at elevated temperatures; contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization
Based on information for component(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

Carcinogenicity
Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity
Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies. Contains component(s) which did not interfere with fertility in animal studies.

Mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

Aspiration Hazard
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish
Typical for this family of materials.
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 20,900 mg/l

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, 6,900 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 48 Hour, 4,300 mg/l

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 19,200 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Mobility in soil

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
This product is not a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312
This product is not a hazardous chemical under 29CFR 1910.1200, and therefore is not covered by Title III of SARA.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:
The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	**CASRN**
Propylene glycol	57-55-6

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Components	**CASRN**
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8

Formaldehyde	50-00-0

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Components	**CASRN**
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)
All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product Literature
Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Hazard Rating System
NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
1	1	0

Revision
Identification Number: 101201394 / A001 / Issue Date: 04/20/2015 / Version: 6.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other

than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

APPENDIX I

QUARTERLY INSPECTION FORMS

APPENDIX I-1

QUARTERLY SWPPP INSPECTION REPORT FORM

Lafayette Airport
Quarterly Inspection Form

Item	Status Format	Req Pic
Describe Weather Conditions	Comment	No
Were there any discharges occurring at the time of inspection?	Yes/No/NA (all is ok)	No
Were any non-storm water discharges occurring that are unpermitted or not documented in the SWPPP?	Yes/No/NA (Yes is bad)	No
Was there any evidence of unidentified discharges of pollutants?	Yes/No/NA (Yes is bad)	No
Is there any evidence of leaks, spills or staining from equipment, fueling activities, containers, etc. that are not being properly managed?	Yes/No/NA (Yes is bad)	No
Are maintenance activities being performed undercover where possible?	Yes/No/NA (No is bad)	No
Are containers, container supports, and container valves maintained in good condition?	Yes/No/NA (No is bad)	No
Are materials and waste products properly stored undercover and in centralized areas?	Yes/No/NA (No is bad)	No
Are materials labeled properly and provided with secondary containment if possible?	Yes/No/NA (No is bad)	No
Are areas kept neat, orderly, dry and free from debris and waste materials?	Yes/No/NA (No is bad)	No
Is garbage removed regulary?	Yes/No/NA (No is bad)	No
Are garbage bins kept closed?	Yes/No/NA (No is bad)	No
Were any erosion issues observed?	Yes/No/NA (Yes is bad)	No
Any control measures needing maintenance, repair or replacement?	Yes/No/NA (Yes is bad)	No
Any additional control measures needed?	Yes/No/NA (Yes is bad)	No
Annual inspection: Note any observed changes in the facility's material inventory.	Comment	No
Annual Inspection: Were deicing activities actually occurring during inspection? If not explain why inspection was not conducted during active deicing.	Yes/No/NA (All is ok)	No
Annual Inspection: If no above, was the inspection conducted during deicing season when deicing materials and equipment were in place?	Yes/No/NA (All is ok)	No
Annual Inspection: Was there evidence of offsite tracking or blowing of facility materials?	Yes/No/NA (Yes is bad)	No

Inspection Date & Time:_____

Inspector Name:_____ Inspector Signature:_____

APPENDIX I-2

QUARTERLY VISUAL MONITORING FORM

Lafayette Airport
Quarterly Visual Monitoring
Outfall _____

Comments	Item	Status Format	Req Pic
	Does the storm water show any signs of discoloration?	Comment	No
	Does the storm water have an odor?	Comment	No
	Does the storm water show poor clarity?	Comment	No
	Are there any floating solids present?	Yes/No/NA (all ok)	No
	Are their any visible settled solids present?	Yes/No/NA (all ok)	No
	Are there any visible suspended soilds?	Yes/No/NA (all ok)	No
	Is there any foam present?	Yes/No/NA (all ok)	No
	Is there a visible oil sheen?	Yes/No/NA (Yes is bad)	No
	Is there any other pollution indicators?	Comment	No
	Is there evidence indicating potential pollutants in recieving waters?	Yes/No (Yes is bad)	No
	Are the outfall and any flow dissipation devices in good condition?	Yes/No (No is bad)	No
	Are any control measures needed?	Pass / Req. Action...	No
	Are deicing activities being conducted or is this inspection being conducted during the months of December to February?	Yes/No (Both are fine)	No
	If deicing activities are being conducted or it is between the months of December and February, are deicing inspections being conducted at applicable outfalls?	Yes/No/NA (No is bad)	No
	If deicing inspection, were any issues noted during the designated deicing area inspection?	Yes/No/NA (Yes is bad)	No

Sample Date & Time:_____

Visual Assessment Date & Time:_____

Inspector Nane:_____

Inspector Signature:_____

Nature of Discharge: (Rain/Snowmelt)

Total Rain Amount (Inches):_____

Greater than 72 hours since last rainfall event? (Y/N)

Sample collected within 30 minutes of start discharge? (Y/N)

APPENDIX J

POLLUTANT INCIDENT REPORT

APPENDIX J
POLLUTANT INCIDENT REPORT

Time and Date of Spill Discovery: _____

Type of Storage/Usage Facility: _____

_____

Weather Conditions: _____

Description of Spill

Location of Spill: _____

Type of Material Spilled: _____

Square Feet of Area Covered: _____

Did Spill Flow Off the Site: _____

Name of Water Body Affected: _____

Estimated Rate of Discharge and Volume Spilled: _____

Media Affected: _____

Name of Person Discovering Spill: _____

Individuals Responding for Spill Control and Cleanup: _____

_____

Cause of Spill: _____

_____

Damages or Injuries: _____

Evacuation Required: _____

Containment Method: _____

_____

_____

Cleanup Method: _____

_____

_____

Contaminated Material Disposal: _____

_____

Recommendations to Prevent Similar Future Spills: _____

_____

_____

Agencies and Agency Representatives Reported to: _____

_____

Spill Report Number from the NRC: _____

This report has been prepared by the Environmental Site Leader.

_____ _____

(Signature) (Date)

APPENDIX K

AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE

5/11/2016

Louisiana Ecological Services Office

ESA Technical Assistance Form

General Information

Name: Lafayette Airport Commission

Point of Contact: Ashley Theall

Address: 222 Jet Ranger

City: Lafayette **State:** Louisiana **Zip Code:** 70508

Phone Number 1: 337-266-4400 **Phone Number 2:** _____

Email Address: ashleyt@lftairport.com

Proposed Project Information

Project Reference ID: 7122

Project Latitude: 30° 12' 12" North **Project Longitude:** 91° 59' 18" West

Project Parish(es): Lafayette

Project Description:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Based on the information provided, the proposed project is not located in a Louisiana Parish that is currently inhabited by federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat.

No further ESA coordination with the Service is necessary for the proposed action, unless there are changes in the scope or location of the proposed project or the project has not been initiated one year from the date of this letter.

If the proposed project has not been initiated within one year, follow-up coordination via this website should be accomplished prior to making expenditures because our threatened and endangered species information is updated periodically. If the scope or location of the proposed project is changed, coordination via this website should occur as soon as such changes are made.

If your project is located adjacent to a wildlife management area, refuge, or other area that is managed as a bird preserve, we recommend that you contact the adjacent land management office.

This finding completes project review by the Service for effects to Federal trust resources under our jurisdiction and currently protected by the ESA.

Please keep a copy of this pre-development coordination for your records. Do not send it to the Lafayette ES Office.

If you have additional questions, please contact Louisiana ES Office Biological Science Technician at 337/291-3100 for further assistance.

5/11/2016

Louisiana Ecological Services Office

ESA Technical Assistance Form

No Threatened or Endangered species exist in the project area

Is this a Telecommunication tower? **No**

From:	Mary Hughes
To:	DCRT Section 106
Cc:	Sara Moore
Subject:	Section 106 review - Lafayette Airport
Date:	Friday, September 02, 2016 1:59:05 PM
Attachments:	SHPO Letter.pdf

Good afternoon,

Please find the attached request on behalf of Lafayette Airport located in Lafayette, Louisiana. If you have any questions regarding this request, you may contact me at the numbers below.
Many thanks,

Mary Hughes
Environmental Specialist

CK ASSOCIATES
Environmental Consultants

17170 Perkins Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70810
225-755-1000 Office
225-923-6927 Direct
225-910-0415 Cell
www.c-ka.com

CK ASSOCIATES
Environmental Consultants

17170 PERKINS ROAD
BATON ROUGE, LA 70810
PHONE (225) 755-1000
FAX (225) 751-2010
http://www.CKa.com

HOUSTON, TX
PHONE (281) 397-9016
FAX (281) 397-6637

LAKE CHARLES, LA
PHONE (337)625-6577
FAX (337)625-6580

SHREVEPORT, LA
PHONE (318) 797-8636
FAX (318) 798-0478

September 2, 2016

Louisiana State Historical Preservation Office
Office of Cultural Development
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4247

Re: Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette, Louisiana
CK Project Number 13315

To Whom It May Concern:

Lafayette Airport Commission (LAC) owns and operates Lafayette Regional Airport in Lafayette, Louisiana. Terminal operations have occurred at the site since the 1930's. A site location map is attached.

As required by the LPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, the facility must demonstrate that the site does not affect any property that is listed on the National Register of Historic Sites. It is our understanding that storm water discharges from the site will not impact any historic sites because this is an existing facility and there are no known historic sites on the property.

CK respectfully requests a letter from you department as confirmation of our assessment.

Please contact me at (225)755-1000 with any questions relative to this letter or if CK can provide assistance in expediting this request.

Sincerely,
CK Associates

Mary Hughes

Mary Hughes
Environmental Specialist

No known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. Therefore, our office has no objection to the implementation of this project. This effect determination could change should new information come to our attention.

Phil Boggan

Phil Boggan
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

09/22/2016

APPENDIX L

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

APPENDIX L
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

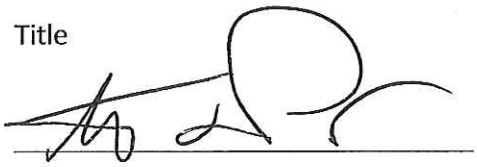
"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information provided herein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who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

Steven L. Picou, A.A.E.

Name (Print)

Executive Director

Title



Signature

2-2-17

Date

APPENDIX M

LPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES (LAR05MI52)

DEQ
LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Water Discharge Permit

FINAL

MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

MASTER GENERAL PERMIT NO. LAR050000

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE LOUISIANA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended (La.R.S.30:2001 et seq.), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) Permit is reissued. Operators of discharges associated with industrial activities that submit a complete Notice of Intent in accordance with Part 2.2 for a discharge that is located in the state of Louisiana and are eligible for permit coverage under Part 1.2 are authorized to discharge to waters of the State, in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth herin.

This permit shall become effective on 5/9/16

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

Issued on 5/9/16

Elliott B. Vega
Assistant Secretary

GALVEZ BUILDING • 602 N FIFTH STREET • P.O. BOX 4313 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70821-4313 • PHONE (225) 219-3181

LPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

ADDENDA

PART 1: COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

1.1. Applicability

This Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) authorizes discharges of storm water within the state of Louisiana from industrial facilities as defined in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-i and k. Any permittee with individual permit coverage may submit the MSGP Notice of Intent (NOI) form and request termination of the individual permit if the permitted source or activity is eligible for MSGP coverage. Upon approval by this Office, the permittee will be notified of coverage by this general permit and termination of individual permit coverage.

1.2. Eligibility

Facilities eligible for coverage under this permit must have discharges composed entirely of storm water associated with industrial activity from the facility's primary industrial activity and co-located industrial activity(ies), as defined in Part 7, provided that these industrial activities are included in Table 1, or the facilities must be notified of permit eligibility by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ). For facilities where a primary SIC code cannot be identified due to multiple types of operations: if 50 % of operations fall under one or more of the SIC codes listed in Table 1, the facility is eligible for coverage under this permit. Any discharges that are not compliant with the eligibility conditions of this permit are not authorized by the permit.

1.3. Facilities Covered

This permit is limited to storm water discharges associated with the sectors of industrial activities based upon the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and Industrial Activity Codes summarized in Table 1, as well as, any discharge the LDEQ identifies as appropriate for permit coverage that is not listed in this table. Authorization for the discharge of these storm waters must be obtained under this permit or by equivalent coverage under another Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit (e.g., an individual LPDES permit).

Table 1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit

SIC Code or Activity Code[1]	Activity Represented
SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS	
2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
2491	Wood Preserving
2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs)
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
2431-2439, (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)
2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified
2451,2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	
2611	Pulp Mills
2621	Paper Mills
2631	Paperboard Mills
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	
2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
2833 –2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals, Facilities that Make Fertilizer Solely from Leather Scraps and Leather Dust
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
2911	Petroleum Refining
3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors

SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS	
2951,2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
2992,2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS	
3211	Flat Glass
3221,3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
3241	Hydraulic Cement
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products
3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products
SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS	
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
3398,3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)	
1011	Iron Ores
1021	Copper Ore and Mining Dressing Facilities
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
1041,1044	Gold and Silver Ores
1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
1081	Metal Mining Services
1094,1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
SECTOR H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING RELATED FACILITIES	
1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities
SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	
1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
1321	Natural Gas Liquids
1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
SECTOR J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING	
1411	Dimension Stone
1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
1442	Construction Sand and Gravel
1446	Industrial Sand
1455,1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials

1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels
1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES	
HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA
SECTOR L: LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES[1]	
LF	All Industrial Landfill, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps
LF	All Industrial Landfill, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60
SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS	
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES	
5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling
5093	Source-separated Recycling Facilities
SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES	
SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites
SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	
4011,4013	Railroad Transportation
4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
4311	United States Postal Service
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION	
4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities
SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS	
3731,3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION	
4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS	
TW	Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a

[1] Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (MSWLs) that ***do not*** accept industrial waste are not eligible for coverage under this permit. MSWLs that accept both municipal and industrial waste are eligible for coverage.

	design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA.
SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	
2011-2015	Meat Products
2021-2026	Dairy Products
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
2051-2053	Bakery Products
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products
2082-2087	Beverages
2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
2111-2141	Tobacco Products
SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	
2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products (NOTE: see Sector Z for Leather Tanning and Finishing)
SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	
2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	
3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
3052,3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting
3061,3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
3931	Musical Instruments
3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods
3951-3955 (except 3952 facilities as specified in Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
3961,3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal

3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING	
3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	
3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery, and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services
3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving
SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY	
3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment) [see Sector AC]
3711-3799 (except 3731,3732)	Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing) [see Sector R]
SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS	
3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Equipment
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment

Note:A complete list of SIC codes can be obtained from the U. S. Department of Labor website at https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html or in paper form from various locations in the document titled *Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications*, Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

1.4. Discharges NOT Covered by the Multi-Sector General Permit

a) At wood preserving facilities, storm water that has come in contact with areas sprayed with chemical formulations designed to provide surface protection.
b) Non-storm water discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans and wash waters from material handling and processing areas and from rinsing and cleaning of drums, tanks, or containers.
c) Storm water from gypsum piles at phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities.
d) Acid drainage, contaminated springs or seeps at mining operations.
e) Discharges from: pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not occur as storm water discharges in response to precipitation events and floor drains from maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas.
f) Mine dewatering wastewaters at crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, and industrial sand mines.

g) Storm water discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (LAC 33:IX.4903 – 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 440).
h) Cell dewatering wastewaters from active uncapped cells at hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities.
i) Cell dewatering wastewaters from active uncapped cells at landfills, land application sites, and open dumps.
j) Leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and wash water from the exteriors and surface areas of trucks and railcars that have come in direct contact with solid waste at a landfill facility.
k) Non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas. Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate LPDES permit.
l) Storm water discharges from ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers, gas turbine stations, and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility, gas turbine facilities (providing the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler), combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned, and cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.
m) Discharges of bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.
n) Aircraft, ground vehicle, runway, and equipment wash waters and dry weather discharges of deicing/anti-icing chemicals.
o) Discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing/clean-out operations.
p) Wastewaters resulting from production processes, reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers.
q) Contaminated storm water discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations subject to nationally established BAT or BPT guidelines found at 40 CFR Parts 419 and 435, respectively. (Note: Most contaminated discharges at petroleum refining and drilling facilities are subject to these effluent guidelines.)
r) Non-storm water discharges from oil and gas extraction and refining facilities resulting from vehicles and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations.
s) Storm water discharges subject to the effluent limitation guidelines at 40 CFR Part 434.
t) Hazardous or non-biodegradable asphalt releasers or diesel fuel discharged to the ground or to surface waters or that have come in contact with storm water runoff. Use of these releasing agents or diesel fuel as an asphalt releaser in dump truck beds or on moving parts at the asphalt plant is prohibited unless the releaser or diesel fuel is captured and contained.
u) For facilities covered under Sector U, storm water discharges identified under Part 1.7 from industrial plant yards and material handling sites; sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters and storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; refuse sites; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; and storage areas for raw material and intermediate and finished products. This includes areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain. Material handling activities include the storage, loading/unloading, and transportation or conveyance of any raw material, by-product, or intermediate, finished, or waste products.

