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Stormwater Management Plan

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AI # 108520, Permit # LAR041025

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Chapter 1
Introduction

This plan represents the Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) for the Lafayette Airport Commission (LAC), specifically for the Lafayette Regional Airport (LFT) and the properties governed by LAC located in Lafayette, Louisiana. As a Co-permittee with Lafayette Consolidated Government (LCG) under the Louisiana Pollution Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit for Discharges from Regulated Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (sMS4s), herein referred to as the LPDES sMS4 General Permit, the LAC is required to develop, revise, implement and maintain a SWMP. This plan describes in detail the elements of LAC's SWMP. It is designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the LFT properties governed by LAC to the maximum extent practicable (MEP); to protect water quality; and to satisfy the water quality requirements of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (including the statutory requirements of LAC 33:IX.2523) and the Clean Water Act (including the statutory requirements of Section 402(p)(3)(B)).

1.1 Facility Description

LFT is a full-service regional airport with commuter scheduled mainline air service serving the City of Lafayette, Lafayette Parish and the Acadiana region. Approximately 400,000 people (flying public) flow through the airport each year. Over the term of the permit flying public is expected to increase by 1.6% each year. LFT is governed by the LAC. The LAC property consists of approximately 1,100 acres (**see Appendix A – MS4 Area Information/Figure 1. Site Map and Figure 2. Site Layout, Drainage and Potential Illicit Discharge Area Map**), 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 500 acres outside the fence are leased to a variety of tenants. A majority of the property governed by LAC is bordered by the Vermilion River, Bayou Tortue or the Evangeline Thruway.

1.2 Facility Permitting Background

LAC activities and operations (both inside and outside the airport fence line) that can potentially impact stormwater discharges are governed by four LPDES permits, including the LPDES sMS4 General Permit.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Final Rule for Phase II sMS4s in December of 1999. With this rule, sMS4s having a population less than 100,000 and defined as urbanized such as the City of Lafayette had to obtain coverage under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit. LCG gave notice to LAC in 2002 that its stormwater discharges would also be subject to stormwater regulations related to sMS4s. LAC prepared a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit as a co-permittee with LCG under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit (LAR041025) in 2003. LDEQ approved the group of co-permittees by letter dated April 30, 2003 (**See Appendix C – Permit Information/C.1 2003 sMS4 NOI and LDEQ Authorization Letter**).

In 2013, LAC resubmitted an NOI for the LPDES sMS4 General Permit to maintain coverage under the reissued LPDES sMS4 General Permit. LAC was reapproved for coverage under the new permit on September 4, 2013. LAC has prepared this updated plan as part of the 2018 permit renewal (**See**

Appendix C – Permit Information/C.2 2018 sMS4 NOI and LDEQ Authorization Letter) to obtain coverage under the most recently reissued LPDES sMS4 General Permit effective September 1, 2018 (**See Appendix C – Permit Information/C.7 2018 LPDES sMS4 General Permit**). A copy of the permit and other related information is maintained at the LAC Administration Building Environmental Office.

LAC submitted an initial NOI for LFT to be covered under the LPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (LAR050000) issued by LDEQ. LDEQ assigned 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 (**See Appendix C – Permit Information/C.3 2016 LPDES MSGP Authorization Letter**). The MSGP requires that LFT develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). A SWPPP has been prepared and maintained in accordance with LPDES MSGP SWPPP requirements. The MSGP also contains requirements associated with deicing of aircraft. A copy of the MSGP, SWPPP, and other related information is maintained at the LAC Administration Building Environmental Office.

LAC obtained coverage under an Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater Permit from LDEQ to authorize the washing of airport/tenant vehicles, aircraft, and equipment. The permit application was submitted to LDEQ on February 8, 2008. The discharges associated with six wash rack areas at which aircraft, helicopters, vehicles, and equipment are washed are covered under this permit (**see Appendix A - MS4 Area Information/Figure 2. Site Layout, Drainage and Potential Illicit Discharge Area Map**). These wash rack areas are covered by LDEQ's General Permit for Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater (LAG750655) reissued and effective on March 15, 2014 (**See Appendix C – Permit Information/C.4 2014 Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater Permit LDEQ Authorization Letter**). A copy of the permit and other related information is maintained at the LAC Administration Building Environmental Office.

LAC obtains authorization for stormwater discharges associated with construction activities that disturb between one and five acres (LAR200000) and disturb greater than five acres (LAR100000) to cover all LAC controlled construction activities. LAC requires that the construction contractor responsible for the day to day operations at the construction site file for permit coverage as well and development and implement a SWPPP for each project.

Additionally, LAC is governed by other regulatory agencies that ultimately can affect the stormwater management systems of the properties governed by LAC. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) recommends that public-use airport operators implement standards and practices. Airport Operating Certificates serve to ensure safety in air transportation. To obtain a certificate, an airport must agree to certain operational and safety standards and provide for such things as firefighting and rescue equipment. The holders of Airport Operating Certificates issued under Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 139, Certification of Airports, Subpart D (Part 139), may use the standards, practices, and recommendations contained in Advisory Circulars (ACs) to comply with the requirements of Part 139. Airports that have received Federal grant-in-aid assistance must use these standards.

For example, AC 150/5200-33B (**See Appendix C – Permit Information/C.8 FAA Advisory Circular on Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or Near Airports**) provides guidance on certain land uses that have the potential to attract hazardous wildlife on or near public-use airports. It also discusses airport development projects (including airport construction, expansion, and renovation) affecting aircraft movement near hazardous wildlife attractants. Because certain stormwater management facilities, primarily wet ponds have the potential to create wildlife hazards, the use of these practices is limited by the AC. Therefore, FAA criteria should be considered when reviewing LPDES permit compliance options.

1.3 Stormwater Drainage System Description

The surface water runoff from LAC property collects in open and closed catch basins and ditches and flows generally toward the east to discharge through ten separate outfalls to the Vermilion River or Bayou Tortue, which is Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) sub-segment number 060801. LAC property to the west of Surrey Street generally drains west to the Vermilion River. The LPDES sMS4 General Permit requires permittees to develop a storm sewer system map showing the location of all outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the state that receive discharge from those outfalls. The storm sewer map for the airport (**see Appendix A - MS4 Area Information/Figure 2. Site Layout, Drainage and Potential Illicit Discharge Area Map**) was developed through a combination of camera inspections and historical sources. The map will be kept up to date through periodic updates and through the requirement for LAC construction projects involving changes to the storm sewer system to include a camera inspection of the storm sewer. The outfall locations were verified with field survey utilizing a hand-held GPS.

1.4 Staff Organization

This plan identifies those persons at LAC who are most familiar with this airport and its operations; these individuals provide structure and direction to the stormwater management program. The LAC currently has one staff member, Ms. Ashley Simon, P.E., who manages environmental compliance (including implementation of LAC's stormwater management program) associated with the LFT property governed by LAC. In all cases, the LAC staff maintains overall responsibility for the plan. The responsible official for LAC is the Executive Director. The Stormwater Management Team was developed by designating a specific team to develop, implement, maintain, and revise the SWMP; and identifying those individuals and describe each person's responsibilities. The Stormwater Management Team is responsible for development and implementation of the SWMP.

In addition to the Environmental Compliance Officer and the Executive Director, the Stormwater Management Team also includes the LAC Commissioners; the Deputy Director; the Property Administrator; the Operations Manager; Operations Specialists; the Maintenance Department; Aircraft Rescue Firefighter Department; the Federal Aviation Administration; Tenants, Construction Management Contractors and project engineers. The specific responsibilities of the Stormwater Management Team are included in Section 2 as they relate to implementing best management practices (BMPs) as part of the minimum control measures required under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit.

1.5 Permittee Responsibilities

LCG developed an ordinance (Ordinance No. 164-2003) in 2003 that authorized the Lafayette City-Parish President to execute an intergovernmental agreement between LCG, the Town of Duson, the City of Scott, the City of Carencro, the Town of Youngsville, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, and the LAC to jointly submit an NOI for coverage under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit as co-permittees and to jointly develop a stormwater management plan (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.1 Interagency Agreement**).

LAC is responsible for LPDES sMS4 General Permit conditions relating to the property governed by LAC where they are the operator, including implementing and enforcing the SWMP. LAC has developed BMPs to satisfy the MCMs identified in this SWMP plan in Section 2.0. LAC complies with the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the LPDES sMS4 General Permit as described in Section 3.0 of this SWMP plan. LAC is not required to perform wet weather monitoring under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit since there are no TMDLs on waterbodies impaired by urban runoff/storm sewers, municipal (urbanized high-density area), or unspecified urban stormwater. Also, no requirements have been specified in the TMDL that are applicable to MS4 discharges.

LAC does not rely on any other co-permittees for permit compliance applicable to LFT such as implementation and maintenance of BMPs, and monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

1.6 Legal Authority

Though LAC would be considered a "non-traditional MS4" since it is primarily a transportation entity, LAC has an ordinance governing airport operation that was developed in November 1980 and amended a couple of times since (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.4 Ordinance 80-2**). LAC has reviewed this ordinance as required under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit and determined that modification of the ordinance is not required. LAC's primary authority in controlling pollutant discharges from tenant operations is through LAC's lease language which includes an Environmental Policy that is incorporated into tenant lease agreements (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.2 Example Environmental Lease Language and Environmental Policy**). The Environmental Policy was updated in 2017 and included a section to specifically address discharges to the LAC's sMS4. LAC has reviewed this regulatory mechanism as required under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit and determined that it is adequate to control pollutant discharges from tenant operations. LAC will review the ordinance/Environmental Policy as part of the Annual Report preparation and will update the ordinance/Environmental Policy as needed.

Erosion controls, sediment controls, BMPs, and waste control are required on LAC construction projects by including Environmental Requirements Summaries in all construction plans and specifications requiring that LPDES permit requirements and other environmental requirements be followed as part of the construction contract with the contractor. If LPDES permit requirements are not applicable to the project, LAC has developed a Contractor Environmental Requirements Summary to include in the construction plans and specifications for those projects as well (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.3 Environmental Requirements for Construction Sites/ Contractors and Example Inspection Forms**).

1.7 Special Conditions

LAC must comply with Part III (Special Conditions) of the LPDES sMS4 General Permit. There are no current discharges causing or having the reasonable potential to cause a violation of water quality standards. LDEQ has not notified LAC that its discharges are causing or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. If LAC receives such notice, LAC will take all necessary actions to ensure that future discharges do not cause or contribute to the violation of a water quality standard. All actions to ensure violations no longer occur would be documented in this SWMP plan. The special conditions considered in this section are as follows:

Discharge to Impaired Water Bodies

LAC's stormwater discharges ultimately to Bayou Vermilion and Bayou Tortue, Subsegment number 060801. Sub-segment 060801 is listed in the 2016 Integrated Report of Water Quality in Louisiana and listed as having a completed TMDL (IRC 4a). The designated uses for the waterbody are Primary Contact Recreation, Secondary Contact Recreation, Fish and Wildlife Propagation, and Agriculture. The impairments noted are nitrate/nitrite with an unknown source; dissolved oxygen with suspected sources of agriculture and the natural environment; and fecal coliform with suspected sources of agriculture, on-site treatment systems and package plants/permitted small flow discharges. These impairments cause the waterbody to not support the designated waterbody uses of Primary Contact Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Propagation. None of the impairments were determined to be related to discharges through the MS4 system; therefore, BMPs are not required to be specified in this SWMP to address the pollutants of concern (POCs). However, LFT believes that the BMPs implemented under this SWMP will be adequate to reduce the discharge of pollutants of concern to the receiving streams referenced herein.

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 in an industrially developed area. This determination is consistent with information provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (**See Appendix C – Permit Information/C.5 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Letter**).

Permit Eligibility Related to Historic Sites

LFT is not located in a National Register Historic District; therefore, the airport's stormwater discharges and allowable non-stormwater 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 information provided by the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development Division of Historic Preservation (**See Appendix C – Permit Information/C.6 Louisiana State Historical Preservation Office, Office of Cultural Development Letter**).

Spills

The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the stormwater discharge(s) has been prevented or minimized through the implementation of this plan, LAC's SWPPP and SPCC Plan. LAC will take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any adverse effects on human health or the environment

resulting from spills. If a reportable quantity release does occur this plan will be modified within 14 calendar days of LAC's knowledge of the release.

1.8 sMS4 Permit Allowable Discharges

LAC has permits to cover the discharges of both stormwater and non-stormwater which discharges from the LFT Airport. Tenants outside of the LFT Airport are responsible for obtaining their own permits as needed to cover their discharges. A summary of tenants on LAC property with permits to cover their stormwater and non-stormwater discharges is maintained by the Environmental Compliance Officer (**See Appendix A – MS4 Area Information/Table 1. Industrial Properties Operated/Governed by Airport**). These tenant locations are considered to be areas for potential illicit discharges (**See Appendix A – MS4 Area Information/Figure 2. Site Layout Drainage and Potential Illicit Discharge Area Map**).

LAC has conducted a review of non-stormwater discharges that potentially may be discharged to the sMS4 system. The following the non-stormwater discharges which are not coved by a permit that can occur on LAC property:

- Air conditioning condensate;
- Compressor condensate;
- Dehumidifier discharges;
- Cooling tower mist;
- Elevator sump pumps;
- Potable water - Sprinkler testing water;
- Building footing drainage;
- Buildings rinse water which does not use detergents;
- Rinsing of vehicles, equipment, and aircraft which does not use detergents;
- Firefighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Asphalt/Concrete rinsing (where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Potable water - Landscape watering;
- Uncontaminated groundwater; and
- Water from crawl space pumps.

These non-stormwater discharges are considered as allowable discharges under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit and have been determined to not be substantial sources of pollutants to the MS4. They have also been identified in the SWPPP prepared under the MSGP. In 2018, as part of the illicit discharge detection program, two additional occasional incidental discharges have been identified that are not already covered under a permit. These include swimming pool filter backwash discharges and firefighting training activities. LAC intends to evaluate the potential pollutant discharges related to the firefighting training exercises and swimming pool discharges in 2019 to determine if existing controls are sufficient for managing the resulting discharges or if additional controls will be needed.

Chapter 2
Minimum Control Measures

Under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit, LAC must address six minimum control measures (MCMs) in its SWMP. The six MCMs are:

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

The SWMP and this plan primarily focus on implementing the six MCMs referenced above. For each of the six minimum control measures, BMPs have been identified and implemented to satisfy the requirements of each measure. A rationale describing how and why the BMP was selected is provided. Measurable goals are described for each BMP including the time frame to undertake the action, milestones, the frequency of the action and who is responsible for implementing each measure.

LAC would like to highlight that since 2008 when a full-time staff member was added to manage its environmental program, it has observed over an 84% decline in issues noted during tenant inspections. Spill discovery and response has gone from responsible party leading the spill response efforts for 40% of spills to in 2017 the responsible party leading the spill response efforts for 92% of the spills. Also, the average quantities spilled per an event per year has reduced substantially from an average spill event of 50 gallons in 2006 to an average spill event of 2 gallons in 2017. LAC has also seen a substantial shift in tenant and construction contractor attitude, knowledge and compliance with permit requirements.

2.1 Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

The primary audiences for LAC's Public Education and Outreach program are the flying public and the facilities located on LAC property. Approximately 400,000 people (flying public) flow through the airport each year. LAC hopes to reach about 20% of the flying public and all tenants located on LAC property each year utilizing our outreach strategy over the permit term. LAC's outreach strategy is a combination of website development, printed brochures, informational displays, presentations, public outreach, and other items as listed Table 1 below.

LAC developed a theme for its overall program ("Protecting the Vermilion River Your Recreational Area") to better relay the importance of stormwater quality to its audience. This theme was a very important step in the development of its program since it brings together the community's love for hunting and fishing and stormwater quality thereby drawing attention to the issue in a way that is easily understood by the Target Audience. This theme is utilized throughout LAC's SWMP.

An Environmental Management section was developed for LFT's webpage (https://lftairport.com/environmental-management/) where its target audience can get information

about recommendations to reduce stormwater pollution and how they can become involved with LAC's program. The webpage provides links to the LAC's sMS4 Annual Report; Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan; construction and post-construction management programs; SWPPP and SPCC training; building, equipment, and vehicle washing information; and informational brochures regarding pollution prevention among other topics.

The portion of the target audience that is likely to have a significate impact to stormwater quality has been identified as the facilities with discharge permits located on LAC property (**See Appendix A – MS4 Area Information/Figure 2. Site Layout, Drainage and Potential Illicit Discharge Area Map and Table 1. Industrial Properties Operated/Governed by Airport**). These properties were selected since their operations require permits for the discharge of stormwater or non-stormwater therefore their operations have a potential to impact the quality of stormwater discharged in LAC's MS4.

The success of this MCM is evaluated by the number of issues noted during inspections, participation in the recycling program, and tenant spill response. The target pollutants of concern (POCs) covered under this MCM are fuels, oils, suspended solids, soaps, and glycols. The POC sources are generally fuel transfer areas, equipment/vehicle/aircraft maintenance areas, wash rack areas, and construction areas.

The Environmental Compliance officer is responsible for overall management of the Public Education and Outreach Program. Table 1 below contains a detailed listing of the BMPs that are implemented as part of this control measure including the responsible party and an implementation schedule for each BMP. A discussion of each BMP and its measurable goal along with how the goal was selected is included in the proceeding portions of this section.

Table 1
BMPs Summary for Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

BMPS	Description	Responsible Party*	Implementation Schedule					
			Weekly	Biweekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannual	Annual
Brochures	Mail out informational brochures to tenants	ECO				X		
	Review informational brochure displays for public	ECO					X	
Surveys	Mail out surveys to tenants	ECO				X		
	Update public survey in display for public	ECO					X	
	SWPPP and SPCC Plan Training Survey	ECO						X
Training	Hold SWPPP and SPCC Plan Training	ED						X
	Deicing Operations Letter and Presentation	ECO						X
Inspections	Properties Inspections	ECO				X		X
	Deicing Inspection (winter)	ECO			X			
	Construction inspections	ECO/DD/ CMC		X				
	Construction SWPPP Reviews	ECO/PE/DD/ CMC	Each LAC Construction Project					
	Fuel Facility Inspection Log	ARFF				X		
	Mobile Fuelers Safety Inspection	ARFF				X		
	Airport Certification Safety Inspection	ED/FAA						X
	Post-Construction Inspection	ECO						X
Webpage	Update and Maintain Webpage	ECO						X

* ECO – Environmental Compliance Officer; ARFFD – Airport Response and Fire Fighting Department; CMC – Construction Management Contractor; PE – Project Engineering Firm; FAA – Federal Aviation Administration; Maint – Maintenance Department; LAC – Lafayette Airport Commission Commissioners; PA – Property Administrator; ED – Executive Director; DD - Depuity Director; and OPS – Operations Department.

2.1.1 **BMP: Brochures**

Brochures are an effective and low-cost public education and outreach option. Informational brochures developed by LAC are tailored for the target audience likely to have a significate impact to stormwater quality by focusing brochures on issues that have been observed or may be unclear to this audience (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.2 Brochures**). Brochures are distributed in mailouts to tenants and through informational displays in the terminal. The Fixed Base Operator (FBO) is encouraged to distribute brochures to sub-lessees. The terminal display information was developed by LAC and tailored to the target audience (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.2 Terminal**

Displays). The displays are both educational and attention grabbing, helping to increase the number of brochures distributed to the public. Additionally, handouts, kid's activities and information sheets are also provided from the EPA in the display areas (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.2 Handouts, Kid's Activities and Information Sheets**).

2.1.1.1 **Measurable Goal**

Brochures are mailed out quarterly to Tenants and the information display areas in the Terminal are reviewed semiannually. The number of brochures distributed to Tenants and to the public in the terminal display areas will be tracked and compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.1.2 **BMP: Surveys**

Surveys are an effective and low-cost public education and outreach option. Surveys developed by LAC are tailored for the target audience likely to have a significate impact to stormwater quality by focusing brochures and the matching survey on issues that have been observed or may be unclear to this audience. Surveys are used to gauge the understanding of the information provided in the brochures and to tailor this program. Surveys are distributed in mailouts to tenants and through informational displays in the Terminal. The surveys are printed on colored paper to help draw attention to them. The FBO is encouraged to distribute surveys along with the brochures to sub-lessees.

2.1.2.1 **Measurable Goal**

Surveys are conducted quarterly with tenants, semiannually with the public and annually in conjunction with the Annual Tenant Training. The surveys are mailed quarterly to tenants. Surveys for the public are placed in the informational display. The number of surveys completed, percentage of correct responses, and the comments provided will be tracked and compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.1.3 **BMP: Training**

Training is an effective way to keep tenants and LAC Staff informed of the environmental requirements such as SWPPP and SPCC Plan. The training focuses on the MS4 permit, stormwater discharge permit, equipment wash water discharge permit and spill prevention and control. The training is updated annually to include any new requirements and any other issues that have been found through inspections or surveys to not be understood by staff or tenants. The training is also paired with surveys that are conducted before and after the training event to get an understanding of the change in knowledge after the training is conducted and to see if there are any issues that remain unclear to trainees so that they can be focused on in future brochures or training events. Copies of the training presentation and handouts will be provided to all tenants and LAC Staff that could not attend the training.

A presentation on deicing operations is also given by LAC. The presentation reviews the requirements of the stormwater discharge permit focusing on the deicing aspect. Tenants that conduct deicing activities are invited to attend. A letter and brochure discussing deicing operations is also mailed out to all tenants that conduct or could conduct deicing activities to ensure the information is received.

2.1.3.1 **Measurable Goal**

Stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training is conducted for tenants and airport staff annually. A presentation on deicing operations is also given by LAC during the fall/winter months when deicing may typically occur. The number of tenants and LAC employees that attend the training will be tracked via sign-in sheets from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. Also, the percentage of correct responses to the pre- and post-stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training surveys will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of the training.

2.1.4 **BMP: Inspections**

Inspections are an effective one on one public education and outreach tool. Inspection items include but are not limited to housekeeping, spill/leak management, illicit discharges, material storage, and management control effectiveness (**Appendix D – Inspection and Review Forms**). If any issues are observed during the inspections, they are discussed, and the airport works with the tenant and contractors to address the issues as soon as possible. Inspections are maintained on Stormpromax, a stormwater management database (http://www.stormpromax.com) to facilitate inspection scheduling, tracking, and evaluating performance.

Additionally high fives are utilized to encourage, and award good environmental practices observed instead of always focusing on the negative activities to encourage continual efforts in good environmental practices as part of our public education and outreach program. High Five Certificates are given to tenants, contractors and employees when good environmental practices are observed during inspections or in everyday activities.

2.1.4.1 **Measurable Goal**

Inspections as listed in Table 1 will be conducted. The number of issues noted during inspections will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.1.5 **BMP: Webpage**

An environmental page was added to the Airport's website as a cost effective and educational portion of our program. The website can be viewed at the following link: http://lftairport.com/environmental-management/. The page was developed by airport personnel and tailored to the target audience. Links were placed on LFT's webpage to LAC's SWPPP, SPCC plan, SWPPP and SPCC Training documents, Annual sMS4 Report, recycling information, construction site general stormwater permit information, surveys, and educational brochures.

2.1.5.1 **Measurable Goal**

The environmental page is reviewed and updated annually to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.2 Public Involvement and Participation

LAC's public involvement and participation program focuses on involving the public in minimizing pollutants entering the MS4. The target audience for LAC's Public Involvement and Participation

program is the flying public and the facilities located on LAC property. Approximately 400,000 people (flying public) travel through the airport each year. LAC hopes to reach about 20% of the flying public and all tenants located on LAC property each year utilizing our involvement strategy over the permit term.

LAC's SWMP, NOI, surveys/quizzes, and Annual Reports are posted on the website along with the Environmental Compliance Officer's contact information so that public input can be provided to LAC. LAC meets on the second Wednesday of every month, with meetings open to the public. Meetings are publicly noticed with announced agenda and documented on the website. LAC welcomes public comment at its meetings and intends to evaluate the comments from the public to incorporate into future procedures.

The target pollutants of concern (POCs) covered under this MCM are fuels, oils, suspended solids, soaps, and glycols. The POC sources are generally fuel transfer areas, equipment/vehicle/aircraft maintenance areas, wash rack areas, and construction areas. The pollutant reduction effectiveness of LAC's program is determined by the number of issues noted during inspections, the amount of participation in our recycling program, and tenant spill response.

The Environmental Compliance Officer is responsible for overall management of the Public Involvement and Participation Program. The effectiveness of LAC's program is determined by the number of issues noted during inspections, participation in our recycling program, and tenant spill response. It's the responsibility of the Environmental Compliance Officer to track the progress of the majority of these measures to evaluate program effectiveness. Table 2 below contains a detailed listing of the BMPs that will be implemented as part of this measure including the responsible party and an implementation schedule for each measure. A discussion of each BMP and its measurable goal is included in the proceeding portions of this section.

Table 2
BMPs Summary for Public Involvement and Participation

BMPS	Description	Responsible Party*	Implementation Schedule					
			Weekly	Biweekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannual	Annual
Brochures	Mail out informational brochures to tenants	ECO				X		
	Review informational brochure displays for public	ECO					X	
Surveys	Mail out surveys to tenants	ECO				X		
	Update public survey in display for public	ECO					X	
	SWPPP and SPCC Plan Training Survey	ECO						X
Training	Hold SWPPP and SPCC Plan Training	ED						X
	Deicing Operations Letter and Presentation	ECO						X
Inspections	Properties Inspections	ECO				X		X
	Deicing Inspection (winter)	ECO			X			
	Construction inspections	ECO/DD/ CMC		X				
	Construction SWPPP Reviews	ECO/PE/DD /CMC	Each LAC Construction Project					
	Fuel Facility Inspection Log	ARFF				X		
	Mobile Fuelers Safety Inspection	ARFF				X		
	Airport Certification Safety Inspection	ED/FAA						X
	Washing area – Visible Sheen Log	DD/OPS	X					
	Wash area discharge monitoring	ECO				X		
	Post-Construction Inspection	ECO						X
Webpage	Update and Maintain Webpage	ECO						X
Storm Drain Stenciling		ECO/DD/ Maint						X
Recycling		ED						X

* ECO – Environmental Compliance Officer; ARFFD – Airport Response and Fire Fighting Department; CMC – Construction Management Contractor; PE – Project Engineering Firm; FAA – Federal Aviation Administration; Maint – Maintenance Department; LAC – Lafayette Airport Commission Commissioners; PA – Property Administrator; ED – Executive Director; DD - Depuity Director; and OPS – Operations Department.

2.2.1 **BMP: Storm Drain Stenciling**

Storm drain stenciling is an effective way to encourage public involvement and participation in improving stormwater quality through increasing the public's knowledge on the stormwater drainage

system. Storm drains around the airport were first labeled in 2003 with "NO DUMPING DRAINS TO BAYOU". The labels were reviewed in 2013 and they were found to be faded. In 2015 LAC completed relabeling the storm drains.

2.2.1.1 Measurable Goal

LAC will inspect the storm drains on an annual basis for the condition of the labels. If the LAC finds that the existing labels are inadequate, they will repaint labels and/or add additional labels on drains within airport property as needed. The number of storm drain labels that are to be replaced each year will be tracked and compared with the previous year's total.

2.2.2 BMP: Brochures

Brochures are an effective way to encourage public involvement and participation in improving stormwater quality through increasing the public's knowledge. Informational brochures developed by LAC (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.2 Brochures**) are tailored for the target audience likely to have a significate impact to stormwater quality by focusing brochures on issues that have been observed or may be unclear to this audience. Brochures are distributed in mail outs to tenants and through informational displays in the Terminal. The FBO is encouraged to distribute brochures to sub-lessees. The display information was developed by LAC and tailored to the target audience (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.3 Terminal Displays**). The displays are both educational and attention grabbing, which helps to increase the number of brochures distributed to the public. Handouts, kid's activities and information sheets are also provided from the EPA in the terminal display areas (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.4 Handouts, Kid's Activities and Information Sheets**).

2.2.2.1 Measurable Goal

Brochures are mailed out quarterly to Tenants and the information display areas in the Terminal are reviewed semiannually. The number of brochures distributed to Tenants and in the terminal display areas will be tracked and compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.2.3 BMP: Inspections

Inspections are an effective way to review a tenant's activities and to help to ensure that environmental rules and regulations are being followed to improve stormwater quality through tenant involvement and participation. Inspection items include, but are not limited to, housekeeping, spill/leak management, illicit discharges, material storage, and management control effectiveness (**See Appendix D – Inspections and Review Forms**). Inspections are maintained on Stormpromax, a stormwater management database (http://www.stormpromax.com) to facilitate inspection scheduling, tracking, and evaluating performance.

2.2.3.1 Measurable Goal

Inspections as listed in Table 2 will be conducted. The number of issues noted during inspections will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.2.4 BMP: Recycling

Recycling is an effective way to encourage public participation in improving stormwater quality through proper disposal of wastes. As part of LAC's recycling program, recycling services are provided to the public and tenants for the following items: paper, plastic, cans, small batteries, and small electronics. LAC currently contracts with Pelican Waste and Debris to collect and transport offsite paper, plastic and cans. LAC utilizes The Big Green Box and Call 2 Recycle for recycling of batteries and small electronics

2.2.4.1 Measurable Goal

Collection of paper, plastic, cans occur weekly in the terminal and at LAC's main office. The quantity of batteries and electronics recycled will be tracked from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.2.5 BMP: Training

Training is an effective way to encourage tenant involvement and participation by keeping tenants and LAC Staff informed of the environmental requirements such as SWPPP and SPCC Plan. The training focuses on the MS4 permit, Stormwater Discharge Permit, Equipment wash water discharge permit and spill prevention and control aspects. The training is updated annually to include any new requirements and any other issues that have been found through inspections or surveys to not be understood by staff or tenants. The training is also paired with surveys that are conducted before and after the training event to get an understanding of the change in knowledge after the training is conducted and to see if there are any issues that remain unclear to trainees so that they can be focused on in future brochures or training events. Copies of the training presentation and handouts will be provided to all tenants and LAC Staff that could not attend the training.