1.5. Discharges Covered

1.5.1. Allowable Storm Water Discharges

Subject to the terms and conditions of this permit, the following discharges are authorized by this permit:

a) storm water runoff associated with industrial activities as defined in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-i and k from the sectors of industry described in Table 1 except for discharges specifically prohibited in Part 1.4;
b) non-storm water discharges as noted in Part 1.5.2 or otherwise specifically allowed by the permit;
c) storm water discharges subject to an effluent guideline listed in Table 3 that also meet all other eligibility requirements of the permit. Interim coverage is also available for discharges subject to a new storm water effluent limitation guideline promulgated after the effective date of this permit;
d) any otherwise authorized discharge that is commingled with a discharge authorized by a different LPDES permit. Discharges not required to obtain an LPDES permit may also be commingled with discharges authorized by this permit;

1.5.2. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

Subject to the terms and conditions of this permit, the following discharges are authorized by this permit:

a) discharges from fire-fighting activities;
b) fire hydrant flushings or testing of fire suppression equipment with no added chemicals (i.e. potable water or surface water);
c) potable water, including water line flushings using potable water;
d) uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids (such as the discharge of thawed condensate from the surface of liquid nitrogen tanks stored outdoors);
e) irrigation drainage;
f) landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
g) pavement wash waters where no detergents or hazardous cleaning products are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
h) routine external building wash down which does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products;
i) uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
j) foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents; and
k) incidental wind-blown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but NOT intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

1.6. Co-located Activities

A facility with on-site co-located industrial activities described in any sector excluding that of the facility's primary sector is required to comply with all other applicable conditions specific to the sector(s) found in Part 6. The extra sector-specific requirements are applied only to those areas of the facility where the extra-sector activities occur. An activity is not considered co-located if, when considered separately, it does not meet the description of an industrial activity category covered by the storm water regulations and is not identified by the SIC codes listed in Table 1. For example, a

facility where simple maintenance of vehicles used at the site is unlikely to meet the description of a motor freight transportation facility (SIC code group 42) unless that facility's truck fleet hauls substantial amounts of freight or materials or provides trucking service to outsiders. The runoff from the vehicle maintenance facility would likely still be considered storm water associated with industrial activity, and it would have to be addressed in the facility's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Commingled runoff from co-located activities must be monitored in accordance with the requirements of all applicable sectors regardless of the actual discharge location.

1.7. Limitations on Coverage

Discharges of non-storm water, other than those specifically authorized in Part 1.5.2, are not authorized by this MSGP and must either be eliminated or covered under another LPDES permit.

1.7.1. Discharges Mixed with Non-Storm Water

Storm water discharges that are mixed with sources of non-storm water are not covered by this permit. This excludes the allowable non-storm water discharges identified in Part 1.5.2 that meet the conditions of Part 4.3.4 and non-storm water discharges covered under a separate LPDES permit.

1.7.2. Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

Storm water discharges associated with construction activity as defined in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.j or LAC 33:IX.2511.B.15 are not covered by this permit.

1.7.3. Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by Another Permit

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not covered by this permit:

a) discharges covered within five years prior to the effective date of this permit by an individual or alternative general LPDES permit where that permit established site-specific numeric water quality-based limitations developed for the storm water component of the discharge **if those limitations were more stringent than the benchmark limits or numeric limitations contained in this permit**; or

b) discharges from facilities where any LPDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by the LDEQ (other than in a replacement permit issuance process). Upon request, the LDEQ may waive this exclusion if a different owner/operator becomes responsible for the facility operation and new circumstances at the facility justify a waiver.

1.7.4. Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Discharges subject to any effluent limitation guideline not included in this permit are not authorized by this permit.

1.7.5. Discharge Compliance with Water Quality Standards

The discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The LDEQ expects that compliance with the other conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharges must not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard. Where a discharge is already authorized under this permit and is later determined to cause or contribute to exceedance of a water quality standard, the Department will notify the permittee of such exceedance(s). All necessary corrective actions must be taken to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the exceedance of a water quality standard and document these actions in the SWPPP. If exceedances remain or reoccur, then coverage under this permit may be terminated by this Office, and an alternative general permit or individual

permit may be issued. Compliance with this requirement does not preclude any enforcement activity as provided by law for the exceedance.

The permittee must select, install, implement and maintain control measures at the facility that minimize pollutants in the discharge as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. In general, except in the situations explained below, the SWPPP developed, implemented, and updated consistent with Part 4 is considered as stringent as necessary to ensure that the discharges do not cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard.

At any time after authorization the LDEQ may determine that the facility's storm water discharges may cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. If such a determination is made the LDEQ will require the permittee to:

a) Develop a supplemental BMP action plan describing SWPPP modifications in accordance with Part 4.5 to adequately address the identified water quality concerns;
b) Submit valid and verifiable data and information representative of ambient conditions and indicate that the receiving water is attaining water quality standards; or
c) Cease discharges of pollutants from industrial activities and submit an individual permit application according to Part 1.7.5.

1.7.6. Discharges that are not Protective of Endangered and Threatened Species

For facilities applying separately or solely for MSGP authorization: Coverage under this permit is available only if the storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and storm water discharge-related activities will not adversely affect any species that are federally-listed as endangered or threatened ("listed") under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and will not result in the adverse modification or destruction of habitat that is federally-designated as "critical habitat" under the ESA. The permittee must follow the procedures in Addendum A and meet one of the five eligibility criteria (A through E) described in the addendum prior to submitting a NOI for coverage under this permit. Previously permitted operators are expected to review ESA requirements upon reissuance of this general permit and conduct another ESA analysis.

For facilities applying for MSGP coverage through authorization under another LPDES permit (such as the Light Commercial General Permit) for additional non-MSGP covered discharges: Eligibility in terms of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements shall be determined concurrently for both permits in accordance with established procedures based on the current Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the LDEQ and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The procedures in Addendum A are substantially similar to the ESA requirements contained in other general permits; permit applicants do not need to duplicate the ESA requirements that were completed during the application process for another LPDES permit for non-MSGP covered discharges.

Compliance with any applicable terms, conditions, or other requirements developed in the process of meeting the eligibility criteria in this section is required to maintain eligibility under the MSGP.

1.7.7. Historic Properties Preservation

Eligibility for coverage under this permit is contingent upon compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Coverage under this permit is available only if the facility's storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and storm water discharge-related activities meet one of the eligibility criteria found in the procedures in Addendum B.

Compliance with any applicable terms, conditions, or other requirements developed in the process of meeting the eligibility criteria in this section is required to maintain eligibility under the MSGP.

1.7.8. Storm Water Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters

All dischargers are required to control their discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The provisions under this section apply specifically to facilities that discharge or may potentially discharge pollutants that cause or contribute to the water quality impairment(s).

The facility is considered a discharger to an impaired water body if the first named water body of the state to which the facility discharges is specifically identified by the LDEQ on the most recently EPA-approved Integrated Report (IR) list as not meeting an applicable water quality standard or is included in a LDEQ or EPA-approved total maximum daily load (TMDL). For discharges that enter a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which the facility discharges is the water body that receives the storm water discharge from the MS4.

The LDEQ Integrated Report can be found at: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits/WaterQualityAssessment/WaterQualityInventorySection305b.aspx. New dischargers should review the list to determine if their facility will discharge to an impaired water body. The list, which is periodically updated, should be periodically reviewed by existing dischargers to keep informed of any changes and the establishment of TMDLs for listed impairments.

a) **Discharges to Impaired Waters Without an Approved or Established TMDL**
If storm water runoff from a facility flows into a basin subsegment that is listed on the most recently EPA-approved Integrated Report as a Category 5 (Category 5 indicates an impaired water body for which a TMDL has not yet been developed), then the SWPPP must address the impairments. The SWPPP must include documentation of how the storm water control measures (SCMs) and other controls implemented in the SWPPP will control and minimize the discharge of any pollutant(s) of concern for discharges into a receiving water body on the Clean Water Act (CWA) 303(d) list of impaired waters.

In accordance with Part 3.2.6 of this permit, the LDEQ may require additional monitoring of suspected pollutants for the purposes of establishing whether or not the facility and/or industrial storm water discharges are a source of impairment.

b) **Discharges to Impaired Waters With an Approved or Established TMDL**
If a TMDL has been approved for a water body, the permittee must comply with any additional monitoring, requirements, or assumptions of the TMDL. The control measures must be sufficient to control the discharge of pollutants from the facility effectively enough to meet the in stream water quality criteria and to protect the designated uses of the receiving stream and to comply with any waste load allocation (WLA) assigned to the facility.

[NOTE: Consult the latest edition of the Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan, which is available on the LDEQ website at: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits/WaterQualityManagementPlanContinuingPlanning.aspx to determine if a WLA for the facility's discharges has been included in a TMDL that is issued after the effective date of this permit.]

If an approved or established TMDL specifies a general WLA applicable to industrial storm water discharges but it does not identify specific requirements for industrial sites, the operator's adherence to a SWPPP that meets the permit requirements will be consistent with the approved

TMDL. If an approved or established TMDL does not specify a WLA applicable to industrial storm water discharges but it does not specifically exclude these discharges, the operator's adherence to a SWPPP that meets the permit requirements will generally be assumed to be consistent with the approved TMDL. If the approved or established TMDL specifically precludes such discharges, the operator is not eligible for coverage under this permit.

c) **New Discharges to an Impaired Water**
New sources are not eligible for permit coverage unless one of the following requirements is met:

i. Prevent exposure to storm water of the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired, and retain documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with the SWPPP.
ii. Provide the appropriate documentation with the NOI, supporting the claim that the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired is not present at the site, and retain such documentation with the SWPPP.
iii. Provide the appropriate documentation with the NOI, either data or technical specifications and control measures, to support a conclusion that the discharge is expected to meet applicable water quality standards, and retain such information with the SWPPP.

1.7.9. Storm Water Discharges Subject to Antidegradation Water Quality Standards

Discharges that do not comply with Louisiana's antidegradation policy and implementation plan for water quality standards and protection of existing and designated uses, as defined in LAC 33:IX.1109.A and 1119 are not authorized.

1.7.10. Permit Compliance

Failure to comply with any of the permit requirements constitutes a violation of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (LEQA). As detailed in Permit Part 3.3, failure to take any required corrective actions constitutes a violation of this permit and the LEQA. Any actions and time period specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve parties of the initial underlying noncompliance. However, where corrective action is triggered by an event that does not itself constitute permit noncompliance, such as an exceedance of an applicable benchmark, there is no permit violation if the required corrective action is taken within the relevant deadlines established in Part 3.3.

1.7.11. Discharges Notified of Permit Ineligibility

A facility is not authorized for discharges after it has been notified that it is not eligible for coverage by this permit unless otherwise specified by the Agency.

1.8. Obtaining Authorization

To obtain authorization under this permit, one must:

a) meet the Part 1.2 eligibility requirements; and
b) select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Part 4 to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits; and
c) develop a SWPPP according to the requirements in Part 4; and
d) submit an accurate and complete NOI form (Form MSGP-G) for a facility in which all of its discharges are eligible for MSGP coverage only in accordance with the requirements of Part 1.5. Any new operator at a facility, including those who replace an operator who previously obtained permit coverage, must submit an NOI to obtain coverage; **or**
e) submit an approved NOI/application which covers all discharges and meets the MSGP requirements in Part 2.2 (Parts 2.2.(b) regarding sectors and 2.2.(c) regarding the SWPPP are not applicable) for a facility which requires permit coverage for other discharges in addition to

those covered by the MSGP; MSGP authorization will be granted concurrently with authorization by another LPDES permit (such as the Light Commercial General Permit) which covers the non-MSGP discharges. In these cases, the time frame for preparation of the Part 4 SWPPP shall be defined in the other LPDES permit. After all applicable requirements for LPDES permit transfer are met (LAC 33:IX.2901), MSGP permit authorization may be transferred upon transfer of the LPDES permit which covers the non-MSGP discharges. The recipient of the permit transfer is required to comply with all MSGP requirements, including SWPPPs, monitoring requirements, and numeric limitations in permit Parts 3 and 4, immediately upon the effective date of transfer.

Unless otherwise notified, a facility that submits an **accurate and fully completed** NOI is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit upon submittal of a hand-delivered NOI, 48 hours after the date that the NOI is postmarked or 48 hours after the receipt of an electronic NOI (e-NOI). At the time of permit issuance, e-NOIs are under development. Should e-NOIs become available for use during the term of this permit the LDEQ may suspend the use of paper NOIs. Authorization to discharge is not automatically granted if the NOI is incomplete or the discharge is not eligible for MSGP coverage. The LDEQ may deny a facility MSGP coverage and require it to submit an application for an individual LPDES permit based upon review of the NOI or other information (see Part 8.3). It is suggested that planned facilities get confirmation of permit eligibility prior to beginning construction.

This re-issued permit replaces the LPDES MSGP issued May 3, 2011. In accordance with the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2515.B.2.f and 40 CFR 122.28(b)(2)(vi), those permittees currently authorized under the 2011 permit are automatically covered under this re-issued permit upon written notification from the LDEQ. Permittees must take the necessary actions to comply with all conditions of the reissued permit, including updating the SWPPP to incorporate any new/changed requirements in Part 4 of this re-issued permit within **30 days of receiving notification of coverage**.

The LDEQ will accept late NOIs but authorization to discharge will not be retroactive.

1.9. Terminating Coverage

To terminate permit coverage, the permittee must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) form (Form MSGP-T) which may be obtained from the LDEQ website at: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2562. The permittee is responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until authorization is terminated. Authorization to discharge under the permit terminates at midnight on the day the NOT is signed and mailed. The NOT is valid if it is submitted within thirty (30) days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

a) responsibility for the facility has been assumed by a new owner/operator; or
b) operations have ceased at the facility and the facility no longer has storm water discharges associated with industrial activity; or
c) applicable termination requirements have been met by the facility if it is in Sector G or H; or
d) individual or alternative general permit coverage has been obtained for all discharges requiring LPDES permit coverage, either as required by the LDEQ or the permittee petitioned the LDEQ requesting alternative permit coverage.

Note: Submittal of a NOT is not required by any facility that qualifies for the no exposure exclusion or that has coverage by an alternate LPDES permit for all of its storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. The applicability of the MSGP is automatically terminated on the effective date of coverage by the alternate permit.

1.10. Transfer of Permit Coverage

MSGP coverage is not transferrable except as specified in Part 1.8.e for permittees covered by the Light Commercial General Permit. A new owner/operator that has taken responsibility for the facility from the previous owner/operator (e.g., facility sold to a new company) must obtain MSGP coverage by filing a completed NOI in accordance with Part 1.8 at least 2 days prior to taking operational control of the facility. The previous owner/operator with the facility's MSGP coverage must file a completed NOT either simultaneously or following acceptance of operational control by the new owner/operator. Failure to file an NOT will result in duplicate permit coverage. In the case of a NOT submitted due to an ownership change, the MSGP terminates on the date that the permittee is no longer responsible for operational control of the facility.

Facilities that undergo a company or facility name change **not due to an ownership change** must submit either a written name change request referencing the facility's assigned LPDES permit and Agency Interest (AI) numbers or a completed Notification of Change Form (NOC-1) that can be found at: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/PublicParticipationandPermitSupport/PermitApplicationAdministrativeReviewGroup.aspx.

1.11. Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

The conditional no exposure exclusion is applicable to categories of industrial activities listed in Table 1 with no exposure of industrial materials and operations to storm water. All facilities that are eligible for MSGP coverage and qualify for the "no exposure" exclusion from LPDES storm water permitting in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2511.G, may submit a complete and accurate No Exposure Certification form (Form NOEXP) to the LDEQ to obtain exclusion from this general permit. The form is found on the LDEQ website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1837. If a condition of no exposure is satisfied, then the facility no longer requires storm water general permit coverage, and submittal of a NOT is not required. The exclusion is available on a facility-wide basis only, not for individual outfalls, and remains effective for 5 years from the time of submittal, as long as the condition of no exposure exists at the facility. Facilities that satisfy the condition of no exposure criteria must submit an accurately completed no exposure certification form to the LDEQ once every 5 years to be excluded from coverage by the current MSGP.

1.12. Coverage Under Subsequent Permits

This permit expires five years after the effective date. Should this permit expire before it is reissued, this Office will administratively extend the permit to discharge, for permittees that were covered prior to the expiration, until such time that coverage under a reissued permit is obtained. Upon notification of reissuance or replacement of this permit, the permittee must comply with the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge.

PART 2: NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Deadlines for Notification

Submittal of only one NOI is needed per owner/operator to cover all the facility's activities, provided that the facility's SWPPP covers each area for which the prospective permittee is the owner/operator covers. Submittal of an NOI after the dates provided in Table 2 is not prohibited. If a late NOI is submitted, the facility's authorization is only for discharges that occur after permit coverage is granted. This Office reserves the right to take appropriate enforcement actions for any unpermitted discharges.

Table 2. Deadlines for NOI Submittal

Category	Deadline
1. Existing discharges covered under the 2011 MSGP (see also Part 2.1.1 below)	No reapplication required.
2. New discharges (It is suggested that, for planned facilities, eligibility be confirmed prior to beginning construction.)	Two (2) days prior to commencing operation of the facility with discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity.
3. New owner/operators of existing discharges	Two (2) days prior to taking operational control of the facility.
4. Continued coverage when the permit expires in 2021	See Part 1.12

2.1.1. Previously Covered Facilities Ineligible For the Reissuance MSGP

If a facility that was previously covered by the 2011 MSGP does not meet the eligibility requirements of this reissued permit, the facility may be authorized under the reissued permit for no longer than 270 days from the permit's effective. Application for an alternative permit shall be submitted within 60 days following the effective date of the reissued MSGP.

2.1.2. Newly-Covered Oil and Gas Facilities

After this MSGP is finalized, oil and gas facilities, which subsequently meet the requirements for coverage by having a later discharge of a reportable quantity (RQ) of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required pursuant to either 40 CFR 110.6 or 40 CFR 302.6, shall submit an NOI for permit coverage within 14 calendar days after learning of the release. Within 60 calendar days after learning of the release they shall also prepare and implement the SWPPP as required in Part 4, and, during this interim period, the operator shall take all appropriate measures to limit the discharge of pollutants in the facility's storm water.

2.2. Contents of Notice of Intent

In accordance with Part 1.8.d, applicants seeking coverage under this permit shall submit the latest version of the LPDES NOI (Form MSGP-G) which can be found on the LDEQ's website at: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1837. The NOI, which must be accurately completed, includes, at a minimum, the following information:

a) legal name, mailing address, email address, phone number, and operator status of applicant or permittee (e.g., company, corporation, etc.);

b) facility name, address or location, zip code, parish, front gate latitude and longitude, four-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) code(s) or two-letter activity code(s), and sector(s) of industrial activity as designated in Table 1;
c) indication of whether SWPPP has been prepared;
d) first named receiving water body of discharge and, if applicable, name of MS4 if discharge enters a MS4 first;
e) information indicating whether facility is located on Indian lands and facility's proximity to both designated critical habitat or listed proposed threatened or endangered species and any historic properties on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including whether the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) participated in the determination of permit eligibility;
f) information specific to company or owner regarding existence of other federal or state environmental permits identical or similar to this MSGP and any outstanding fees or final penalties owed to the LDEQ and, if applicable, an indication of company as a corporation or limited liability company;
g) facility diagram with labeled location of front gate/entrance, all buildings, each storage area identified as covered/uncovered, and, if applicable, all outfalls and other monitoring locations and a topographic map indicating storm water route from facility to nearest first named water body;
h) signatory page that has been dated and signed by applicant/permittee or authorized responsible representative as described in Part 2.3 who certifies the following:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the Part 1.2 eligibility requirements for coverage under the multi-sector storm water general permit including those requirements relating to the protection of endangered or threatened species or critical habitat. To the best of my knowledge, the storm water and allowable non-storm water discharge authorized by this permit (and discharge related activities) are not likely and will not likely adversely affect endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, or are otherwise eligible for and coverage under Part 1.7.6 of the permit. To the best of my knowledge, I further certify that such discharges and discharge-related activities do not have an effect on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act, or are otherwise eligible for coverage under Part 1.7.7 of the permit. I understand that continued coverage under the multi-sector storm water general permit is contingent upon maintaining eligibility as provided for in Part 1.2. "

2.3. Signatory Requirements

All NOIs, NOTs, SWPPPs, reports, certifications, or information that must either be submitted to the LDEQ or the MS4 operator or maintained by the permittee must be signed as follows, in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503.A:

a) *For a corporation:* by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Part, a responsible corporate officer means: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with

environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

NOTE: The LDEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Part 2.3.a. The LDEQ will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the LDEQ to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Part 2.4.1.1.b rather than to specific individuals.

b) *For a partnership or sole proprietorship:* by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

c) *For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency:* by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Base Commander for a military base).

All reports required by this permit and other information requested by the LDEQ or authorized representative shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person (LAC 33:IX.2503.B). A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a) the authorization is made in writing by a person described above in 2.4.1.1- 2.4.1.3

b) the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position), and

c) the written authorization is submitted to the LDEQ.

2.4. Where to Submit

The completed NOI must be signed in accordance with Part 2.3 and submitted to:

Mailing Address:
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
Water Permits Division
P. O. Box 4313
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313

Physical Address (if NOI is hand-delivered):
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
Water Permits Division
602 North Fifth Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Should electronic NOIs become available during the permit term, submission of a paper NOI may no longer be required.

2.5. Additional Notification to MS4 Operators

In accordance with the deadlines listed in Table 2, a signed copy of the NOI must be submitted to the MS4 operator by facilities that have storm water discharges associated with industrial activity entering a regulated MS4 or a MS4 that has been designated by the LDEQ.

PART 3: BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, LIMITATIONS, AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are primarily the factors the permittee considers when attempting to prevent pollutants from leaving the facility via storm water exposed to industrial activities. All facilities must comply with the BMPs in Parts 3.1.1 through 3.1.11, which are considered part of every facility's SWPPP unless the SWPPP includes adequate justification or data indicating the reason the specific BMP does not apply to the facility or its storm water discharges.

3.1.1. Minimize Exposure

The practices below constitute non-numeric, technology-based effluent limitations (BPT/BAT/BCT). The permittee must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). In minimizing exposure, particular attention should be paid to the following:

- use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
- clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
- use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal;
- perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
- ensure that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system).

The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, is not authorized by this permit. These wastewaters must be covered under a separate LPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or disposed of otherwise in accordance with applicable law.

Note: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if storm water runoff from affected areas will not be discharged to receiving waters or if discharges are authorized under another LPDES permit.

3.1.2. Good Housekeeping

The permittee must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and storing materials in appropriate containers. Measures must also include a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials and routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums,

tanks, and containers. Common problem areas include loading docks, the area around trash containers and storage areas.

3.1.3. Maintenance

The permittee must regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in storm water discharged to receiving waters. The permittee must maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit in effective operating condition. Non-structural control measures must also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained). If the permittee finds that control measures need to be replaced or repaired, the permittee must make the necessary repairs or modifications as expeditiously as practicable.

3.1.4. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to storm water and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, the permittee must implement the following:

- Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- Preventative measures such as, barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
- Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the storm water pollution prevention team (see Part 4.3.1); and
- Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a RQ established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as the permittee has knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

3.1.5. Erosion and Sediment Controls

The permittee must stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize on-site erosion and sedimentation and the resulting discharge of pollutants. Flow velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settlement of pollutants. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, the permittee is encouraged to consult with the EPA's internet-based resources relating to BMPs for erosion and sedimentation, including the sector-specific *Industrial Storm water Fact Sheet Series,* (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp), *National Menu of Stormwater BMPS* (http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/swbmp/index.cfm), and *National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas* (http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/urban/index.cfm), and any similar State or Tribal publications.

3.1.6. Management of Runoff

The permittee should divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce storm water runoff, to minimize pollutants in the facility's discharges. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, the permittee is encouraged to consult with the EPA's internet-based resources relating to BMPs for erosion and sedimentation, including the sector-specific *Industrial Storm water Fact Sheet Series*, (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp), *National Menu of Stormwater BMPS* (http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/swbmp/index.cfm), and *National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas* (http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/urban/index.cfm), and any similar State or Tribal publications.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam except in trace amounts, oil or oily materials, nor toxic materials in quantities that are toxic to aquatic organisms. There shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge.

3.1.7. Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

Enclosure or coverage of salt or salt-containing piles used for de-icing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces, is required. Appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) must be implemented to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Enclosure or coverage of piles is not needed if storm water runoff from the piles is not discharged or is authorized under another LPDES permit.

3.1.8. Employee Training

All employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel, all members of the Pollution Prevention Team) must be trained. Training must cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits specified in this part of the permit and the monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of the permit. The EPA recommends training be conducted at least annually (or more often if employee turnover is high).

3.1.9. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Non-storm water discharges that are not authorized by an LPDES permit must be eliminated. See Part 1.5.2 for a list of allowable non-storm water discharges authorized by this permit.

3.1.10. Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

The permittee must intercept or keep exposed areas free of waste, garbage, and floatable debris to ensure that these materials are not discharged to receiving waters.

3.1.11. Dust Generation and Vehicle-Tracking of Industrial Materials

Minimization of dust generation and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, including tracking or blowing of these materials from no exposure areas to exposed areas, is required.

3.2. Numeric Effluent Limitations and Benchmark Monitoring

3.2.1. State Specific Limitations

Any runoff leaving the permitted site exceeding 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC), 15 mg/l Oil and Grease, or having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units shall be a violation of this permit. Unless specified in Table 3, regular monitoring of these parameters is not required.

Permittees must ensure the storm water pollution prevention plan will assure compliance with these effluent limitations.

3.2.2. Numeric Limitations based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Permittees subject to one of the Effluent Limitation Guidelines identified in Table 3 must conduct monitoring at all outfalls for each parameter on an annual basis (January 1 to December 31), for the entire term of the permit. Annual monitoring requirements will begin in the first full quarter after the facility's date of initial authorization or after notification of reauthorization by the LDEQ.

3.2.3. Parameter Benchmark Monitoring

All facilities with sector-specific benchmark monitoring concentration values are required to conduct monitoring and sampling of storm water at each outfall as specified in Table 3, unless an exception applies (See Part 3.2.7). The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring data are to be used primarily by the facility staff to determine the overall effectiveness of BMPs and control measures in preventing or minimizing controlling the discharge of pollutants to the environment and to indicate when corrective action(s) may be necessary or possible alternative coverage by an individual or a different general permit.

3.2.3.1. Monitoring Period

Benchmark monitoring shall be conducted quarterly in years 2 and 4 of the permit, years 2017 and 2019, respectively. The annual monitoring period is from January 1 to December 31. The monitoring quarters are January 1 to March 31; April 1 to June 30; July 1 to September 30; and October 1 to December 31. If the facility's permit coverage was effective less than one month from the end of the quarterly or yearly monitoring period, the first monitoring period starts with the following quarter.

3.2.4. Monitoring Procedures

Samples and measurements taken as required shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Storm water must be sampled according to requirements below. If the permittee is unable to collect a sample during the monitoring period, the reason must be documented and included in the facility's SWPPP. Samples that are not collected due to no measurable rain event must be reported on a DMR as "No Discharge" in accordance with the reporting requirements in Part 5.5.

3.2.4.1. Measurable Storm Events

All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from the site ("measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days). The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if the permittee is able to document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

For each monitoring event, the permittee must identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event.

3.2.4.2. Sample Type

Assessment of sampling requirements must be done on an outfall by outfall basis, and samples must be collected and analyzed in accordance with the requirements in 3.2.4.1. A minimum of one grab sample must be taken from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described in Part

3.2.4.1. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to do so within this time frame, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes, and documentation of the explanation regarding why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes must be kept with the SWPPP.

3.2.4.3. Comingled Discharges

To the extent practicable, any required sampling of discharges authorized by this permit must be performed at a point before they mix with unauthorized discharges consisting of other waste streams.

3.2.5. Quarterly Visual Monitoring

The permittee must collect and conduct a visual assessment of a storm water sample from each outfall once per quarter for the entire permit term. The samples should be representative of the storm water discharge, yet it is not required that the sample collection procedures be consistent with those in 40 CFR Part 136.

3.2.5.1. Visual Monitoring Procedures

Visual assessment must be made of a sample in a clean, clear glass or plastic container and examined in a well-lit area:

- On samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes, and the permittee must document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from the site; and
- For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if it is documented that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

The sample must be visually inspected for the following water quality characteristics:

- color,
- odor,
- clarity,
- floating solids,
- settled solids,
- suspended solids,
- foam,
- oil sheen,
- other obvious indicators of storm water pollution

3.2.5.2. Visual Monitoring Documentation

Visual assessment results must be documented and maintained onsite with the SWPPP. Submittal of these results to the LDEQ is required upon request only. At a minimum, documentation of the visual assessment must include:

- Sample location(s)
- Dates and times of both sample collection and visual assessment for each sample;
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment and their signature;
- Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);

- Results of storm water discharge observations;
- Probable sources of any observed storm water contamination;
- Reason for samples not being taken within the first 30 minutes.

Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be performed consistent with Part 3.3 of this permit.

3.2.6. Other Monitoring Required by the Agency

The LDEQ may provide written notice to any facility (including those exempt from the monitoring requirements per Part 3.5 or facilities with no applicable benchmark parameters or effluent limitations) requiring discharge sampling for specific parameter(s). Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, parameter(s) to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

3.2.7. Exceptions to Monitoring

3.2.7.1. Substantially Identical Outfalls

If the facility has two (2) or more outfalls that the permittee has determined discharges substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to storm water, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, then the effluent of one of those outfalls may be monitored and the results can be reported as representative of the those applicable outfall(s) that discharge substantially identical effluents. **This exemption applies to benchmark and quarterly visual monitoring only, not effluent limitation guidelines monitoring.** As required in Part 4.3.8.2., the SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations.

3.2.7.2. Adverse Weather Conditions

Adverse weather conditions are dangerous conditions that may cause inaccessibility issues for personnel due to local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or they may make sampling impractical, as in cases of drought or extended frozen conditions. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of benchmark samples during the quarter, documentation of the rationale of no visual assessment for that quarter must be included with the SWPPP records, and a substitute benchmark sample must be taken during the next qualifying storm event.