A presentation on deicing operations is also given by LAC. The presentation goes over the requirements of our stormwater discharge permit focusing on deicing requirements. Tenants that conduct deicing regularly are invited to attend the presentation. A letter and brochure discussing deicing operations is also mailed out to all tenants that conduct or could conduct deicing activities to ensure the information is received.

2.2.5.1 Measurable Goal

Stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training is conducted for tenants and airport staff annually. A presentation on deicing operations is also given by LAC during the fall/winter months when deicing may typically occur. The number of tenants and LAC employees that attend the training will be tracked via sign-in sheets from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. Also, the percentage of correct responses to the pre- and post- stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training surveys will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of the training exercise.

2.2.6 BMP: Surveys

Surveys are an effective and low-cost option that can encourage public involvement and participation. Surveys developed by LAC are tailored for the target audience likely to have a significate impact to

stormwater quality by focusing brochures and the matching survey on issues that have been observed or may be unclear to this audience. Surveys are used to gauge the understanding of the information provided in the brochures and to tailor this program. Surveys are distributed in mail-outs to tenants and through informational displays in the Terminal. The surveys are printed on colored paper to help draw attention to them. The FBO is encouraged to distribute surveys along with the brochures to sub-lessees.

2.2.6.1 **Measurable Goal**

Surveys are conducted quarterly with tenants, semiannually with the public and annually in conjunction with the Annual Training. The surveys are mailed quarterly to tenants and are focused on the brochures that are also mailed to tenants quarterly. Surveys for the public are placed in the informational display areas for the public to complete. The number of surveys completed, and percentage of correct responses will be tracked and compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.2.7 **BMP: Webpage**

An environmental page was added to the Airport's webpage as an effective and low-cost public education and outreach option. The website can be viewed at the following link: http://lftairport.com/environmental-management/. The page was developed by airport personnel and tailored to the target audience. Links were placed on LFT's webpage to LAC's SWPPP, SPCC plan, SWPPP and SPCC Training documents, Annual sMS4 Report, recycling information, construction site general stormwater permit information, educational brochures, information on public events, surveys, and the sMS4 Director's contact information.

2.2.7.1 **Measurable Goal**

The environmental page is reviewed and updated annually to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. The number of visitors to the website in a given year will be recorded and compared to the overall visitors on a yearly basis to determine the effectiveness of the BMP.

2.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Illicit discharge detection and elimination requires the development, implementation and enforcement of a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the sMS4. An Illicit discharge is defined by Louisiana Administrative Code Title 33:IX.2511.B.2 as *any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to a LPDES permit (other than the LPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from firefighting activities.* The firefighting exclusion does not include predictable and controllable discharges from firefighting training facilities. LAC intends to evaluate the potential pollutant discharges related to the firefighting training exercises and swimming pool discharges in 2019 to determine if existing controls are sufficient for managing the resulting discharges or if additional controls will be needed.

LAC's illicit discharge detection and elimination program consists of the following parts: education; lease agreements; detection; notification; elimination; and assessment. Tenants and the flying public

are educated on the hazards of illicit discharges and improper waste disposal through brochures and displays in the terminal and through LAC's Annual Training. LAC prohibits illicit discharges on airport property and implements enforcement procedures and actions through its Lease agreement/Environmental Policy and contract language with Construction Contractors (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.2 Example Environmental Lease Language and Environmental Policy and B.3 Environmental Requirements for Construction Sites/Contractors and Example Inspection Form**).

The portion of the target audience that is likely to have a significant impact to stormwater quality has been identified as the facilities with discharge permits located on LAC property (**See Appendix A – MS4 Area Information/Figure 2. Site Layout, Drainage and Potential Illicit Discharge Area Map and Table 1. Industrial Properties Operated/Governed by Airport**). These properties were selected since their operations require permits for the discharge of stormwater or non-stormwater therefore their operations have a potential to impact the quality of stormwater since they currently discharge stormwater or non-stormwater into the LAC's sMS4 facilities.

The focus of LAC's illicit discharge detection and elimination program to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping is conducting inspections of potential pollutant areas. The target pollutants of concern (POCs) covered under this MCM are fuels, oils, suspended solids, soaps, and glycols. The POC sources are generally fuel transfer areas, equipment/vehicle/aircraft maintenance areas, and construction areas. Illicit discharges are detected through visual inspections described in Table 3 below. It is LAC's position that visual inspections of the outfalls are sufficient to identify illicit discharges because all the airport POC's have visual components (sheen for oils/fuels, solids accumulation for sediment/erosion, foams for soaps, and dyes for deicing glycols). The inspection frequency is determined by the activities conducted at the site and other factors such as on staff environmental personnel. Conducting regular inspections is very important to LAC's program since it helps LAC understand all the activities that are conducted at each facility. LAC also meets and develops relationships and trust with tenants, which is also a vital portion of the program making it easier for everyone involved to discuss and resolve issues that may be observed or uncovered during the inspection. When issues are found, LAC works with the facility to help them address the problems and follows up to make sure the issue was corrected.

Non-stormwater discharges listed in **Section 1.8** are considered as allowable discharges as per the LPDES sMS4 General Permit and have been determined to not be substantial sources of pollutants. At this time, there are no other incidental non-stormwater discharges that are anticipated to be present at LFT, except as described in **Section 1.8**. No onsite sewage disposal systems flow into LAC's storm drainage system.

If an illicit discharge is detected, the discharge will be traced back to its source by inspecting other drainage features/catch basins in the area. The issue will be resolved through education of the discharger and informing them of the changes that need to be made to address the issue. A follow up inspection is conducted to insure the issue has been resolved and no illicit discharges are continuing. If needed, LAC may report them to the LDEQ or LCG to ensure that the required actions are taken. If the

source is determined to originate outside of the property governed by LAC the LCG will be notified of the issue.

LAC included the development of an Environmental Policy in its SWMP as an illicit discharge enforcement measure. A section is included to specifically address discharges to the LAC's sMS4 and require compliance by tenants, and is included in each tenants' lease (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.2 Example Environmental Lease Language and Environmental Policy**).

LAC includes verbiage in all construction plans and specifications requiring that LPDES permit requirements be followed as part of the construction contract with the contractor as an illicit discharge enforcement measure. LAC also includes General Environmental Requirements Summary in the construction plans and specifications for contractors as an illicit discharge enforcement measure (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.3 Environmental Requirements for Construction Sites/Contractors and Example Inspection Form**). Specific requirements were developed for sites that are greater than 5ac, between 1 and 5 ac and for sites that don't require permitting. If any issues are noted during inspections they are resolved through discussions with the contractor. A follow-up inspection is then conducted to insure the issue has been resolved. If needed, LAC may also withhold payments to the contractor or report them to the LDEQ or LCG to ensure that the required actions are taken.

A USGS 7.5-minute topographic map has been developed showing the area governed by the Lafayette Airport Commission including the location of all outfalls, names and locations of all waters of the state that receive discharges from those outfalls, and showing any major structural controls, (**See Appendix A MS4 Area Information/Figure 1. Site Map**). Historical data and camera inspections were used to develop a storm sewer map for the airport (**See Appendix A – MS4 Area Information/Figure 2. Site Layout Drainage and Potential Illicit Discharge Area Map**). The map will be a living document and kept up to date through periodic updates and through the requirement for LAC construction projects involving changes to the storm sewer system to include a camera inspection of the storm sewer. The outfall locations were verified with field survey utilizing a hand-held GPS.

Tenant locations that have discharge permits are maintained by the Environmental Compliance Officer (**See Appendix A – MS4 Area Information/Figure 2. Site Layout Drainage and Potential Illicit Discharge Area Map and Table 1. Inductrial Properties Operated/Governed by Airport**). These tenant locations are a focus for potential illicit discharges during routine and scheduled inspections of the stormwater drainage system.

The airport illicit discharge detection and elimination program will be assessed through evaluating the number of inspections performed, the data gathered by reviewing the illicit discharges found, and visual examining the discharges for the contamination type. The Environmental Compliance officer is responsible for overall management of the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program. Table 3 below contains a detailed listing of the BMPs that will be implemented as part of this measure including the responsible party and an implementation schedule for each measure. A discussion of each BMP and its measurable goal along with how the goal was selected is included in the proceeding portions of this section.

Table 3
BMPs Summary for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

BMPS	Description	Responsible Party*	Implementation Schedule					
			Weekly	Biweekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannual	Annual
Brochures	Mail out informational brochures to tenants	ECO				X		
	Review informational brochure displays for public	ECO					X	
Training	Hold SWPPP and SPCC Plan Training	ED						X
	Deicing Operations Letter and Presentation	ECO						X
Inspections	Properties Inspections	ECO				X		X
	Deicing Inspection (winter)	ECO			X			
	Construction inspections	ECO/DD/ CMC		X				
	Construction SWPPP Reviews	ECO/PE/DD/ CMC	Each LAC Construction Project					
	Fuel Facility Inspection Log	ARFF				X		
	Mobile Fuelers Safety Inspection	ARFF				X		
	Airport Certification Safety Inspection	ED/FAA						X
	Washing area – Visible Sheen Log	DD/OPS	X					
	Wash area discharge monitoring	ECO				X		
	Visual Monitoring Outfalls	ECO				X		
	LAC Annual SPCC Inspection	ECO						X
	LAC Visual Tank Inspections	ARFF			X			
	Non-stormwater Discharge Assessment and Certification	ECO						X
	Annual SWPPP Compliance Inspection and Certification	ECO						X
	Rainfall inspection	ECO						X
Storm Drain Stenciling		ECO/DD/ Maint						X
Storm Sewer Inlet Protection		ECO/ED/DD/ Maint						X
Environmental Staff Training		ED						X
SPCC		ED/ECO						X
SWPPP		ED/ECO/ Maint						X
Wash Area Permitting		ECO						X

* ECO – Environmental Compliance Officer; ARFFD – Airport Response and Fire Fighting Department; CMC – Construction Management Contractor; PE – Project Engineering Firm; FAA – Federal Aviation Administration; Maint – Maintenance Department; LAC – Lafayette Airport Commission Commissioners; PA – Property Administrator; ED – Executive Director; DD - Depuity Director; and OPS – Operations Department.

2.3.1 BMP: Inspections

Inspections are effective way to review a tenant's activities and to help to detect and eliminate illicit discharges. Inspection items include, but are not limited to, housekeeping, spill/leak management, illicit discharges, material storage, and management control effectiveness (**See Appendix D – Inspections and Review Forms**). Inspections are maintained on Stormpromax, a stormwater management database (http://www.stormpromax.com) to facilitate inspection scheduling, tracking, and evaluating performance.

2.3.1.1 Measurable Goal

Inspections as listed in Table 3 will be conducted. The number of issues noted during inspections will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.3.2 BMP: Storm Drain Stenciling

Storm drain stenciling is an effective and low-cost option to help eliminate illicit discharges. Storm drains around the airport were first labeled in 2003 with "NO DUMPING DRAINS TO BAYOU". The labels were reviewed in 2013 and they were found to be faded. In 2015 LAC completed relabeling the storm drains.

2.3.2.1 Measurable Goal

LAC will inspect the storm drains on an annual basis for the condition of the labels. If the LAC finds that the existing labels are inadequate, they will repaint labels and/or add additional labels on drains within airport property as needed. The number of storm drain labels that are to be replaced each year will be tracked and compared with the previous year's total.

2.3.3 BMP: Brochures

Brochures are an effective and low-cost option to help eliminate illicit discharges. Informational brochures developed by LAC (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.2 Brochures**) are tailored for the target audience likely to have a significate impact to stormwater quality by focusing brochures on issues that have been observed or may be unclear to this audience. Brochures are distributed in mail outs to tenants and through informational displays in the Terminal. The FBO is encouraged to distribute brochures to sub-lessees. The information displays were developed by LAC and tailored to the target audience (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.3 Terminal Displays Brochures**). The displays are both educational and attention grabbing which help to increase the number of brochures distributed to the public. Handouts, kid's activities and information sheets are also provided from the EPA in the terminal display areas (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.4 Handouts, Kid's Activities and Information Sheets**).

2.3.3.1 **Measurable Goal**

Brochures are mailed out quarterly to Tenants and the information display areas in the Terminal are reviewed semiannually. The number of brochures distributed to Tenants and in the terminal display areas will be tracked and compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.3.4 **BMP: Storm Sewer Inlet Protection**

Storm sewer inlet protection was added in catch basins in a portion of the general aviation area as an illicit discharge prevention measure. This area had a history of numerous fuel/oil spills/leaks. The inlet protection was provided by Safe Drain and is equipped with a manual close valve and a filter to remove any debris and hydrocarbons that may enter the drains. This area has greatly improved its operations; therefore, the storm sewer inlet protection is no longer needed. The filters are expensive to replace and degrade over time even if there are no spills; however, the control valves can be closed in case of any future release.

2.3.4.1 **Measurable Goal**

LAC will inspect any storm drains that have the manual close valves installed and insure they are functioning properly on an annual basis. Records of the inspection will be kept and any deficiencies with the valve or storm drain will be recorded.

2.3.5 **BMP: Environmental Staff Training**

LAC included environmental staff training in its SWMP to keep the environmental staff up to date on regulatory requirements. The following certifications have been achieved by LAC's Environmental Compliance Officer: Qualified Preparer of SWPPP through Stormwater USA, Qualified Compliance Inspector of Stormwater through Stormwater USA, Certified Airport Environmental Manager through ACI-NA, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control through EnviroCert International and Professional Environmental Engineer.

2.3.5.1 **Measurable Goal**

The Environmental Compliance Officer attends two to three environmental conferences and/or training classes each year. The number of conferences and/or training classes attended each year will be tracked to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.3.6 **BMP: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC)**

SPCC Planning is included to help eliminate illicit discharges. LAC has a SPCC plan for its activities and reviews tenant and contractor activities to determine if they are also required to have an SPCC Plan. If a plan is required, a copy of the SPCC/SPC plans is requested by LAC to ensure that a plan is in place to cover conducted activities. Contractors are not allowed to bring fuel tanks, etc., onto LAC property in quantities exceeding SPCC/SPC thresholds without first providing LAC with a SPCC/SPC plan.

2.3.6.1 **Measurable Goal**

LAC reviews its SPCC Plan annually and makes any minor updates necessary. A full review of the Plan is conducted every five years by a Professional Engineer to ensure the plan is in compliance with the latest regulations. Tenant, contractor and LAC inventories will be reviewed each year and plan updates

and requests for tenant and contractor plans will be tracked to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.3.7 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

SWPPPs are included to help eliminate illicit discharges. LAC has a SWPPP plan for its activities and covers all tenants located inside LFT under its permit. LAC reviews the activities of tenants that are not covered under its SWPPP and requests copies of their SWPPPs to ensure that they have the plans in place to cover their activities. LAC also reviews construction activities and requires that construction contractors submit the SWPPP for review and approval prior to the any soil disturbing activities being conducted on the site.

2.3.7.1 Measurable Goal

LAC reviews its SWPPP annually and makes any minor updates as necessary and does a complete update of the plan when a new permit is issued. LAC conducts an Annual SWPPP Compliance Inspection of all areas covered under its LPDES MSGP for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. The results of this inspection are reviewed to determine if any updates of the SWPPP are needed and will be used to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. Additionally, requests for tenant plans and reviews of contractor plans will be tracked to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.3.8 Wash Area Permitting

Wash water discharge permitting is included to help eliminate illicit discharges. LAC has a wash water discharge permit with the LDEQ for its activities and covers all tenants located inside LFT under its permit. LAC also reviews tenant activities and requests copies of their wash water discharge permits to ensure that they have the permit in place to cover their activities as needed.

2.3.8.1 Measurable Goal

LAC inspects each of its permitted wash racks for visible sheen on a weekly basis and submits quarterly discharge monitoring reports as required. The number of inspections and sampling events conducted will be tracked to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. Additionally, tenant discharge monitoring report submittals will also be reviewed annually to evaluate their compliance and determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.3.9 BMP: Training

Training is an effective way to keep tenants and LAC Staff informed of the environmental requirements to help eliminate illicit discharges. The training focuses on the MS4 permit (including proper management of various wastes), Stormwater Discharge Permit, equipment wash water discharge permit and spill prevention and control aspects. The training is updated annually to include any new requirements and any other issues found through inspections or surveys that may not be understood by staff or tenants. The training is also paired with surveys that are conducted before and after the training event to get an understanding of the change in knowledge after the training is conducted and to see if there are any issues that remain unclear to trainees so that they can be focused on in future

brochures or training events. Copies of the training presentation and handouts will be provided to all tenants and LAC Staff that could not attend the training.

A presentation on deicing operations is also given by LAC. The presentation goes over the requirements of our stormwater discharge permit focusing on deicing requirements. Tenants that conduct deicing regularly are invited to this presentation. A letter and brochure discussing deicing operations is also mailed out to all tenants that conduct or could conduct deicing activities to ensure the information is received.

2.3.9.1 **Measurable Goal**

Stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training is conducted for tenants and airport staff annually. A presentation on deicing operations is also given by LAC during the fall/winter months when deicing may typically occur. The number of tenants and LAC employees that attend the training will be tracked via sign-in sheets from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. Also, the percentage of correct responses to the pre- and post-stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training surveys will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.4 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Erosion controls, sediment controls, BMPs, and waste control are required on all construction projects occurring on LAC property by including verbiage in all construction plans and specifications requiring that LPDES permit requirements be followed as part of the construction contract with the contractor. LAC also includes Environmental Requirements Summaries in the construction plans and specifications for contractors to aid in meeting the environmental requirements (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.3 Environmental Requirements for Construction Sites/Contractors and Example Inspection Form)**. Specific requirements were developed for sites that are greater than 5 acres, between 1 and 5 acres, and for sites that don't require permitting. The summaries emphasizes permitting, storage, spill, washing, borrow soil, equipment, erosion and sediment control and stabilization requirements. Compliance with these requirements is ensured by conducting inspections of all construction activities on a biweekly basis (**See Appendix D – Inspection and Review Forms**). If any issues are noted during inspections, they are resolved through discussions with the contractor. A follow-up inspection is then conducted to insure the issue has been resolved. If needed, LAC may also withhold payments to the contractor or report them to the LDEQ or LCG to ensure that the required actions are taken.

LAC personnel review all construction project plans and specifications that are proposed on airport property. Environmental personnel are included in the review process and consider the potential of water quality impacts as part of their review.

SWPPPs, along with the NOI, are reviewed and approved by LAC prior to any soil disturbing activities being conducted on all LAC projects. To speed up this process LAC developed a checklist based on the permit requirements for the development of the SWPPP (**See Appendix D – Inspection and Review Forms**) and provides an example inspection form for the contractor's information (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.3 Environmental Requirements for Construction Sites/Contractors and Example**

Inspection Forms). These forms are included as needed with the environmental requirements for construction sites in the Plans and Specifications for construction projects. LAC also recommends that this information be included in tenant projects as well. The SWPPP Checklist is used to review the SWPPP (**See Appendix D – Inspection and Review Forms**). If issues are found during the review they are discussed with the contractor/engineer and resolved through education usually by informing the contractor of the permit requirements. If needed, LAC may report them to the LDEQ or LCG to ensure that the required actions are taken.

LAC's education and training measures for construction contractor operators consists of inspections, SWPPP Reviews and General Environmental Requirements Summary. Inspections and SWPPP reviews are an effective one on one education tool. If any issues are observed, they are discussed, and the LAC works with the Contractor to address the issues. This has been an affective educational tool for everyone involved in the process to promote knowledge and awareness for contractors. Over the years that consistent construction inspections and SWPPP reviews have been being implemented, LAC has observed a substantial change in contractor attitude, knowledge, and compliance with LPDES permit requirements. The General Environmental Requirements Summary is provided to all contractors that obtain plans and specifications to bid on LAC projects providing them with a summary of information on issues that LAC has found to be most misunderstood by contractors. Additionally, these summaries, copies of permits, NOI, Notice of Extension (NOE), Small Construction Activity Completion Form (SCACF), and SWPPP Checklist with examples inspection form are all provided on the LFT webpage.

The sMS4 Director's contact information is posted on the Environmental portion of LAC's webpage so that the public can provide feedback information to be considered by LAC. The target pollutants of concern (POCs) covered under this MCM are fuels, oils, and suspended solids. The POC sources are generally construction areas where there are fuel transfers, equipment maintenance, and ground disturbance. The success of LAC's Construction Site Runoff Program will be measured by looking at the number of construction inspections conducted, SWPPP Reviews conducted and issues noted during inspections.

The Environmental Compliance officer is responsible for overall management of the Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Program. Table 4 below contains a detailed listing of the BMPs that will be implemented as part of this measure including the responsible party and an implementation schedule for each measure. A discussion of each BMP and its measurable goal along with how the goal was selected is included in the proceeding portions of this section.

Table 4
BMPs Summary for Construction Site Runoff Control

BMPS	Description	Responsible Party*	Implementation Schedule					
			Weekly	Biweekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannual	Annual
Brochures	Mail out informational brochures to tenants	ECO				X		
	Review informational brochure displays for public	ECO					X	
	Construction Brochures in public display areas	ECO						X
Training	Hold SWPPP and SPCC Plan Training	ED						X
	Deicing Operations Letter and Presentation	ECO						X
Inspections	Construction inspections	ECO/DD/ CMC		X				
	Visual Monitoring Outfalls	ECO				X		
Webpage	Update and Maintain Webpage	ECO						X
Environmental Staff Training		ED						X
SWPPP/NOI Reviews		ECO/PE/ CMC/DD	Each Project					
Construction Environmental Requirements		ECO/PE/CM C/DD	Each Project					
Regulatory Review		ECO/PE/DD /CMC	Each Project					

* ECO – Environmental Compliance Officer; ARFFD – Airport Response and Fire Fighting Department; CMC – Construction Management Contractor; PE – Project Engineering Firm; FAA – Federal Aviation Administration; Maint – Maintenance Department; LAC – Lafayette Airport Commission Commissioners; PA – Property Administrator; ED – Executive Director; DD - Depuity Director; and OPS – Operations Department.

2.4.1 **BMP: Inspections**

Inspections are effective way to review a construction site operator's activity and to help to minimize the discharge of pollutants into the sMS4. The construction sites, along with downstream outfall visual monitoring, are conducted. Inspection items include, but are not limited to, housekeeping, erosion/sediment controls, spill/leak management, illicit discharges, material storage, and management control effectiveness (**See Appendix D – Inspections and Review Forms**). Inspections are maintained on Stormpromax, a stormwater management database (http://www.stormpromax.com) to facilitate inspection scheduling, tracking, and evaluating performance.

2.4.1.1 **Measurable Goal**

Inspections as listed in Table 4 will be conducted. The number of issues noted during inspections will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.4.2 **BMP: SWPPP and NOI Review**

Reviewing all NOIs and SWPPPs developed for LAC construction sites is an effective way to review a construction site operator's erosion and sediment control plan and resolve any issues helping to minimize the discharge of pollutants into the sMS4. To aid the contractor in developing the SWPPP for the site, LAC includes a SWPPP checklist and example inspection form in each project's plans and specifications (**See Appendix B Legal Authority/B.3 Environmental Requirements for Construction Sites/Contractors and Example inspection Forms and Appendix D – Inspection and Review Forms**). During and after reviews are conducted, LAC works with contractors to solve issues noted to help eliminate future problems that could arise due to an inadequate SWPPP. If issues are found during the review they are discussed with the contractor and resolved through education usually by informing the contractor of the permit requirements. The SWPPP is then revised by the contractor and resubmitted for review. No soil disturbing activities are allowed at the site until an adequate SWPPP is provided to LAC by the contractor.

2.4.2.1 **Measurable Goal**

LAC reviews and approves NOIs and SWPPPs for all LAC projects before the construction project can disturb any soil at the site. The number of construction projects and reviews conducted will be tracked from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.4.3 **BMP: Construction Environmental Requirements**

Development of Construction Environmental Requirements Summaries is an effective educational and enforcement tool to help minimize the discharge of pollutants into the sMS4. LAC developed the summaries to include in all LAC construction project specifications (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.3 Environmental Requirements for Construction Sites/Contractors and Example inspection Forms**). The summaries are also provided to Tenants for inclusion in their construction projects. Specific requirements were developed for sites that are greater than 5 acres, between 1 and 5 acres, and for sites that don't require permitting. The summary emphasizes permitting, storage, spill, washing, borrow soil, equipment, erosion and sediment control and stabilization requirements. LAC found that this has helped encourage permit compliance, and create contractor awareness of other environmental permits and regulations.

2.4.3.1 **Measurable Goal**

The Construction Environmental Requirements Summaries are reviewed annually to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. The Summaries will be updated based on the annual review, as needed.

2.4.4 **BMP: Regulatory Review**

Regulatory review of construction plans, and specifications is an effective way to help to minimize the discharge of pollutants into the sMS4 by reviewing construction project's scope and requirements. Environmental personnel are included in the review process and consider the potential of water quality impacts as part of their review.

2.4.4.1 Measurable Goal

LAC personnel review all construction project plans and specifications that are to occur on airport property. The number of reviews conducted will be tracked from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.4.5 BMP: Brochures

Brochures are an effective and low-cost education option to spread awareness of the requirements associated with construction site runoff. Informational brochures developed by LAC and supplied by LCG are distributed to tenants and the public (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.2 Brochures**). Brochures are distributed through the informational displays in the terminal. The displays are both educational and attention grabbing which helped to increase the number of brochures distributed to the public (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.3 Terminal Displays**). Handouts, kid's activities and information sheets are also provided from the EPA in the terminal display areas (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.4 Handouts, Kid's Activities and Information Sheets**).

2.4.5.1 Measurable Goal

Brochures are placed in the information display areas in the terminal which are reviewed semiannually. The number of brochures distributed in the terminal display areas will be tracked and compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.4.6 BMP: Webpage

An environmental page was added to the Airport's webpage as an effective and low-cost education option to spread awareness of the requirements associated with construction site runoff. The page was developed by airport personnel and tailored to the target audience. The website can be viewed at the following link: http://lftairport.com/environmental-management/. Links were placed on LFT's webpage to the Construction Environmental Requirements Summary and other resources for construction contractors. sMS4 Director's contact information is also posted on the Environmental portion of LAC's webpage so that the public can provide information to be considered by LAC.

2.4.6.1 Measurable Goal

The environmental page is reviewed and updated annually to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.4.7 BMP: Environmental Staff Training

LAC included environmental staff training in its SWMP to keep the environmental staff up to date on regulatory requirements. The following certifications have been achieved by LAC's Environmental Compliance Officer: Qualified Preparer of SWPPP through Stormwater USA, Qualified Compliance Inspector of Stormwater through Stormwater USA, Certified Airport Environmental Manager through ACI-NA, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control through EnviroCert International and Professional Environmental Engineer.

2.4.7.1 **Measurable Goal**

The Environmental Compliance Officer attends two to three environmental conferences and/or training classes each year. The number of conferences and/or training classes attended each year will be tracked from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.4.8 **BMP: Training**

Training is an effective way to encourage tenant involvement and participation by keeping tenants and LAC Staff informed of the environmental requirements. The training focuses on our MS4 permit, Stormwater Discharge Permit, Equipment wash water discharge permit and spill prevention and control. The training also includes statements on final stabilization requirements on construction projects to facilitate post-construction management. The training is updated annually to include any new requirements and any other issues that have been found through inspections or surveys to not be understood by staff or tenants. The training is also paired with surveys that are conducted before and after the training event to get an understanding of the change in knowledge after the training is conducted and to see if there are any issues that remain unclear to trainees so that they can be focused on in future brochures or training events. Copies of the training presentation and handouts will be provided to all tenants and LAC Staff that could not attend the training.

2.4.8.1 **Measurable Goal**

Stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training is conducted for tenants and airport staff annually. The number of tenants and LAC employees that attend the training will be tracked from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. Also, the percentage of correct responses to the pre- and post-stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training surveys will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Developments and Redevelopment

Post-Construction Stormwater Management requires the development, implementation and enforcement of a program to prevent or minimize water quality impacts that encompasses runoff from post-construction sites that involved the disturbance of one acre or more. Erosion controls, sediment controls, BMPs, waste control, and final stabilization are required on new development and redevelopment projects by including verbiage in construction plans and specifications requiring that construction stormwater discharge permit requirements be followed as part of the construction contract with the contractor. If LPDES permit requirements are not applicable to the project, LAC developed a set of requirements to include in the construction plans and specifications requiring BMPs, waste control and final stabilization on those projects as well (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.3 Environmental Requirements for construction Sites/ Contractors and Example Inspection Form)**. LAC found that including these requirements as part of the project specifications has encouraged permit compliance and created contractor awareness of the stormwater permitting requirements.

BMP design in a project's plans and specifications are reviewed by environmental personnel and if needed discussed with the Project Engineer. LAC requires bonding as part of its projects and contracts with the project engineer to have an inspector on site to review site activities so that plans and

specifications are followed for the project which includes ensuring that any permanent BMPs are properly installed.

LAC included the development of an Environmental Policy in its SMP as an enforcement measure. A section is included to specifically address discharges to the LAC's sMS4 and require compliance by Tenants (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.2 Example Environmental Lease Language and Environmental Policy**). In addition, LCG must approve all post-construction controls in construction plans and specifications in accordance with LCG ordinances (Chapter 26. Development Regulations, Article XI. Flood Damage Prevention; Chapter 34. Environment, Article V. Stormwater, Section 34-511 [Post-Construction Erosion and Sediment Control]) and Unified Development Code (UDC).

LAC has developed an inventory of all constructed BMPs on LAC property (**See Appendix A – MS4 Area Information/Table 2. SW and Post Construction Control Inventory)**. The information to be tracked includes the following: BMP type, location, discharging waterbody and number of acres treated by each BMP. The inventory will be updated periodically as BMPs are added or removed. Post-construction inspections are conducted annually of the airport property for issues with BMPs that need to be addressed. To make determining BMP responsibility a more manageable task LAC will determine who is responsible for maintaining each BMPs as issues are found during inspections which need to be addressed.