3.2.7.3. Climates with Irregular Storm Water Runoff

If a facility is located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climate) or where freezing conditions prevent the occurrence of extended periods of runoff, then samples for the quarterly visual assessments may be distributed during seasons of precipitation. However, the required number of samples during each monitoring period must still be collected.

3.2.7.4. Areas Subject to Snow

In areas subject to snow, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, taking into account the exception described above for climates with irregular storm water runoff.

3.2.7.5. Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

The monitoring requirements do not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. To invoke this exception, a statement

must be maintained in the SWPPP indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Part 2.3. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to storm water or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and all applicable monitoring must be resumed immediately.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water" standard to be eligible for this exception quarterly visual assessment, consistent with the definitons of Inactive Coal Mining Facility, Inactive Metal Mining Facility, and Inactive Mineral Mining in Part 7 of this permit.

3.2.7.6. Year 4 Benchmark Monitoring Waiver

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.

3.2.7.7. Other Sampling Waiver

The permittee may make a written sampling waiver request for a benchmark parameter in Table 3 if that is applicable to the facility. The Department must be provided with adequate justification or data indicating why the assigned characteristic is not present at levels that would adversely affect the environment (e.g. a parameter-specific no exposure). The request and justification must be signed and certified in accordance with Part 2.3. The Department will review the request and all available information and a written decision will be provided in writing. This section is not applicable to effluent limitations.

3.3. Corrective Actions – Data Exceeding Benchmark Values

After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, the permittee must review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit, and either:

- make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until 4 consecutive quarters of monitoring for which the average concentration of the pollutant does not exceed the benchmark have been completed; or

- make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices and notify the LDEQ of this determination in the next benchmark monitoring report. The permittee must also document the rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this document with the SWPPP.

If an exceedance of the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain, the permittee must review the control measures and initiate any required corrective action (or document why no corrective action is required), without waiting for the full 4 quarters of monitoring data. If after modifying the control measures and conducting 4 additional quarters of monitoring, the average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedances of the benchmark by the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full 4 additional quarters of monitoring), the control measures must be reviewed again and one of the other two actions listed above must be taken.

If the event triggering corrective action is linked to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, the permittee's review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event.

3.4. Natural Background Pollutant Levels Causing a Benchmark Exceedance

Following the first 4 quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedances is triggered by less than 4 quarters of data, see above), 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, performance of corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring is not required if:

- The average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
- The SWPPP includes documentation maintained that supports rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. The supporting rationale must include in any data previously collected by the permittee or others, including literature studies, that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in the facility's storm water discharge; and
- Documentation is attached to the facility's quarterly benchmark discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) 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 is 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 LDEQ should be consulted when determining the location of reference sites.

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 the 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 the LDEQ on request.

The 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.

If background concentrations are not responsible for the benchmark exceedances, the facility must review its control measures and take further action where necessary, per Part 3.3. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring.

3.5. Corrective Actions – Data Exceeding Effluent Limitations

If an exceedance of an effluent limitation occurs, the permittee must review the control measures and initiate any required corrective action within 30 days. Corrective actions must be documented in the SWPPP. Follow-up monitoring, which is required only at the outfall where the exceedance occurred, must be conducted within 30 calendar days (or during the next qualifying runoff event, should none occur within 30 days) of implementing corrective action(s) taken. If follow-up monitoring exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, quarterly monitoring must continue to until the discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit. All exceedances of numeric limitations must be reported to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Enforcement Division, in accordance with Part 8, Section D of the permit.

Table 3. Sector-Specific Benchmark Concentrations and Numeric Limitations

Note: Not all SIC codes within a sector require numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring. If the permittee's SIC code is not represented in the table, no monitoring is required. ***No additional monitoring (beyond the quarterly visual monitoring) is required by facilities with SIC codes within Sectors I, P, R, T, V, W, X, Z, AB, and AC.***

SUB-SECTOR	PARAMETER[1, 2]	BENCHMARK[3]	EFFLUENT LIMITATION[4]
Sector A: TIMBER PRODUCTS			
General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	---
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Arsenic (freshwater) Total Arsenic (marine)	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L	---
	Total Copper (freshwater) Total Copper (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L	---
Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
Wet Decking Discharges at Log Storage and Handling Areas (SIC 2411) (SIC 2411; 40 CFR 429)	pH	---	6.0 min - 9.0 max s.u.
	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	---	No Discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54 cm (1") diameter round opening
Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; (SIC Codes 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	---
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
Sector B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING			
COD monitoring is only applicable to SIC Code 2631 (Paperboard Mills)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	---
Sector C: CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING AND REFINING			
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer	Total Phosphorus (as P)	---	105 mg/L, daily max.

[1]Metals benchmark values, which are designated as freshwater in parentheses, are hardness dependent metals; see Table 4.
[2] Marine water benchmark values for metals, designated as marine in parentheses, apply to storm water discharges into marine waters where indicated. Marine waters, as defined in LAC 33:IX.1105, are surface waters with average salinities greater than or equal to 10 ppt.
[3] Monitor once per quarter for the benchmark monitoring Years 2 and 4. (See Part 3.2.7.6 for possible Year 4 benchmark monitoring waiver.)
[4] Monitor annually, once per calendar year during each year of the permit term.

SUB-SECTOR	PARAMETER[1, 2]	BENCHMARK[3]	EFFLUENT LIMITATION[4]
manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874; 40 CFR 418)			35 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Fluoride	---	75 mg/L, daily max.
			25 mg/L, monthly avg.
Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	---
	Total Lead (freshwater) Total Lead (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L	---
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
	Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L	---
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	---
Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc (freshwater) [1] Total Zinc (marine) [2]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Zinc (freshwater) [1] Total Zinc (marine) [2]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
Sector D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS			
Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities (40 CFR 443)	TSS	---	23 mg/L, daily max.
			15 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Oil and Grease	---	15 mg/L daily max.
			10 mg/L, monthly avg.
	pH	---	6.0 min - 9.0 max s.u.
Sector E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS			
Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	---

SUB-SECTOR	PARAMETER[1, 2]	BENCHMARK[3]	EFFLUENT LIMITATION[4]
Cement Manufacturing Facility, Material Storage Runoff (40 CFR 411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	---	50 mg/L, daily max
	pH	---	6.0 min - 9.0 max s.u.
Sector F: PRIMARY METALS			
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
	Total Copper (freshwater) Total Copper (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L	---
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	--
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Non-Ferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Copper (freshwater) Total Copper (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
Non-Ferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Copper (freshwater) Total Copper (marine)[2]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
Sector G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)			
G1: Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	--
G2: Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061,	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
	Turbidity (NTUs)	50 NTU or WQC[5]	---
	pH	6.0 min - 9.0 max s.u.	---

[5]The benchmark value of 50 NTU only applies to 1) water bodies with a turbidity water quality criterion (WQC) of 50 NTU or less or, 2) water bodies without an established turbidity.

SUB-SECTOR	PARAMETER[1, 2]	BENCHMARK[3]	EFFLUENT LIMITATION[4]
1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: When analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective to add analysis of calcium and magnesium and to have hardness calculated than it is to require hardness analysis separated.)	Hardness (as $CaCO_3$; calc. from Ca, Mg)	Report Values	—
	Antimony, Total	0.64 mg/L	—
	Total Arsenic (freshwater) Total Arsenic (marine)	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L	—
	Total Beryllium	0.13 mg/L	—
	Total Cadmium (freshwater) Total Cadmium (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.04 mg/L	—
	Total Copper (freshwater) Total Copper (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L	—
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	—
	Total Lead (freshwater) Total Lead (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L	—
	Total Mercury (freshwater) Total Mercury (marine)	0.0014 mg/L 0.0018 mg/L	—
	Total Nickel (freshwater) [1] Total Nickel (marine) [2]	Hardness Dependent 0.074 mg/L	—
	Total Selenium (freshwater) Total Selenium (marine)	0.005 mg/L 0.29 mg/L	—
	Total Silver (freshwater) Total Silver (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.0019 mg/L	—
	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	—
G3: Discharges from Tungsten Ore, Nickel Ore, and Vanadium Ore Mining Facilities	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)	Report Values	---
	Total Suspended Solids	Report Values	---
	pH	Report Values	---
G3: Discharges from Aluminum Ore Mining Facilities	Iron	Report Values	---
	Total Suspended Solids	Report Values	---
	pH	Report Values	---
G3: Discharges from Mercury Ore Mining Facilities	Nickel (H)	Report Values	---
	Total Suspended Solids	Report Values	---
	pH	Report Values	---
G3: Discharges from Iron Ore Mining Facilities	Iron (Dissolved)	Report Values	---
	Total Suspended Solids	Report Values	---
	pH	Report Values	---
G3: Discharges from Platinum Ore	Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Mercury,	Report Values	---

SUB-SECTOR	PARAMETER[1, 2]	BENCHMARK[3]	EFFLUENT LIMITATION[4]
Mining Facilities	Lead (H), Zinc (H)		
	Total Suspended Solids	Report Values	---
	pH	Report Values	---
G3: Discharges from Titanium Ore Mining Facilities	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)	Report Values	---
	Total Suspended Solids	Report Values	---
	pH	Report Values	---
G3: Discharges from Molybdenum Mining Facilities	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)	Report Values	---
	Total Suspended Solids	Report Values	---
	pH	Report Values	---
G3: Discharges from Uranium, Radium, and Vanadium Ore Mining Facilities	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total, Uranium, Zinc (H)	Report Values	---
	Total Suspended Solids	Report Values	---
	pH	Report Values	---
H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES			
Coal Mines and Related Areas (SIC 1221-1241)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
	Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L	---
Sector J: NON-METALLIC MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING			
Mine Dewatering Discharges at Industrial Sand Mining Facilities (SIC 1446) (40 CFR 436)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	---	25 mg/L monthly avg. 45 mg/L daily max.
	pH	---	6.0 min - 9.0 max s.u.
Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442 and 1446)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	---
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
Sector K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES			
ALL – Industrial Activity Code "HZ". Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see below).	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L	---
	Total Magnesium	0.064 mg/L	---
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	---
	Total Arsenic (freshwater) Total Arsenic (marine)	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L	---

SUB-SECTOR	PARAMETER[1, 2]	BENCHMARK[3]	EFFLUENT LIMITATION[4]
	Total Cadmium (freshwater) Total Cadmium (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.04 mg/L	---
	Total Cyanide (freshwater) Total Cyanide (marine)	0.022 mg/L 0.001 mg/L	---
	Total Lead (freshwater) Total Lead (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L	---
	Total Mercury (freshwater) Total Mercury (marine)	0.0014 mg/L 0.0018 mg/L	---
	Total Selenium (freshwater) Total Selenium (marine)	0.005 mg/L 0.29 mg/L	---
	Total Silver (freshwater) Total Silver (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
Discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see footnote)[6]	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	---	220 mg/L, daily max
			56 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	---	88 mg/L, daily max
		---	27 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Ammonia	---	10 mg/L, daily max

[6] As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the following facilities:

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation which is directly associated with the landfill;

(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill both: i) receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and ii) also receives other wastes provided that **either** these other wastes are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N) as the associated industrial or commercial operation, **or** the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the associated industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 437) if the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

SUB-SECTOR	PARAMETER[1, 2]	BENCHMARK[3]	EFFLUENT LIMITATION[4]
			4.9 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Alpha Terpineol	---	0.042 mg/L, daily max
		---	0.019 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Aniline	---	0.024 mg/L, daily max
			0.015 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Benzoic Acid	---	0.119 mg/L, daily max
			0.073 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Naphthalene	---	0.059 mg/L, daily max
			0.022 mg/L, monthly avg.
	p-Cresol	---	0.024 mg/L, daily max
			0.015 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Phenol	---	0.048 mg/L, daily maximum
			0.029 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Pyridine	---	0.072 mg/L, daily max
			0.025 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Total Arsenic	---	1.1 mg/L, daily max
			0.54 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Total Chromium	---	1.1 mg/L, daily max
			0.46 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Total Zinc	---	0.535 mg/L, daily max
			0.296 mg/L, monthly avg.
	pH	---	Within the range of 6.0 min - 9.0 max s.u.
Sector L: LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES			
All Landfill and Land Application Sites (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
All Landfill and Land Application Sites, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60 (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations incorporated at LAC 33:IX.4903 - 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (Industrial	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	---	140 mg/L, daily max
			37 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	---	88 mg/L, daily max
			27 mg/L, monthly avg.

SUB-SECTOR	PARAMETER[1, 2]	BENCHMARK[3]	EFFLUENT LIMITATION[4]
Activity Code "LF")[7]	Ammonia	---	10 mg/L, daily max
			4.9 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Total Zinc	---	0.20 mg/L, daily max
			0.11 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Alpha Terpineol	---	0.033 mg/L, daily max
			0.016 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Benzoic Acid	---	0.12 mg/L, daily max
			0.071 mg/L, monthly avg.
	P-Cresol	---	0.025 mg/L, daily max
			0.014 mg/L, monthly avg.
	Phenol	---	0.026 mg/L, daily max
			0.015 mg/L, monthly avg.
	pH	---	Within the range of 6.0 min - 9.0 max s.u.

[7] As set forth at LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B), these numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water discharges from MSWLFs which have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and contaminated storm water discharges from those landfills which are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 **except for discharges from any facilities described in (a) through (d) below**. Monitoring for the specified parameters is required once/year during each year of the term of the permit.

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations if the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations **when** the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill **and also** receives other wastes –

i) provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N) as the industrial or commercial operation; or

ii) that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facility subject to LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 437), so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

SUB-SECTOR	PARAMETER[1, 2]	BENCHMARK[3]	EFFLUENT LIMITATION[4]
Sector M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS			
Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L	---
	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
	Total Lead (freshwater) Total Lead (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L	---
Sector N: SCRAP RECYCLING AND WASTE FACILITIES			
Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	---
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Copper (freshwater) Total Copper (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L	---
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
	Total Lead (freshwater) Total Lead (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
Sector O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES			
Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities (40 CFR 423)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	---	50 mg/L[8], daily max
	pH	---	6.0 min – 9.0 max s.u.
Sector Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION			
Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
	Total Lead (freshwater) Total Lead (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---

[8] If the facility is designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile runoff from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

SUB-SECTOR	PARAMETER[1, 2]	BENCHMARK[3]	EFFLUENT LIMITATION[4]
Sector S: AIR TRANSPORTATION			
For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the first four parameters in ONLY those outfalls that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)[9]	30 mg/L	---
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)[9]	120 mg/L	---
	Ammonia[9]	2.14 mg/L	---
	pH[9]	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	---
Sector U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS			
Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L	---
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	---
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	---
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
Sector Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
Rubber Products Manufacturing (SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Total Zinc (freshwater)[1] Total Zinc (marine)[2]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
Sector AA: FABRICATED METALS			
Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499, 3911-3915)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	---
Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Zinc (freshwater) Total Zinc (marine)	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	---
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	---

[9] Collect benchmark samples of the four deicing-related parameters, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe defined in Part 6.S.5 when deicing activities typically occur at the facility.

Table 4. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks

Note: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Addendum E, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 5.4, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility.

Water Hardness Range	Cadmium (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Nickel (mg/L)	Silver (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

PART 4: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

4.1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Except for permittees covered under the Light Commercial General Permit, and for oil and gas facilities which are required to obtain coverage (due to a later RQ spill) after this permit is finalized, **the preparation of a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) is required for the facility before submittal of the NOI for permit coverage**. Copies of the plan should **not** be submitted to this Office unless specifically requested by the LDEQ. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures. The SWPPP must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Use of a registered professional engineer for the SWPPP preparation is not required by the permit, but may be independently required under local ordinance.

4.2. Deadlines for SWPPP Preparation and Compliance

a) New dischargers shall develop a SWPPP in compliance with this permit prior to submittal of the NOI.
b) Existing discharges authorized under the 2011 MSGP shall update the SWPPP, as necessary, within 30 days of notification of coverage by the LDEQ.
c) Dischargers granted coverage concurrently with authorization by another LPDES permit (such as the Light Commercial General Permit) shall develop a SWPPP in compliance with this permit within 60 days of receiving coverage.

4.3. Contents of the SWPPP

For coverage under this permit, the SWPPP must contain all of the elements in Parts 2.3 and 4.3 – 4.8. Where the SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCP) or an Environmental Management System (EMS) developed for a National Environmental Performance Track facility, copies of the relevant portions of these documents must be kept with the SWPPP.

4.3.1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP must identify the name or title and individual responsibilities of each of the facility's storm water pollution prevention team staff member(s). This team is responsible for assisting the facility manager in developing and revising the SWPPP, maintaining control measures, and taking corrective actions where required. Each team member must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of the applicable portions of this permit and the SWPPP**.**

4.3.2. Site Description

a) *Site Map*. Provide a map showing the following:
- 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 identified under Part 4.3.3. have occurred;
- 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" under Part 3.2.7.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;

b) Municipal separate storm sewer systems, where the facility's storm water discharges to them;
c) Locations and descriptions of all non-storm water discharges;
d) 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
e) Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

4.3.3. Summary of Pollutant Sources

The SWPPP must document areas at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water and from which allowable non-storm water discharges are released. *Industrial materials or activities* include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. *Material handling activities* include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each area identified, the description must include:

a) *Activities in Area.* A list of the industrial activities exposed to storm water (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).
b) *Pollutants.* A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents, etc.) associated with each identified activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed, and that have been exposed to storm water in the 3 years prior to the date the SWPPP is prepared or amended.
c) *Spills and Leaks*. The SWPPP must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. Document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas or that drained to a storm water conveyance in the 3 years prior to the date this facility's SWPPP was prepared or amended.

    Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under LAC 33:I.3931 Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants.

4.3.4. Non-Storm Water Discharges

The SWPPP must document that the presence of non-storm water discharges has been evaluated and all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated. Documentation of the evaluation must include:

- The date of any evaluation;
- A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
- The different types of non-storm water discharge(s) and source locations; and
- The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an LPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

4.3.5. Salt Storage

The SWPPP must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial industrial purposes.

4.3.6. Sampling Data

The SWPPP must summarize all storm water discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term.

4.3.7. Description and Design of Control Measures

The SWPPP must document the location and type of control measures installed and implemented at the site to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits in Parts 3.1 and, where applicable, in Part 6, any control measures required by TMDLs, and any agreed-upon endangered species or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)-related requirements. Describe how the control measure selection and design considerations in Parts 1.7.6 and 4.3.11 were addressed and how the control measures at the site address both the pollutant sources identified in Part 4.3.3.

In the non-numeric technology-based limits included in Parts 3 and 6, the term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures including best management practices (BMPs) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice. 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 meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Parts 3 and 6. 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.

4.3.8. Schedules and Procedures

4.3.8.1. Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with BMPs and Non-Numeric Effluent Limitations in Parts 3 and 6

The following must be documented in the SWPPP:

- Good Housekeeping – A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks, and containers;
- Maintenance – Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment and systems, and control measures, to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line;
- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures – Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks. The procedures may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an LPDES permit for the facility, provided that a copy of that other plan is kept onsite and made available for review consistent with Part 4.4;
- Erosion and Sediment Controls – The name and purpose of all polymers and/or chemicals used as part of the erosion and sediment control practices; and
- Employee Training (Part 3.1.8) – A schedule for all types of necessary training.

4.3.8.2. Pertaining to Monitoring and Inspection

The SWPPP must document the procedures for conducting all applicable types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit, including visual inspections, benchmark monitoring, effluent limits monitoring, monitoring required by TMDLs and any other monitoring required by the LDEQ, in accordance with Part 3.2.6.

For each type of monitoring, the SWPPP must document:

- Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical;
- Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
- Schedules for monitoring at the facility, including schedule for alternate monitoring periods for climates with irregular storm water runoff (see Part 3.2.7.3);
- Any numeric control values (benchmarks, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges for each outfall; and
- Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used, etc.) for gathering storm event data.

If the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring is being invoked, information supporting this claim must be included in the SWPPP.

The SWPPP must document the following if use of the substantially identical outfall exception for the quarterly visual assessment requirements or the benchmark monitoring requirements is planned:

- Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to storm water discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and
- Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

The SWPPP must document the procedures for performing, as appropriate, the three types of inspections specified by this permit, including quarterly visual monitoring, routine site inspections, and comprehensive site inspections. For each type of inspection performed, the SWPPP must identify:

- Person(s) or position of person(s) responsible for inspection;
- Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for facilities in climates with irregular storm water runoff discharges; and
- Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.

If the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments is being invoked, information supporting this claim must be included in the SWPPP.

4.3.9. Certification of Non-Storm Water Discharges

The SWPPP must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges and that all identified unauthorized non-storm water discharges have been eliminated. The certification must be signed in accordance with Part 2.3 of this permit and must include:

- the date of any testing and/or evaluation;
- identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site;
- a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges;
- a description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and
- a list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test and/or evaluation.

If the certification required (testing and/or evaluation for non-storm water discharges) is not provided, LDEQ must be notified 180 days after submitting the NOI for this permit, and a copy of the notification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification must describe:

- the reason(s) why certification was not possible;
- the procedure of any test and/or evaluation attempted;
- the results of such test and/or evaluation or other relevant observations; and
- the potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer.

4.3.10. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

Except for flows from fire-fighting activities, the SWPPP shall identify each allowable non-storm water discharge (see Part 1.5.2), the source, location, and description of appropriate BMPs. If mist blown from cooling towers is included among the facility's allowable non-storm water discharges, the permittee must specifically evaluate the potential for discharges to be contaminated by chemicals used in the cooling tower and determine that the levels of those chemicals in the discharges would not cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards after implementation of BMPs.

4.3.11. Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species

Documentation supporting the permittee's determination regarding Part 1.7.6 must be kept with the SWPPP.

4.3.12. Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Historic Places

Documentation supporting the permittee's determination regarding Part 1.7.7 must be kept with the SWPPP.

4.3.13. Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Impaired Water Bodies or Water Bodies With Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Documentation supporting the permittee's determination regarding Part 1.7.8 must be kept with the SWPPP. Include in the description of your design of control measures how the selected control measures and/or design will minimize the discharge of the pollutant(s) of concern and/or comply with requirements and assumptions of any applicable TMDLs. Specifically for new discharges to an impaired water body, the SWPPP must describe how the permittee has complied with one of the three options in 1.7.8.c i.-iii.

4.3.14. Copy of Permit Requirements

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

4.3.15. Applicable State or Local Plans

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

4.4. SWPPP Availability

The permittee must retain a copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility, and it must be made immediately available to the LDEQ or a local agency that approves storm water management plans, the operator of an MS4 receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request. The LDEQ may provide access to portions of a facility's SWPPP to a member of the public upon request. Confidential Business Information (CBI) may be withheld from the public, but may not be withheld from staff cleared for CBI review with the EPA, USFWS, or NMFS.

The LDEQ encourages the permittee to post the facility's SWPPP online and provide the website

address on the NOI.

4.5. Required SWPPP Modifications

Whenever any of the following conditions occur, the permittee must take corrective action and review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures to ensure that the condition is eliminated and its reoccurrence is prevented:

- an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-storm water not authorized by this or another LPDES permit) occurs at the facility;
- the permittee becomes aware or the LDEQ determines that the control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
- there is any exceedance of an effluent limitation (including coal pile runoff), water quality standard, or requirement stipulated in Part 3; or
- a LDEQ inspection or evaluation indicates that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit; or
- routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, or comprehensive site inspections indicate that control measures are not being properly operated and maintained.

4.6. Conditions Requiring Review to Determine if Modifications are Necessary

If any of the following conditions occur, the permittee must review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit:

- construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in storm water from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged; or
- the average of 4 quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark, in accordance with Part 3.3.

4.7. Correction Action Deadlines

Discovery of any of the conditions listed in Part 4.5 must be documented within 24 hours of making such discovery. Subsequently, within 14 days of such discovery, the permittee must document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency, or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination. Specific documentation required within 24 hours and 14 days is detailed in Part 4.8. If the permittee determines that changes are necessary following a review, any modifications to the control measures must be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. These time intervals are not grace periods, but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting the findings and for making repairs and improvement. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements are not allowed to persist indefinitely.

4.8. Corrective Action Report

Within 24 hours of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 4.5 and 4.6, the permittee must document the following information:

- Identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;
- Description of the problem identified; and
- Date the problem was identified.

Within 14 days of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 4.5 and 4.6, the permittee must document the following information:

- Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, for triggering events identified in Part 4.6 where the permittee determines that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination);
- Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;
- Date corrective action initiated; and
- Date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.

The permittee must retain a copy of the documentation onsite with the SWPPP for a 3-year period following permit expiration or termination.

PART 5: EVALUATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, AND REPORTING

5.1. Routine Site Inspections

The permittee must routinely inspect all facility areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water and all storm water control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit. Routine facility inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter) although in many instances, more frequent inspection (e.g., monthly) may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes, and control measures or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to storm water. These inspections, which must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one storm water pollution prevention team member participating, must be conducted during periods when the facility is in operation and, at least once each calendar year, during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring. The permittee must specify the relevant inspection schedules in the SWPPP.

5.1.1. Inspection Documentation

Documentation of the findings of each routine facility inspection performed must be maintained onsite with the SWPPP, and submittal of this documentation to the LDEQ is not required unless specifically requested by the Agency. At a minimum, this documentation must include the following:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
- Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site;
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
- Any failed control measures that need replacement;
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

5.2. Annual Comprehensive Site Evaluation

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 in Part 3, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years. The inspections must also include a review of monitoring data collected in accordance with Part 3. 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.

5.2.1. Comprehensive Site Evaluation Documentation

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 in 5.2;
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, in accordance with Part 2.3 of this permit.

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.

Any corrective action required as a result of the comprehensive site inspection must be performed consistent with Part 3.3 of this permit.

5.2.2. Credit as a Routine Site Inspection

Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under Part 5.1, the annual compliance evaluation may also be used as one of the quarterly routine inspections.

5.3. Inactive and Unstaffed Site Exception

If the permittee has determined that the facility is eligible for the inactive and unstaffed site exception in Part 3.2.7.5, then the facility also qualifies for an exemption for routine and comprehensive site inspections.

5.4. Retention of Records

5.4.1. Documents

The permittee must retain copies of SWPPP, any reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date that the facility's coverage under this permit expires or is terminated. Records of all monitoring information shall be retained for at least three years from the date of the sample or measurement. These periods may be extended by request of the Agency at any time.

5.4.2. Accessibility

The permittee must retain a copy of the SWPPP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language) at the facility (or other local location accessible to the Agency; local government officials; or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site) from the date of permit coverage to the date permit coverage ceases.

5.4.3. Addresses

Except for the submittal of monitoring results (see Part 5.5 below), all written and/or electronic correspondence concerning discharges in Louisiana from any facility covered under this permit, including the submittal of individual permit applications, shall be identified by the facility's LPDES MSGP permit authorization number (i.e. not LAR050000) and the Agency Interest (AI) number that are indicated on the facility's MSGP notice of coverage letter and shall be sent to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Office of Environmental Services at the address in the Current Address List attached as Addendum C.

5.5. Reporting Requirements

If required to do benchmark or numeric limitation sampling and analysis, the permittee must submit a DMR form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an approved substitute) completed with the analytical monitoring results obtained from each outfall associated with industrial activity. The monitoring results for all discharges monitored during each period (quarterly or annually, as specified in Part 3 of this permit) shall be summarized on the DMR form:

- When the permit stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur once per quarter, the permittee must complete one DMR for each quarter and submit the DMRs to the LDEQ per the schedule in Table 5. If samples are taken at a frequency greater than once per quarter, report the highest value on the DMR.
- When the permit stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur annually, the permittee must complete one DMR each calendar year and submit the DMR to the LDEQ per the schedule in Table 5. For daily maximum effluent limitations, if samples are taken at a frequency greater than once per year, report the highest value on the DMR. For monthly average effluent limitations, if more than one sample is collected in the month, average the laboratory results for each regulated parameter in the discharge, and report the highest monthly average on the DMR form. DMR General Instruction Number 5 defines "Average" as the arithmetic average (geometric average for bacterial parameters) of all sample measurements for each parameter obtained during the "Monitoring Period".

- If there is no discharge event at any outfall(s) during the sampling period, mark an "X" in the box labeled "No Discharge".

The submittal of summarized results on a single quarterly or annual DMR does not absolve the permittee from conducting all required monitoring, including follow-up monitoring, and complying with record retention requirements. The signed DMR must be sent to the Enforcement Division of the Office of Environmental Compliance. A copy of the DMR form may be obtained from the LDEQ website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/Enforcement/WaterEnforcement.aspx or by calling the LDEQ Customer Service at (225) 219-5337.

An electronic DMR reporting system (NetDMR) is available at www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/ using the following path: Online Services – NetDMR. Permittees are encouraged to begin using this online system immediately. During the term of this permit, the LDEQ may require DMRs to be electronically submitted and suspend the use of paper DMRs. 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. For additional information regarding NetDMR, see the LDEQ's NetDMR website: www.deq.louisiana.gov/netdmr.

Table 5. DMR/Alternative Certification Deadlines

Monitoring Class		Reporting Deadline (Postmark)
Effluent Limits Monitoring	Monitoring for Numeric Limitations (See Table 3.)	Submit results, including follow-up samples, by January 28th for the preceding calendar year.
	Corrective Action Monitoring (in accordance with Part 3.5)	Save and submit all results for year in one package by January 28 for the preceding year.
Benchmark Monitoring	Year 2 Monitoring (Year 2 monitoring runs from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017)	Save and submit all results for year in one package by January 28, 2018.
	Year 4 Monitoring (Year 4 monitoring runs from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019)	Save and submit all results for year in one package by January 28, 2020.
	Corrective Action Monitoring in accordance with Part 3.3	Save and submit all results for year in one package by January 28 for the preceding year.
Visual Monitoring		Retain results with SWPPP - do not submit unless requested to do so by the LDEQ.

5.5.1. Additional Reporting for Dischargers to a Regulated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

If the facility has at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that enters a regulated MS4 as defined in Part 7, the permittee must submit signed copies of the DMRs to the MS4 operator in accordance with the dates provided above in Table 5.

5.5.2. Miscellaneous Reports

The permittee must submit any other reports required (see Part 8, Section D) by this permit to the Office of Environmental Compliance at the address listed on the Current Address List in Addendum C.

PART 6: SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the sector-specific SWPPP requirements, the permittee must also comply with the SWPPP requirements listed in Part 4. There are no sector-specific SWPPP requirements for Sectors B, C, D, K, and AC; therefore, they are not included in Part 6.

SECTOR A. Timber Products

6.A.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Identify on the map locations where the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas, wet/dry decking areas, and storage areas for treated/untreated wood and residue, and treatment chemical/ equipment storage areas.

6.A.2 Inventory of Exposed Materials

Where information exists, document the following in the SWPPP if the facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with storm water runoff.

6.A.3 Description of Storm Water Management Controls

Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources: storage areas for residue, chemicals, equipment, vehicles, and log, lumber, and other wood products; loading/unloading and material handling areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance and repair areas. If the facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs for these activities.

6.A.4 Good Housekeeping

In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, limit wood debris discharges and minimize dust generation and the leachate generated from decaying wood materials.