The target pollutant of concern (POCs) covered under this MCM is suspended solids. The POC sources are generally construction areas undergoing stabilization where disturbed ground/soils may still be present and in areas such as detention ponds and grassy swales where vegetation in the area may become damaged causing erosion. The success of LAC's Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program will be measured by looking at the quarterly outfall inspections conducted for signs of soil leaving the property.

The Environmental Compliance officer is responsible for overall management of the Post-Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Program. Table 5 below contains a detailed listing of the BMPs that will be implemented as part of this measure including the responsible party and an implementation schedule for each measure. A discussion of each BMP and its measurable goal along with how the goal was selected is included in the proceeding portions of this section.

Table 5
BMPs Summary for Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

BMPS	Description	Responsible Party*	Implementation Schedule					
			Weekly	Biweekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannual	Annual
Brochures	Mail out informational brochures to tenants	ECO				X		
	Review informational brochure displays for public	ECO					X	
	Post Construction Brochure to tenants and public display areas	ECO						X
Training	Hold SWPPP and SPCC Plan Training	ED						X
Inspections	Properties Inspections	ECO				X		X
	Construction inspections	ECO/DD/ CMC		X				
	Visual Monitoring Outfalls	ECO				X		
	Post-Construction Inspection	ECO						X
Webpage	Update and Maintain Webpage	ECO						X
Environmental Staff Training		ED						X
SPCC		ED/ECO						X
SWPPP		ED/ECO/ Maint						X
Construction Environmental Requirements		ECO/PE/CM C/DD	Each Project					
Regulatory Review		ECO/PE/DD/ CMC	Each Project					
LFT Pavement Sweeping		DD/Maint				X		

* ECO – Environmental Compliance Officer; ARFFD – Airport Response and Fire Fighting Department; CMC – Construction Management Contractor; PE – Project Engineering Firm; FAA – Federal Aviation Administration; Maint – Maintenance Department; LAC – Lafayette Airport Commission Commissioners; PA – Property Administrator; ED – Executive Director; DD - Depuity Director; and OPS – Operations Department.

2.5.1 **BMP: Construction Environmental Requirements**

Development of a Construction Environmental Requirements Summaries is an effective educational and enforcement tool to help minimize the discharge of pollutants into the sMS4. LAC developed the summary to include in all LAC construction project specifications including new development and redevelopment projects (**See Appendix B – Legal Authority/B.3 Environmental Requirements for construction Sites/ Contractors and Example Inspection Form**).

Specific requirements were developed for sites that are greater than 5 acres, between 1 and 5 acres, and for sites that don't require permitting the summary emphasizes permitting, storage, spills,

washing, borrow soil, equipment, erosion and sediment control and stabilization requirements. LAC found that this has helped encourage permit compliance and create contractor awareness of other environmental permits and regulations.

2.5.1.1 **Measurable Goal**

The Construction Environmental Requirements Summaries are reviewed annually to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. The Summary will be updated based on the review annually, as needed.

2.5.2 **BMP: Regulatory Review**

Regulatory review of construction plans, and specifications is an effective way to help to minimize the discharge of pollutants into the sMS4 by reviewing the new development and redevelopment projects scope and requirements to ensure compliance with all local, state, and federal regulations. LAC personnel review construction project plans and specifications that are to occur on LAC property. Environmental personnel are included in the review process and consider the potential of water quality impacts as part of their review.

2.5.2.1 **Measurable Goal**

LAC personnel review all construction project plans and specifications that are to occur on LAC property. The number of reviews conducted will be tracked from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.5.3 **BMP: Training**

Training is an effective way to encourage tenant involvement and participation by keeping tenants and LAC Staff informed of the environmental requirements. The training focuses on the MS4 permit, stormwater discharge permit, equipment wash water discharge permit and spill prevention and control aspects. The training also includes statements on final stabilization requirements on construction projects to facilitate post-construction management. The training is updated annually to include any new requirements and any other issues that have been found through inspections or surveys to not be understood by staff or tenants. The training is also paired with surveys that are conducted before and after the training event to get an understanding of the change in knowledge after the training is conducted and to see if there are any issues that remain unclear to trainees so that they can be focused on in future brochures or training events. Copies of the training presentation and handouts will be provided to all tenants and LAC Staff that could not attend the training.

2.5.3.1 **Measurable Goal**

Stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training is conducted for tenants and airport staff annually. The number of tenants and LAC employees that attend the training will be tracked from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. Also, the percentage of correct responses to the pre- and post- stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training surveys will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP

2.5.4 BMP: Inspections

Inspections are an effective way to review a new development and redevelopment project operator's activities and to help to minimize the discharge of pollutants into the sMS4. Inspection items include, but are not limited to, housekeeping, erosion/sediment controls, spill/leak management, illicit discharges, material storage, and management control effectiveness (**See Appendix D – Inspections and Review Forms**). Inspections are maintained on Stormpromax, a stormwater management database (http://www.stormpromax.com) to facilitate inspection scheduling, tracking, and evaluating performance. LA If there are any issues observed, the responsible party is notified. Inspections are maintained on Stormpromax, a stormwater management database (http://www.stormpromax.com) to facilitate inspection scheduling, tracking, and evaluating performance.

2.5.4.1 Measurable Goal

Inspections will be conducted as per Table 5. As part of these inspections conducts inspections of construction projects to ensure that final stabilization requirements are achieved. The number of construction sites inspected for final stabilization will be tracked and the results of outfall visual monitoring will be reviewed to determine the effectiveness of the BMP.

2.5.5 BMP: Brochures

Brochures are an effective and low-cost education option to spread awareness of Post-Construction Stormwater. An informational brochure was developed by LAC focusing on Post-Construction Stormwater (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.2 Brochures**). Brochures are distributed in mail outs to tenants and through informational displays in the Terminal. The FBO is encouraged to distribute brochures to sub-lessees. The information displays were developed by LAC and tailored to the target audience (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.2 Terminal Displays**). The displays are both educational and attention grabbing which helped to increase the number of brochures distributed to the public. Handouts, kid's activities and information sheets are also provided from the EPA in the terminal display areas (**See Appendix E – Education and Outreach/E.4 Handouts, Kid's Activities, and Information Handouts**).

2.5.5.1 Measurable Goal

Brochures are mailed out quarterly to Tenants and the information display areas in the Terminal are reviewed semiannually. The number of brochures distributed to Tenants and in the terminal display areas will be tracked and compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.5.6 BMP: Webpage

An environmental page was added to the Airport's webpage which includes a Post-Construction Stormwater section an effective and low-cost education option to spread awareness of the requirements associated with new development and redevelopment project site runoff. The page was developed by airport personnel and tailored to the target audience. The website can be viewed at the following link: http://lftairport.com/environmental-management/. Links were placed on LFT's webpage to the Construction Environmental Requirements Summary and other resources for construction contractors. sMS4 Director's contact information is also posted on the Environmental portion of LAC's webpage so that the public can provide constructive feedback to be considered by LAC.

2.5.6.1 **Measurable Goal**

The environmental page is reviewed and updated annually to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.5.7 **BMP: Sweeping Airport Ramp, Runways and Taxiways**

Sweeping of the airport ramp, runways and taxiways is included as a source control measure for Post-Construction Stormwater. Sweeping the areas helps to keep trash and debris from entering the storm drainage system.

2.5.7.1 **Measurable Goal**

LAC routinely sweeps all ramps, runway and taxiway areas as per Table 5. The stormwater outfalls are visually inspected quarterly; the results of these inspections will be reviewed to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.5.8 **BMP: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan**

SPCC Planning is included as a source control measure for Post-Construction Stormwater. LAC has a SPCC plan for its activities and reviews tenant and contractor activities and requests copies of their SPCC plans to ensure that they have the plans in place to cover their activities as needed. Contractors are not allowed to store materials in quantities that require a SPC/SPCC plan without providing the required plan to LAC prior to the materials being stored on LAC property.

2.5.8.1 **Measurable Goal**

LAC reviews its SPCC Plan annually and makes any minor updates necessary. A full review of the Plan is conducted every five years by a Professional Engineer to ensure the plan is in compliance with the latest regulations. Tenant, contractor and LAC inventories will be reviewed each year and plan updates and requests for tenant and contractor plans will be tracked to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.5.9 **BMP: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)**

SWPPPs are included as a source control measure for Post-Construction Stormwater. LAC has a SWPPP plan for its activities and covers all tenants located inside LFT under its permit. LAC also reviews tenant activities and requests copies of their SWPPPs to ensure that they have the plans in place to cover their activities as needed.

2.5.9.1 **Measurable Goal**

LAC reviews its SWPPP annually and makes any minor updates necessary and does a complete update of the plan when a new permit is issued. LAC conducts an Annual SWPPP Compliance Inspection of all areas covered under its LPDES MSGP for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities the results of this inspection are reviewed to determine if any updates need to be made to the SWPPP and will be used to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. Additionally requests for tenant plans and reviews of contractor plans will be tracked to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.5.10 **BMP: Environmental Staff Training**

LAC included environmental staff training in its SWMP to keep the environmental staff up to date on regulatory requirements. The following certifications have been achieved by LAC's Environmental Compliance Officer: Qualified Preparer of SWPPP through Stormwater USA, Qualified Compliance Inspector of Stormwater through Stormwater USA, Certified Airport Environmental Manager through ACI-NA, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control through EnviroCert International and Professional Environmental Engineer.

2.5.10.1 **Measurable Goal**

The Environmental Compliance Officer attends two to three environmental conferences and/or training classes each year. The number of conferences and/or training classes attended each year will be tracked and compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operation requires the development and implementation of an operation and maintenance program and training program to eliminate or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations. Permittees must include a list of facilities that it owns or operates that are subject to LPDES permit requirements along with a copy of each NOI or the permit number for each industrial facility. The program must address the following areas: maintenance activities and inspections designed to reduce pollutants entering the sMS4, controls for reducing or eliminating the discharge of pollutants from roadways, parking lots, maintenance areas, storage areas, and transfer stations, disposal procedures for wastes removed from sMS4, and assessment of flood control projects. Permittees must then set measurable goals and evaluate them and the performance of the selected BMPs.

A list of facilities owned or operated by LAC that are subject to LPDES permit requirements along with either a copy of each NOI or the permit number for each industrial facility has been developed (**See Appendix A – MS4 Area Information/Table 1. Industrial Properties Operated/Governed by Airport**).

The following are the good housekeeping measures that have been enacted by LAC:

- Inspect machinery and equipment to ensure leaking or discharging potential pollutants is minimized;
- Properly label and tightly seal storage containers;
- Maintain stored materials and equipment in covered areas where possible;
- Construct containment areas of impervious material(s);
- Maintain areas around trash dumpsters;
- Any trash/litter or foreign debris found on the airport grounds are picked up daily by airport personnel;
- Maintain well-organized work areas that are clean and dry;
- Keeping culverts, drains, dikes, and trenches clear of debris;
- Maintenance activities are performed indoors to the extent practical;

- Dry cleaning methods are used, if possible;
- Hosing down of the apron or hangars when spills or leaks have occurred is prohibited;
- Control access to potential pollution sources;
- Recycle or contain for proper disposal all waste;
- Use drip pans/buckets to prevent oil and liquids from contacting the ground;
- Designate areas for storage of vehicles and equipment;
- Sweep/vacuum pavement areas around the airport regularly;
- Deicing activities should be conducted away from storm drains and only in the designated deicing area;
- Establish grass on piles of soil in the storage area;
- Maintain a vegetative buffer around any sand shell storage pile;
- Rinse all painting and asphalt sealant equipment into designated sump for proper treatment of the waste water and disposal of the waste;
- Store vehicles and equipment indoor or on an impervious surface to the extent practical; and
- Clean pavement routinely to remove oil and grease.

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. In 2008 LAC installed a closed loop treatment system for rinse water from paint and crack seal equipment. The waste from this process is containerized, profiled and properly disposed through a waste disposal contractor. Tenants are responsible for proper disposal of all wastes that they generate. LAC provides informational brochures discussing waste to tenants and the flying public to help ensure that waste is properly handled.

The target pollutants of concern (POCs) covered under this MCM are fuels, oils, suspended solids, soaps, and glycols. The POC sources are generally airport operational areas where there are fuel transfers, equipment maintenance, wash racks and ground disturbance. LAC enacted BMPs in its SWMP to reduce pollutants that may come into contact with stormwater and conducts inspections to assess LAC and tenant facilities on compliance with the BMPs.

Table 6
BMPs Summary for Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

BMPS	Description	Responsible Party*	Implementation Schedule					
			Weekly	Biweekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannual	Annual
Training	Hold SWPPP and SPCC Plan Training	ED						X
	Deicing Operations Presentation	ECO						X
Inspections	Properties Inspections	ECO				X		X
	Deicing Inspection (winter)	ECO			X			
	Fuel Facility Inspection Log	ARFF				X		
	Airport Certification Safety Inspection	ED/FAA						X
	Washing area – Visible Sheen Log	DD/OPS	X					
	Wash area discharge monitoring	ECO				X		
	Visual Monitoring Outfalls	ECO				X		
	LAC Annual SPCC Inspection	ECO						X
	LAC Visual Tank Inspections	ARFF			X			
	Non-stormwater Discharge Assessment and Certification	ECO						X
	Annual SWPPP Compliance Inspection and Certification	ECO						X
	Rainfall inspection	ECO						X
Storm Drain Stenciling		ECO/DD/ Maint						X
Recycling		ED						X
Environmental Staff Training		ED						X
SPCC		ED/ECO						X
SWPPP		ED/ECO/ Maint						X
Wash Area Permitting		ECO						X
LFT Pavement Sweeping		DD/Maint				X		
Co-Permittee Meetings		ECO/DD/ LCG						X

* ECO – Environmental Compliance Officer; ARFFD – Airport Response and Fire Fighting Department; CMC – Construction Management Contractor; PE – Project Engineering Firm; FAA – Federal Aviation Administration; Maint – Maintenance Department; LAC – Lafayette Airport Commission Commissioners; PA – Property Administrator; ED – Executive Director; DD - Depuity Director; and OPS – Operations Department.

2.6.1 BMP: Inspections

Inspections are an effective way to review the LAC's activities and to help to minimize the discharge of pollutants into the sMS4. Inspection items include, but are not limited to, housekeeping, spill/leak management, illicit discharges, erosion/sediment control, material storage, and management control effectiveness (**See Appendix D – Inspections and Review Forms**). Inspections are maintained on Stormpromax, a stormwater management database (http://www.stormpromax.com) to facilitate inspection scheduling, tracking, and evaluating performance.

Additionally high fives are utilized to encourage, and award good environmental practices observed instead of always focusing on the negative activities to encourage continual efforts in good environmental practices as part of our public education and outreach program. High Five Certificates are given to tenants, contractors and employees when good environmental practices are observed during inspections or in everyday activities.

2.6.1.1 Measurable Goal

Inspections as listed in Table 6 will be conducted. The number of issues noted during inspections will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.6.2 BMP: Training

Training is an effective way to encourage involvement and participation by keeping LAC Staff informed of the environmental requirements. The training focuses on our MS4 permit, Stormwater Discharge Permit, Equipment wash water discharge permit and spill prevention and control. The training is updated annually to include any new requirements and any other issues that have been found through inspections or surveys to not be understood by staff or tenants. The training is also paired with surveys that are conducted before and after the training event to get an understanding of the change in knowledge after the training is conducted and to see if there are any issues that remain unclear to trainees so that they can be focused on in future brochures or training events. Copies of the training presentation and handouts will be provided to all tenants and LAC Staff that could not attend the training.

A presentation on deicing operations during the monthly safety meeting is also given by LAC. The presentation goes over the requirements of our stormwater discharge permit focusing on deicing requirements. LAC Staff attend the presentation.

2.6.2.1 Measurable Goal

Stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training is conducted for airport staff annually. A presentation on deicing operations is also given by LAC during the fall/winter months when deicing may typically occur. The number of tenants and LAC employees that attend the training will be tracked from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. Also, the percentage of correct responses to the pre- and post-stormwater pollution prevention and spill prevention training surveys will be compared from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.6.3 BMP: Environmental Staff Training

LAC included environmental staff training in its SMP to keep the environmental staff up to date on regulatory requirements. The following certifications have been achieved by LAC's Environmental Compliance Officer: Qualified Preparer of SWPPP through Stormwater USA, Qualified Compliance Inspector of Stormwater through Stormwater USA, Certified Airport Environmental Manager through ACI-NA, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control through EnviroCert International and Professional Environmental Engineer.

2.6.3.1 Measurable Goal

The Environmental Compliance Officer attends two to three environmental conferences and/or training classes each year. The number of conferences and/or training classes attended each year will be tracked from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.6.4 BMP: LFT Sweeping (Airport Ramp, Runways and Taxiways)

Sweeping of the airport ramp, runways and taxiways is included as a source control measure for Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping. Sweeping the areas helps to keep trash and debris from entering the storm drainage system.

2.6.4.1 Measurable Goal

LAC routinely sweeps all LFT ramps, runway and taxiway areas as per Table 6. The stormwater outfalls are visually inspected quarterly; the results of these inspections will be reviewed to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.6.5 BMP: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan

SPCC Planning is included as a source control measure for Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping. LAC has an SPCC plan for its activities.

2.6.5.1 Measurable Goal

LAC reviews its SPCC Plan annually and makes any minor updates necessary. A full review of the Plan is conducted every five years by a Professional Engineer to ensure the plan is in compliance with the latest regulations.

LAC inventories will be reviewed each year and plan updates will be tracked to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.6.6 BMP: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

SWPPPs are included as a source control measure for Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping. LAC has a SWPPP plan for its activities and covers all tenants located inside LFT under its permit.

2.6.6.1 Measurable Goal

LAC reviews its SWPPP annually and makes any minor updates necessary and does a complete update of the plan when a new permit is issued. LAC conducts an Annual SWPPP Compliance Inspection of all areas covered under its LPDES MSGP for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities.

The results of this inspection are reviewed by the airport staff to determine if any future changes need to be made to the future SWPPP Plan and will be used to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.6.7 **sMS4 Co-Permittee Meetings**

LAC included sMS4 Co-permittee Meetings in its SMP since it is a way for the Co-Permittees to stay connected and to discuss regulation updates. LAC attended the Co-permittee Meetings. In 2018, LAC will continue to attend the sMS4 Co-Permittee Meeting.

2.6.7.1 **Measurable Goal**

LAC will track the number of co-permittee meetings attended from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.6.8 **BMP: Storm Drain Stenciling**

Storm drain stenciling is an effective Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping tool. Storm drains around the airport were first labeled in 2003 with "NO DUMPING DRAINS TO BAYOU". The labels were reviewed in 2013 and they were found to be faded. In 2015 LAC completed relabeling the storm drains.

2.6.8.1 **Measurable Goal**

LAC will inspect the storm drains on an annual basis for the condition of the labels. If the LAC finds that the existing labels are inadequate, they will repaint labels and/or add additional labels on drains as needed. The number of storm drain labels that are to be replaced each year will be tracked and compared with the previous year's total.

2.6.9 **BMP: Recycling**

Recycling is an effective Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping tool in improving stormwater quality through proper disposal of wastes. As part of LAC's recycling program, recycling services are provided at LAC administration offices for the following items: paper, plastic, cans, small batteries, and small electronics. Recycling services are also provided for batteries and small electronic at the LAC Maintenance Facility. LAC currently contracts with Pelican Waste and Debris to collect and transport offsite paper, plastic, and cans. LAC utilizes The Big Green Box and Call 2 Recycle for recycling of batteries and small electronics.

2.6.9.1 **Measurable Goal**

Collection of paper, plastic, cans occur weekly in the terminal and at LAC's main office. The quantity of batteries and electronics recycled will be tracked from year to year to determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

2.6.10 **BMP: Wash Area Permitting**

Wash water discharge permitting compliance is included to help improve pollution prevention in LAC's operations. LAC has a wash water discharge permit with the LDEQ for its activities.

2.6.10.1 **Measurable Goal**

LAC inspects each of its permitted wash racks for visible sheen on a weekly basis and submits quarterly discharge monitoring reports as required. The number of inspections and sampling events conducted will be tracked to determine the effectiveness of this BMP. Additionally, tenant discharge monitoring report submittals will also be reviewed annually to evaluate their compliance and determine the effectiveness of this BMP.

Chapter 3
Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

3.1 Monitoring

LAC will monitor the effectiveness of this SWMP plan through the actions described in Chapter 2 with the goal of:

- Evaluating program compliance;
- Evaluating the functionality of the SWMP BMPs;
- Evaluating progress toward achieving measurable goals and BMPs identified in this SWMP plan; and
- Identifying necessary changes/updates to the SWMP plan.

LAC is not required to conduct monitoring associated with wasteload allocations associated with TMDLs resulting from impairments caused in part to sMS4 discharges. It is LAC's position that visual monitoring of outfalls as described herein is adequate to identify the POCs associated with LFT operations and that no field testing of pollutants is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs described in this SWMP plan.

3.2 Recordkeeping

LAC will retain this SWMP plan at LFT and will make it available to LDEQ/EPA in a timely fashion. In addition to the SWMP plan, the NOI and copy of the LPDES sMS4 General Permit will be maintained at LFT. In addition to these documents, LAC will keep records of:

- All inspections performed under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit as described in this SWMP plan;
- All monitoring data and records used to complete the NOI; and
- Annual Reports (including support records) completed under the LPDES sMS4 General Permit.

LAC will retain these records for at least three years from the date of development of the record or for the term of the LPDES sMS4 General Permit, whichever is longer.

3.3 Annual Reporting

LAC will prepare and submit an Annual Report as part of the co-permittee team with LCG. The Annual Report must be submitted to LDEQ by March 10th of each year. The Annual Report must include:

- Status of permit compliance;
- Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data used to assess the success of the program at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable;
- A summary of the storm water activities LAC plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule);
- Any changes made during the reporting period to the SWMP, including control measures;

- Notice if LAC is relying on another government entity to satisfy any permit obligations; and
- Any other information requested by LDEQ.

LAC will send two copies of the Annual Report to LDEQ by March 10th. In addition, LAC will post the SWMP plan and Annual Report on the airport website.

3.4 Plan Updates

LAC will maintain the SWMP plan for the entire LPDES sMS4 General Permit period. LAC will update the SWMP plan under the following conditions:

- LAC is directed to do so by LDEQ or EPA;
- LDEQ or EPA has updated a TMDL that includes requirements applicable to MS4 discharges from LFT
- LFT facility changes to the drainage system controls/infrastructure;
- Updates to the facility map, ordinances, roles/responsibilities of the LAC Stormwater Management Team;
- Replacing ineffective or infeasible BMPs identified in the SWMP plan (along with an analysis of why the BMP is ineffective, expectations for the success of the replacement BMP, and an analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to be successful); and
- Changes to the SWMP necessary to prevent recurrence of reportable spills/releases if one has occurred.

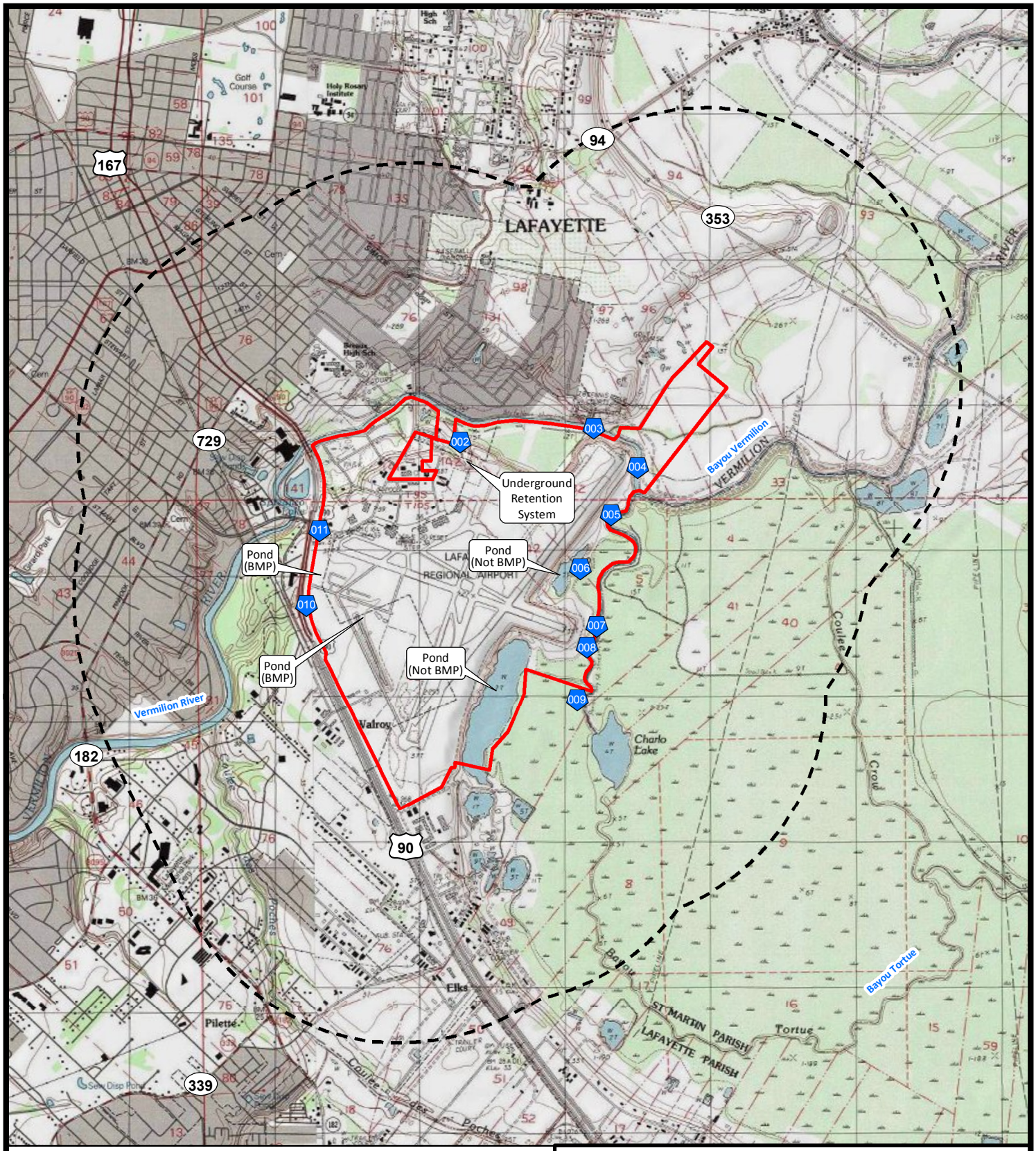
SWMP plan updates will be made in a timely manner and submitted as part of the following Annual Report unless an earlier date is specified by LDEQ. Also, SWMP plan revisions in response to TMDL updates must be made within six months of the approved TMDL. SWMP plan revisions in response to a reportable spill/release must be made within 14 days of the spill/release.

Appendices

Appendix A – sMS4 Area Information

Appendix A – sMS4 Area Information Figure

1. Site Map



Outfall Location

1-Mile Buffer

Exterior Property Boundary

N

S

Lafayette Parish

0 3,000

Feet

U.S.G.S. 24K Series Quad Map, Broussard, LA.

esri Partner Network Silver

Lafayette Regional Airport

Lafayette, Louisiana

sMS4 Stormwater Management Plan

Site Map

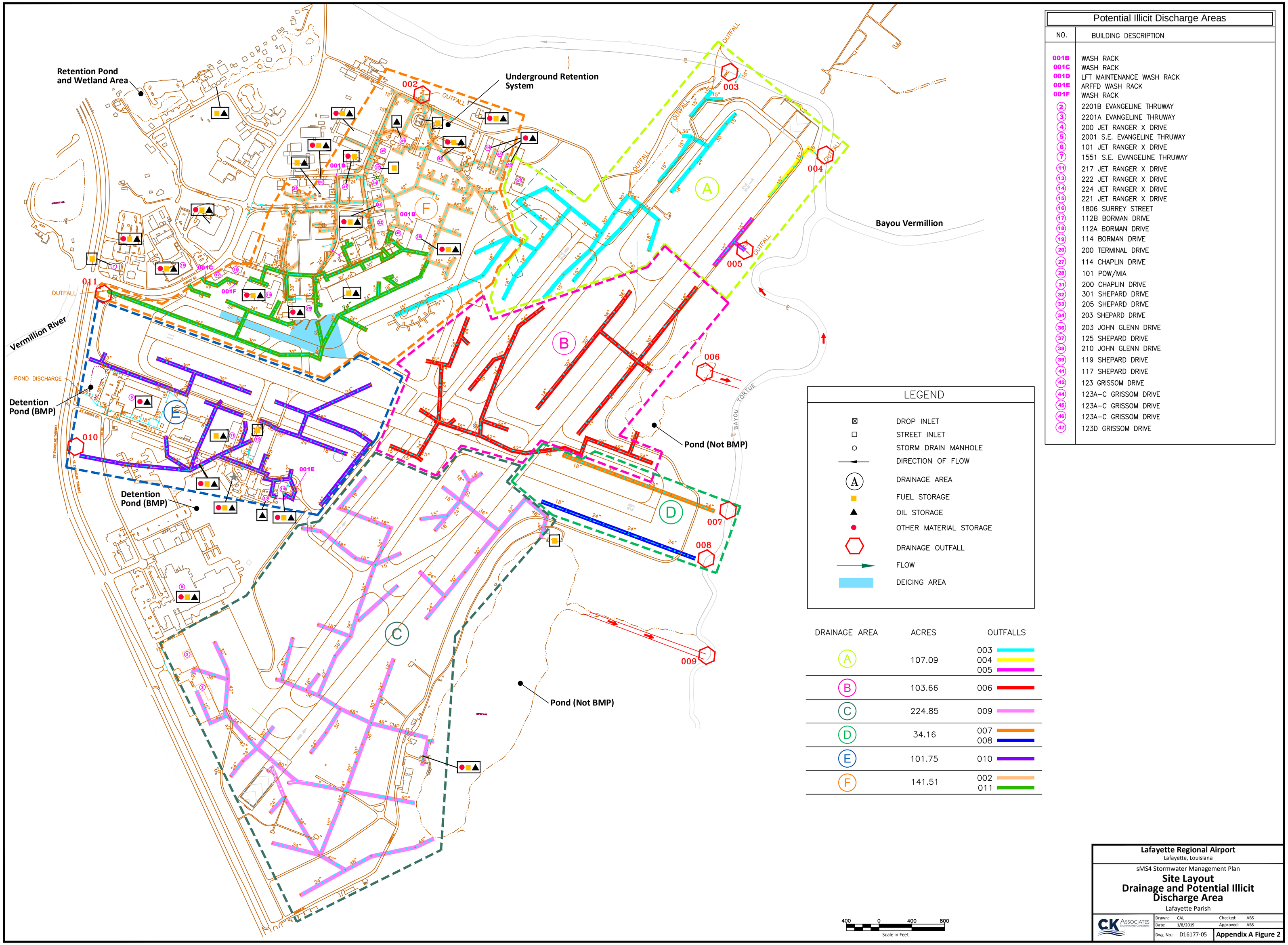
Lafayette Parish

CK Associates Environmental Consultants

Drawn:	CAL	Checked:	ABS
Date:	12/21/18	Approved:	ABS
Dwg. No.:	A16177-02	**Appendix A Figure 1**	

Appendix A – sMS4 Area Information

Figure 2. Site Layout Drainage and Potential Illicit Discharge Area Map



Potential Illicit Discharge Areas

NO.	BUILDING DESCRIPTION
001B	WASH RACK
001C	WASH RACK
001D	LFT MAINTENANCE WASH RACK
001E	ARFFD WASH RACK
001F	WASH RACK
2	2201B EVANGELINE THRUWAY
3	2201A EVANGELINE THRUWAY
4	200 JET RANGER X DRIVE
5	2001 S.E. EVANGELINE THRUWAY
6	101 JET RANGER X DRIVE
7	1551 S.E. EVANGELINE THRUWAY
11	217 JET RANGER X DRIVE
13	222 JET RANGER X DRIVE
14	224 JET RANGER X DRIVE
15	221 JET RANGER X DRIVE
16	1806 SURREY STREET
17	112B BORMAN DRIVE
18	112A BORMAN DRIVE
19	114 BORMAN DRIVE
20	200 TERMINAL DRIVE
27	114 CHAPLIN DRIVE
28	101 POW/MIA
31	200 CHAPLIN DRIVE
32	301 SHEPARD DRIVE
33	205 SHEPARD DRIVE
34	203 SHEPARD DRIVE
36	203 JOHN GLENN DRIVE
37	125 SHEPARD DRIVE
38	210 JOHN GLENN DRIVE
39	119 SHEPARD DRIVE
41	117 SHEPARD DRIVE
42	123 GRISSOM DRIVE
44	123A–C GRISSOM DRIVE
45	123A–C GRISSOM DRIVE
46	123A–C GRISSOM DRIVE
47	123D GRISSOM DRIVE

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

sMS4 Stormwater Management Plan

Site Layout Drainage and Potential Illicit Discharge Area

Lafayette Parish

CK Associates Environmental Consultants

Drawn:	CAL	Checked:	ABS
Date:	1/8/2019	Approved:	ABS
Dwg. No.:	D16177-05		Appendix A Figure 2

Appendix A – Tables

Table 1. Industrial Properties Operated/Governed by Airport

Lafayette Airport Commission
Industrial Properties Operated/Governed by Airport

Building No.	Properties	**POTW Discharge Permit**	**Stormwater**	**Vehicle Wash**
18	112A Borman Drive		LAR05M152	
17	112B Borman Drive		LAR05M152	
19	114 Borman Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
27	114 Chaplin Drive	See permit attached		
28	122 Chaplin Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
31	200 Chaplin Drive	See permit attached		LAG751037
7	1551 SE Evangeline Thruway			LAG750509
5	2001 S.E. Evangeline Thruway		LAG480302	LAG480302
3	2201A Evangeline Thruway		LAR05M152	
2	2201B Evangeline Thruway	In the application process for permit	LAR05M152	
42	123 Grissom Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
44, 45, 46	123A-C Grissom Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
47	123D Grissom Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
36	203 John Glenn		LAR05M152	LAG750655
38	210 John Glenn Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
28	101 POW/MIA		LAR05M152	LAG750655
41	117 Shepard Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
39	119 Shepard Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
37	125 Shepard Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
34	203 Shepard Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
33	205 Shepard Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
32	301 Shepard Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
16	1806 Surrey Steet	Tenant will be providing permit copy		
20	200 Terminal Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655
6	101 Jet Ranger X Drive		No Exposure Certification PER20170001	
4	200 Jet Ranger X Drive		LAG480302	LAG480302
11	217 Jet Ranger X Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750695
15	221 Jet Ranger X Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750695
13	222 Jet Ranger X Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750695
14	224 Jet Ranger X Drive		LAR05M152	LAG750655

*Building No. correspond to Figure 2. Site Layout Map

LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

LAFAYETTE UTILITIES SYSTEM

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

1210 WALKER ROAD
P.O. BOX 4017-C
LAFAYETTE, LA 70502
TEL: (337) 291-5935

November 17, 2009

Hand Delivered

Tiffany C. Warner 11/30/09

Alamo Rent-A-Car/National Car Rental
114 Chaplin Drive
Lafayette, LA 70508

Attn: Ms. Sandra Hill

RE: Issuance of Best Management Practices Guidelines for Vehicle washracks by the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government's Environmental Compliance Division

Dear Ms. Hill:

Congratulations!

Your facility has qualified for Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government's Best Management (BMP) program for Vehicle washracks. Please find enclosed a copy of Chapter 94, Article VI of the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government's Code of Ordinances and the Best Management Practices (BMP) Document No. 9487 for your facility located at 114 Chaplin Drive.

The BMP grants the discharge of process wastewater from Vehicle washracks into the LUS Sewer System and the East Wastewater Treatment Plant. This program allows Vehicle washrack dischargers to use measures or practices to reduce the amount of pollution entering the sanitary sewer system through means other than a formal Wastewater Discharge Permit.

BMP customers have certain guidelines that must be followed. These guidelines are delineated in the attached document.

Being a BMP customer, instead of a Wastewater Discharge Permit customer, requires annual reporting for BMP Compliance on or by January 31st of each year, and requires the oil/water separator shall be completely cleaned out at least once per calendar year as delineated in the attached BMP document. There will be no monthly charge of $150.00.

Thank you for your cooperation, it will help us to better serve you and all our wastewater customers.

If you have any questions about the hospital BMP program or need additional assistance, please call Farrel Duplechien at (337) 291-5980 or any member of our Pretreatment staff at (337) 291-5962.

Sincerely,

Laura Jankower

Laura J. Jankower, REM, CIPS, RELT, CES
Environmental Compliance Supervisor

Attachments

File

LUS
Lafayette Utilities System

WASTEWATER TREATMENT
PHONE: (318) 268-5922
231 W. Bayou Parkway
P.O. Box 4017-C
Lafayette, LA 70502

CITY OF LAFAYETTE
HEART OF ACADIANA

March 31, 1995

HAND DELIVERED

Avis Rent A Car System
106 Terminal Drive
Lafayette, LA 70508

Attn: Helen Funk

RE: Issuance of Industrial User Permit # 4275 to Avis Rent A Car System by the City of Lafayette Wastewater Treatment Division

Dear Ms. Funk:

Your application for an industrial user pretreatment permit has been reviewed and processed in accordance with Chapter 14 of the City Code of Ordinances.

The enclosed Permit No. 4275 covers the wastewater discharged from the facility located at Rental Drive at Chaplin (Lafayette Airport) into the City of Lafayette sewer system thence East Wastewater Treatment Plant.

If you wish to appeal or challenge any conditions imposed in this permit, a petition shall be filed for modification or reissuance of this permit (in accordance with the requirements set forth in Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances) within 30 days of your receipt of this correspondence. Failure to petition for reconsideration of the permit within the allotted time is deemed a waiver by the permittee of his right to challenge the terms of the permit.

Any NONCOMPLIANCE with permit or local regulations requires appropriate enforcement action (s) from this agency.

If you have any questions concerning this permit, please call Pretreatment at (318) 268-5932.

Sincerely,
Craig Gautreaux
Craig Gautreaux
Superintendent/Wastewater Treatment cg

First issued this 31st day of March, 1995

cc: Bill Neef
Martin Mylott

SIC Code No. 7542

DEPARTMENT OF UTILITIES
WASTEWATER TREATMENT DIVISION
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

In accordance with Chapter 14 Section 14-69 of the Code of Ordinances:

Avis Rent A Car System
Rental Drive at Chaplin (Lafayette Airport)
Lafayette, LA 70508

is hereby authorized to discharge industrial wastewater from the above identified facility and through the outfall identified herein into the City of Lafayette sewer system thence East Wastewater Treatment Plant in accordance with the conditions set forth in this permit. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all applicable pretreatment standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the City of Lafayette sewer use ordinance.

Effective Date:	**March 31, 1995**
Expiration Date:	**December 31, 1997**

If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a renewal permit in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 14 Section 14-69(d) of the Code of Ordinances, a minimum of 30 days prior to the expiration date shown above.

By: Craig Gautreaux
Craig Gautreaux
Superintendent/Wastewater Treatment

Issued this 31st day of March, 1995

Appendix A – Tables

Table 2. SW and Post Construction Control Inventory

Stormwater and Post Construction Stormwater Control Structures Inventory

#	BMP Type	Location	Discharging Waterbody	Acres Treated
1	Wet Pond - Airport Lake	Area C 30 11' 51.18 " 91 59' 14.36"	Bayou Tortue	224
2	Wet Pond - Small Lake	Area B 30 12' 22.67" 91 58 54.12	Bayou Tortue	103
3	Aboveground Detention	Area E 30 12' 22.25 91 59' 59.26	Bayou Vermillion	10.5
4	Aboveground Detention	Area E 30 12' 10.22" 91 59' 47.60"	Bayou Vermillion	30
5	Underground Detention	Area F 30 12' 47.25 91 59' 19.19"	Bayou Vermillion	4
6	Aboveground Retention, Permable Pavement and Wetland	30 12' 49.83" 91 59' 50.99"	Bayou Vermillion	26
7	Filter Strips	Throughout Airfield	Bayou Vermillion and Bayou Tortue	480
8	2100' Grassy Channels	Area A	Bayou Vermillion and Bayou Tortue	107
9	2300' Grassy Channels	Area C	Bayou Tortue	46
10	2000' Grassy Channels	Area D	Bayou Tortue	18
11	1350' Grassy Channels	Area E	Bayou Vermillion	50
12	37 Catch Basins	Area A	Bayou Vermillion and Bayou Tortue	107
13	44 Catch Basins	Area B	Bayou Tortue	104
14	75 Catch Basins	Area C	Bayou Tortue	225
15	9 Catch Basins	Area D	Bayou Tortue	34
16	75 Catch Basins	Area E	Bayou Vermillion	102
17	133 Catch Basins	Area F	Bayou Vermillion	142
18	900 ft Concrete Flumes	Area A	Bayou Vermillion and Bayou Tortue	N/A
19	1265 ft Concrete Flumes	Area D	Bayou Tortue	N/A
20	3 Headwalls	Area A	Bayou Vermillion and Bayou Tortue	N/A
21	3 Headwalls	Area C	Bayou Tortue	N/A
22	4 Headwalls	Area E	Bayou Vermillion	N/A
23	3 Headwalls	Area F	Bayou Vermillion	N/A
24	37 Inlets	Area A	Bayou Vermillion and Bayou Tortue	N/A
25	44 Inlets	Area B	Bayou Tortue	N/A
26	75 Inlets	Area C	Bayou Tortue	N/A
27	9 Inlets	Area D	Bayou Tortue	N/A
28	90 Inlets	Area E	Bayou Vermillion	N/A
29	133 Inlets	Area F	Bayou Vermillion	N/A
30	1 Manhole	Area A	Bayou Vermillion and Bayou Tortue	N/A
31	1 Manhole	Area C	Bayou Tortue	N/A
32	1 Manhole	Area E	Bayou Vermillion	N/A
33	21 Manholes	Area F	Bayou Vermillion	N/A
34	1.81 miles Pipes/Culverts	Area A	Bayou Vermillion and Bayou Tortue	N/A
35	2.06 miles Pipes/Culverts	Area B	Bayou Tortue	N/A
36	2.12 miles Pipes/Culverts	Area C	Bayou Tortue	N/A
37	0.62 miles Pipes/Culverts	Area D	Bayou Tortue	N/A
38	2.45 miles Pipes/Culverts	Area E	Bayou Vermillion	N/A
39	2.64 miles Pipes/Culverts	Area F	Bayou Vermillion	N/A

Appendix B – Legal Authority

B.1 Interagency Agreement

ORDINANCE NO. 164-2003

AN ORDINANCE OF THE LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH COUNCIL AUTHORIZING THE LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH PRESIDENT TO EXECUTE AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT, THE TOWN OF DUSON, THE CITY OF SCOTT, THE CITY OF CARENCRO, THE TOWN OF YOUNGSVILLE, THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT LAFAYETTE AND THE LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION SHALL JOINTLY FILE A PERMIT APPLICATION WITH THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH PHASE II STORMWATER REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS, on March 10, 2003, the Phase II Stormwater Regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality ("LDEQ") became effective;

WHEREAS, under said regulations, all municipalities and regulated entities within the 2000 census urbanized area must develop a stormwater management plan ("Plan") in order to obtain a permit for discharges;

WHEREAS, in order to streamline and promote a more effective program, LDEQ allows the regulated entities to join together for the purpose of obtaining a co-permit relative to all participating entities;

WHEREAS, the Town of Duson, the City of Scott, the City of Carencro, the Town of Youngsville, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and the Lafayette Airport Commission desire to file a co-permit with Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government for the purpose of jointly developing a stormwater management plan in order to obtain a discharge permit from LDEQ;

WHEREAS, the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, acting through the Environmental Quality Division of the Department of Public Works, has heretofore developed and prepared a notice of intent to discharge stormwater, which notice of intent shall encompass and provide eventually a permit to all the participating entities for stormwater discharges;

WHEREAS, filing a co-permit does not involve any additional costs to the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, and accordingly, Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government is willing to file a co-permit on behalf of all the participating entities;

NOW THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Lafayette City-Parish Council that:

SECTION 1: Lafayette City-Parish President, Walter Comeaux, is hereby authorized and empowered to execute an Intergovernmental Agreement by and between the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government in and for the City and Parish of Lafayette, Town of Duson, the City of Scott, the City of Carencro, the Town of Youngsville, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and the Lafayette Airport Commission, in accordance with the Intergovernmental

Agreement draft attached hereto as Exhibit A;

SECTION 2: All ordinances or resolutions or parts thereof, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3: This Ordinance shall become effective upon the signature of the Lafayette City-Parish President or upon override of any veto or after the passage of ten (10) days from submission to the Lafayette City-Parish President without approval or veto, whichever occurs first.

O-164-2003

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT

BE IT KNOWN, that before the undersigned Notaries Public, duly commissioned and qualified as such in and for the aforementioned Parish and State, and in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses, personally came and appeared:

LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT ("City-Parish"), a political subdivision of the State of Louisiana, represented herein by Walter Comeaux, City-Parish President, duly authorized by an Ordinance No. O-164-03_of the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government Council, adopted on the 15th day of July, 2003, a certified copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof,

and

TOWN OF DUSON, LOUISIANA ("Duson"), herein represented by John Lagneaux, Mayor, duly authorized by a Resolution of the Duson Council, adopted on the 8th day of April, 2003, a certified copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof;

and

CITY OF SCOTT, LOUISIANA ("Scott"), herein represented by Hazel Meyers, Mayor, duly authorized by an Ordinance of the Scott Council, adopted on the ____ day of _____, 2003, a certified copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof;

and

CITY OF CARENCRO, LOUISIANA ("Carencro"), herein represented by Glen Brasseaux, Mayor, duly authorized by an Ordinance of the Carencro Council, adopted on the _____ day of_____, 2003, a certified copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof;

and

TOWN OF YOUNGSVILLE, LOUISIANA ("Youngsville"), herein represented by Wilson Viator, Mayor, duly authorized by an Ordinance of the Youngsville Council, adopted on the ____ day of _____, 2003, a certified copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof;

and

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT LAFAYETTE, ("UL Lafayette"), herein represented by Ray Authement, President, duly authorized

and

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION, ("Airport"), herein represented by Jason Devillier, Director of Security, duly authorized

(the said "Duson", "Scott," "Carencro", "Youngsville", "UL Lafayette" and "Airport" hereinafter collectively referred to as "Participating Entities"),

who, declared that:

WHEREAS, On March 10, 2003, the Phase II Stormwater Regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality ("LDEQ") became effective;

WHEREAS, under said regulations, all municipalities and regulated entities within the 2000 census urbanized area must develop a stormwater development plan ("Plan") in order to obtain a permit for discharges;

WHEREAS, in order to streamline and promote a more effective program, both EPA and LDEQ allow the regulated entities to join together for the purpose of obtaining a co-permit relative to all participating entities;

WHEREAS, the Participating Entities named hereinabove are desirous of utilizing the services of the Environmental Quality Division of the Lafayette City-Parish Department of Public Works for the purpose of jointly developing a stormwater management plan in order to obtain a discharge permit from LDEQ;

WHEREAS, the City-Parish, acting through the Environmental Quality Division of the Department of Public Works, has heretofore developed and prepared a notice of intent to discharge stormwater, which notice of intent shall encompass and provide eventually a permit to all the participating entities for stormwater discharges;

WHEREAS, filing a co-permit does not involve any additional costs to City-Parish, and accordingly, City-Parish is willing to file a co-permit on behalf of all the participating entities;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants set forth herein, Appearers herein agree and contract as follows, to wit:

1. LEAD PERMITEE

City-Parish shall be the lead permitee and will hold the main permit which shall be filed with LDEQ in order to obtain a permit for stormwater discharge under the Stormwater Phase II Regulations. In connection therewith, LCG agrees that it shall prepare all permit paperwork and shall provide technical guidance to obtain the necessary permit.

2. Compliance Responsibility

Each entity shall remain responsible for its own compliance with the requirements of the permit and the stormwater regulations generally.

THUS DONE AND PASSED, on the dates hereinafter set forth, before the undersigned respective Notaries Public, and in the presence of the undersigned respective competent witnesses, after due reading of the whole.

O-164-2003

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE

THUS DONE AND PASSED, this 16 day of July, 2003, before me, Notary, and in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses, after due reading of the whole.

WITNESSES:

Jennifer Arquier

Gail C. Hebert

LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT,
by Walter Comeaux, City-Parish President

NOTARY PUBLIC

O-164-2005

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE

THUS DONE AND PASSED, this 16th day of June, 2003, before me, Notary, and in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses, after due reading of the whole.

WITNESSES:

Harriet O'Brien

Thom Dudley

TOWN OF DUSON, LOUISIANA
by John Lagneaux, Mayor

NOTARY PUBLIC

O-164-2003

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE

THUS DONE AND PASSED, this 19th day of June, 2003, before me, Notary, and in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses, after due reading of the whole.

WITNESSES:

[redacted]

[redacted]

Hazel D. Myers
CITY OF SCOTT, LOUISIANA
by Hazel Meyers, Mayor

NOTARY PUBLIC

O-164-2003

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE

THUS DONE AND PASSED, this 24 day of July, 2003, before me, Notary, and in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses, after due reading of the whole.

WITNESSES:

CITY OF CARENCRO, LOUISIANA
by Glen Brasseaux, Mayor

NOTARY PUBLIC

O-164-2003

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE

THUS DONE AND PASSED, this 10 day of June, 2003, before me, Notary, and in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses, after due reading of the whole.

WITNESSES:

Rebecca Landreaux

Barbara S. Jackson

TOWN OF YOUNGSVILLE, LOUISIANA
by Wilson Viator, Mayor

Jodi M. Viator
NOTARY PUBLIC

0-164-280 3

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE

THUS DONE AND PASSED, this 9th day of June, 2003, before me, Notary, and in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses, after due reading of the whole.

WITNESSES:

J. Julie Lodary

Sarah Currier

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT LAFAYETTE
by Ray Authement, President

NOTARY PUBLIC

O-164-2003

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE

THUS DONE AND PASSED, this 5th day of June, 2003, before me, Notary, and in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses, after due reading of the whole.

WITNESS:

Cindy Jan

Rene Cotton

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION
by M. Kevin Carrier, Chairman

NOTARY PUBLIC

O-164-2003

RESOLUTION NO. 03-608
DATE ADOPTED: 04/08/03

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE DUSON TOWN COUNCIL REQUESTING FUNDING FOR THE I-49 CONNECTOR PROJECT IN LAFAYETTE P PARISH, LOUISIANA

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE TOWN OF DUSON, in regular session, April 8, 2003 the following resolution was offered by Jimmy Champagne, duly seconded by Dwayne Bowers, and resolved and adopted.

WHEREAS, the I-49 Connector Record of Decision (ROD) was issued by the Federal Highway Administration on January 8, 2003 after more than twelve years of study, review and consensus by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, and

WHEREAS, the Lafayette Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) has approved and adopted a locally preferred alternate alignment for the I-49 Connector known as RR-4, and

WHEREAS, the MPO Citizen Advisory Committee, the MPO Transportation Technical Committee and the MPO Transportation Policy Committee participated in building community consensus in this decision, and

WHEREAS, the Lafayette City-Parish Planning Commission also approved the locally preferred alternate alignment, and

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administration stated the Lafayette Urban Area serves as a model in community involvement and consensus building in this project, and

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Planning Organization entered into an agreement with the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development for I-49 Connector Corridor Preservation and Management Plan and Program, and

WHEREAS, more than 50,000 vehicles per day currently travel on the Evangeline Thruway through eighteen signalized intersections, and

WHEREAS, this roadway is a critical element in hurricane evacuation for more than 500,000 residents south of Lafayette,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Duson Town Council fully endorses the environmental impact assessment process/Metropolitan Planning Organization process and furthermore requests our local elected officials in the Louisiana legislature, the United States Congress and the United States Senate to represent us to seek funding for this vitally critical extension of I-49 south of I-10 through Lafayette Parish.

The resolution having been submitted to a vote, the results were as follows:

YEAS: Jimmy Champagne, Alvin Felix, Eugene Cahanin, Gerald Alleman, and Dwayne Bowers.

NAYS: None.

ABSENT: None.

RECUSED: None.

And the resolution was declared adopted on the 8th day of April, 2003.

John E. Lagneaux
Mayor

ATTEST:

Harriet H. O'Brien
Harriet H. O'Brien, CMC/AAE
Town Clerk

CERTIFICATE

I, Harriet H. O'Brien, Clerk of the Town of Duson, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Resolution adopted by the Board of Alderman, on April 8, 2003, at which meeting a quorum was present.

Harriet H. O'Brien
Harriet H. O'Brien
Clerk
Town of Duson

O-164-2003

O-164-2003

RESOLUTION NO. 2003-6

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT, TOWN OF DUSON, CITY OF SCOTT, CITY OF CARENCRO, TOWN OF YOUNGSVILLE, UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT LAFAYETTE, AND THE LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION FOR THE JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF A STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A DISCHARGE PERMIT FROM THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that it is in the best interests of the City of Scott to execute an intergovernmental agreement between the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, Town of Duson, City of Scott, City of Carencro, Town of Youngsville, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, and the Lafayette Airport Commission for the joint development of a storm water management plan in order to obtain a discharge permit from the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality;

NOW, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council for the City of Scott that Hazel D. Myers, Mayor of the City of Scott, be and she is hereby authorized and empowered to execute the afore-described intergovernmental agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

THUS ADOPTED in the City of Scott, this 5th day of June, 2003.

Hazel D. Myers
HAZEL D. MYERS - MAYOR

PURVIS MORRISON - COUNCIL MEMBER

NORWOOD MENARD - COUNCIL MEMBER

JOHN B. BOUDREAUX - COUNCIL MEMBER

MARK MOREAU - COUNCIL MEMBER

BILL YOUNG - COUNCIL MEMBER

O-164-2003

ORDINANCE NO: 2003-054

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CARENCRO CITY COUNCIL APPROVING AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT AUTHORIZING THE LAFAYETTE CITY PARISH GOVERNMENT TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF CARENCRO IN SUBMITTING THE MAIN PERMIT TO THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE UNDER THE STORMWATER PHASE II REGULATIONS AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO SIGN SAID AGREEMENT

WHEREAS , on March 10, 2003, the Phase II Stormwater Regulations of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) became effective, and

WHEREAS, under said regulations, all municipalities and regulated entities within the 2000 census urbanized area must develop a stormwater development plan (Plan) in order to obtain a permit for discharges, and

WHEREAS, in order to streamline and promote a more effective program, both EPA and LDEQ allow the regulated entities to join together for the purpose of obtaining a co-permit relative to all participating entities, and

WHEREAS, the City of Carencro is desirous of utilizing the services of the Environmental Quality Division of the Lafayette City –Parish Department of Public Works for the purpose of jointly developing a stormwater management plan in order to obtain a discharge permit from LDEQ.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED:

Section 1: That the attached Intergovernmental Agreement authorizing the Lafayette City-Parish Government, Department of Public Works , office of Environmental Quality , to act on behalf of the City of Carencro in preparing and submitting the plan for the Phase II Stormwater discharge permit is hereby approved and the Mayor is hereby authorized to sign the Intergovernmental Agreement.

O-164-2003

DISPOSITION OF ORDINANCE NO. 2003-054

1. This ordinance was introduced June 16, 2003

YEAS: Gonsalves, Sabrineaux, Barbon, Cuddy, Richard

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

RECUSED/ABSTAINED:

Final disposition by Council: July 21, 2003

YEAS: Gonsalves, Sabrineaux, Barbon, Richard

NAYS: None

ABSENT: Kim Cuddy

RECUSED/ABSTAINED

Susan B. Gonsalves
CITY CLERK

2. Notice of Public Hearing: This ordinance was published by Title and Notice of Public Hearing was published in the Advertiser on July 15, 2003.

3. This ordinance was presented to the Mayor for his approval on July 23 2003 at 4 o'clock p.m.

Susan B. Gonsalves
CITY CLERK

4. Disposition by Mayor:

I hereby:

A. Approve this ordinance, the 23 day of July, 2003, at 4:01 o'clock p.m.

B. Veto this ordinance, the _____ day of _____, 2002, at _____ o'clock _____.m., veto is attached.

C. Line item veto certain items this _____ day of _____, 2002 As noted in the attached veto message.

Mayor

5. Returned to the City Clerks office ~~with~~/without veto message on July 23, 2003, at 4:05 o'clock p.m.

6. Reconsideration by Council (if vetoed):

On _____, 2002, the Council did/refused to readopt this ordinance after the Mayor 's veto.

Susan B. Gonsalves
CITY CLERK

7. Full Publication:

A summary publication of this ordinance was made in the Advertiser on _____ _____, 2002.

NOTE: If no approval nor veto of Mayor appears, and ten days have elapsed since this ordinance was presented to him for action, the same has been automatically approved.

O-164-2003

ORDINANCE NO. 164-2003

AN ORDINANCE OF THE LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH COUNCIL AUTHORIZING THE LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH PRESIDENT TO EXECUTE AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT, THE TOWN OF DUSON, THE CITY OF SCOTT, THE CITY OF CARENCRO, THE TOWN OF YOUNGSVILLE, THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT LAFAYETTE AND THE LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION SHALL JOINTLY FILE A PERMIT APPLICATION WITH THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH PHASE II STORMWATER REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS, on March 10, 2003, the Phase II Stormwater Regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality ("LDEQ") became effective;

WHEREAS, under said regulations, all municipalities and regulated entities within the 2000 census urbanized area must develop a stormwater management plan ("Plan") in order to obtain a permit for discharges;

WHEREAS, in order to streamline and promote a more effective program, LDEQ allows the regulated entities to join together for the purpose of obtaining a co-permit relative to all participating entities;

WHEREAS, the Town of Duson, the City of Scott, the City of Carencro, the Town of Youngsville, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and the Lafayette Airport Commission desire to file a co-permit with Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government for the purpose of jointly developing a stormwater management plan in order to obtain a discharge permit from LDEQ;

WHEREAS, the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, acting through the Environmental Quality Division of the Department of Public Works, has heretofore developed and prepared a notice of intent to discharge stormwater, which notice of intent shall encompass and provide eventually a permit to all the participating entities for stormwater discharges;

WHEREAS, filing a co-permit does not involve any additional costs to the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, and accordingly, Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government is willing to file a co-permit on behalf of all the participating entities;

NOW THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Lafayette City-Parish Council that:

SECTION 1: Lafayette City-Parish President, Walter Comeaux, is hereby authorized and empowered to execute an Intergovernmental Agreement by and between the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government in and for the City and Parish of Lafayette, Town of Duson, the City of Scott, the City of Carencro, the Town of Youngsville, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and the Lafayette Airport Commission, in accordance with the Intergovernmental

O-164-2003

Agreement draft attached hereto as Exhibit A;

SECTION 2: All ordinances or resolutions or parts thereof, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3: This Ordinance shall become effective upon the signature of the Lafayette City-Parish President or upon override of any veto or after the passage of ten (10) days from submission to the Lafayette City-Parish President without approval or veto, whichever occurs first.

DISPOSITION OF ORDINANCE NO. O-164-2003

1. This ordinance was introduced:

July 1, 2003
YEAS: Badeaux, Castille, Williams Broussard, Trumps, Mouton, Stevenson, Menard
NAYS: None

ABSENT: Benjamin

RECUSED/ABSTAINED: None

AMENDMENT:

Final disposition by Council:

July 15, 2003
YEAS: Badeaux, Castille, Williams Benjamin, Broussard, Trumps Mouton, Stevenson, Menard
NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

RECUSED/ABSTAINED: None

2. Notice of Public Hearing: This ordinance was published by Title and Notice of Public Hearing was published in the Advertiser on July 4, 2003

3. This ordinance was presented to the President for his approval on July 16, 2003 at 2:35 o'clock P .m.

Norma A Duyas
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

4. Disposition by President:

I hereby:

A. Approve this ordinance, the 16 day of July, 2003, at 3:00 o'clock P .m.

B. Veto this ordinance, the _____ day of _____, 2003, at _____ o'clock _____.m., veto message is attached.

C. Line item veto certain items this _____ day of _____, 2003 at _____ o'clock _____.m., veto message is attached.

_____
PRESIDENT

5. Returned to Council office ~~with~~/without veto message on July 16, 2003, at 3:10 o'clock P .m.

6. Reconsideration by Council (if vetoed):

On _____, 2003, the Council did/refused to adopt this ordinance after the President's veto.