6.A.5 Inspections

If wood surface protection and preservation activities are performed, inspect the processing and transport areas and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of minimization practices for depositing treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with storm water discharges.

SECTOR E. Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products

6.E.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: bag house or other dust control device, recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater, and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

6.E.2 Good Housekeeping

Prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln and settled dust, fly ash, or other significant material in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. In the SWPPPP indicate the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of

precipitation. It must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, fly ash, or settled dust are handled or processed, and these fine granular solids must be stored in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings, or under other covering to prevent exposure to storm water where practicable.

6.E.3 Certification

For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick or similar products, include in the non-storm water discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process wastewater resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms or other equipment are discharged in accordance with LPDES requirements or are recycled.

SECTOR F. Primary Metals

6.F.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Identify in the SWPPP where the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag, and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., bag houses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke-handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

6.F.2 Good Housekeeping

Include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping or vacuuming program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping or vacuuming is not practicable, use storm water management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

6.F.3 Inventory of Exposed Materials

Include in the inventory areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or loses during material handling activities are possible.

6.F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

As part of the quarterly routine facility inspection (Part 5.1), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., bag houses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material-handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as, chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or storm water runoff.

SECTOR G. Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

6.G.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each storm water outfall within the facility and indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual LPDES permit; outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles and ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage and process water; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

6.G.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

For each area of the mine or mill site where storm water discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid-forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also, include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, the SWPPP must be documented with this information.

Clearing, grading, and excavation activities conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation and as referenced in Part 1.7.2, are <u>not</u> covered under the MSGP if these activities disturb one or more acres of land. These activities require separate coverage by the appropriate version of the LPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water from Construction Activities.

6.G.3 Employee Training

Document in the SWPPP all employee training(s) which must be conducted at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

6.G.4 Documentation of Control Measures

Document all control measures implemented consistent with Part 4.3.2.

6.G.5 Storm Water Diversions

Consider diverting storm water away from potential pollutant sources where practicable. The following are some control measure options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g. dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

6.G.6 Capping

When capping is necessary minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

6.G.7 Treatment

If treatment of storm water (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands, etc.) from active and temporarily inactive sites is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used.

6.G.8 Certification of Discharge Testing

Test or evaluate for the presence of specific mining-related discharges such as seeps or adit discharges or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., LAC 33:IX.4903 – 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), a certification may be kept in the SWPPP that a particular non-storm water discharge that mixes with storm water is covered under a separate LPDES permit, which subjects the non-storm water element to effluent limitations prior to any commingling. This certification shall identify the non-storm water discharge, the applicable LPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-storm water discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

6.G.9 Nature of Industrial Activities

Briefly document in the SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

6.G.10 Management of Runoff

Also consider the potential pollutant sources as described in Part 6.G.2 when determining reasonable and appropriate measures for managing runoff.

6.G.11 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

At active and temporarily inactive sites consider a range of erosion controls within the broad categories of: flow diversion (e.g., swales), stabilization (e.g., temporary or permanent seeding), and structural controls (e.g., sediment traps, dikes, silt fences).

6.G.12 Site Inspections

Inspect active mining sites at least monthly; and inspect temporarily inactive sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible.

6.G.13 Termination of Permit Coverage

6.G.13.1 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990

A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 7.

6.G.13.2 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990

A site or a portion of a site that was either released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or a portion of a site has been reclaimed. A site or a portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) storm water runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate by-products, finished products, and waste products does not have the

potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards; (2) soil-disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed; (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion; and (4) as appropriate, depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute to storm water discharges, the site or portion of the site has been re-vegetated, will be amenable to natural re-vegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

SECTOR H. Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities

6.H.1 Other Applicable Regulations

Most active coal mining-related areas (SIC Codes 1221-1241) are subject to sediment and erosion control regulations of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) that enforces the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). The OSM has granted authority to most coal producing states to implement the SMCRA through State SMCRA regulations. All SMCRA requirements regarding control of storm water-related pollutant discharges must be addressed in the SWPPP (directly or by reference).

6.H.2 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP where the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling building and structures; and inactive mines and related areas; acidic spoil, refuse, or unreclaimed disturbed areas, and liquid storage tank-containing pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants.

6.H.3 Potential Pollutant Sources

Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of sediment subject to runoff and dust generation; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid, or other potential harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse or spoil.

6.H.4 Good Housekeeping

Consider using sweepers and covered storage, watering of haul roads to minimize dust generation, and conserving vegetation to minimize erosion.

6.H.5 Preventive Maintenance

Inspect storage tanks and pressure lines for fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, and slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections.

6.H.6 Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas

Except for areas of the site subject to clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase, perform quarterly inspections of active mining areas covered by this permit corresponding with the inspections as performed by SMCRA inspectors, of all mining-related areas required by SMCRA. Also maintain the records of the SMCRA authority representative. See Part 3.2.7.5 for inactive and unstaffed sites.

6.H.7 Sediment and Erosion Control

As indicated in Part 6.H.1, SMCRA requirements regarding sediment and erosion control measures must be complied with for those areas subject to SMCRA authority, including inspection

requirements.

6.H.8 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

Include visual inspections for pollutants entering the drainage system through activities associated with coal mining-related areas. Areas to be inspected should include: haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas.

6.H.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

6.H.9.1 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990

A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 6.H.7.

6.H.9.2 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990

A site or a portion of a site that was either released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or a portion of a site has been reclaimed. A site or a portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) storm water runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate by-products, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards; (2) soil-disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed; (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion; and (4) as appropriate, depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute to storm water discharges, the site or portion of the site has been re-vegetated, will be amenable to natural re-vegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

SECTOR I. Oil and Gas Extraction

The requirements in this part apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from oil and gas extraction and refining facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Sector I in Part 1's Table 1. Compliance with the sector-specific requirements associated with the facility's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities as defined in Part 1.6 is required, and these requirements are applicable to the facility areas where those sector-specific activities occur. Discharges of storm water runoff associated with oil field service, supply, and repair industries are not exempt from LPDES permit coverage. Any storm water discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this MSGP unless otherwise required to obtain LPDES permit coverage by an alternative general or an individual permit as specified in 1.7.5.

Storm water discharges from field activities or operations associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities are exempt from LPDES permit coverage unless, in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2511.C.1.c.i, the facility:

- has had a storm water discharge resulting in a RQ discharge for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6, 40 CFR 117.21, or 40 CFR 302.6 at any time since November 16, 1987

(Refer also to Part 2.1.2 for facilities which experience an initial RQ spill after this MSGP's final permit issue date.); or

- contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

6.I.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP where the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: RQ releases; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas, construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for "No Discharge" in accordance with LAC 33:IX.708 and existing structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirements.

6.I.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud or gel-mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; equipment-cleaning and rehabilitation activities. Include information about the RQ release that triggered the permit application requirements: the nature of release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area); amount of oil or hazardous substance released; amount of substance recovered; date of the release; cause of release (e.g. poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area); areas effected by release (i.e., land and water); procedure to clean up release; actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes and the designated uses of the drinking water).

6.I.3 Inspection Frequency

Inspect all erosion and sedimentation control measures either: 1) every 7 days; or 2) once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

6.I.4 Erosion and Sedimentation Control

Unless covered by the LPDES General Permit for Construction Activity, the additional documentation requirements for sediment and erosion controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

6.I.4.1 Site Description

Also include a description in the SWPPPP of the nature of exploration activity, estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity; an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site, a site drainage map including approximate slopes, and the names of all receiving waters.

6.I.4.2 Vegetative Controls

Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation where attainable and re–vegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Consider the following (or equivalent measures): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 days following the last activity in that area. Document the vegetative practices used in the SWPPP.

SECTOR J. Mineral Mining and Dressing

The requirements in this part are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

6.J.1 Nature of Industrial Activities

Document in the SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the storm

water discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

6.J.2 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each storm water outfall within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual LPDES permit, outdoor equipment storage, fueling and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage dewatering or other process water; heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine dewatering and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary area that subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and locations(s) of reclaimed areas.

6.J.3 Potential Pollutant Sources

For each of the mine or mill site where storm water discharges associated with industrial activities occur, document in the SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. For example, phosphate mining facilities will likely need to document pollutants such as selenium, which can be present in significant amounts in their discharges. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of the chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock damage.

6.J.4 Employee Training

Document in the SWPPP all employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Part 3.1.8. Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

6.J.5 Documentation of Control Measures

Document all control measures implemented consistent with Part 4.3.2. The potential pollutants identified in Part 6.J.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected. If the facility is in compliance with dust control requirements under state or parish air quality permits, summarize, as necessary, what the permit dust control requirements are and how compliance with them is achieved.

6.J.5.1 Storm Water Diversions

Divert storm water away from potential pollutant sources where practicable. The following are some control measure options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g. dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or parish air quality permits, provided that the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 3.1.11.

6.J.5.2 Capping

When capping is necessary minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

6.J.5.3 Treatment

If treatment of storm water (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of storm water runoff is encouraged. Treated runoff may be discharged as a storm water source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 436).

6.J.5.4 Certification of Discharge Testing

Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-storm water discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), keep a certification with the SWPPP.

6.J.6 Site Inspections

Except for areas of the site subject to clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase, conduct inspections at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Monthly inspections must be conducted at sites which discharge to designated outstanding natural resource waters or sediment- or nitrogen-impaired waters. See Part 3.2.7.5 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

SECTOR L. Landfills and Land Application Sites

6.L.1 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.

6.L.2 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.

6.L.3 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.

6.L.4 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.

6.L.5 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.

6.L.6 Inspections

6.L.6.1 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.

6.L.6.2 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.

SECTOR M. Automobile Salvage Yards

6.M.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation of surface runoff: dismantling areas; parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

6.M.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

6.M.3 Employee Training

If applicable to the facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in the employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

6.M.4 Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures

Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon as practicable), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

6.M.5 Management of Runoff

Implement appropriate management practices, such as the following: berms or drainage ditches

on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; and installation of detention ponds, filtering devices, and oil and water separators.

6.M.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

Immediately (or as soon as possible thereafter) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect the following quarterly for signs of leakage: all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches and all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, brake and transmission fluids, radiator water, and antifreeze. The site-specific SWPPP must contain mercury minimization procedures and best management practices, such as those found in the LDEQ's Mercury Risk Reduction Plan and related materials available at (http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/PROGRAMS/MercuryInitiative.aspx).

SECTOR N. Scrap Recycling Facilities

6.N.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities which may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

6.N.2 Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities

If the facility is subject to Part 6.N.3.3, the SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

6.N.3 Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Applicable to Non-Source Separated, Non-Liquid Recyclable Materials)

The requirements in Part 6.N.3 are for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of non-liquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and non-ferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both non-recyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

6.N.3.1 Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program

Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil-filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches prior to delivery to the facility; (b) establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; (c) establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in 6.N.3.6); (d) provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and (e) establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and disposed of or recycled in

accordance with the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA).

6.N.3.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (Outdoor)

Minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and non-recyclable wastes. The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; (b) sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; (c) dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; (d) silt fencing; and (e) oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

6.N.3.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor)

Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by: (a) storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or (b) establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads, etc.) to prevent contact with storm water run-on. Storm water runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. The oil and water separator (or its equivalent) must be maintained regularly, and collected residual fluids must be properly disposed of or recycled.

6.N.3.4 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage)

Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (b) preventing the discharge of wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas into the storm sewer system; (c) disconnecting or sealing all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

6.N.3.5 Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas

Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks, and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; (b) establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; (c) use dry-absorbents or other clean-up practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids, or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (d) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or other equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; (e) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize storm water runoff contact with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; (f) oil and water separators or

sumps; (g) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; (h) retention or detention ponds or basins; sediment traps and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); (i) catch basin filters or sand filters.

6.N.3.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program

Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; (b) properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries; (c) collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; (d) minimize or eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and (e) provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

6.N.3.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

In the event of a line break, install alarms and/or pump shut-off systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir, plus room for precipitation, can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

6.N.3.8 Supplier Notification Program

As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be are only accepted under certain conditions.

6.N.4 Waste Recycling Facilities (Applicable to Liquid Recyclable Materials)

6.N.4.1 Waste Material Storage (Indoor)

Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under LAC 33:IX.900-907. The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); b) clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials, a wet vacuum system, or a mercury spill kit (never vacuum spilled or leaking mercury); (c) appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); (d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually-operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate LPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

6.N.4.2 Waste Material Storage (Outdoor)

Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under LAC 33:IX.900-907. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of LAC 33:IX.900-907. The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank with sufficient extra

capacity for precipitation; (b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; (c) corrosion protection and or leak detection systems for storage tanks; (d) dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

6.N.4.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas

Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading/unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills/leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; (b) use dry-cleanup methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

6.N.5 Recycling Facilities (Applicable to Source Separated Materials)

Part 6.N.5 contains special conditions for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

6.N.5.1 Inbound Recyclable Material Control

Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) which could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables that are and are not acceptable materials; (b) training drivers responsible for pick-up of recycled material; (c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; (d) rejecting non-recyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and (e) establishing procedures for handling and disposal of non-recyclable material.

6.N.5.2 Outdoor Storage

Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulations of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) provide totally-enclosed drop-off containers for the public; (b) install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; (c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); (d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; (e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; (f) store the equivalent to one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

6.N.5.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing

Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. The following are some control measures options that should be considered for implementation: (a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; (b) prohibit tipping floor wash water from draining to the storm sewer system; and (c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

6.N.5.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

The following are some control measures options for those areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors: (a) prohibit vehicle and equipment wash water from discharging to the storm sewer system; b) minimize or eliminate outdoor

maintenance areas whenever possible; c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; (d) avoid topping off fuel tanks; e) divert runoff from fueling areas; (f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; (g) provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

6.N.5.5 Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities

The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Part 4.1, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff..

SECTOR O. Steam Electric-generating Facilities

6.O.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities which may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, general refuse areas; short- and long- term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock piles areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

6.O.2 Good Housekeeping Measures

Document in the SWPPP the following good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits:

6.O.2.1 Fugitive Dust Emissions

Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas to minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite by implementing control measures, such as installing specially-designed tires, washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site, and controlling the wash water.

6.O.2.2 Delivery Vehicles

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in storm water. Ensure the overall integrity of the delivery vehicle's body or container and implement procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from these vehicles.

6.O.2.3 Fuel Oil Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum the facility operator must consider using the following measures: a) Use containment curbs in unloading areas where feasible. Ensure that personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and, use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

6.O.2.4 Chemical Loading and Unloading

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Use containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, where practicable. Ensure that personnel familiar with spill prevention

and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, store chemicals indoors, and, where practicable, load and unload in covered areas.

6.O.2.5 Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): covering the loading area; grading, curbing, or berming around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or use equivalent procedures.

6.O.2.6 Liquid Storage Tanks

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): using protective guards around tanks; using containment curbs; installing spill and overflow protection; using dry clean-up methods; or equivalent measures.

6.O.2.7 Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). Comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including the SPCC requirements.

6.O.2.8 Spill Reduction Measures

Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of the SPCC plan. As part of the routine facility inspection, visually inspect the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and other related equipment that may be exposed to storm water, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

6.O.2.9 Oil-bearing Equipment in Switchyards

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Use level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

6.O.2.10 Residue-hauling Vehicles

Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing or with leaking containers or beds.

6.O.2.11 Ash Loading Areas

Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in storm water.

6.O.2.12 Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by

residue-handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue-handling areas.

6.O.2.13 Landfills, Scrap Yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites

Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

6.O.3 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

Inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

SECTOR P. Land Transportation and Warehousing

6.P.1 Drainage Site Map

Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

6.P.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

Describe and assess in the SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the storm water conveyance system(s); and fueling areas.