Norma A Duyas
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

7. Full Publication:

Full publication of this ordinance was made in the Advertiser on July 19, 2003.

NOTE: If no approval nor veto of President appears, and ten days have elapsed since this ordinance was presented to him for action, same has been automatically approved.

Appendix B – Legal Authority

B.2 Example Lease Language and Environmental Policy

Appendix B.2 - Example Lease Language

There is no standard Lease Agreement used by LAC. Regulatory compliance language is included in each lease. The following is an example of the typical language:

RIGHT OF ENTRY

The LAC may enter upon the premises leased to the LESSEE at any reasonable time, and for any purpose necessary, incidental to or connected with, the performance of the LESSEE's obligations under this Lease or in the exercise of LAC's function as operator of the LRA.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

The LESSEE shall, at all times, comply with all LAC ordinances, policies, rules and regulations, and all federal, state, and municipal laws, ordinances, codes and other regulatory measures now in existence or, as may be hereafter adopted, modified or amended, applicable to the facilities herein leased and to the specific type of operation contemplated by LESSEE. LESSEE hereby agrees further to be bound to positively support and comply with any LRA "Airport Security Program", "Airport Emergency Plan" and/or LRA "Airport Certification Manual" now in existence or, as may be hereafter adopted, modified or amended, and thereafter provided to LESSEE.

LESSEE will be solely responsible for absolute compliance with U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) regulations and requirements including but not limited to those regarding Aboveground and Underground Storage Tanks and Storm Water Discharge on or from any part of the leasehold. LESSEE will coordinate with and inform the LAC of proposed actions to meet these compliance standards.

LESSEE shall comply, in every respect, at LESSEE's own expense, with the rules and regulations of the Louisiana Fire Prevention Bureau or those of any similar bureau or association in existence at the time.

Failure of LESSEE to comply with said ordinances and/or regulations, which failure results in fines being imposed upon the LAC, shall result in the obligation of LESSEE to immediately reimburse and indemnify the Lafayette Airport Commission for said fines in accordance with Article VIII, hereof.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
FOR LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

The Lafayette Airport Commission (LAC), in the best interest of the Lafayette Regional Airport (LRA) has adopted this Environmental Policy. The guidelines herein approved are for all properties leased by the LAC. This Policy is established to achieve uniformity of leases, where possible, on similar type properties, as well as a commonality of operation of the similar type properties on the (LRA), and, as a guideline for direction to the LAC staff relative to formation of leases and their operation. The utilization of this Environmental Policy will benefit the LRA and its users as envisioned by the LAC.

I. Definitions

The term "Premises" means the property that is the subject of this Lease.

The term "Environmental Law" means any one or all of the following, now in existence or, as may be hereafter adopted, modified or amended,: (i) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. § 9601, *et seq.*; (ii) the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6901 *et seq.*; (iii) the Water Pollution and Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*; (iv) the Toxic Substance Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2601, *et seq.*; (v) the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300h, *et seq.*; (vi) the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251, *et seq.*; (vii) the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7401, *et seq.*; (viii) the regulations promulgated under any of the foregoing; and (ix) any other law, regulation, rule, order, policy, or ordinance (whether enacted by federal, state, or local government) now in effect concerning the regulation or protection of the environment, including the ambient air, groundwater, surface water, and land use, including substrata land.

The term "Contaminant" means any regulated substance, toxic substance, hazardous substance, hazardous waste, pollution, pollutant, or contaminant, as defined or referred to in (i) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. § 9601, *et seq.*; (ii) the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6901 *et seq.*; (iii) the Water Pollution and Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*; (iv) the Toxic Substance Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2601, *et seq.*; (v) the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300h, *et seq.*; (vi) the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251, *et seq.*; (vii) the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7401, *et seq.*; (viii) the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. § 136, *et seq.*; (ix) the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. § 5101, *et seq.* (x) those substances listed in the United States Department of Transportation Table (49 C.F.R. § 172.101) or by the Environmental Protection Agency as hazardous substances (40 C.F.R., part 302); (xi) the regulations promulgated thereunder; and (xii) any other laws, regulations and ordinances (whether enacted by the local, state or federal government) now in existence or, as may be hereafter adopted, modified or amended, that deal with the regulation or protection of human health and the environment, including the ambient air, groundwater, surface water, and land use, including substrata land.

The term "Mold" shall mean microscopic organisms or fungi that can grow in damp conditions in the interior of a building.

The terms "Release" and "Discharge" shall mean any releasing, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, disposing, or dumping of any Contaminant at, into, onto, or migrating from or onto the Premises, air, waters, subsurface water or ground, directly or indirectly, regardless of whether the result of an intentional or unintentional action or omission.

The term "Environmental Documents" shall mean all environmental documentation concerning the Premises, or its environs, in the possession or under the control of LESSEE, including but not limited to, plans, reports, correspondence, and submissions.

The term "Governmental Authority" or "Governmental Authorities" shall mean the federal, state, parish or municipal government, or any department, agency, bureau or other similar type body obtaining authority therefrom.

Where a statute, code, regulation, rule, order, ordinance, directive or requirement defines any of these terms more broadly than another, the broader definition shall apply.

II. General Requirements

LESSEE shall, at LESSEE's own expense, promptly comply with: (i) each and every Environmental Law currently or hereafter existing, as may be amended, applicable to the Premises, LESSEE, LESSEE's use of or operations at the Premises, or all of them; (ii) the requirements of any regulatory insurance body; and (iii) the requirements of any insurance carrier insuring the Premises (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Requirements"). LESSEE shall comply with the Requirements regardless of whether compliance (a) results from any condition, event or circumstance existing on or after the commencement of the Lease term; (b) interferes with LESSEE's use or enjoyment of the Premises; or (c) requires structural or non-structural repairs or replacements. The failure to mention any specific statute, ordinance, rule, code, regulation, order, directive or requirement shall not be construed to mean that LESSEE was not intended to comply with such statute, ordinance, rule, code, regulation, order, directive or requirement.

III. Specific Requirements

The obligations imposed upon LESSEE in the following paragraphs are in addition to the above General Requirements and are not intended to limit, but to expand upon, the obligations imposed upon LESSEE under the General Requirements.

If LESSEE, or any person for whom LESSEE is liable, violates a provision of this Environmental Policy, is responsible in whole or in part for a Release, commits any act or omission which expands the scope of existing contamination of the Premises, or any part thereof, the underlying groundwater, or any property adjacent to the Premises, or violates or allegedly violates any Environmental Law, then LESSEE will promptly, at LESSEE's expense, take all investigatory and/or remedial action (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Remediation") as directed or required by any Governmental Authority that is necessary to fully clean up, remove,

and dispose of such Contaminants and shall do so in compliance with all Environmental Laws. LESSEE will also repair any damage to the Premises and any other affected portion(s) of the LRA caused by such contamination and/or Remediation.

In the event of a dispute between LAC and LESSEE with respect to liability for a Release, LESSEE shall have the burden to prove that the Contaminants were not Released by LESSEE, and failing to carry such burden, LESSEE shall be responsible, at LESSEE's own expense, to assess, investigate, sample and remediate such Contaminants, pay all filing fees, post any security required for such environmental compliance, and take all other action required with respect to such Contaminants and environmental compliance.

LESSEE shall permit LAC and its representatives access to the Premises, from time to time, to conduct an environmental assessment, investigation, or sampling of the Premises, at LAC's expense, to confirm LESSEE's compliance with the terms of this Environmental Policy. LAC shall also have the right to require that LESSEE hire, at LESSEE's expense, an environmental consultant satisfactory to LAC to undertake sampling at the Premises sufficient to determine whether Contaminants have been Released during the Lease term.

If underground storage tanks, aboveground storage tanks, any subsurface containment structures, clarifiers, oil-water separators, and all related systems (including dispensers) and equipment are located on the Premises and used, at any time by the Lessee (collectively, Storage Tanks) then the Lessee shall at its sole cost and expense, install, use, monitor, operate, maintain, upgrade and manage appropriate insurance, implement reporting procedures, properly close, and take or cause to be taken all other actions necessary or required under Environmental Law, as such now exists or may hereafter be adopted or amended in connection with the installation, use, maintenance, management, operation, upgrading and closure of any and all Storage Tanks and all related systems (including dispensers) and equipment located on the Premises in compliance with all applicable Environmental Laws and to LAC's satisfaction. LESSEE shall not install any Storage Tanks including any aboveground storage tank having a volume greater than 55 gallons at the Premises without the prior written consent of LAC, which LAC may grant or withhold in its sole discretion, and upon demand of LAC, shall, remove, at LESSEE's own expense, all Storage Tanks installed or used, at any time at the Premises during the Lease term, and in so doing, LESSEE shall comply with all closure requirements and other requirements of Environmental Laws. LESSEE will also repair any damage to the Premises and any other affected portion(s) of the LRA caused by such removal or closure

LESSEE shall promptly notify LAC of any Release of which LESSEE has knowledge, which may exist in, on, under or about, or may be migrating from or onto the Premises. Additionally LESSEE shall immediately provide to LAC written notice of any investigation or claim arising out of a Release at the Premises, a violation of any provision of this Environmental Policy, or an alleged violation of any Environmental Law, and shall keep LAC fully advised regarding the same.

Promptly upon receipt by LESSEE or a LESSEE representative, LESSEE shall deliver to LAC all documents regarding the use of Contaminants on the Premises and all Environmental Documents, regardless of whether any such documentation is considered by LESSEE to be confidential.

LAC retains the right to participate in any Remediation and/or legal action affecting the Premises involving Release or arising from LESSEE's actual or alleged violation of any provision of this Environmental Policy or Environmental Law. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in the Lease, in the event LESSEE is required to undertake any sampling, assessment, investigation or remediation with respect to the Premises, then, at LAC's discretion, LAC shall have the right (but without any obligation to do so), upon notice to LESSEE, to perform such activities at LESSEE's expense, and all sums incurred by LAC shall be billed to LESSEE on a monthly invoice to be paid by LESSEE, as additional rental, in accordance with LAC's Accounts Receivable Payment and Collection Policy.

Should any assessment, investigation or sampling reveal the existence of any Contaminants in, on, under, or about, or migrating from or onto the Premises as a result of a Release during the Lease term, then, in addition to such event constituting an Event of Default under this Lease, and LAC having all rights and remedies available to LAC under this Lease and by law by reason of such Event of Default, LESSEE shall, at LESSEE's own expense, in accordance with all Requirements, undertake all action required by LAC and any Governmental Authority, including, but not limited to, promptly obtaining and delivering to LAC an unconditional written determination by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality that there are no Contaminants present at the Premises or at any other site to which a Release originating at the Premises migrated, or that any Contaminants present at the Premises or that have migrated from the Premises, have been remediated in accordance with all applicable Requirements ("No Further Action Letter"). In no event shall any of LESSEE's remedial action involve engineering or institutional controls, a use restriction, a groundwater classification exception area or well restriction area. Promptly upon completion of all required investigatory and remedial activities, LESSEE shall, at LESSEE's own expense, and to LAC's satisfaction, restore the affected areas of the Premises from any damage or condition caused by the investigatory or remedial work.

Because Mold spores are present essentially everywhere and Mold can grow in almost any moist location, LESSEE acknowledges the necessity of adopting and enforcing good housekeeping practices, ventilation, and vigilant moisture control within the Premises (particularly in kitchen areas, janitorial closets, bathrooms, in and around water fountains and other plumbing facilities and fixtures, break rooms, in and around outside walls, and in and around HVAC systems and associated drains) for the prevention of Mold (collectively, "Mold Prevention Practices"). Without limiting its obligations, LESSEE, at its expense, shall keep and maintain the Premises in good order and condition in accordance with Mold Prevention Practices and acknowledges that the control of moisture and prevention of Mold within the Premises are integral to its obligations under this Lease. Without limiting the foregoing, LESSEE, at its expense, shall immediately notify LAC if it observes, suspects or has reason to believe that any of the following exists or has occurred at the Premises: (a) Mold growth, mildew, or any other condition that reasonably can be expected to cause or result from Mold, including observed or suspected instances of water damage, condensation, seepage, leaks or any other water penetration (from any source, internal or external), (each, a "Mold Condition"); or (b) repeated complaints of respiratory ailments or eye irritation by LESSEE's employees or any other occupants of the Premises, or any notice from a Governmental Authority of complaints regarding the indoor air quality at the Premises. LESSEE shall, at LESSEE's own expense, remediate and, to LAC's satisfaction, restore the affected areas of the Premises from

any damage or condition caused by any Mold which results from a condition under the LESSEE's control.

If LESSEE fails to remediate all Mold or Contaminants and deliver to LAC an unconditional No Further Action Letter (the "Environmental Clearance") prior to the expiration or earlier termination of the Lease, then upon the expiration or earlier termination of the Lease, LAC may consider LESSEE to be considered a holdout lessee in possession of the Premises, as set forth in the Lease, until such time as LESSEE delivers to LAC the Environmental Clearance and otherwise fulfills its obligations to LAC under this Environmental Policy. If LAC elects not to consider LESSEE to be a holdout lessee in possession of the Premises, then LESSEE shall nevertheless be obligated to promptly obtain and deliver to LAC the Environmental Clearance and otherwise fulfill all of the obligations of LESSEE set forth in this Environmental Policy.

In the event asbestos-containing material or presumed asbestos-containing material (hereinafter collectively referred to as "ACM") is found to exist in the Premises, LESSEE understands that it is very important that ACM not be disturbed. Notwithstanding anything in the Lease to the contrary, no cleaning, repair, maintenance, modification, improvement, or addition of or to any portion of the Premises containing ACM shall be performed by LESSEE's employees, contractors, agents, or invitees without prior written consent of LAC. It is specifically understood and agreed by LESSEE that: (1) the written consent of LAC shall not be construed to place upon LAC any responsibility or liability whatsoever for the cleaning, repair, maintenance, modification, improvement, or addition; (2) the written consent of LAC shall not relieve LESSEE of its responsibilities under this Environmental Policy; and (3) LESSEE agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless LAC, as provided this Environmental Policy, from all claims resulting from the cleaning, repair, maintenance, modification, improvement, or addition of any portion of the Premises containing ACM.

LESSEE acknowledges that Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("LPDES") Permit #LAR05M152 for stormwater Discharges due to industrial activities, LPDES Permit #LAR041025 for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer system (sMS4), and LPDES Permit #LAG750655 for Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Permits") are issued to LAC as the permittee. LAC agrees that LESSEE shall be allowed to operate on the Premises under the Permits; provided, however, LESSEE agrees to conduct its operations in accordance with the Permits, LAC's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, LAC's Stormwater Management Program, and any LPDES permits issued to LESSEE.

LESSEE shall notify LAC in advance of all meetings scheduled between LESSEE or LESSEE's representatives and any Governmental Authority pertaining to the environmental condition of the Premises, and LAC's commissioners, employees, agents, and representatives, including but not limited to, legal counsel and environmental consultants and engineers, shall have the right to attend and participate in all such meetings.

At no expense to LAC, LESSEE shall promptly provide all information and sign all documents requested by LAC with respect to compliance with Requirements; however, this shall not in any way be deemed to impose upon LAC any obligation to comply with any Requirement.

LESSEE shall not commence or alter any operations at the Premises prior to: (i) obtaining all permits, registrations, licenses, certificates and approvals from all Governmental Authorities required pursuant to any Requirements; and (ii) delivering a copy of each permit, registration, license, certificate and approval to LAC, together with a copy of the application upon which such permit, registration, license, certificate, or approval is based.

LESSEE shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless LAC, its commissioners, employees, representatives, and agents, from and against any and all liability, claims, demands, actions, damages, losses, penalties, costs, and expenses (including, without limitation, all reasonable attorney's fees) caused in whole or in part by an act or omission of LESSEE, its officers, employees, representatives, and agents, in connection with: (i) a Release; (ii) contamination of, or adverse effects on, the environment; (iii) a Mold Condition; (iv) violation of any Environmental Law; or (v) violation of this Environmental Policy. LESSEE's obligations under this paragraph include, but are not limited to costs incurred in connection with any investigation of site conditions or any cleanup, remedial, removal or restoration work required by any federal, state or local governmental agency or political subdivision because of a Contaminant located on the Premises or present in the soil or groundwater on, under or about the Premises, or a Mold Condition located at the Premises.

LESSEE acknowledges that LAC makes no warranties or representations regarding the environmental or natural resources condition of the Premise and that Lessee has inspected the environmental and natural resources condition of the Premises and accepts the Premises in "AS IS" condition, upon taking possession.

This Environmental Policy shall survive the expiration or earlier termination of the Lease. Without limiting any other remedy available to LAC under the Lease or the Requirements, LESSEE's failure to abide by the terms of this Environmental Policy shall be restrainable or enforceable, as the case may be, by injunction.

ACKNOWLEDGED:

Date: _____

[LESSEE]

BY: _____
[Name, Title]

Appendix B – Legal Authority

B.3 Environmental Requirements for Construction Sites/Contractors and Example Inspection Form

Contactor Environmental Requirements Summary

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

1. Storage
    a. If greater than or equal to 660 gallons (one container) or 1320 gallons (two or more containers) of oils or a substance that has a reportable quantity as listed in LAC 33.1.3931 will be stored on the site then a SPC/SPCC Plan will be required.
        i. The plan must be submitted to LAC before over 660 gallons (one container) or 1320 gallons (two or more containers) of oil can be stored on the site.
        ii. Note that this count does include any fuel trucks kept on the construction site
    b. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) must be supplied to LAC for all materials which require the development of a SDS stored at the site in quantities of 55 gallons or greater prior to storage on the site.
    c. All oil storage containers greater than or equal to 55 gallons must have secondary containment. The minimum volume of secondary containment must be 110% of the storage containers volume.
    d. All containers must have a label, which clearly states the owner of the container and its content.
    e. All containers must remain tightly sealed unless in use.
    f. All waste materials should immediately be properly stored until they can be properly disposed.
    g. Items such as: storage containers, waste, Port-o-potties, etc. should not be placed on or in the vicinity of a storm drain, ditch or other water body.
2. Spills
    a. If a spill occurs at the site generally the following actions should be taken:
        i. If at all possible, **stop the source of the spill immediately**. If conditions are **HAZARDOUS DO NOT APPROACH**.
        ii. Take **immediate actions** to **keep** the **spill from reaching surface waters** (i.e. ditches, storm drains, etc.)
        iii. Determine the source, type, and quantity of material spilled.
        iv. **Immediately contact** Airport Security at **337-266-4461.**
3. Washing
    a. Washing of equipment, vehicles, containers, etc. is not allowed on airport property unless the proper permit is obtained by the contractor, see below.
    b. Rinsing of equipment, vehicles, containers, etc containing construction materials such as paints, grouts, muds, etc is not allowed on airport property.
    c. Washing out of concrete trucks should only be conducted in a designated proper concrete washout area.
    d. **If washing utilizing soap or other additives is a necessary part of a project** then the contractor will need to **provide LAC** with their LDEQ Letter granting the contractor coverage under the applicable discharge permit **prior to any washing** utilizing soap or other additives being conducted on LAC property.
        i. LDEQ Permit LAG750000 Discharge of Exterior Vehicle Wash Water would apply; see Part I Section A Applicability.
        ii. Any discharge monitoring reports required as per the permit submitted to LDEQ must also be provided to LAC.

4. Equipment
    a. Leaking equipment shall not be utilized on Airport Property.
    b. Equipment shall not be parked on or in the vicinity of a storm drain, ditch or other water body.
5. Borrow Pit Soil Requirements
    a. Each borrow pit utilized to bring soil onto the airport **should be sampled** for the following **before** the **pit material can be placed on** airport **property**:
        i. RCRA Metals by Method 6020/7471A,
        ii. Volatile Organic Compounds by method 8260B, and
        iii. Semi-volatile Organic Compounds by method 8270C.
    b. The laboratory report summarizing the **sample results must be provided** to the **Lafayette Airport Commission's Environmental Department** for approval before the pit material can be placed on airport property.
6. Sediment Controls
    a. No solid materials (i.e. construction materials, soil, etc.) shall be discharged
    b. Minimize offsite tracking of soil and dust
7. Site Stabilization
    a. Existing vegetation at the site should be preserved to the greatest extent practical and all disturbed areas of the site must be stabilized
    b. Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased.
8. Storm drainage system modifications - Inspection Requirement
    a. At the completion of the project but before final acceptance, the Contractor shall furnish documentation and a digital copy of a video inspection of the storm drainage system within the project site as well as the downstream pipes to the next available inlet to the LAC. Any sediment or debris found in the pipe shall be removed by the Contractor. Any cleaning and corrective actions required shall be performed at no cost to the LAC.
    b. The Contractor shall provide a color mini-camera based closed circuit television storm drain inspection system. Picture quality should be a quality to allow a thorough evaluation of storm drain piping. The camera shall use a pan and tilt articulating lens closed circuit color video system. The television camera shall be specifically designed and constructed for such inspection.
    c. Measurement for location of defects shall be done with a metering device located in the video inspection van. The footage reading of the counter must be displayed at all times on the monitor and on videotape. A digital recording (MPEG or other format approved by LAC) shall be submitted for all pipes sections video inspected. The recording will include a complete "color" video of the entire inspection. The video inspection shall display information concerning the pipe inspected, including project number, data, manhole designation, size of pipe and footage counter. The contractor shall prepare and submit a map of the manholes labeled with the same inlet/manhole designation used in the video inspection.

Environmental Requirements Summary for Construction Sites Greater Than One but Less Than Five Acres in Size

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

1. LPDES Permit Application
    a. The project is automatically covered under LPDES permit number LAR200000 so LPDES permit application is not required.
    b. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) is required; see SWP3 Requirements Summary Checklist, attached and LPDES Permit LAR200000.
        i. A copy of the SWP3 should be provided to LAC for review and approval prior to the start of the project.
    c. The Small Construction Activity Completion Report must be **completed and submitted to the LDEQ and LAC within 60 days** after completion of covered activities.
2. Inspections
    a. Disturbed areas, storage areas that are exposed to rainfall, erosion controls, sediment controls, discharge locations, and construction entrances shall be inspected at a minimum. An examples inspection for is attached. Inspections should be conducted regularly and as per LPDES Permit LAR200000.
3. Storage
    a. If greater than or equal to 660 gallons (one container) or 1320 gallons (two or more containers) of oils or a substance that has a reportable quantity as listed in LAC 33.1.3931 will be stored on the site then a SPC/SPCC Plan will be required.
        i. The plan must be submitted to LAC before over 660 gallons (one container) or 1320 gallons (two or more containers) of oil can be stored on the site.
        ii. Note that this count does include any fuel trucks kept on the construction site
    b. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) must be supplied to LAC for all materials which require the development of a SDS stored at the site in quantities of 55 gallons or greater prior to storage on the site.
    c. All oil storage containers greater than or equal to 55 gallons must have secondary containment. The minimum volume of secondary containment must be 110% of the storage containers volume.
    d. All containers must have a label, which clearly states the owner of the container and its content.
    e. All containers must remain tightly sealed unless in use.
    f. Dumpsters must remain closed when not in use.
    g. All waste materials should immediately be properly stored until they can be properly disposed.
    h. Items such as: storage containers, waste, Port-o-potties, etc. should not be placed on or in the vicinity of a storm drain, ditch or other water body.
4. Spills
    a. If a spill occurs at the site generally the following actions should be taken:
        i. If at all possible, **stop the source of the spill immediately**. If conditions are **HAZARDOUS DO NOT APPROACH**.
        ii. Take **immediate actions** to **keep** the **spill from reaching surface waters** (i.e. ditches, storm drains, etc.)

iii. Determine the source, type, and quantity of material spilled.
iv. **Immediately contact** the Airport Response and Fire Fighting Department (ARFFD) at **337-233-1652**.
v. **Immediately contact** Airport Security at **337-266-4461.**

5. Rinsing/Washing
    a. Washing of equipment, vehicles, containers, etc. is not allowed on airport property unless the proper permit is obtained by the contractor, see below.
    b. Rinsing of equipment, vehicles, containers, etc containing construction materials such as paints, grouts, muds, etc is not allowed on airport property.
    c. Discharges of wastewater containing form release oils, curing compounds or other construction materials is not allowed.
    d. Washing out of concrete trucks should only be conducted in a designated proper concrete washout area.
    e. Pavement wash waters cannot be discharged into any surface waterbody or storm drainage conveyance without being treated by an effective control measure.
    f. **If washing utilizing soap or other additives is a necessary part of a project** then the contractor will need to **provide LAC** with their LDEQ Letter granting the contractor coverage under the applicable discharge permit **prior to any washing** utilizing soap or other additives being conducted on LAC property.
        i. LDEQ Permit LAG750000 Discharge of Exterior Vehicle Wash Water would apply; see Part I Section A Applicability.
        ii. Any discharge monitoring reports required as per the permit submitted to LDEQ must also be provided to LAC.
6. Borrow Pit Soil Requirements
    a. Each borrow pit utilized to bring soil onto the airport should be sampled for the following before the pit material can be placed on airport property:
        i. RCRA Metals by Method 6020/7471A,
        ii. Volatile Organic Compounds by method 8260B, and
        iii. Semi-volatile Organic Compounds by method 8270C.
    b. The laboratory report summarizing the sample results must be provided to the Lafayette Airport Commission's Environmental Department for approval before the pit material can be placed on airport property.
7. Equipment
    a. Leaking equipment shall not be utilized on Airport Property.
    b. Equipment shall not be parked on or in the vicinity of a storm drain, ditch or other water body.
8. Erosion and Sediment Controls
    a. No solid materials shall be discharged
    b. Minimize offsite tracking of soil and dust
    c. Equipment or vehicles that will be traveling on and off the construction site must use the established construction entrance/exit. The entrance/exit must contain a feature to remove soil from tires to minimize off site tracking.
    d. To the greatest extent practical maintain natural buffers around water bodies and direct stormwater discharges into vegetated areas.
    e. Soil roughing/tracking should always be conducted perpendicular to the stormwater flow direction.
    f. Soil exposed during construction should be minimized.
    g. Disturbance of steep slopes should be minimized.

   h. **Preserve top soil and minimize soil compaction where vegetation will be reestablished.**

9. Site Stabilization
   a. All disturbed areas are required to be seeded or have sod applied over the disturbed area.
   b. Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 21 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Environmental Requirements Summary for Construction Sites Greater Than Five Acres in Size

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

1. LPDES Permit Application
    a. The site is required to obtain coverage under LPDES permit LAR100000 by submitting a completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form to the LDEQ
        i. A copy of the NOI should be provided to LAC for review and approval prior to submission to LDEQ.
    b. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) is required; see LDEQ Water Discharge Permit LAR100000 for SWP3 Requirements and summary checklist attached.
        i. A copy of the SWP3 should be provided to LAC for review and approval prior to the start of the project.
    c. The permit Terminates automatically at the time frame set on the filed Notice of Intent.
    d. A Notice of Extension must be submitted thirty days prior to the automatic Termination of the permit if one or more of the following conditions have not been met:
        i. Final stabilization has been achieved on the entire site that the permittee is responsible, see permit page 53 for definition of final stabilization.
        ii. Another operator/permittee has assumed control of all areas of the site that have not been stabilized.
2. Storage
    a. If greater than or equal to 660 gallons (one container) or 1320 gallons (two or more containers) of oils or a substance that has a reportable quantity as listed in LAC 33.1.3931 will be stored on the site then a SPC/SPCC Plan will be required.
        i. The plan must be submitted to LAC before over 660 gallons (one container) or 1320 gallons (two or more containers) of oil can be stored on the site.
        ii. Note that this count does include any fuel trucks kept on the construction site
    b. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) must be supplied to LAC for all materials which require the development of a SDS stored at the site in quantities of 55 gallons or greater prior to storage on the site.
    c. All oil storage containers greater than or equal to 55 gallons must have secondary containment. The minimum volume of secondary containment must be 110% of the storage containers volume.
    d. All containers must have a label, which clearly states the owner of the container and its content.
    e. All containers must remain tightly sealed unless in use.
    f. Dumpsters must remain closed when not in use.
    g. All waste materials should immediately be properly stored until they can be properly disposed.
    h. Items such as: storage containers, waste, Port-o-potties, etc. should not be placed on or in the vicinity of a storm drain, ditch or other water body.
3. Spills
    a. If a spill occurs at the site generally the following actions should be taken:
        i. If at all possible, **stop the source of the spill immediately**. If conditions are **HAZARDOUS DO NOT APPROACH**.

ii. Take **immediate actions** to **keep** the **spill from reaching surface waters** (i.e. ditches, storm drains, etc.)
iii. Determine the source, type, and quantity of material spilled.
iv. **Immediately contact** the Airport Response and Fire Fighting Department (ARFFD) at **337-233-1652**.
v. **Immediately contact** Airport Security at **337-266-4461.**

4. Rinsing/Washing
    a. Washing of equipment, vehicles, containers, etc. is not allowed on airport property unless the proper permit is obtained by the contractor, see below.
    b. Rinsing of equipment, vehicles, containers, etc containing construction materials such as paints, grouts, muds, etc is not allowed on airport property.
    c. Discharges of wastewater containing form release oils, curing compounds or other construction materials is not allowed.
    d. Washing out of concrete trucks should only be conducted in a designated proper concrete washout area.
    e. Pavement wash waters cannot be discharged into any surface waterbody or storm drainage conveyance without being treated by an effective control measure.
    f. **If washing utilizing soap or other additives is a necessary part of a project** then the contractor will need to **provide LAC** with their LDEQ Letter granting the contractor coverage under the applicable discharge permit **prior to any washing** utilizing soap or other additives being conducted on LAC property.
        i. LDEQ Permit LAG750000 Discharge of Exterior Vehicle Wash Water would apply; see Part I Section A Applicability.
        ii. Any discharge monitoring reports required as per the permit submitted to LDEQ must also be provided to LAC.
5. Borrow Pit Soil Requirements
    a. Each borrow pit utilized to bring soil onto the airport should be sampled for the following before the pit material can be placed on airport property:
        i. RCRA Metals by Method 6020/7471A,
        ii. Volatile Organic Compounds by method 8260B, and
        iii. Semi-volatile Organic Compounds by method 8270C.
    b. **The laboratory report summarizing the sample results must be provided to the Lafayette Airport Commission's Environmental Department for approval before the pit material can be placed on airport property**.
6. Equipment
    a. Leaking equipment shall not be utilized on Airport Property.
    b. Equipment shall not be parked on or in the vicinity of a storm drain, ditch or other water body.
7. Sediment Controls
    a. No solid materials shall be discharged
    b. Minimize offsite tracking of soil and dust
    c. Equipment or vehicles that will be traveling on and off the construction site must use the established construction entrance/exit. The entrance/exit must contain a feature to remove soil from tires to minimize off site tracking.
8. Erosion Controls
    a. Soil roughing/tracking should always be conducted perpendicular to the stormwater flow direction.