6.P.3 Employee Training

Train personnel at least once a year and address the following, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

6.P.4 Good Housekeeping Measures

Document in the SWPPP the measures implemented that are consistent with this section.

6.P.4.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas

Minimize the potential for storm water runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment; indoor storage of vehicles and equipment; installation of berms and dikes; use of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease.

6.P.4.2 Fueling Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection and clean-up equipment; minimizing run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry clean-up methods; and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.

6.P.4.3 Material Storage Areas

Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of storm water and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil", "Spent Solvents", etc.). Implement control measures, such as the following to minimize discharges of pollutants from material storage areas into storm water (list not exclusive): indoor storage of materials; installation of berms and dikes around the areas; minimizing storm water runoff to the areas; using dry clean-up methods and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.

6.P.4.4 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system unless LPDES permitted); treating and/or recycling collected wash water; or other equivalent measures. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank-cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit.

6.P.4.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean-up practices where the practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems; using dry clean-up methods; treating and/or recycling collected wash water; and minimizing run-on/runoff of storm water to maintenance areas.

6.P.4.6 Locomotive Sanding (loading sand for traction) Areas

Minimize discharges of pollutants in storm water from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): covering sanding areas; minimizing storm water run-on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water.

6.P.5 Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements

Attach to or reference in the SWPPP, a copy of the LPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment wash waters or, if an LPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. For facilities that discharge vehicle and equipment wash waters to the sanitary system, the operator of the sanitary system and associated treatment plant must be notified. In such cases, a copy of the notification letter must be attached to the plan. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, include a copy of it in the SWPPP.

6.P.6 Inspections

Inspect the following: storage areas for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle and equipment cleaning areas, and loading and unloading areas.

SECTOR Q. Water Transportation

6.Q.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (i.e., paint, solvents, resins)' and material storage areas (i.e., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

6.Q.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating); and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).

6.Q.3 Good Housekeeping Measures

6.Q.3.1 Pressure Washing Area

If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate LPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing area so that they do not commingle with the storm water discharges that are authorized by this permit.

6.Q.3.2 Blasting and Painting Area

Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). At least once per month, clean storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

6.Q.3.3 Material Storage Areas

Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and contain or enclose or use for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

6.Q.3.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas

Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry clean-up methods; and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.

6.Q.3.5 Material Handling Area

Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimizing runoff of storm water to material handling areas.

6.Q.3.6 Drydock Activities

Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in storm water. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final clean-up after removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include clean-up procedures for oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in storm water from drydock activities, implement control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean-up or contain or any spills.

6.Q.4 Preventive Maintenance

Perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as, inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

6.Q.5 Employee Training

Employee training must address, at a minimum, the following (as applicable): used oil management; spent solvent management; proper disposal of spent abrasives; disposal of vessel wastewaters; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

6.Q.6 Inspections

Include the following in all quarterly routine inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

SECTOR R. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing Yards

6.R.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding, metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; treatment, storage and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g.,blasting media, aluminum, steel, and scrap iron).

6.R.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities

(e.g.,welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting , sanding, and painting).

6.R.3 Employee Training Employee

At a minimum, address the following as applicable: used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, and vessel wastewater, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

6.R.4 Good Housekeeping Measures

Document in the SWPPP any good housekeeping control measures used in Part 6.R.4.4.

6.R.4.1 Pressure Washing Area

When pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted as a process wastewater by an LPDES permit.

6.R.4.2 Blasting and Painting Area

Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray into the receiving waters and storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities or use other measure to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean storm water conveyances to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips. Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

6.R.4.3 Material Storage Areas

Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

6.R.4.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting hosing down the shop floor; using dry clean-up methods; and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.

6.R.4.5 Material Handling Area

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in storm water from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection;

mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimizing runoff of storm water to material handling areas.

6.R.4.6 Drydock Activities

Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in storm water. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final clean-up after removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include clean-up procedures for oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in storm water from drydock activities, implement control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean-up or contain or any spills

6.R.4.7 Storage Areas

Specify in the SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and contain, enclose, or use other measures for those stored outdoors.

6.R.5 Preventative Maintenance

Perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as, inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

6.R.6 Inspections

Include the following in all quarterly routine inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

SECTOR S. Air Transportation

The requirements in this part apply to storm water discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance, (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment-cleaning operations, or deicing operations.

6.S.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP where the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

6.S.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

In the inventory of exposed materials, describe in the SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute to pollutants to storm water discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; and aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). Facilities which conduct deicing operations shall maintain a record of the types of chemicals (including the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates. This includes all deicing chemicals,

not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Deicing operators must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

6.S.3 SWPPP Requirements

A single comprehensive SWPPP, developed collaboratively by the airport authority and tenants, must be developed for all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the airport prior to submittal of any NOIs. For the purposes of this permit, tenants of the airport facility include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties which have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property which result in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. The SWPPPs developed by any operator for storm water discharges from its own area of the airport must be integrated and coordinated with the comprehensive SWPPP, and each operator is responsible for implementing their assigned portion of this comprehensive SWPPP and for ensuring that their individual activities do not render another operator's storm water controls ineffective. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified in the comprehensive SWPPP. As applicable, the SWPPP must clearly specify the MSGP requirements to be complied with by the airport authority for itself and on behalf of its tenants and by the tenants for themselves. The SWPPP must include a description of the process the operator has when the operator conducts an activity on behalf of another tenant for reporting results and ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected tenants.

6.S.4 Good Housekeeping

6.S.4.1 Source Reduction

Consistent with safety considerations, minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to storm water discharges. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; anhydrous sodium acetate.

6.S.4.1.1 Runway Deicing Operations

Implement source reduction control measures, such as the following, wherefeasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup; heating sand; and product substitution.

6.S.4.1.2 Aircraft Deicing Operations

Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine the feasibility of glycol alternatives and containment measures for applied chemicals. Implement control measures for reducing deicing fluid such as the following, where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage,

aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this Part should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority).

6.S.4.2 Management of Runoff

Implement runoff management control measures such as the following, where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; plug-and-pump (PnP); using vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles); storing contaminated storm water/deicing fluids in tanks; recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible; releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; separation of contaminated snow; conveying contaminated runoff into a storm water impoundment for biochemical decomposition (be aware of wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. Minimize discharge of pollutants in storm water from runway deicing through implementation of runoff management control measures such as the following, where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): mechanical systems (snow plows, brushes); conveying contaminated runoff into swales and/or a storm water impoundment; and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems and airfield pre-wetting. To prevent dry-weather discharges of pollutants or to minimize discharges of pollutants from deicing fluids in storm water runoff, implement control measures such as the following, where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): recovering deicing fluids; preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other storm water discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly-owned treatment works. Used deicing fluids should be recycled whenever practicable.

6.S.4.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas

Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and implement control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants in storm water from these storage areas such as the following, where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding storage areas, etc.

6.S.4.4 Material Storage Areas

Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water. Plainly label the vessels (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A,” etc.). To minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas, implement control measures, such as the following, where feasible and which accommodate considerations

of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

6.S.4.5 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance Areas

Minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; preventing the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

6.S.4.6 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Cleaning Areas

Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from cleaning areas.

6.S.4.7 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in storm water from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry clean-up methods; and collecting the storm water runoff. If the permittee implemented a SPCC plan developed in accordance with the 2006 amendments to the SPCC rule, the permittee may cite the relevant aspects from the facility's SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this section in the SWPPP.

6.S.4.8 Deicing Season

Determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December - February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season. If the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea are met, the deicing season that was identified by the permittee is the timeframe during which the permittee must obtain the four required benchmark monitoring event results for deicing-related parameters, i.e., BOD, COD, ammonia and pH.

6.S.5 Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements

Attach to or reference in the SWPPP, a copy of the LPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment wash waters or, if an LPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, include a copy of it in the SWPPP. In any case, if subject to another permit, describe in the SWPPP the control measures for implementing all non-storm water discharge permit conditions or pretreatment requirements. If wash water is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained on onsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the SWPPP.

6.S.6 Inspections

At a minimum conduct facility inspections at least monthly when deicing occurs during the deicing season (e.g, October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If the facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The annual comprehensive site inspection must also be conducted when deicing occurs. The Director may specifically require an increase in inspection frequencies.

SECTOR T. Treatment Works (Applicable to Domestic Treatment Works with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more)

6.T.1 Site Map

Document in the SWPPP where the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

6.T.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

6.T.3 Employee Training

At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

6.T.4 Control Measures

Implement control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): routing storm water to the treatment works or covering exposed materials (i.e., form the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

6.T.5 Wastewater and Wash Water Requirements

Keep a copy of all the facility's current LPDES permits issued for wastewater, industrial, vehicle, and equipment wash water discharges or, if an LPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application(s) with the SWPPP. If the wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment wash water is not covered by another LPDES permit but is handled in another manner (hauled offsite, retained onsite), the disposal method must be described and included in the SWPPP along with all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination).

SECTOR U. Food and Kindred Products

6.U.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking, drying and similar operations, dry product vacuum transfer lined; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

6.U.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

In addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, document in the SWPPP application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

6.U.3 Employee Training

Address pest control in the training program.

6.U.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to storm water exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

SECTOR V. Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing; Leather and Leather Products

6.V.1 Potential Pollutant Sources

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, de-sizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

6.V.2 Employee Training

Address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycling waters; solvents management; proper disposal of dyes; proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

6.V.3 Good Housekeeping Measures

6.V.3.1 Material Storage Area

Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from such storage areas. Document in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation and runoff. Collect and dispose of wash water from these cleanings properly.

6.V.3.2 Material Handling Area

Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the

replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

6.V.3.3 Fueling Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing storm water run-on to the fueling areas, using dry clean-up methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.

6.V.3.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area

Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): regular clean-up of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping, and valves explicitly in the facility's SPC program; minimizing storm water runoff from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry clean-up methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

6.V.4 Inspections

Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good house-keeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and non-structural management practices.

SECTOR W. Furniture and Fixtures

6.W.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP where the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed; access roads; and rail spurs.

SECTOR X. Printing and Publishing

6.X.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation: above-ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside.

6.X.2 Employee Training

Address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management; spill prevention and control; used oil management; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

6.X.3 Good Housekeeping Measures

6.X.3.1 Material Storage Areas

Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize

contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. Document in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

6.X.3.2 Material Handling Areas

Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g, blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading/unloading materials). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): using spill and overflow protection, covering fuel areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

6.X.3.3 Fueling Areas

Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing storm water runoff to the fueling areas, using dry clean-up methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.

6.X.3.4 Above-ground Storage Tank Areas

Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regularly cleaning these areas, explicitly addressing tanks, piping, and valves in the facility's SPC program, minimizing storm water runoff from adjacent areas, restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry clean-up methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

SECTOR Y. Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

6.Y.1 Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturer

Document in the SWPPP the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in storm water runoff.

6.Y.2 Controls for Rubber Manufacturers

Minimize the discharge of zinc in the facility's storm water discharges. Parts 6.Y.2.1 to 6.Y.2.5 provide the possible zinc sources to be reviewed and a list of control measures to be implemented where feasible. Implement additional control measure, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): use chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; store in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an air space between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened; and use automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

6.Y.2.1 Zinc Bags

Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at the facility through implementation of control measures such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): employee training regarding the handling and storage of zinc bags; indoor storage of zinc bags; clean-up of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain; and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

6.Y.2.2 Dumpsters

Minimize the discharge of zinc from dumpsters through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; and providing a lining for the dumpster.

6.Y.2.3 Dust Collectors and Baghouses

Minimize the contributions of zinc in storm water runoff from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

6.Y.2.4 Grinding Operations

Minimize the storm water contamination resulting from dust generation from rubber grinding operations. Where feasible, install a dust collection system.

6.Y.2.5 Zinc Stearate Coating Operations

Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. Where feasible, use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

6.Y.3 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers

All plastic products manufacturers must minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in storm water discharges. To comply with this requirement, all plastic products manufacturers must consider (at a minimum) and include in their SWPPPs, as appropriate, the following BMPs to minimize discharges of plastic resin pellets: spill minimization, prompt and thorough clean-up of spills, employee education, thorough sweeping, pellet capture, and disposal precautions.

SECTOR Z. Leather Tanning and Finishing

6.Z.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet- and dry-finishing operations.

6.Z.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

6.Z.3 Good Housekeeping Measures

6.Z.3.1 Storage Areas for Raw, Semi-processed, or Finished Tannery By-products

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semi-processed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings, etc.). Store or protect indoors with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. where practicable. Place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or put berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent storm water run-on and runoff where practicable.

6.Z.3.2 Material Storage Areas

Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) and minimize contact with storm water.

6.Z.3.3 Buffing and Shaving Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): implementing dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.

6.Z.3.4 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): covering all hides and chemical supplies; diverting drainage to the process sewer; or grade-berming or curbing the area to prevent storm water runoff.

6.Z.3.5 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment

Minimize contact of storm water with contaminated equipment through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

6.Z.3.6 Waste Management

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from waste storage areas through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (list not exclusive): covering dumpsters; moving waste management activities indoors; covering waste piles with temporary covering material, such as tarpaulins or polyethylene; and minimizing storm water runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

SECTOR AA. Fabricated Metal Products

6.AA.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP where the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

6.AA.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

6.AA.3 Good Housekeeping Measures

6.AA.3.1 Raw Steel Handling Storage

Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

6.AA.3.2 Paints and Painting Equipment

Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to storm water.

6.AA.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a clean-up is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

6.AA.4.1 Metal Fabricating Areas

Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

6.AA.4.2 Storage Areas for Raw Metal

Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause or impede an expeditious response to spills or leakage of materials by implementing control measures, such as the following where feasible (list not exclusive): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

6.AA.4.3 Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas

Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from storage areas for metal-working fluids.

6.AA.4.4 Cleaners and Rinse Water

Control and clean-up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand build-up and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally-benign cleaners when possible.

6.AA.4.5 Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations

Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where feasible. Install perimeter controls, such as, dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or other equivalent measures where feasible.

6.AA.4.6 Chemical Storage Areas

Minimize storm water contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

6.AA.5 Spills and Leaks

In the facility's spill prevention and response procedures, required in Part 3.1.4, pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

6.AA.6 Inspections

All inspections must, at a minimum, include recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, paint areas, fueling and maintenance areas, and the following storage areas; raw metal, finished product, material and chemical, and equipment. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and other related materials.

SECTOR AB. Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

6.AB.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Identify in the SWPPP where vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff.

PART 7: DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS

7.1 Definitions

Action Area – all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and storm water discharge-related activities, and not merely the immediate area involved in these discharges and activities.

Active Coal Mining Facility – a place where work or other related activity to the extraction, removal, or recovery of coal is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation work has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 434.11(b).

Active Metal Mining Facility – a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation work has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

Active Mineral Mining Facility – a place where work or other related activity to the extraction, removal, or recovery of minerals is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation work has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

Active phase – activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of minerals. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation work has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a) for facilities in Sector J and at 40 CFR 434.11(b) for facilities in Sector H. The active phase is considered part of "mining operations".

Agency - the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

Arid Climate – areas where annual rainfall averages from 0 to 10 inches.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices that prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Co-located Industrial Activities – any industrial activities, excluding the primary industrial activity(ies), located on-site that are defined by the storm water regulations at LAC 33:IX.2511.B.5.14.a-i and k. An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the storm water regulations or identified by the SIC code list in TABLE 1.

Construction phase – includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. The construction phase is not considered part of "mining operations".

Contaminated storm water – storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. 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.

Control Measure - refers to any storm water control or other method, including effluent limitations, used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

Corrective Action – any action taken or required to be taken to (1) repair, modify, or replace any storm water control used at the site; (2) clean-up and dispose of spills, releases, and other deposits found at the site; (3) and remedy a permit violation.