9. Site Stabilization
    a. Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Construction Stormwater Site Inspection Form

Project Name _____ Permit # _____ Inspection Date _____ Time _____

Name of inspector
Print Name: _____

Approximate rainfall amount since the last inspection (in inches): _____

Approximate rainfall amount in the last 24 hours (in inches): _____

Current Weather Clear ☐ Cloudy ☐ Mist ☐ Rain ☐ Wind ☐ Fog ☐

A. Type of inspection: Weekly ☐ Post Storm Event ☐ Other ☐

B. Phase of Active Construction (*check all that apply*):

Pre Construction/installation of erosion/sediment controls	☐	Clearing/Demo/Grading	☐	Infrastructure/storm/roads	☐
Concrete pours	☐	Vertical Construction/buildings	☐	Utilities	☐
Offsite improvements	☐	Site temporary stabilized	☐	Final stabilization	☐

C. Questions:

1. Were all areas of construction and discharge points inspected? Yes ___ No ___
2. Did you observe the presence of suspended sediment, turbidity, discoloration, or oil sheen Yes ___ No ___

If answering yes to a discharge, describe the event. Include when, where, and why it happened; what action was taken, and when.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date: _____

D. Check the observed status of all items. Provide "Action Required "details and dates.

Element #	Inspection	BMPs Inspected			BMP needs maintenance	BMP failed	Action required (describe in section F)
		yes	no	n/a			
1 Clearing Limits	Before beginning land disturbing activities are all clearing limits, natural resource areas (streams, wetlands, buffers, trees) protected with barriers or similar BMPs? (high visibility recommended)						
2 Construction Access	Construction access is stabilized with quarry spalls or equivalent BMP to prevent sediment from being tracked onto roads?						
	Sediment tracked onto the road way was cleaned thoroughly at the end of the day or more frequent as necessary.						
3 Control Flow Rates	Are flow control measures installed to control stormwater volumes and velocity during construction and do they protect downstream properties and waterways from erosion?						
	If permanent infiltration ponds are used for flow control during construction, are they protected from siltation?						
4 Sediment Controls	All perimeter sediment controls (e.g. silt fence, wattles, compost socks, berms, etc.) installed, and maintained in accordance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).						
	Sediment control BMPs (sediment ponds, traps, filters etc.) have been constructed and functional as the first step of grading.						
	Stormwater runoff from disturbed areas is directed to sediment removal BMP.						
5 Stabilize Soils	Have exposed un-worked soils been stabilized with effective BMP to prevent erosion and sediment deposition?						

Construction Stormwater Site Inspection Form

Element #	Inspection	BMPs Inspected			BMP needs maintenance	BMP failed	Action required (describe in section F)
		yes	no	n/a			
5 Stabilize Soils Cont.	Are stockpiles stabilized from erosion, protected with sediment trapping measures and located away from drain inlet, waterways, and drainage channels?						
	Have soils been stabilized at the end of the shift, before a holiday or weekend if needed based on the weather forecast?						
6 Protect Slopes	Has stormwater and ground water been diverted away from slopes and disturbed areas with interceptor dikes, pipes and or swales?						
	Is off-site storm water managed separately from stormwater generated on the site?						
	Is excavated material placed on uphill side of trenches consistent with safety and space considerations?						
	Have check dams been placed at regular intervals within constructed channels that are cut down a slope?						
7 Drain Inlets	Storm drain inlets made operable during construction are protected.						
	Are existing storm drains within the influence of the project protected?						
8 Stabilize Channel and Outlets	Have all on-site conveyance channels been designed, constructed and stabilized to prevent erosion from expected peak flows?						
	Is stabilization, including armoring material, adequate to prevent erosion of outlets, adjacent stream banks, slopes and downstream conveyance systems?						
9 Control Pollutants	Are waste materials and demolition debris handled and disposed of to prevent contamination of stormwater?						
	Has cover been provided for all chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products, and other material?						
	Has secondary containment been provided capable of containing 110% of the volume?						
	Were contaminated surfaces cleaned immediately after a spill incident?						
	Were BMPs used to prevent contamination of stormwater by a pH modifying sources?						

Construction Stormwater Site Inspection Form

Element #	Inspection	BMPs Inspected			BMP needs maintenance	BMP failed	Action required (describe in section F)
		yes	no	n/a			
9 Cont.	Wheel wash wastewater is handled and disposed of properly.						
10 Control Dewatering	Concrete washout in designated areas. No washout or excess concrete on the ground.						
	Dewatering has been done to an approved source and in compliance with the SWPPP.						
	Were there any clean non turbid dewatering discharges?						
11 Maintain BMP	Are all temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs maintained to perform as intended?						
12 Manage the Project	Has the project been phased to the maximum degree practicable?						
	Has regular inspection, monitoring and maintenance been performed as required by the permit?						
	Has the SWPPP been updated, implemented and records maintained?						

E. Check all areas that have been inspected.

All in place BMPs ☐ All disturbed soils ☐ All concrete wash out area ☐ All material storage areas ☐
All discharge locations ☐ All equipment storage areas ☐ All construction entrances/exits ☐

F. Elements checked "Action Required" (section D) describe corrective action to be taken. List the element number; be specific on location and work needed. Document, initial, and date when the corrective action has been completed and inspected.

Element #	Description and Location	Action Required	Completion Date	Initials

Attach additional page if needed

Sign the following certification:

"I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief"

Inspected by: (print) _____ (Signature) _____ Date: _____

Title/Qualification of Inspector: _____

Appendix B – Legal Authority

B.4 Ordinance 80-2

LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA
RULES AND REGULATIONS
ORDINANCE NUMBER 80-2
ADOPTED THIS
11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1980
As Amended, MAY 07, 1981
As Amended, MAY 06, 1993

RULES AND REGULATIONS

I. GENERAL RULES

A. Amendments To Rules And Regulations

Future amendments, additions, deletions or corrections to these rules and regulations may be promulgated by the Airport Director of the LAC and shall be approved by the LAC in Ordinance form.

B. Enforcement

The Uniformed Police Officers or other representatives as designated by the Airport Director are empowered to require compliance with these rules and regulations. No authority or his designee is either hereby expressed or implied, however, that would permit any individual other than the LAC to change, alter or amend these rules and regulations.

C. Previous Regulations

These regulations supersede and cancel all other previous regulations in conflict herewith.

D. Special Regulations, Notices Or Directives

Special regulations, notices, memorandums or directives of any operational nature of interest to persons engaged in business with the LAC shall be issued under the authority of these regulations.

E. Definitions

The words and phrases appearing in these rules and regulations requiring definition are hereinafter defined:

AIRPORT - "Airport" means the "Lafayette Regional Airport" and all improvements and appurtenances contained thereon, hereafter invented, used or designed for navigation of or flight in air.

PERSON - Any individual, firm, co-partnership, corporation, company, or association; and includes any trustee, receiver, or similar representative thereof.

DRIVER - Any person who is in actual physical control of a vehicle. Vehicles of the police or fire department, ambulances, any vehicle conveying an Airport official or Airport employee in response to an emergency official call.

POLICE OFFICER - Law enforcement officers and every person authorized and empowered by the LAC to direct or regulate traffic and to enforce LRA Rules and Regulations.

INSTRUCTOR - "Instructor" means any individual giving, or offering to give, instructions in the operation, constructions, repair of maintenance of aircraft, aircraft power plants and accessories, including the repair, packing and maintenance of parachutes.

LOCAL OPERATOR - A "Local Operator" shall be any person using the Airport as a base, or locus, for the purpose of operating any aircraft for the training of students, the demonstration and sale of aircraft, the carrying of passengers or cargo, the repair of aircraft, charter service of the use of any aircraft, for any commercial purpose whatsoever for hire, gift, remuneration or reward, and who, by agreement, guarantees to maintain an office at the Airport and adequate personnel for performing the above described services on a full-time annual basis.

NONSCHEDULED OPERATOR - A "Nonscheduled Operator" shall be any person using the Airport for the purpose of landing and taking on, or the unloading of any passenger, mail, express, freight, or cargo for hire, gift, remuneration or reward, or for the purpose of refueling, and whose operations shall not be required to meet the regulations demanded of a scheduled Air Carrier as provided by the Federal Government. This includes Air Taxi and Commercial Operators of small aircraft FAR Part 135.

SCHEDULED AIR CARRIER - A "Scheduled Air Carrier" shall be any person engaged in the operation of any aircraft for the purpose of transporting passengers, mail, express freight, or cargo, whose operation is either state and/or interstate and in compliance with all of the Federal regulations governing or pertaining to the operation of the same. FAR Parts 121 and 127.

LOST ARTICLES - All lost articles shall be turned in to the Airport Director's office by the finders. Any such articles not claimed in sixty 60) days will be disposed of by the Director as provided by law.

F. Violation Of Rules And Regulations

Any person who knowingly or willfully violates any rule or regulation prescribed in these Regulations or any order or instruction issued by the Airport Director authorized herein may be removed or ejected from the Airport premises and may be denied the use of the Airport and its facilities if it is determined by the Airport Director that such denial is necessary under the circumstances, as provided by the Airport Ordinances.

G. Building Requirements And Ground Rentals

Any person desiring to erect or construct any building on the Airport shall be required to submit plans and specifications for the same to the LAC. The plans shall also include a general layout, drawn to scale, showing the desired amount of ground actually required for the operation of such building in addition to the portion occupied by the building proper. Doors on all buildings shall be self-contained. No projection for the suspension or carrying of doors shall be permitted beyond the building lines as established by the LAC.

All buildings erected upon the Airport shall conform to the Building Code requirements of the State of Louisiana and the City or Parish of Lafayette and be approved.

When plans have been approved, construction may commence when a Lease has been entered into at the rate prescribed by the LAC.

H. Non-liability Of LAC

The permission granted by the LAC to use the Airport and its facilities, or to fly to, from or over the same, shall be at all times conditioned upon the assumption of full responsibility therefor by every person exercising or taking advantage of such permission. It shall be a further condition thereof that each person, as a consideration for the use of the Airport and for its facilities, shall at all times release, hold harmless and indemnify the LAC and their agents

and employees from any and all responsibility, liability, loss or damage, resulting to any such person, or caused by or on his behalf, and incident to the manner in which the Airport is operated, constructed or maintained, or served from within or without, or used from without. The use of the Airport by any person for any purpose, or the paying of fees therefor, or the taking off or landing aircraft thereon, shall be itself an acknowledgement that such person accepts such privileges on the condition herein set forth.

I. Airport Director Designated: Powers And Duties - Generally

The Airport Director shall be the Airport Manager, and shall be responsible for the operation, management and maintenance of the LRA and all facilities and equipment in connection therewith. The Airport Director shall at all times have authority to take such action as may be necessary in the handling, conduct, and management of the public in attendance at the Airport and enforce these Regulations. The Airport Director shall be authorized to make such rules and order and render such decisions as to him may seem proper, subject to the authority of the LAC to rescind or amend such Rules and orders.

J. Accident Reports

All persons involved in any accident, personal, aircraft, or automotive, occurring on the premises of the LAC shall make a report to the Airport Police as soon as possible, giving all pertinent information as requested by the police officer in charge.

K. Validity

Voiding of any particular Rule or Regulation contained herein shall not effect the validity of the remainder of these Airport Regulations.

L. Demonstrations, All Others

No person shall conduct or participate in parading, marching, patrolling, demonstrating, sitdowns, assembling, distributing of pamphlets or other materials, carrying or displaying of signs or placards in or upon, or in any manner whatsoever obstructing buildings, grounds, roads, walks, approaches or any of the property of the Airport, without the written permission of the Airport Director.

M. Use Of Sound-Amplifying Devices

Sound trucks and amplified record playing machines shall be prohibited on the Airport, except when approved by the Airport Director. Only such public address systems as planes, shall normally be permitted on the Airport.

N. Airport Highways, Airport Roads And Walks

Airport highways and streets may be used as a means of ingress and egress by highway vehicles to, from and between the Airport streets with which such highways connect and various buildings and land areas at the Airport abutting upon such highway and street; and sidewalks along such highways and streets (and other portions of such highways and streets when designated for that purpose) may be used by pedestrians as a means of ingress and egress to, from and between various portions of the Airport.

O. Restricted Areas (General)

All areas of the Airport, except those areas open to the public, are restricted and no personnel shall enter upon the landing field, runways, taxiways, airline communications offices of the Terminal Building, any hangar, or the aprons of the Airport except:

1. Persons assigned to duty therein;

2. Authorized representatives of the FAA;

3. Passengers under appropriate supervision, entering the apron for the purpose of enplaning and deplaning; and,

4. Business representatives in the conduct of their affairs with the airlines or other tenants.

II. VEHICLES

A. Licensing And Registration

1. No person shall operate motorized ground equipment of any kind on the Airport without a valid State operators license.

2. No person shall operate any motor vehicle in the Airport Operations Area without having first registered the same with the Airport Director and obtained permission for the operation of such equipment.

   a. Permission shall be granted to qualified persons in the form of a Permit which shall be carried by that person at all times during vehicle operation in the Air Operations Area.

   b. Permit will be issued to one operator only, not transferable, and expire two (2) years from date of issue. No notice upon expiration shall be given Permit holder, whose sole responsibility it shall be to renew said Permit.

   c. A fee of one dollar ($1.00) per Permit shall be paid upon issuance.

   d. Airport Director may restrict vehicle operations to a certain portion or segment of Aircraft Facility Areas. Such restrictions shall prohibit vehicle operations by Permit Holder outside designated areas.

   e. Vehicle operations must be in strict compliance with Rules of Operation, regarding speed limits, exercise of caution, etc.

3. No person shall operate from LRA any aircraft that is not fully certificated by the Federal Aviation Administration or registered with the Federal Aviation Administration, and carrying a current certificate of air worthiness - - with the exception of Government-owned aircraft.

B. Rules Of Operation

1. No person shall operate a motor vehicle of any kind on the Airport in a reckless or negligent manner, or in excess of the speed limits prescribed by the Airport Director. Speed limits shall not exceed fifteen (15) miles per hour on ramp, apron, in aircraft parking or hangar areas.

2. Pedestrians and aircraft shall at all times have right of way over vehicular traffic. All vehicles shall pass to the rear of taxiing aircraft.

3. No person operating a motor vehicle on the Airport shall fail to give proper signals, or fail to observe the directions of posted traffic signs.

4. No person under the influence of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs shall operate a motor vehicle or aircraft on the Airport.

5. No person shall operate any motor vehicle on the Airport overloaded or carrying more passengers than that for which the vehicles were designed. No person shall ride on the running board, stand up in the body of moving vehicles, ride on the outside of the body of the vehicle, or with arms or legs protruding from the body of the motor vehicles other than Crash-Fire-Rescue vehicles designed for standing personnel.

6. No vehicles shall be operated on the Airport if it is so constructed, equipped, or loaded as to endanger persons or property.

7. No person shall operate a motor scooter, truck or other motor vehicle without exhausts protected by screens or baffles to prevent the escape of sparks on the propagation of flame in any hangar on the Airport.

8. When parking adjacent to a runway, all vehicles must park parallel to the runway and at least 100 feet to the outside of the runway lights.

9. During daylight hours, all authorized vehicles traversing on the Airport property shall have an operable two-way radio. Before crossing any runway or taxiway, all vehicles will first obtain permission to cross said runway or taxiway from the traffic control tower by radio. Upon receiving clearance, driver will insure, by personal observation, that no aircraft is approaching his position before crossing. Vehicles which do not obtain proper clearance shall be reported to the Airport Director by the traffic control tower. All vehicles operating on usable runways or taxiways without a two-way radio must be escorted by a vehicle having two-way radio communication. The escort vehicle must be in continuous communication with the Control Tower.

10. All vehicles shall pass to the rear of taxiing aircraft and on the field side of parked aircraft and shall pass no nearer than twenty 20 feet horizontal distance from any wing or tail section of a parked aircraft.

11. Emergency conditions existing at any time on the Airport will not mitigate or cancel these regulations. During such conditions, the driver of any vehicle, civilian or military will make certain that he does not move his vehicle in any direction unless specifically cleared by the traffic control tower to do so. Permits issued under Licensing And Registration shall be rendered invalid until the emergency situation has been alleviated. The Airport Director shall determine when normal operations may be resumed.

12. Speed Limits

    a. No person shall drive a motor vehicle or a motor bicycle upon public street or road within the territorial limits of the LRA at a speed greater than is reasonable and proper having regard for the traffic and the use of the street and road; or so to endanger the life or limb or injure the property of any person; if the rate of speed of any motor vehicle or motor bicycle operated upon a public street or road within the LRA, exceed posted speed limit signs, such rate of speed shall be prima facie evidence that the person operating such motor vehicle or motor bicycle is running at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable or proper having regard to the traffic and the use of the street or road, or so as to endanger the life or limb or the property of any person.

    b. The rate of speed on the streets or roads shall not exceed posted miles per hour speed limit signs and it shall be unlawful for any person except emergency vehicles to drive a motor vehicle or motor bicycle at a rate of speed greater than the posted speed limit signs upon any street or road within the territorial boundaries of the LRA

C. Parking

1. No person shall park a motor vehicle for loading, unloading or any other purpose on the Airport other than in the areas specifically established for parking and in the manner prescribed by signs, lines or other means. No person shall abandon any motor vehicle on the Airport. No person shall park a motor vehicle in a manner so as to

obstruct roadways; nor in aircraft parking areas; nor on grassed areas.

2. No person shall park a vehicle in any space marked for parking in such a manner as to occupy part of another marked space, nor shall any person park, stand or wait in any vehicle in any reserved or restricted areas so marked.

3. Person or persons found in violation of these Regulations pertaining to parking shall be cited for traffic violation under the applicable provisions of the City Ordinances.

4. Parking in designated public parking areas is open to all members of the public using the Airport. Employees of organizations utilize parking areas set aside for exclusive use of Terminal employees.

5. All employees of organizations and agencies having tenancy in the Airport's building areas shall park private vehicles in the employees parking lots, if provided, as may be designated by the Airport Director.

6. All service vehicles including utility company trucks, Government-owned vehicles, delivery trucks, etc., shall park in specially reserved and marked areas as may be designated by the Airport Director.

7. Limousine and taxi waiting and standing areas shall be those specifically reserved and marked as may be designated by the Airport Director.

D. Repair Of Vehicles

No person shall clean or make any repairs to vehicles anywhere within the Airport boundary other than in shop or other areas designated for such purposed, except minor repairs necessary to remove such vehicles from the Airport, nor shall any person move, interfere or tamper with any vehicle or put in motion the engine or take or use any vehicle part, instrument or tool thereof without permission of the owner on satisfactory evidence of the right to do so presented to the Airport Director.

E. Taxicabs, Limousines, Buses

All individuals, partnerships or corporations operating taxicabs, limousines or buses on the Airport for the purpose of transporting persons or passengers for hire shall comply with the following Rules and Regulations:

1. All taxicabs, limousines and buses shall be parked in such manner in such areas as may be designated from time to time and approved by the LAC.

2. All vehicles operated by taxicab or limousine companies shall be kept in good operating condition and appearance, and the right is reserved by the Airport Director to order removal from service any vehicles that are deemed unsafe or are continuously unkempt in appearance.

3. Charges made by any taxicab, limousine or bus for the conveyance of persons in its vehicle shall be posted in an appropriate place in the vehicle and made available to the Airport Director.

4. Taxicabs and Limousines Awaiting Fares At Terminal Building:

The driver shall put into the designated area from the rear and shall advance forward as the vehicles ahead pull off. Drivers shall stay within five feet (5') of their vehicles at all times. They shall not solicit passengers or engage in loud or boisterous talk while in the designated area. When one or more persons shall employ a vehicle and occupy the same as a passenger or passengers therein, the driver thereof shall not allow his vehicle to remain parked for a period longer than two (2) minutes after the vehicle has been

occupied unless another time limit is otherwise agreed to in writing. Nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed as preventing a passenger from boarding the cab or other commercial vehicle of his choice.

F. Commercial Passenger Vehicles

1. No person shall operate a commercial passenger vehicle at or upon the Airport without first having obtained a permit from the Airport Director, or having entered into a contract with the Airport Commission. Commercial passenger vehicles as used herein shall mean those vehicles other than taxicabs, which are regularly operated for the transportation of customers between the LRA and a motel, hotel, parking lot, vehicle rental office or other such terminal off-Airport property.

2. The Airport Director is authorized and directed to issue a permit upon application therefor only after finding that the issuance of such a permit would contribute to the efficiency, safety and convenience in handling the flow of customers of the Airport.

3. The operators of such vehicles shall discharge and load passengers only at positions designated by the Airport Director and shall have no right or privilege to park at such position beyond the time required to discharge and load passengers and baggage and during standby periods shall park only in areas designated and only to the extent of space available.

4. The cost of such permit shall be based on the schedule of total fees and charges for each category of commercial passenger vehicles as adopted and approved by the Airport Commission.

G. Radio Equipment

1. All vehicles operating in the Airport Facilities Area must be equipped with two-way radio and be in continuous communication with the Control Tower, with the exception of the following equipment, which will be accompanied by an escort vehicle when operating or working on usable runways or taxiways.

   a. Crash equipment while attending an accident;

   b. Refueling vehicles and towing tugs may cross aircraft areas for loading purposes only. Prior to crossing, the operator must obtain clearance from the Control Tower;

   c. Operational, agricultural and maintenance equipment not engaged in working on runways proper will keep the Control Tower informed of the general area in which they are working;

   d. Any vehicle crossing any taxiway or runway and not equipped with a two-way radio and in direct contact with the Control Tower on ground frequency shall not operate within the landing area until prior permission is received from the Control Tower, and then must observe all light signals from the Control Tower.

2. The installation of two-way radio does not permit the operation of vehicles on the Airport without prior permission from the Airport Director.

3. Any vehicles that have been permitted to operate on the Airport will not proceed closer than 200 feet from the edge of the runways nor across any of the runways prior to being cleared by the Control Tower. It is the responsibility of all vehicle operators to be conversant with the standard Airport light signal, regardless of whether or not the vehicle is radio equipped.

4. No person shall operate any radio equipment in any aircraft when such aircraft is in a hangar during the time any maintenance, other than radio maintenance, is being performed on the aircraft.

III. AIRCRAFT OPERATION (As Amended By Resolution #93-05-R1-05 of 05/06/93)

A. All aircraft in flight within the Airport Control Zone or in motion or parked on the runways, taxiways, aprons, hardstands or ramps of the Airport shall be governed by the current Federal Aviation Administration and Civil Aeronautics Board Rules and Regulations concerning flight and all written or oral instructions of the Air Traffic Controller. All aircraft shall follow the appropriate taxiway and runway guidance lines when operating on the Airport.

B. The Airport Director may prohibit aircraft landing and taking off at any time and under any circumstances when the Airport Director deems such landings and takeoffs likely to endanger persons or property, except for emergency landings.

C. No aircraft shall be operated on the surface of any public landing areas, public aircraft ramp and apron area, public passenger ramp and apron area, public cargo ramp and apron area or public aircraft parking and storage area in a careless or negligent manner or in disregard of the rights and safety of others, or without due caution and circumspection, or at a speed or in a manner which endangers unreasonably persons or property, or while the pilot, or other persons aboard, controlling any part of the operation thereof, is under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or any narcotic or habit-forming drug, or if such aircraft is so likely to endanger unreasonably persons or property.

D. In the event the Airport Director believes the conditions of the Airport to be unsafe or safe for landings or takeoffs, it shall be within his authority to issue a NOTAM to close or open the Airport, or any portion thereof.

E. Aircraft engines will be warmed up only in places approved for such purposes by the Airport Director. At no time will aircraft with engines running or engines being tested be left unattended by any person. At no time shall engines be warmed up or operated when hangars, shops, offices, buildings, persons, equipment, passengers or aircraft landing, parked or taking off are in the path of the propeller stream of jet engine. Starting engines shall be prohibited until proper clearance has been given by ground personnel and until all standard safety procedures have been met. Propeller and exhaust noises shall be kept to a minimum at all times at the Airport. Operation of aircraft engines shall be restricted to qualified personnel.

F. No person shall park an aircraft or leave the same standing on a public landing area, public aircraft ramp and apron area, public passenger ramp and apron area, public cargo ramp and apron area; public aircraft parking and storage area, or operational area of any terminal, except at such places as may be prescribed or permitted by the Airport Director. When in such an area, every aircraft shall be adequately tied down. The landing gears of every such aircraft shall be checked with wheel blocks or other approved devices, except in cases where, in the opinion of the Airport Director, proven procedures such as those followed by the scheduled airlines, are equally safe. Upon direction from the Airport Director, the operator of any aircraft parked or stored at the airfield shall move said aircraft from the place where it is parked or stored to any other designated place; if the operator refuses to comply with such direction, the Airport Director may tow said aircraft to such designated place at the operator's expense, and without liability for damage which may result in the course of such moving.

G. The basing and operation of personal and company-owned aircraft at the Airport shall be by written agreement with the LAC or Fixed-Base Operator in each case. If such aircraft are used for hire or other commercial purposes, they are required to have appropriate permits including a written agreement with the LAC.

H. No person or firm shall repair an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller or other aeronautical equipment or apparatus, nor employ a certificated

aircraft mechanic in any area of the Airport other than that specifically designated for such purposes by the Airport Director, and then only after securing a Class A, B or C Permit, whichever is applicable, and payment of the proper fees, except that minor adjustments may be made while the aircraft is on a loading ramp preparatory to departure. No fuel shall be placed in any aircraft by any person or company except those so authorized by the Lafayette Airport Commission in accordance with these Regulations.

I. No experimental flight or ground demonstration shall be conducted on the Airport without the express approval of the Airport Director.

J. Any person damaging any light or fixture by means of contact with aircraft shall report such damage to the Airport Director's office immediately and shall be fully responsible for any costs required to repair or replace the damaged facility.

K. Categories Of Aircraft

Final determination as to proper category designation of any aircraft shall rest with the Airport Director.

1. Private

a. Privately owned aircraft will be operated non-commercially by owner or owners.

b. Private aircraft may be used by persons other than the owner provided no part of the cost of operation of aircraft is received in money or otherwise by the owner for such use.

c. The aircraft can be used in connection with owner's business comparable to an owner's use of his private vehicle.

d. Company and corporation owned aircraft that are operated for the free transportation of their and other personnel and/or products are classified as private aircraft and subject to the restrictions as listed under b. above.

e. Club aircraft must be owned and operated by a non-profit partnership or non-profit Louisiana corporation and each club member must be a bonafide owner of a part of the aircraft or a share in the corporation. The club may not derive greater revenue from the use of its aircraft than the amount necessary for the operation, maintenance and replacement of its aircraft, and will file and keep up to date with the Airport Director a list of membership. At any time the Airport Director has reason to believe that a club aircraft is being so operated that it falls under the "commercial" classification hereunder, he shall notify the club, and if they fail to remedy conditions complained of, the Airport Director shall re-classify the aircraft and levy fees necessary to the pertinent type of operation.

f. Aircraft for Sale: New or old aircraft held for sale may be demonstrated to prospective purchasers, or, when sold, may be used to instruct the new owner of their operation.

2. Commercial Aircraft Used:

a. To carry passengers for hire on local flights;

b. For rental, hire or charter;

c. Student instruction and its kindred occupations; and,

d. Any aircraft used for commercial purposes and not otherwise covered in these Regulation.

3. Certificated Air Carriers

a. Contract: All Federally certificated Air Carriers holding a contract with the LAC for Airport usage.

b. Non-Contract: All Federally certificated Air Carriers not covered in Section III., K., 3., a. above.

L. Aircraft Equipment Rules

1. No aircraft shall be operated on the Airport unless it is equipped with a tail wheel, or nose wheel and wheel brakes, except with the permission of the Airport Director. When any pilot of an aircraft that is not equipped with adequate brakes receives permission from the Airport Director to taxi such aircraft, such pilot shall not taxi such aircraft near buildings or parked aircraft unless an attendant is at the wing of the aircraft to assist the pilot; PROVIDED, that an aircraft with wings and tail higher than five feet (5') from the ground that does not have adequate brakes shall not be taxied on the Airport, but shall be towed if it is necessary to move such an aircraft.

2. Pilots of aircraft shall not land, taxi or takeoff without a clearance from Control Tower by radio or light signal.

3. All aircraft based or using Airport facilities must be equipped with a properly functioning two-way radio which, under normal conditions, is capable of reading the Tower within a five mile radius from the Airport.

4. Transient aircraft landing at Airport without full operational radio equipment, unless previously approved by the Control Tower, except in emergencies, will obtain, in person, or by telephone, general instructions from the Control Tower prior to taxiing out for takeoff.

M. Taxiing Rules

1. No person shall taxi an aircraft until he has ascertained that there will be no danger of collision with any person or object in the immediate area by visual inspection of the area.

2. No aircraft shall be operated in a careless or reckless manner or taxied except at a safe and reasonable speed.

3. Pilots shall not taxi onto or across any runway until specifically cleared to do so by the Control Tower operator.

4. Aircraft shall be taxied in accordance with prescribed taxiing patterns at all times.

5. No person shall start or run any engine in an aircraft unless a competent person is in the aircraft attending the engine controls. Blocks shall always be placed in front of the wheels before starting the engine or engines unless the aircraft is provided with adequate parking brakes.

6. No person shall run the engine or engines of any aircraft at any location on the Airport in such manner as to cause damage to other aircraft or property or in such a manner as to blow paper, dirt, or other materials across aprons, taxiways or runways in such manner as to endanger the safety or operations on the Airport.

N. Landing And Takeoffs

1. All activities, which are of an aeronautical nature and all flying of aircraft departing from or arriving in the Airport shall be conducted in conformity with the current pertinent provisions of the regulations issued by the Airport Director which are authorized hereby and are not in conflict herewith or with said Regulations.

2. All aircraft will conform to the Traffic patterns promulgated jointly by the FAA and the Airport Director for the Airport use, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the FAA Traffic Control Tower.

3. Rules for the use of aircraft of all runways, and the traffic patterns which shall be established jointly by the Airport Director and the FAA and supplemental where necessary or desirable by schematic drawing, maps or other visual devices to aid in clear understanding of such rules.

4. Simulated forced landings are forbidden with the Airport Control Zone.

5. No aircraft will fly directly over the Airport unless landing or taking off, or during an emergency, at an altitude of less than 2500' MSL, unless otherwise instructed by the Control Tower.

6. RotoCraft will not operate within 200' of any area where light aircraft are parked or operating.

O. Disabled, Derelict Aircraft

Upon demand made by the Airport Director to the owner or operator of any abandoned, disabled or derelict aircraft or parts thereof, wrongfully or improperly left upon Airport property, it shall be the duty of said owner or operator to remove the same at his own expense. If after such demand said owner or operator fails or refuses to remove such aircraft within a reasonable time as determined by said Director from the circumstances and condition of hazard created by reason of the presence of such aircraft at such place, the said Director shall cause the same to be impounded and stored. The cost of such removal and storage shall be a charge against the owner or operator of such aircraft and upon the payment of said charge, the impoundment herein provided shall be released and possession of said aircraft shall be restored to said owner or operator.

P. Damage To Airport

The owner or operator of any aircraft which by reason of any type of accident, crash, or fire, or which by reason of malfunction or operation causes any damage to Airport property shall be responsible to LAC for such damage, and the amount thereof shall be ascertained by the Airport Director who shall make demand upon said owner or operator for payment thereof. In the event of the failure or refusal of said owner or operator to pay the amount of such claim for damage, a full report of the circumstances of which said claim is based, together with a copy of said claim shall be turned over to the LAC attorney who shall, when directed by the LAC, institute in the name of the said LAC all necessary legal proceedings for collection of said claim.

Q. Security Of Aircraft

When the kind, type, mission and condition of an aircraft makes it necessary, in the opinion of the owner, to provide security guard or policemen wherever the aircraft is located on the Airport, the owner of the aircraft shall be responsible for obtaining, providing and maintaining its own security guards or policemen after permission to establish such security has been obtained from the Airport Director or his duly authorized representative. Security requirements shall not be used as a means to hinder or delay removal of aircraft at the direction of the Airport Director.

R. Stunt Flying Acrobatics

Except for public displays of aviation flight specifically authorized by the LAC to be conducted under responsible auspices and control, violation of any of the following provisions shall be illegal and an offense:

1. No person shall operate an aircraft in a careless or reckless manner so as to endanger the life or property of others by buzzing, diving or low altitude flying.

2. No person shall engage in acrobatic or stunt flying over congested areas or over an open air assembly or persons or below an altitude of 1500 feet above the surface.

IV. FUELING AND INFLAMMABLES

A. No person shall use flammable volative having a flash point of less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the cleaning of the aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, or for any other purpose, unless such operations are conducted in open air, or in a room specifically set aside and approved for that purpose; which room must be properly fireproofed and equipped with adequate and readily assessable fire extinguishing apparatus.

The procedures and precautions outlined in the criteria of the National Fire Protection Association, (NFPA pamphlet No. 410D, Safeguarding Aircraft Cleaning, Painting and Paint Removal; and NFPA pamphlet 410F, Aircraft Cabin Cleaning and Refurbishing Operations), will be adhered to in all cleaning, painting, and refurbishing operations using flammable fluids, including the storage of such fluids.

B. Fueling Operations (As Amended By Resolution #93-05-R1-05 of 05/06/93)

All aviation fuels will be dispensed on LAC property only by vendors holding a contract with or a permit issued by the LAC.

No company or individual will be allowed to transport inflammable liquids into any aircraft area or to refuel aircraft on any portion of the property owned by the LAC, prior to securing from the Airport Director either a Class A, Class B, Class C or Class D Permit.

Where required, applications for a Permit shall be made to the Airport Director on an application blank to be furnished by the LAC.

Permit shall be issued only after payment of annual fees and charges.

Recipient of fueling permit issued by the Airport Director shall adhere to the stipulations set forth on said permit and abide by LAC Rules and Regulations pertaining to refueling operations.

C. Class A Permit

Each holder of a Class A Permit may operate mobile refueling equipment on the ramps and roadways of the LRA and may refuel aircraft on any part of the public parking areas and hangar areas, subject to all Rules and Regulations adopted by the Airport Director; may operate mobile tugs for the purpose of storing or towing aircraft, preheating units and other necessary mobile line equipment. The mechanical equipment used must at all times satisfy all safety regulations and requirements of applicable safety code.

Each holder must have a valid Commercial Operating Agreement and proper Airport Authority permits relating to vehicle inspection and registration.

D. Class B Permit

Each holder of a Class B Permit may service aircraft belonging to the general flying public only from a specified location or fuel pit installation located on the Airport. The fuel pit installation site must be approved by the Airport Director and the installation of all equipment shall be made under the supervision of the Airport Director, and shall comply with all Federal, State, City and Airport Rules. A holder of a Class B Permit shall not operate mobile refueling equipment on the LRA. Each holder must have a valid Commercial Operating Agreement.

E. Class C Permit (AS AMENDED ON MAY 07, 1981)

Each holder of a Class C Permit may service and maintain his own aircraft or any aircraft which he leases and operates and may use his own personnel to perform this service and maintenance work.

If a holder of a Class C Permit who leases land from the Airport and improves this land by constructing a building or buildings thereon, he may at the discretion of the LAC, be given special permission to install and maintain his own fixed refueling equipment in the fuel farm for the purpose of refueling his own aircraft or any aircraft which he leases and operates, in which event he shall pay the current flowage fee on all fuel purchases. If the holder of a Class C Permit violates this restriction, and places fuel in any aircraft other than his own or those he leases on a full time regular basis, the LAC may revoke his Class C Permit immediately. The operator may re-apply for his Class C Permit after six (6) months from the date of revocation. However, the LAC is not compelled nor obligated to re-issue such permit upon application. The installation of refueling equipment, if agreed to by the LAC, shall comply with all Federal, State, City and Airport Regulations and must be installed under the supervision of the Airport Director.

Each holder of a Class C Permit must have a long term ground lease plus an investment, or long term lease, in buildings or hangars.

E.1. Class D Permit (As Amended By Resolution #93-05-R1-05 of 05/06/93)

The Class D Permit classification has been established to accommodate single and twin engine aircraft owners utilizing the Lafayette Regional Airport. Payment of fuel flowage fees are waived for this classification upon payment of annual permit fees.

Each holder of a Class D Permit may perform self-service fueling operations on his personally-owned aircraft on the premises of the Airport only at those locations so approved for that purpose by the Airport Director.

Prior to the issuance of a Class D Permit, applicants will demonstrate to the Airport's Fire Chief, or his designee, basic knowledge of combating fire emergencies, including, but not limited to the following:

- proper use of emergency equipment (fire extinguisher, etc.)
- proper refueling procedures (grounding, bonding, etc.)
- fuel spill recovery procedures

Each holder of a Class D permit must arrange for, and coordinate, the initial and quarterly certification and inspection of his fueling (and associated) equipment by the Airport's Fire Chief. A holder of a Class D Permit will ensure that any vehicle utilized to transport his mobile fueling equipment complies with State requirements regarding vehicle inspection and registration, as may be applicable. The LAC shall require each Class D Permit holder to maintain insurance coverage at the minimum levels specified by the LAC in the Permit Application. Certificate(s) of Insurance, evidencing coverage shall be provided to the Airport Director with submittal of the Permit Application.

Each holder of a Class D Permit who desires to use automotive gasoline (mo-gas) in an aircraft shall obtain a FAA supplemental-type certificate. A copy of this certificate shall be provided to the Airport Director.

Holders of a Class D Permit must adhere to all provisions of this Ordinance with reference to fueling activity and procedures, and acknowledge, by execution of the permit, that any violation or deviation therefrom will be grounds for immediate eviction from the premises of the Airport."

F. Fees And Charges (As Amended By Resolution #93-05-R1-05 of 05/06/93)

The fees and/or charges for Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D Permits shall be determined by the LAC, and shall be reviewed and revised at the end of each year.

The annual fees shall be payable upon issuance of the Permit.

The Permit shall expire one year from the date of issuance and no refund of any part of the annual fee shall be made in the event the vendor ceases to exercise the privileges granted by the Permit at any time during the term of the Permit.

The Permit shall not be transferable.

All holders of Permits (except Class D) shall pay whatever flowage fee the LAC establishes from time to time.

The fee for flowage includes all grades of aviation gasoline, jet fuels, and lubricating oils. Gallonage amounts upon which flowage fee is based will be determined by vendor submitting to LAC a duplicate invoice from the wholesale vendor upon delivery.

G. Fueling And De-fueling Aircraft

The following general rules shall govern the refueling, de-fueling, oil service and pumping of aircraft, the placing of fuels in storage tanks or dispensers.

1. No aircraft shall be refueled, de-fueled or oil serviced while aircraft engines are running, or aircraft is being warmed by application of heat or while such aircraft is in a hangar or congested or an enclosed space.

2. No person shall smoke or permit any open flame within 100 feet of any aircraft undergoing fuel service or within at least 50 feet from any hangar or building.

3. Prior to the fuel servicing of any aircraft, it and the fuel dispensing equipment shall be grounded to a point or points of zero electrical potential in the order indicated below and, when complete, in the reverse order to prevent the possibility of static ignition of volatile liquids.

   a. Aircraft to apron or ground

   b. Refueling unit to ground

   c. Refueling unit to aircraft

   d. Refueling nozzle to aircraft

   The foregoing procedure necessarily modified will apply to a storage dumping, and the filling of dispensing equipment.

4. When malfunction of refueling equipment is detected, all refueling shall cease immediately and the malfunction remedied or entire unit replaced by another. Any malfunction or irregularity detected on or within the aircraft being serviced will be brought to the attention of the aircraft owner or operator immediately.

5. Crews engaged in the fueling and de-fueling of aircraft, the filling of dispensing equipment or dumping into storage with aviation fuels shall exercise extreme caution to prevent spills. When spills occur, servicing will cease and spills will be washed down, removed or absorbed with suitable material.

6. Fueling pumps, meters, hoses, nozzles, fire extinguishers and grounding devices will be kept in first class condition at all times.

7. During fuel handling operation in connection with any aircraft, no less than two CO-2 or approved dry chemical fire extinguishers (15 lbs. or larger) shall be immediately available for use in connection therewith.

8. No person shall perform or allow performance of any refueling operation during an electrical storm.

9. No person shall operate any radio transmitter or receiver or switch electrical appliances off or on in an aircraft during fueling or de-fueling.

10. No person shall use any material or equipment during fueling or de-fueling of aircraft which is likely to cause a spark or ignition.

11. No person shall start the engine of any aircraft when there is any gasoline on the ground under such aircraft.

12. All hoses, funnels, and appurtenances used in fueling and de-fueling operations shall be equipped with a grounding device to prevent ignition of volatile liquids.

13. No aircraft shall be fueled or de-fueled while passengers are on board the aircraft unless a passenger loading ramp is in place at the cabin door of the aircraft, the aircraft door is in open position, and a cabin attendant is present at or near the cabin door.

14. No airborne radar equipment shall be operated or ground tested on any area wherein the directional beam of high intensity radar is within 300 feet or, low intensity radar (less than 50 KW output) is within 100 feet from another aircraft, and aircraft refueling operation, an aircraft refueling truck or aircraft fuel or flammable liquid storage facility.

15. During refueling or de-fueling, fuel handling vehicles shall be so placed so as to be readily removable in event of fire so as to permit direct driving away from the loading or fueling position. Not more than one refueler shall be positioned to refuel each wing of an aircraft and not more than two refuelers shall be positioned to serve the same aircraft. When high capacity aircraft are refueled, additional refuelers shall not be parked or positioned within 100 feet from the aircraft served and then only in areas approved by the Airport Director.

16. Each fuel handling vehicle shall be conspicuously marked in letters of contrasting color, with the word "FLAMMABLE" on both sides and rear of the cargo tank in letters at least six inches high, and with the wording "EMERGENCY SHUT OFF" and other appropriate operating instructions required on the emergency operating devices in letters at least two inches high. Each fuel handling vehicle will also be conspicuously marked on both sides and rear with the type and grade of fuel it contains.

H. Storage In Apron Area

Gasoline, oil and solvent drums or receptacles shall not be stored on apron and ramp areas in excess of amounts actually needed as current stock. Any material of this type that is kept in subject areas will be kept enclosed and covered in a clearly marked and labeled housing of a design and type that meets the approval of the Airport Director.

I. Liquid Disposal

No fuels, oils, dopes, paints, solvents, or acids shall be disposed of or dumped in drains, on the ramp areas, catch basins or ditches or elsewhere on the Airport.

J. Cleaning Floors

Floors shall be kept clean and free from oil. The use of volatile flammable solvents for cleaning floors is prohibited.

K. Drip Pans

Drip pans shall be placed under motors and kept clean at all times.

L. Compressed Gases

No cylinders or flasks of compressed flammable gases shall be stored in hangars.

M. Explosives And Other Dangerous Articles

No person shall store, keep, handle, use, dispense, or transport at, in or upon the Airport any Class A or Class B explosives (as defined in the Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations for Transportation of Explosives, and Other Dangerous Articles), dynamite, nitroglycerine, black powder, fireworks, firearms and ammunition, blasting caps or other explosives, gasoline, alcohol, ether, liquid shellac, kerosene, turpentine, formaldehyde, or other flammable or combustible liquids, ammonium, nitrate, sodium chlorate, wet hemp, powered metallic magnesium, nitro-cellulose film, peroxides, or other easily inflammable solids of other corrosive liquids, prussic acid, phosgene, arsenic, carbonic acid, potassium cyanide, tear gas, lewisite or any Class A poison (as defined in the Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations for Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles), or any other poisonous substances, liquids or gas, any compressed gas, or any radioactive article, substance or material, at such time or place or in such manner or condition as to endanger unreasonably or as to be likely to endanger unreasonably persons or property.

V. PUBLIC AND TENANT USAGE

A. Disorderly Conduct

No person shall be or become intoxicated or drunk, commit any disorderly obscene or indecent act, or commit any act of nuisance, nor conduct or engage in any form of gambling on the Airport.

B. Sanitation

No person shall dispose of garbage, papers, refuse or other material on the Airport except in the receptacles provided for that purpose; nor use a comfort station other than in a clean and sanitary manner; nor eat food or drink beverages in the Terminal Building lobby, other than the soft drink and candy normally sold in the building, nor expectorate on the floors, walls, or other surfaces on the Airport.

C. Preservation Of Property

No person shall destroy, injure, deface or disturb in any way any building, sign, equipment, marker or other structure, trees, flowers, lawn or other property on the Airport, nor alter, make additions to or erect any building or sign or make any excavations on the Airport; nor willfully abandon any personal property on the Airport.

D. Weapons, Explosives And Inflammable Materials

No persons, except peace officers, duly authorized Post Office, Airport and Air Carrier employees or members of the Armed Forces of the United States on official duty, shall carry any weapons, explosives or inflammable material on the Airport except cased sporting guns carried for transshipment.

E. Interfering Or Tampering With Aircraft

No person shall interfere or tamper with any aircraft or put in motion the engine of such aircraft, or use any aircraft, aircraft ports, instruments or tools without permission of the owner or by specific direction of the Airport Director.

F. Restricted Areas

No person shall enter upon the field area, control tower, utilities and service rooms or areas, or other areas as may be designated RESTRICTED except:

1. Persons assigned to duty therein;

2. Persons authorized by the Airport Director; and,

3. Passengers, under appropriate supervision, entering the apron for the purpose of embarkation or debarkation.

G. Use Of Roads And Walks

1. No person shall travel on the Airport other than the roads, walks, or places provided for the particular class of traffic.

2. No person shall occupy the roads or walks in such a manner as to hinder or obstruct their proper use.

H. Animals

No person shall enter the Terminal Building of the Airport with a dog or other animal except that seeing-eye dogs may be permitted in for appropriate purposes, and where dogs are to be transported by air, are restrained by leash or properly confined.

I. Loitering And Refusal To Comply

No person shall loiter or loaf on any part of the Airport or in any building on the Airport; nor shall any person come upon or use the Airport, except while traveling through as a passenger on an interstate bus or taxicab or while enplaning or deplaning as a passenger on an aircraft operating on the Airport, after such person has been denied the use of the Airport by the Director. Any person or persons who shall refuse to comply with these applicable rules and regulations, after proper request to do so by the Airport Director or other authorized representative, shall be requested to leave the Airport and in the event of his or their failure to comply with a proper request to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Airport, shall be regarded as a trespasser.

J. Use Of Shop Areas

All shops, garages, equipment and facilities are expressly for the conduct of the owner's or Lessee's business and operations. No person other than employees of the owner or Lessee shall make use of these facilities or loiter around such premises without individual and specific permission of the owner or Lessee.

K. Conduct Of Business Or Commercial Activity

No person shall engage in any business or commercial activity of any nature whatsoever on the Airport except with the written approval of the Director of Aviation, and under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

The soliciting of fares, alms or funds for any purpose on the Airport without the permission of the Director is prohibited.

L. Open Flame Operations

No person shall conduct any open flame operations in any hangar or on the Airport unless specifically authorized by the Director.

M. Smoking

No person shall smoke on the Airport apron, in any hangar or shop, service station area, gasoline storage area, or in any building, room or place on the Airport where smoking is specifically prohibited or within 100 feet of any fueling or de-fueling operation.

N. Trash Containers

No person shall keep uncovered trash containers in any area. No vehicle used for hauling trash, dirt, or any other material shall be operated on the Airport unless such vehicle is constructed so as to prevent the contents thereof from dropping, sifting, leaking or otherwise escaping therefrom. Areas to be used for trash or garbage containers shall be designated by the Director and no other areas shall be used. Such areas shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.

O. Storage Of Equipment

No person including tenant or Lessee on the Airport shall store or stock material or equipment in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to personnel or property.

P. Public Ramp And Apron Limitation And Safety Inspection Of Vehicle Fees

1. In the interest of the public safety and to further the prevention of accidents on the public ramp and apron area, no vehicle, unit or device of a service nature shall be permitted to operate or park on the public ramp and apron area of the Airport unless and until a Safety Permit is obtained from the LAC for said vehicle, unit or device.

2. Annual Inspection Fees:

   Class I -
   Class II -
   Class III -

3. All owners or operators of the above described units intending to operate any such unit on the public ramp and apron area, in addition to obtaining a Class A, B, or C Permit as provided in Section IV of these Regulations, shall apply to the LAC for the applicable type of permit under these Regulations, and shall, at the time of said application, pay to the Commission the applicable annual fee for inspection of said unit to be inspected. Said inspection shall determine whether or not said unit has the following safety equipment in good working order.

   a. Adequate braking

   b. Adequate lights

   c. Adequate electronic communication equipment. (In this connection, adequate electronic communication equipment shall consist of such monitoring devices or equipment satisfactory to the Chief of the FAA Control Tower.)

   d. Adequate horn or warning device

   e. Adequate mufflers

   f. Adequate grounding devices

4. The Airport Director shall determine the extent to which the above described safety equipment is necessary in connection with the particular unit for which the permit is sought.

5. The words "vehicle", "unit", "equipment", or "device" as used in these Regulations, shall include manual and mobile steps and stairs, wagons, carts, tugs, hearing and electrical service units, station wagons, other passenger automobiles, hoists, derricks, and any other type of movable device used in servicing aircraft and persons on said public ramp and apron area.

6. After the unit for which application for a permit is made is found to be in safe working condition in accordance with this Regulation, and if the granting of the permit will not exceed the limits set forth herein, the said permit shall be granted and the Commission shall affix to such unit a tag, sticker, plate or other readily discernible evidence of such permission, and shall assign to said vehicle a number. The number of the tag, sticker, or plate, shall disclose the expiration date there, which date shall be one (1) year from the date of granting such permission.

7. Any permit granted hereunder may be renewed by application and payment of the required inspection fee. Applications for permits shall be processed by the Commission in the same order in which they are received. Whenever the limit is reached in any of the above

designated classes of permits, no further permits in that class shall be issued.

8. The speed and manner of movement of any mobile vehicle or device on the public ramp and apron area shall be such as not to endanger life or property, and the operator thereof shall at all times regulate and control such speed and movement with the highest degree of care, having regard for the circumstances and conditions of traffic, the presence of living persons and creatures, and the presence or movement of other property.

9. Only units carrying evidence of a current permit shall be allowed to stand, move, or park on the said public ramp and apron area, and the parking and standing of such units while not actively in service use, shall be in such areas as shall be designated from time to time by the Commission.

10. This Regulation shall not apply to aircraft and no permit shall be required for police and fire equipment, or for vehicles or units owned or operated by the Airport. This Regulation shall not apply to non-movable equipment such as receptacles, chests, cases, buildings, or sheds which the Commission, through the Director, has approved for use on the public ramp and apron area.

11. This Regulation is in addition to all safety provisions set forth in other sections of these Rules and Regulations.

Q. Maintenance

All tenants shall be required to maintain their leased property in a condition of repair, cleanliness and general maintenance in a manner agreeable to the Airport Director and in accordance with their individual Lease Agreements and free from all fire hazards.

R. Fire Equipment

All tenants or Lessees shall supply and maintain such adequate and readily accessible fire extinguishers as are approved by Fire Underwriters for the particular hazard involved.

S. Structural And Decorative Changes

No Tenants, Lessees or Grantees will be permitted to effect structural or decorative changes or additions of any type without prior written permission of the Director.

T. Damages

Tenants, Lessees, and Grantees shall be fully responsible for all damages to buildings, equipment, real property and appurtenances in the ownership or custody of LAC caused by their negligence, abuse or carelessness on the part of their employees, agents, customers, visitors, suppliers, or persons with whom they may do business.

U. Metering

Every tenant shall provide a meter for the purpose of accurately measuring gas, water and electrical power used by the tenant.

V. Payment Of Charges

1. All Billings are payable upon presentation unless otherwise noted thereon.

2. All percentages or income charges are payable within thirty (30) days of the end of the accounting period unless otherwise stipulated in writing.

W. Default Of Obligations

When any Tenant, User or Grantee is formally notified that he is held in default of any written or implied obligation to LAC whether it be for breach of performance or service covenants or non-payment, he shall thereafter be billed for all losses or revenue, expenses incurred to re-establish performance or service, and other costs unless the Tenant, User or Grantee files with the Airport Director within ten (10) days of receipt of the formal notification a statement that corrective or preventative measures have been initiated and will diligently be carried to completion. If the promises contained in the statement are not fulfilled, the Tenant, User, or Grantee will be considered in absolute default and appropriate lawful steps shall be taken.

X. Use Of Other Law Enforcement Agencies

In the event that occasions arise that are beyond the capability of regular Airport Security, other law enforcement agencies shall be called for assistance.

Y. Registration Of Persons Stationed Or Employed On Or Operating From Airport

The names, addresses, telephone number and nature of business or occupation of all persons stationed or employed upon the Airport or receiving instruction hereon or operating therefrom, shall be registered with the Airport Director at the Airport.

VI. TITLE IV OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

A. No person shall, in the use of the LRA or any of the facilities located thereon, discriminate or permit discrimination against any other person or group of persons on the grounds of race, color, creed, or national origin, in any manner prohibited by Part 21 of the Regulations of the Office of the Secretary of Transportation and TITLE VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In the event of noncompliance with the above provisions, the LAC may take such action as the Federal Government may direct to enforce such compliance.

B. No person shall engage in any aeronautical activity for furnishing services to the public at the Airport unless:

1. Said service is conducted on a fair, equal, and not unjustly discriminatory basis to all users thereof.

2. Fair, reasonable, and not unjustly discriminatory prices are charged for each unit or service, provided that reasonable and non-discriminatory discounts, rebates, or other similar types of price reductions may be made to volume purchasers.

****

The above Ordinance Number 80-2 was adopted by Resolution of the Lafayette Airport Commission at its regular meeting on the 11th day of November, 1980.

****

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ROBERT PETIT
BY_____

Appendix C – Permit Information

C.1 2003 sMS4 NOI and LDEQ Authorization Letter

IO-W

State of Louisiana

Department of Environmental Quality

APR 30 2003

M. J. "MIKE" FOSTER, JR.
GOVERNOR

L. HALL BOHLINGER
SECRETARY

Certified Mail 7002 2030 0006 5943 6085
Return Receipt Requested

File No.: LAR041025
Agency Interest Nos.: 108519, 108445, 108444, 108441, 108443, 108516, 108520
Activity No.: GEN20030001

MAIN FILE COPY

Mr. Boyd Boswell, Regulatory Compliance Superviso
Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government
P. O. Box 4017-C
Lafayette, LA 70502

RE: Notice of Authorization to Discharge under the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (Small MS4s)

Dear Mr. Boswell:

The Office of Environmental Services (Office) has reviewed your Notices of Intent (NOI) that were received March 10, 2003, for authorization to discharge storm water from your regulated Small MS4s. These systems have been determined eligible for coverage under our general permitting system. Therefore, pursuant to the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (LA R.S. 30:2001, *et seq.*), the attached Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System general permit number LAR041025 has been issued authorizing

Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (AI 108519)

and Co-permittees:

City of Carencro Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (AI 108445)
Town of Duson Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (AI 108444)
City of Scott Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (AI 108441)
Town of Youngsville Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (AI 108443)
University of Louisiana at Lafayette (ULL) Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (AI 108516)
and
Lafayette Regional Airport Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (AI 108520)
All located within the Lafayette Urbanized Area
Lafayette Parish
Lafayette City-Parish Government Telephone Number: 337-291-8529

to discharge storm water to waters of the State.

These Small MS4s are authorized to discharge storm water under the terms and conditions imposed by Louisiana's LPDES General Permit for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. Any future correspondence regarding this permit should reference your permit authorization number and the above listed Agency Interest Numbers.

The general permit requires that within five years from the initial authorization date, you develop, implement, and enforce a storm water management program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from your Small MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. The permittee and each co-permittee's storm water management plan (SWMP) must include the six minimum control measures identified in Part IV.B of the permit and the measurable goals used to evaluate the effectiveness of each control measure.

As you develop your storm water management programs, you must continuously evaluate program compliance, the appropriateness of your identified best management practices (BMPs), and progress towards achieving your identified measurable goals, and make any needed changes/updates to your plans. Although you are not required to submit your SWMPs and associated records to the Permits Division unless specifically asked to do so, you are required to submit annual reports by March 10 for the preceding calendar year. The permittee and each co-permittee are required to submit an annual report. In order to maintain permit coverage and to avoid possible penalties each permitted Small MS4 must maintain compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed and made available online educational outreach materials and reference documents related to municipal storm water that local governments can customize and use in their stormwater outreach campaigns. The electronic files found on their website can be customized by adding local contact information and then printed for mass distribution. Please take advantage of the useful information contained in the EPA website at http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwatermonth.cfm.

An Annual Maintenance and Surveillance fee of $1500.00 has been assessed for your coverage under this permit. LDEQ will invoice annually for this fee based upon the state's fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Enclosed for your use is a copy of the permit. This permit can also be accessed on the DEQ website at: http://www.deq.state.la.us/permits/lpdes/lpdesgenpermits.htm. If you have any questions concerning the Small MS4 permit program, please call Ms. Linda Gauthier in the Level 2 Industrial Section at 225-765-0510.