Clean Water Act (CWA) - the Clean Water Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Discharge - when used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant."

Discharge of a Pollutant – any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to waters of the state from any point source, or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the state from: surface runoff which is collected or channelled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.

Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity - as used in this permit, refers to a discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavation), construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial storm water directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located. (See LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.j and LAC 33:IX.2511.B.15 for the two regulatory definitions on regulated storm water associated with construction sites).

Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity - as defined at LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14, is the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the LPDES program under LAC 33:IX.Chapter 23.Subchapter A-D. For the categories of industries identified in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-j, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; 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; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters (as defined at 40 CFR part 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual

treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the categories of industries identified in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.k, the term includes only storm water discharges from all the areas (except access roads and rail lines) that are listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this Paragraph, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are federally, state, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-k) include those facilities designated under the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2511.A.l.e. The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in industrial activity for purposes of this Subsection:

a. facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR subpart N (See LAC 33:IX.2533) (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under the category in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.k);

b. facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283), 29, 31, 32 (except 323), 33, 344, 373;

c. facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10-14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CRF 434.11(1) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);

d. hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA;

e. landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA;

f. facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;

g. steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites

h. transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-g or i-k are associated with industrial activity;

i. treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under LAC 33:IX.Chapter 23.Subchapter T. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the Clean Water Act;

j. construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities except: operations that result in the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale;

k. facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-25, (and which are not otherwise included within categories in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.b-j);

Discharge-related activities – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in storm water and allowable non-storm water point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control, reduce, or prevent pollutant in the discharges.

Drained free liquids – aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling.

Drought-stricken area – a period of below average water content in streams, reservoirs, ground-water aquifers, lakes and soils.

Dry weather discharge - as used in this permit, refers to a discharge generated by processes other than those included in the definition of storm water.

Environmental Affairs Act - was enacted to maintain a "healthful and safe environment in Louisiana." It created the Office of Environmental Affairs within the Department of Natural Resources as well as the Environmental Control Commission to carry out its purposes. In 1983, the Act was renamed the Environmental Quality Act.

Existing Discharger – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an LPDES general or individual permit.

Exploration phase – entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of mining operations.

Facility or Activity - any LPDES "point source" or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the LPDES program.

Final Stabilization – a site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.

Impaired Water (or "Water Quality Impaired Water" or "Water Quality Limited Segment") – A water is impaired for purposes of this permit if it has been identified by a State or the EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting applicable State water quality standards (these waters are called "water quality limited segments" under 40 CFR 30.2(j)). Impaired waters include both waters with approved or established TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established.

Inactive Coal Mining Facility – a site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility, as defined in this permit, and where the inactive portion is not covered by active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency. An inactive mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner/operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an LPDES industrial storm water permit.

Inactive Metal Mining Facility – a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling activities occurred in the past but is not an active facility, as defined in this permit, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency. An inactive mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner/operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an LPDES industrial storm water permit.

Inactive Mineral Mining Facility – a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility, as defined in this permit, and where the inactive portion is not covered by active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency. An inactive mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner/operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an LPDES industrial storm water permit.

Industrial Activity - the ten categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity".

Industrial Storm Water - storm water runoff from industrial activity.

Landfill – an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or a land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, an underground mine, or a cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.

Landfill process wastewater – as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewaters associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewaters include, but are not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact wash water from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility

Leachate – liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

Mining operation – consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases and the reclamation phase but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) - a separate storm sewer that is defined as large, medium, or small municipal separate storm sewer system in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2511.B.4, 7, and 16. It is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

(i) Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to water of the state;

(ii) Designed or used for collection or conveying storm water;

(iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and

(iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined in LAC 33:IX.2313.

New Discharger – a facility from which there is or may be a discharge, that did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source and has never received a finally effective LPDES permit for discharges at the site.

New Source – any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a "discharge of pollutants," the construction of which commenced:

- after promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or
- after proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. See LAC 33:IX.2313.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) – technology-based standards for facilities that qualify as new sources under 40 CFR 122.2 and 40 CFR 122.29.

No Exposure – all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(g).

Non-contaminated storm water – means storm water which does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which flows off the cap, cover, daily cover, and / or final cover of the landfill.

Notice of Intent (**NOI)** – the form required for authorization of permit coverage by the MSGP.

Notice of Termination (NOT) - the form required for termination of permit coverage by the MSGP

Office - the Office of Environmental Services of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

Operator – any entity with a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

(i) The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to modify those activities; or

(ii) The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry our activities required by the permit).

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

Owner or Operator - the owner or operator of any "facility or activity" subject to regulation under the LPDES program.

Person – an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Pile – any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

Point Source - any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

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

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

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

Pollutant of Concern – A pollutant which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, including a pollutant which is identified as causing an impairment in a state's 303(d) list.

Primary Industrial Activity – includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code; or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.(a), (d), (e), or (g), and (i). [For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14 identified above include: (a) activities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, NSPS, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (d) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (e) landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (g) steam electric power generating facilities; and (i) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more.

Qualified Personnel – those who possess the knowledge regarding industrial storm water controls and pollution prevention, the skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact storm water quality at

the facility, and the ability to evaluate the effectiveness of control measures selected to meet the permit requirements.

Reclamation phase – activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mine land reclamation requirements following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use. The reclamation phase is considered part of the "mining operations".

Reportable Quantity (RQ) is the amount of oil that violates applicable water quality standards or causes a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.

Reportable Quantity Release – a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification.

Runoff Coefficient - the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

Secretary - the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

Semi-Arid Climate – areas where annual rainfall averages from 10 to 20 inches.

Significant Materials – includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels, materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 313 of 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes; slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges. See LAC 33:IX.2511.B.12.

Special Aquatic Sites, as defined at 40 CFR 230.3(q-1), means those sites identified in 40 CFR 230 Subpart E. They are geographic areas, large or small, possessing special ecological characteristics of productivity, habitat, wildlife protection, or other important and easily disrupted ecological values. These areas are generally recognized as significantly influencing or positively contributing to the general overall environmental health or vitality of the entire ecosystem of a region. (See 40 CFR 230.10(a)(3)).

Storm Water - storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) - a plan that describes a process whereby a facility thoroughly evaluates potential pollutant sources at a site and selects and implements appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff.

Surface impoundment – a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

Temporarily Inactive Coal Mining Facility – a site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past, but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency.

Temporarily Inactive Metal Mining Facility – a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling activities occurred in the past, but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility has an active mining permit issued by this Office that authorizes mining at the site.

Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility – a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling activities occurred in the past, but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) – A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (Las) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See section 303(d) of the CWA and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).

Water Quality Impaired – See definition of "Impaired Water".

Water Quality Standards – A water quality standard defines the water quality goals of a water body, or portion thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses. States and the EPA adopt water quality standards to protect public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the CWA (See CWA sections 101(a)2 and 303(c)). Water quality standards also include an antidegradation policy, implementation plan, and any procedures incorporated into the water quality standards by reference.

Waters of the State - 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 CWA, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.

Uncontaminated – free from the presence of pollutants attributed to industrial activity

7.2 Abbreviations and Acronyms

BAT – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable

BOD_5 – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test)

BMP – Best Management Practice

BPT – Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand

CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq*)

CWT – Centralized Waste Treatment

DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report

EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA – Endangered Species Act

FWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

LA – Load Allocations

LPDES – Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

MGD – Million Gallons per Day

MOS – Margin of Safety

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

SDS – Safety Data Sheet

MSGP – Multi-Sector General Permit

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

NMFS – U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service

NOI – Notice of Intent

NOT – Notice of Termination

NSPS – New Source Performance Standard

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

USM – U.S. Office of Surface Mining

POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RQ – Reportable Quantity

SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

SMCRA – Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SPC – Spill Prevention and Control

SWPPP – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

TSS – Total Suspended Solids

WLA – Wasteload Allocation

PART 8: STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR LPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Introduction

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

2. Duty to Comply

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

3. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions

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

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

4. Toxic Pollutants

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

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

5. Duty to Reapply

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

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

6. Permit Action

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. Change of ownership or operational control.

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

7. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, nor does it authorize any injury to private or public property, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

8. Duty to Provide Information

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

9. Criminal and Civil Liability

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

10. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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

11. State Laws

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

12. Severability

If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of these rules and regulations shall not be affected, so long as they can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end, the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

13. Dilution

A permittee shall not achieve any effluent concentration by dilution unless specifically authorized in the permit. A permittee shall not increase the use of process water or cooling water or otherwise attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve permit limitations or water quality.

14. Facilities Requiring Approval from Other State Agencies

In accordance with La. R.S.40.4(A)(6) the plans and specifications of all sanitary sewerage treatment systems, both public and private, must be approved by the Department of Health and Hospitals state

health officer or his designee. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, both municipal and private to operate a sanitary sewage treatment facility without proper authorization from the state health officer.

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

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

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

SECTION B. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense

   It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Duty to Mitigate

   The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

3. Proper Operation and Maintenance

   a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance and other functions necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. ***Bypass***. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Section B.4.c. and 4.d of these standard conditions.

c. Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6 (24-hour notice) and Section D.6.e. of these standard conditions.

d. Prohibition of bypass

(1) Bypass is prohibited, and the state administrative authority may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,

(c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Section B.4.c of these standard conditions.

(2) The state administrative authority may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the state administrative authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section B.4.d(1) of these standard conditions.

5. Upset Conditions

a. Upset. An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable

control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section B.5.c. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by an upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

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

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

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

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

6. Removed Substances

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

7. Percent Removal

For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.A.3. and B.3. Publicly owned treatment works utilizing waste stabilization ponds/oxidation ponds are not subject to the 85 percent removal rate for Total Suspended Solids.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Inspection and Entry

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Sample Collection

(1) When the inspector announces that samples will be collected, the permittee will be given an additional thirty (30) minutes to prepare containers in order to collect duplicates. If the permittee cannot obtain and prepare sample containers within this time, he is considered to have waived his right to collect duplicate samples and the sampling will proceed immediately. Further delay on the part of the permittee in allowing initiation of the sampling will constitute a violation of this permit.

(2) At the discretion of the administrative authority, sample collection shall proceed immediately (without the additional 30 minutes described in Section C.1.a. above) and the inspector shall supply the permittee with a duplicate sample.

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

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

2. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. All samples shall be taken at the outfall location(s) indicated in the permit. The state administrative authority shall be notified prior to any changes in the outfall location(s). Any changes in the outfall location(s) may be subject to modification, revocation and reissuance in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903.

3. Retention of Records

Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the state administrative authority at any time.

4. Record Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

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

5. Monitoring Procedures

   a. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

   b. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to ensure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.

c. The permittee or designated laboratory shall have an adequate analytical quality assurance/quality control program to produce defensible data of known precision and accuracy. All quality control measures shall be assessed and evaluated on an on-going basis and quality control acceptance criteria shall be used to determine the validity of the data. All method specific quality control as prescribed in the method shall be followed. If quality control requirements are not included in the method, the permittee or designated laboratory shall follow the quality control requirements as prescribed in the Approved Edition (40 CFR Part 136) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastes, Sections 1020A and 1020B. General sampling protocol shall follow guidelines established in the "Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater, 1982 "U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-83-124503.

6. Flow Measurements

   Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

   a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, 1975," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number COM-75-10683.

   b. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, Volumes 1 and 2," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA, 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-273 535.

c. "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-82-131178.

7. Prohibition for Tampering: Penalties

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

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

8. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

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

9. Averaging of Measurements

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

10. Laboratory Accreditation

a. LAC 33:I.Subpart 3, Chapters 45-59 provide requirements for an accreditation program specifically applicable to commercial laboratories, wherever located, that provide chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department, by contract or by agreement, and the data is:

(1) Submitted on behalf of any facility, as defined in La. R.S.30:2004;

(2) Required as part of any permit application;

(3) Required by order of the department;

(4) Required to be included on any monitoring reports submitted to the department;

(5) Required to be submitted by contractor

(6) Otherwise required by department regulations.

b. The department laboratory accreditation program, Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) is designed to ensure the accuracy, precision, and reliability of the data generated, as well as the use of department-approved methodologies in generation of that data. Laboratory data generated by commercial environmental laboratories that are not (LELAP) accredited will not be accepted by the department. Re-testing of analysis will be required by an accredited commercial laboratory.

Where re-testing of effluent is not possible (i.e. data reported on DMRs for prior month's sampling) the data generated will be considered invalid and in violation of the LPDES permit.

c. Regulations regarding the Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and a list of labs that have applied for accreditation are available on the department website located under DIVISIONS → PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND PERMIT SUPPORT → LOUISIANA LABORATORY ACCREDITATION PROGRAM at the following link: **http://www.deq.louisiana.gov .**

Questions concerning the program may be directed to (225) 219-3247.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Facility Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the state administrative authority as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or

b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under LAC 33:IX.2703.A.1.

c. For Municipal Permits. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301, or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the state administrative authority of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

In accordance with Part 1.10, this permit is **non-transferable** except as specified in Part 1.8.e for permittees covered by the Light Commercial General Permit.

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Parts 3 and 5.5 of this permit.

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

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

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

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

5. Compliance Schedules

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

6. Requirements for Notification

a. Emergency Notification

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

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

b. Prompt Notification

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

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

(1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx ;or
(2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx;or
(3) by telephone at (225) 219-3640 during office hours or (225) 342-1234 after hours and on weekends and holidays.

c. Content of Prompt Notifications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. Written Notification Procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) the current permitted limit for the pollutant(s) released;and
(b) the permitted release point/outfall ID.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. 24- Hour Reporting.

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

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

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

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

7. Other Non-compliance

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

8. Other Information

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

9. Discharges of Toxic Substances

In addition to the reporting requirements under Section D.1-8, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur, which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant:

i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 μg/L);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 μg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micro-grams per liter (500 μg/L) for 2,4 -dinitro-phenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC33:IX.2501.G.7; or

(4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

ii. which exceeds the RQ levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant:

i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 μg/L);

(2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

(3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.G.7; or

(4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

ii. which exceeds the RQ levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

10. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the state administrative authority shall be signed and certified.

a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or,

(b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

NOTE: DEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Part 8, Section D.10.a(1)(a). The agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the state administrative authority to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Part 8, Section D.10.a(1)(b) rather than to specific individuals.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:

(a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or

(b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

b. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in Part 8, Section D.10.a., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section D.10.a. of these standard conditions;

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position; and,

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.

c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Section D.10.b. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section D.10.b. must be submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Section D.10. a. or b. above, shall make the following certification:

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

11. Availability of Reports

All recorded information (completed permit application forms, fact sheets, draft permits, or any public document) not classified as confidential information under La. R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, La. R.S. 44:1 et seq.

Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied:

a. The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;

b. Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.

c. Information required by LPDES application forms provided by the state administrative authority under LAC 33:IX.2501 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

SECTION E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITION

1. Criminal

a. Negligent Violations

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

b. Knowing Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both.

c. Knowing Endangerment

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

d. False Statements

The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the LPDES or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate~~,~~ any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the LPDES, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not

more than $10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Subsection, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

2. Civil Penalties

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

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

SECTION F. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Commercial Laboratory means any laboratory, wherever located, that performs analyses or tests for third parties for a fee or other compensation and provides chemical analyses, analytical results, or

other test data to the department. The term commercial laboratory does not include laboratories accredited by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in accordance with La. R.S.49:1001 et seq.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

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

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

"daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; monthly average discharge

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. Storm water Runoff - aqueous surface runoff including any soluble or suspended material mobilized by naturally occurring precipitation events.

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

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

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

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

26. The term GPD shall mean gallons per day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. Sanitary Wastewater Terms

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

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

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

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