Sincerely,

Jim Delahoussaye, Environmental Scientist Manager
Level 2 Industrial Permits

Attachment: General Permit for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

c: cover letter only:

Acadiana Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance

Permit Compliance Unit
Office of Environmental Compliance

David Ferrand
Environmental Assistance Division

IO-W

c: cover letter and permit:

Mr. Walter Comeaux, Lafayette City-Parish President
Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government
P. O. Box 4017-C
Lafayette, LA 70502

Mr. Lloyd C. Rochon, City Manager
City of Carencro
P. O. Drawer 10
Carencro, LA 70520

The Honorable John E. Lagneaux, Mayor
Town of Duson
P. O. Box 10
Duson, LA 70529-0010

The Honorable Hazel D. Myers, Mayor
City of Scott
P. O. Box 517
Scott, LA 70583

Mr. Charles Langlinais, Town Manager
Town of Youngsville
P. O. Box 592
Youngsville, LA 70592

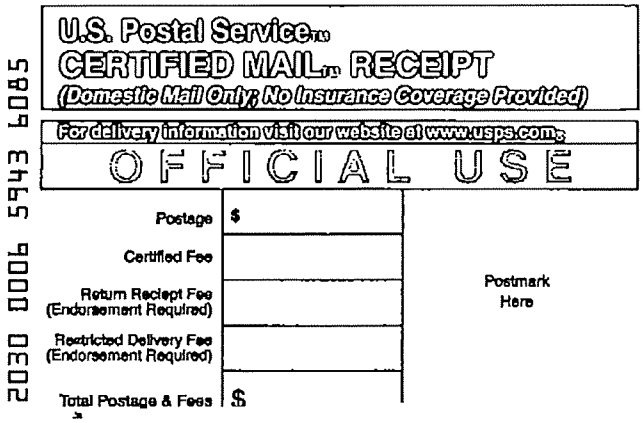
Mr. Ray Authement, President
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
P. O. Box 43210
Lafayette, LA 70504

Mr. Joseph V. Pons, IV, EH&S Director
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
P. O. Box 43210
Lafayette, LA 70504

Mr. F. Jason Devillier, Deputy Director of Aviation
The Lafayette Regional Airport
200 Terminal Drive
Lafayette, LA 70508-2159

c: cover letter and NOI:

Linda Gauthier / Work File
Permits Division



Mr. Boyd Boswell, Regulatory Compliance Supervisor
Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Gover
P.O. Box 4107-C
Lafayette, LA 70502

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

First-Class Mail
Postage & Fees Paid
USPS
Permit No. G-10

• Sender: Please print your name, address, and ZIP+4 in this box •

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
MINOR INDUSTRIAL PERMITS
POST OFFICE BOX 82135
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70884-213

LAR041025 Linda Gauthier/Level 2 Ind. IO-W
AI#108519, 108445, 108444, 108441, 108443, 108516, 108520

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- ☐ Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- ☐ Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- ☐ Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. *Article Addressed to:*

Mr. Boyd Boswell, Regulatory Compliance Supervisor
Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government
P.O. Box 4107-C
Lafayette, LA 70502

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature
X
☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name) C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

RECEIVED
MAY - 6 2003
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
PERMIT DIVISION

3. Service Type
☒ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail
☐ Registered ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? *(Extra Fee)* ☐ Yes

2. Article Number
(Transfer from service label) 7002 2030 0006 5943 6085

PS Form 3811, August 2001 Domestic Return Receipt 102595-02-M-1540

AI-108520 original to JDW
copy to L2|G2|Cedar
MAIN FILE

LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DIVISION
TEL: (337) 291-8520
FAX: (337) 896-4439
P.O. BOX 40017
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70502

March 3, 2003

State of Louisiana
Department of Environmental Quality
Permits Division
P.O. Box 82135
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70884-2135

RE: Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Notice of Intents

To Whom It May Concern:

In compliance with the Stormwater Phase II Regulations, which become effective on March 10, 2003, the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government is submitting its Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain permit coverage. The Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government (LCG), City of Carencro, Town of Duson, City of Scott, Town of Youngsville, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, and the Lafayette Regional Airport all wish to be co-permittees under permit number LAR040000 (Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems). Please find attached the NOIs for all of the above-mentioned regulated entities as well as the scope of work for the Lafayette-Parish Bayou Vermilion District, which will be working in conjunction with the co-permittees in complying with the permit requirements and in our ongoing efforts to further improve Lafayette Parish's water quality.

Also find attached a list and description of how the Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be utilized and implemented by each regulated entity will provide pollutant reductions and improvements to the local waterways (in compliance with Permit LAR040000 Part III.B. and Part IV.F).

All of the co-permittees look forward to working together to improve Lafayette Parish's water quality.

RECEIVED
MAR 10 2003
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
PERMIT DIVISION

Please contact me if you have any questions at 337-291-8529.

Sincerely,

LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

Walter Comeaux
Lafayette City-Parish President

Attachment

bb\

c: Glenn Weber, Chief Administrative Officer
John Raines, Director of Public Works
Bill Campbell, Assistant Director of Public Works
Pat Logan, Associate Director of Development and Environment
Bette Vidrine, Environmental Quality Manager
Glenn Brasseaux, Mayor of Carencro
Lloyd Rochon, Carencro City Manager
John Lagneaux, Mayor of Duson
Brian Ronkartz, Sellers and Associates
Wilson Viator, Mayor of Youngsville
Charles Langlinais, Youngsville Town Manager
Hazel Myers, Mayor of Scott
Ray Authement, ULL President
Joey Pons, ULL Environmental Health and Safety Director
F. Jason Devillier, Lafayette Regional Airport Deputy Director of Aviation

RECEIVED
MAR 10 2003
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
PERMIT DIVISION

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION
LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT

February 12, 2003

MAIN FILE

Mr. Boyd Boswell
EQ Regulatory Compliance Supervisor
Lafayette Consolidated Government
P.O. Box 4017-C
Lafayette, LA 70502

Dear Mr. Boswell:

Attached is our Notice of Intent (NOI) for obtaining coverage under Phase II of the Storm Water Regulations as a co-permittee. The NOI is signed and contains the changes requested by your office.

Thank you again for taking the lead and assisting the Airport Commission with this process. If we may be any assistance, please contact our office at (337) 266-4400, extension 8.

Sincerely,

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION

F. Jason Devillier
Deputy Director of Aviation

:FJD

ATTACHMENT

Cc: Mr. Alex Sheffield, P.E.

200 TERMINAL DRIVE • LAFAYETTE, LA 70508-2159
PH 337-266-4400, EXT 6 • FAX 337-266-4410 • E-MAIL airport@lftairport.com

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION
LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT

February 10, 2003

Mr. Boyd Boswell
EQ Regulatory Compliance Supervisor
Lafayette Consolidated Government
P.O. Box 4017-C
Lafayette, LA 70502

Dear Mr. Boswell:

At its February 6, 2003 meeting the Lafayette Airport Commission approved a resolution to obtain coverage under the Phase II Storm Water Regulations as a co-permittee with the Lafayette Consolidated Government. Attached is our draft Notice of Intent (NOI) for obtaining coverage under the permit. The draft NOI describes the best management practices (BMP's) and measurable goals that the Airport Commission plans on utilizing to demonstrate compliance with the Phase II Storm Water Regulations.

The Lafayette Airport Commission appreciates the opportunity to submit as a co-permittee with the Consolidated Government, and we look forward to working with you. Should you wish to discuss this submittal further, please contact me at (337) 266-4400, extension 6.

Sincerely,

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION

F. Jason Devillier
Deputy Director of Aviation

:FJD

ATTACHMENT

cc: Mr. Alex Sheffield, P.E.

200 TERMINAL DRIVE • LAFAYETTE, LA 70508-2159
PH 337-266-4400, EXT 6 • FAX 337-266-4410 • E-MAIL airport@lftairport.com

STATE OF LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
PERMITS DIVISION
Post Office Box 82135
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2135
PHONE: (225) 765-0219 FAX: (225) 765-0222

SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER

Submittal of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the entity identified in Section A of this form requests authorization by LDEQ's Small MS4 LPDES General Permit for storm water discharges from a small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) in Louisiana. Submittal of the NOI also constitutes notice that the party identified in Section A of this form has read, understands, and meets the eligibility conditions of Part I.B. of the permit; agrees to comply with all applicable terms and conditions of the permit; understands that continued authorization under the permit is contingent on maintaining eligibility for coverage, and that the permittee is required to implement a storm water management program. In order to be granted coverage, all information required on this form must be completed. The completed NOI should be mailed to the Permits Division at the above address.

A. Small MS4 Owner/Operator Information

1. Applicant's Name(s)*: Lafayette Consolidated Government

Co-permittee: Lafayette Airport Commission

Lafayette Regional Airport

2. Mailing Address: 200 Terminal Drive

Lafayette, Louisiana 70508-2159

Street Address: _____

_____

3. Name & Title of Contact: F. Jason Devillier, Deputy Director of Aviation

Telephone Number: (337) 266-4400 Ext. 6 Fax Number: (337) 266-4410

*"Applicant" is the municipality or governmental entity for which coverage is requested. Adjoining municipalities or governmental entities may submit a joint NOI (LAC 33:IX.2348.B.1). If needed, add additional sheets to provide items A-E information for each entity.

If necessary, use attachments to provide the required information for questions 4 through 6. "NA" is not an acceptable answer. If a particular section does not apply, explain why it does not apply to you.

4. Please provide the names of any states where you, as applicant*, have federal or state environmental permits identical to, or of a similar nature to the permit for which you are applying.

Louisiana – LPDES MSGP LAR05M406

*This requirement applies to all individuals, partnerships, corporations, or other entities who own a controlling interest of 50% or more in your company, or who participate in the environmental management of the facility for an entity applying for the permit or an ownership interest in the permit.

5. Do you owe any outstanding fees or final penalties to the Department? ☒ No ☐ Yes
If yes, please explain.

6. Is your company a corporation or limited liability company? ☒ No ☐ Yes
If yes, attach a copy of your company's Certificate of Registration and/or Certificate of Good Standing from the Secretary of State.

B. Small MS4 System Information

1. MS4 Name: Lafayette Regional Airport

2. a. City(ies): Lafayette

b. Parish(es): Lafayette

c. Latitude of MS4 : 30 °12' 33" e. Longitude of MS4 : 91 °59' 35" (Provide the latitude and longitude of the city hall or municipal business office for the MS4 operator)

3. Population served by the MS4 system: _____

4. Receiving waters: list all named water bodies **(to the extent currently known)** to which the storm sewer system will discharge. This information can be obtained from U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Maps. Include river mile of the discharge point if available. **If all discharge points have not yet been identified, this information will become available when the MS4 mapping is complete. At that time, all discharge points must be identified in the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP).**

Vermillion River

C. Storm Water Management Program

1. Name, title, and phone number of person(s) responsible for implementing or coordinating the storm water management program: F. Jason Devillier, Deputy Director of Aviation, (337) 266-4400 Ext. 6

2. Are you relying on another governmental entity to satisfy any of your permit obligations?

X Yes _____ No If "Yes", describe.

Lafayette Consolidated Government will coordinate Public Education and Outreach, Public Involvement, and non-Airport construction-related obligations.

Complete items D and E on the following pages for each of the 6 Minimum Control Measures. You may provide the response to items D and E in a separate document as an attachment to this NOI provided that the attachment fully addresses the 6 Minimum Control Measures and the Measurable Goals. A list of potential BMPs is available for review at the EPA web site at **http://www.epa.gov/npdes/menuofbmps/menu.htm.**

D. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

- ☐ Classroom education on storm water
- ☒ Education/outreach for commercial activities
- ☒ Educational displays, pamphlets, booklets and utility stuffers
- ☐ Lawn and garden activities
- ☐ Low impact development
- ☐ Pet waste management
- ☐ Pollution prevention for businesses
- ☐ Promotional giveaways
- ☐ Proper disposal of household hazardous wastes
- ☐ Storm water educational materials
- ☐ Tailoring outreach programs to minority and disadvantaged communities and children
- ☐ Trash management
- ☐ Using the media
- ☐ Water conservation practices for homeowners
- ☒ Others: Education and outreach will focus on airport tenants. Some public education materials may be displayed/distributed within airport.

2. Public Involvement/Participation

- ☐ Adopt-A-Stream programs
- ☐ Attitude surveys
- ☐ Community hotlines
- ☐ Reforestation programs
- ☐ Stakeholder meetings
- ☒ Storm drain stenciling
- ☐ Stream cleanup and monitoring
- ☐ Volunteer monitoring
- ☐ Watershed organization
- ☐ Wetland plantings
- ☒ Others: Storm drains at airport will be stenciled to indicate oils/other materials should not be sent into drain.

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

- ☐ Failing septic systems
- ☒ Identifying illicit connections
- ☐ Illegal dumping
- ☒ Industrial/business connections
- ☐ Recreational sewage
- ☐ Sanitary sewer overflows
- ☐ Wastewater connections to the storm drain system
- ☒ Others: Regularly scheduled inspections will be performed to verify that any non-storm water discharges are properly permitted.

4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

- [x] BMP inspection and maintenance
- [ ] Brush barrier
- [ ] Check dams
- [ ] Chemical stabilization
- [ ] Construction entrances
- [ ] Construction reviewer
- [ ] Construction sequencing
- [x] Contractor certification and inspector training
- [ ] Dust control
- [ ] Filter berms
- [ ] General construction site waste management
- [x] Geotextiles
- [ ] Gradient terraces
- [ ] Grass-lined channels
- [ ] Land grading
- [ ] Model ordinances
- [ ] Mulching
- [ ] Permanent diversions
- [ ] Permanent seeding
- [ ] Preserving natural vegetation
- [ ] Riprap
- [ ] Sediment filters and sediment chambers
- [ ] Sediment trap
- [ ] Sediment basins and rock dams
- [x] Silt fence
- [ ] Sodding
- [ ] Soil roughening
- [ ] Soil retention
- [x] Spill prevention and control plan
- [x] Storm drain inlet protection
- [ ] Temporary diversion dikes
- [ ] Temporary stream crossings
- [ ] Temporary slope drain
- [ ] Vegetated buffer
- [ ] Wind fences and sand fences
- [x] Others: Construction projects at the airport that are greater than 1 acre will require proper permitting and implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs).

5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development & Redevelopment

- [ ] Alternative turnarounds
- [ ] Alternative pavers
- [ ] Alum injection
- [ ] Bioretention
- [x] BMP inspection and maintenance
- [ ] Buffer zones
- [ ] Catch basin
- [ ] Conservation easements
- [ ] Dry extended detention ponds
- [ ] Eliminating curbs and gutters
- [ ] Grassed swales
- [ ] Grassed filter strip
- [ ] Green parking
- [ ] In-line storage
- [ ] Infiltration trench
- [ ] Infiltration basin
- [ ] Infrastructure planning
- [ ] Manufactured products for storm water inlets
- [ ] Narrower residential streets
- [ ] On-Lot treatment
- [ ] Open space design
- [ ] Ordinances for postconstruction runoff
- [ ] Porous pavement
- [ ] Sand and organic filters
- [ ] Storm water wetland
- [ ] Urban forestry
- [ ] Wet ponds
- [ ] Zoning
- [ ] Others: Airport construction projects will
- [x] utilize appropriate BMPs.

6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

- ☐ Alternative products
- ☐ Alternative discharge options for chlorinated water
- ☒ Automobile maintenance
- ☐ Hazardous materials storage
- ☒ Illegal dumping control
- ☐ Landscaping and lawn care
- ☐ Materials management
- ☒ Parking lot and street cleaning
- ☐ Pest control
- ☐ Pet waste collection
- ☐ Road salt application and storage
- ☐ Roadway and bridge maintenance
- ☐ Septic system controls
- ☒ Spill response and prevention
- ☐ Storm drain system cleaning
- ☐ Used oil recycling
- ☐ Vehicle washing
- ☒ Others: Good housekeeping practices will be maintained as part of the airport Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

E. Measurable Goals

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

Measurable goals (with start and end dates):

- Materials prepared by LCG will be displayed at the airport within 6 months of availability.

- Presentation to be made on MS4 Phase II requirements to airport tenants within 6 months of NOI submittal.

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Measurable goals (with start and end dates):

- Illicit discharge detection will be performed as part of annual site compliance evaluation by March 30, 2003.

- Quarterly routine evaluation of storm sewers to be implemented by December 2003.

2. Public Involvement/Participation **Measurable goals (with start and end dates):** **- Storm water drains will be stenciled by December 31, 2003.**	**4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control** **Measurable goals (with start and end dates):** **- Notice to airport tenants will be distributed by June 2003.** **- Presentation on MS4 Phase II requirements within 6 months of NOI submittal.**
5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment **Measurable goals (with start and end dates):** **- Impacted areas associated with new construction projects will be revegetated to the extent possible to minimize the generation of excessive solids related to erosion.**	**6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations** **Measurable goals (with start and end dates):** **- Existing P2/Housekeeping measures will be reviewed as part of MSGP annual site compliance evaluation by March 30, 2003.** **- Additional P2/BMPs will be identified/ implemented as appropriate to meet MS4 Phase II objectives by December 31, 2003.**

Signatory Requirements:

All storm water management plans, storm water pollution prevention plans, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the State Administrative Authority or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed by a person described in LAC 33:IX.2333.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 LAC 33:IX.2333.A,

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 manager, operator, superintendent, or 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 a named individual or any individual occupying a named position), and

3. The written authorization is submitted to the State Administrative Authority.

NOTE: LDEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers. 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 rather than to specific individuals.

F. 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, I certify that 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.

Print Name: F. Jason Devillier

Title: Deputy Director of Aviation

Signature:

Date: February 12, 2003

Phase II Storm Water Permit
TMDLs for Lafayette Parish Waters

The Urbanized Area included in the Permit incorporates the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, City of Carencro, Town of Duson, City of Scott, Town of Youngsville, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, and the Lafayette Regional Airport.

The 303 (d) list of waters includes Bayou Queue de Tortue (050501), Vermilion River (headwaters to Ambassador Caffery Bridge) (060801), Vermilion River (Ambassador Caffery Bridge to Intracoastal Waterway) (60802), and Bayou Petite Anse (060901).

All of the BMPs utilized by the above-mentioned co-permittees are addressed and their contributions to the reduction of the pollutants of concern are as follows:

<u>Nitrogen</u>

1. Enviroscape presentations that let citizens know how agriculture runoff/sewage runoff/urban runoff may contribute to Nitrogen stressors.
2. Distribution of pollution prevention BMPs to citizens.
3. Public Service Announcements to educate on pollution prevention.
4. Storm drain stenciling to remind both the participants and area residents not to dump pollutants down the storm drain.
5. Wetland plantings by BVD can stop agriculture/urban runoff from entering waterways.
6. Ordinance to detect and regulate illicit discharges.
7. Identifying lack of or failing sewer systems.
8. Household Hazardous Waste Day.

<u>Turbidity</u>

1. Enviroscape presentations that let citizens know how agriculture runoff/sewage runoff/urban runoff may contribute to turbidity.
2. Distribution of pollution prevention BMPs to citizens, this will let the public know what they can do to help prevent pollution.
3. Public Service Announcements will also educate on pollution prevention.
4. Wetland plantings by BVD can stop runoff from entering waterway.
5. Community E-mail hotline can accept citizen complaints pertaining to soil erosion.
6. LCG Code Enforcement will notify LCG Regulatory Compliance of storm water violations/problems so Regulatory Compliance can respond in the appropriate manner.
7. Ordinance that requires BMP implementation on all construction sites over one acre; which will cut down on erosion.
8. Commercial and subdivision reviews are performed in the permitting and approval process of all new construction.

9. Municipal Operators will distribute educational material to contractors and consultants about regulation changes, erosion control BMPs, and ordinance compliance.
10. Email hotline to report improper construction site runoff.
11. Review current ordinance and draft new ordinance for post construction runoff control.
12. Municipal Operators will perform regular cleaning and clearing of storm drain catch basins with water being treated in a two pond sediment de-watering system.
13. Proper carwash operation and maintenance.
14. Street sweeping operations.

Salinity/TDS/chlorides/sulfates

1. Enviroscape presentations that let citizens know how agriculture runoff/sewage runoff/urban runoff may contribute to pollution.
2. Distribution of pollution prevention BMPs to citizens.
3. Public Service Announcements will also educate on pollution prevention.
4. Wetland plantings by BVD.
5. Community E-mail hotline can accept citizen complaints and suggestions.
6. Respond to citizen complaints.
7. LCG Code Enforcement will notify LCG Regulatory Compliance of violations/ problems so Regulatory Compliance can respond in the appropriate manner.
8. Ordinance to detect and regulate illicit discharges.
9. Identification of failing or lack of sewer systems.

Suspended Solids

1. Enviroscape presentations that let citizens know how agriculture runoff/sewage runoff/urban runoff may contribute to suspended solid pollution.
2. Distribution of pollution prevention BMPs to citizens.
3. Public Service Announcements will also educate on pollution prevention.
4. Litter and recycling presentations and campaigns.
5. Adopt-A-Road improves roadsides and makes citizens aware of erosion and litter problems.
6. Trash Bash gets volunteers out along roads and waterways picking up litter and debris.
7. Volunteer storm-drain stenciling will remind public not to put debris down the storm drains.
8. Wetland plantings by BVD can stop soil erosion.
9. Community E-mail hotline can accept citizen complaints and suggestions pertaining to soil erosion and littering.
10. Public surveys can alert Municipal Operators to litter problems.
11. Respond to citizen complaints to help stop soil erosion and littering.
12. LCG Code Enforcement will notify LCG Regulatory Compliance of violations/ problems so Regulatory Compliance can respond in the appropriate manner.
13. Ordinance to detect and regulate illicit discharges.
14. Compile storm drain map of Lafayette outfalls.
15. Ordinance that requires BMP implementation on all construction sites over one acre; which will cut down on erosion and trash entering waterways.
16. Commercial and subdivision reviews are performed in the permitting and approval process of all new construction.

17. Municipal Operators will distribute educational material to contractors and consultants about regulation changes, erosion control BMPs, and ordinance compliance.
18. Municipal Operators will ensure all projects obtain and comply with all applicable LDEQ and U.S. Corps of Engineers permits.
19. Review current ordinance and draft new ordinance for post construction runoff control.
20. Municipal Operators will review the current ordinance that prohibits disposal of lawn waste into public streets and waterways.
21. Municipal Operators will perform regular cleaning and clearing of storm drain catch basins with water being treated in a two pond sediment de-watering system.
22. Proper carwash operation and maintenance.
23. River cleaning by Bayou Vermilion District to control debris.
24. Phone calls will be accepted relating to waste disposal.
25. Street sweeping operations.

Temperature

1. Respond to citizen complaints on possible illicit discharge.
2. LCG Code Enforcement will notify LCG Regulatory Compliance of violations/ problems so Regulatory Compliance can respond in the appropriate manner.
3. Ordinance to detect and regulate illicit discharges.
4. Create email hotline to report illegal discharge/dumping.
5. Annual House Hold Hazardous Waste Day.

Oil and Grease

1. Enviroscape presentations that let citizens know how runoff from streets contribute to oil and grease in waterways.
2. Litter and recycling presentations that educate citizens about the importance of recycling used oil.
3. Public Service Announcements will educate citizens about recycling and proper disposal of used oil.
4. Storm Drain Stenciling makes citizens aware of the impacts of dumping oil down the storm drain.
5. Community email hotline will allow citizens to report illegal dumping of oil.
6. Response to citizen complaints will report and forward illegal dumping incidents to the proper regulatory agency.
7. Ordinance will eliminate illicit discharges.
8. Annual Household Hazardous Waste Day will allow citizens to properly dispose of oil.
9. Municipal Operators will recycle 100% of all used oil.
10. Proper carwash operation and maintenance.
11. Update of Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure plans.
12. Street sweeping operations.

Pathogen Indicators

1. Enviroscape presentations will educate citizens how agriculture and sewage runoff will contribute to poor water quality.
2. Identification of failing or lack of sewer systems.
3. Wetland plantings by Bayou Vermillion District will provide buffer areas along agricultural property thus reducing the amount of waste entering into the waterways.

Nutrients

1. Enviroscape presentations will educate citizens how agriculture, urban, and sewage runoff can contribute to excess of nutrients in waterways.
2. Distribution of pollution prevention BMPs to schools and civic groups.
3. Wetland plantings by Bayou Vermillion District will reduce erosion.
4. Creation of an illicit discharge and detection ordinance.
5. Identification of lack of or failing sewer systems.
6. Creation of ordinance that will require BMP implementation on all construction sites over one acre.
7. Educational materials will be sent to contractors about erosion control BMPs.
8. Email hotline will allow citizens to report improper construction site runoff.

Organic Enrichment

1. Enviroscape presentations will educate citizens how agriculture, urban, and sewage runoff can contribute to organic enrichment in waterways.
2. Distribution of pollution prevention BMPs to schools and civic groups.
3. Wetland plantings by Bayou Vermillion District will reduce erosion.
4. Creation of an illicit discharge and detection ordinance.
5. Identification of lack of, or failing sewer systems.
6. Creation of ordinance that will require BMP implementation on all construction sites over one acre.
7. Educational materials will be sent to contractors about erosion control BMPs.
8. Email hotline will allow citizens to report improper construction site runoff.

Pesticides

1. Enviroscape presentations will educate citizens how agriculture and urban runoff can contribute to pesticides in waterways.
2. Distribution of pollution prevention BMPs to schools and civic groups.
4. Annual Household Hazardous Waste Day will allow citizens to properly dispose of pesticides.
3. Storm Drain Stenciling makes citizens aware of the impacts of dumping pesticides down the storm drain.
4. Community email hotline will allow citizens to report illegal dumping of pesticides.
5. Public Service Announcements will educate citizens about proper disposal of pesticides.

Lafayette Parish Bayou Vermilion District
P.O. Box 4736, Lafayette, LA 70502 337-237-8360

February 21, 2003

Betty Vidrine
Manager, Environmental Division
Lafayette Consolidated Government

Ms. Vidrine,

In 1984, the Louisiana State Legislature passed an act which created the Lafayette Parish Bayou Vermilion District. The District's goals were established:

1) Improve the water of Bayou Vermilion in an effort to promote the bayou as a recreational and cultural asset.
2) Create and control viable economic development adjacent to the Bayou Vermilion so as to provide a diversified economic base for the city and parish; and
3) Do any and all acts to enhance the general condition of the Bayou Vermilion.

In 1986 the voters of Lafayette Parish approved a property tax to provide funding to BVD and its mission. BVD has as its primary mission the restoration of the Vermilion River to a fully unimpaired status, and to bring it into compliance with all of its designated TMDL's (total maximum daily loads).

Following are current and ongoing projects the BVD is engaged in to achieve its mission:

Removal of all floating debris from the river.

BVD has placed "booms" or debris barriers at the mouths of the Vermilion River's major tributaries. These tributaries drain the majority of Lafayette Parish. Carrying within them are large amounts of litter that accumulates within Lafayette Parish. Along with the booms, BVD has constructed and is beginning to attach debris nets on all major drain pipes that empty into the Vermilion River. On a regular basis BVD will send out boats to remove the litter and other debris form these booms and nets.

BVD is currently and will continue to track the total amount of litter removed, the location where the litter was found and a 10% sampling of all collected litter for the purpose of education and yearly analysis.

Weekly testing for fecal coliform, dissolved oxygen, pH levels and water temperature.

There are twelve sample sites BVD has established for testing. Six sites are tested on a biweekly basis. One site is directly in the river at the extreme north end of the Parish. This data provides BVD up to date information on the quality of water coming into Lafayette Parish. The other eleven sample sites are in the major drainage canals near their confluence with the river. These sample sites indicate the quality of the water that is coming into the river from sources within Lafayette Parish.

BVD has been collecting sample data for approximately a year and a half and will continue to do so into the future. This data will be used to convince the public that there are water quality problems that need to be addressed. One of BVD's major water quality concerns is fecal coliform. It is suspected that fecal coliform enters the river through malfunctioning home sewer system and pastureland runoff. BVD's goal is to introduce an ordinance to enforce the correction of malfunctioning home sewer systems. BVD is also working with cattle producers in the Vermilion River watershed to help implement Best Management Practices on pasturelands areas that are contributing to the fecal coliform problem.

Educational programs to inform adults and children about water quality issues.

BVD currently offers three types of educational programming that address water quality issues. For pre-k through grade 2, a felt storyboard program is available. In this program students learn about the forms of water, the water cycle, water conservation and the need to keep our water clean. The Eviroscape demonstration is available to students in grade 3 through adult. Using a relief model of a watershed, participants "pollute" the watershed using colored drink mixes to represent the most common pollutants in the watershed. Home sewer workshops are offered to educate the general public about the need to maintain their home sewer systems. Finally, storm drain marking activities are also available. Volunteers affix these marking to remind citizens that what goes down the drain ends up in our waterways.

Respectfully,

Kerry Collins

Executive Director, Lafayette Parish Bayou Vermilion District

Appendix C – Permit Information

C.2 2018 MS4 NOI and LDEQ Authorization Letter

NOI and LDEQ Authorization Letter will be added in this section once approval documentation is received.

Appendix C – Permit Information

C.3 2016 MSGP LDEQ Authorization Letter

JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

CHUCK CARR BROWN, PH.D.
SECRETARY

State of Louisiana

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

SEP 0 6 2016

Permit #: LAR05M152
AI #: 42179

Mr. Gregory Roberts
Lafayette Regional Airport
222 Jet Ranger X Dr
Lafayette, LA 70508

Subject: Reissuance of LPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit for: Lafayette Airport Commission - Lafayette Regional Airport, located at 200 Terminal Dr in Lafayette Parish

Dear Mr. Roberts:

The Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit has been reissued, effective May 9, 2016. Pursuant to the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (La. R.S. 30:2001 et seq.), reauthorization under the permit is hereby granted for the discharge identified above. Based on your reported primary SIC code of **4581**, you must follow the sector-specific requirements in Part 6 of the permit, **S. Air Transportation**.

Effective upon the postmark date of this notification, this permit replaces and cancels the prior version of the permit issued for this facility. Please note that your permit authorization number remains the same. Future correspondence regarding the permit should reference your permit authorization number, LAR05M152, and the Agency Interest (AI) number, 42179.

If the facility's SIC code and/or sector information is no longer accurate, you must immediately notify the Water Permits Division in writing. Any other changes to facility information, such as updates to mailing address, responsible official, phone number, email address, etc. should be submitted via email to facupdate@la.gov. Include your permit number and AI number in the email.

A copy of the permit can be accessed and printed from LDEQ's Internet website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/ using the following path: DIVISIONS – Water Permits – LPDES Permits – LPDES General Permits – LAR050000 or by entering the Document ID 10184367 in LDEQ's Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) search window found at http://edms.deq.louisiana.gov/app/doc/querydef.aspx. In the event you are unable to access and/or print a copy of this permit for your records from one of the above listed sources, please contact the Water Permits Division at (225) 219-9371 to request a hard copy be sent by mail. In compliance with LAC 33:IX.2701.H, the permittee may be required to provide their own copy of the permit.

You should immediately reassess the operations at your site to ensure that the permit is still applicable to all regulated discharges from your site and that all regulated discharges are adequately permitted. It is your responsibility to immediately notify the Water Permits Division should you discover that you are not eligible for coverage under the reissued general permit. The reissued

permit has been reformatted and edited to eliminate many redundancies, errors, and duplicative requirements that are inherent in the 2011 permit's format. The permit conditions and requirements are similar to those contained in the 2011 version; however, some revisions were made to both general conditions and sector-specific requirements. For a comprehensive list of all changes, please see the Interested Parties (IP) cover letter in EDMS (see Document ID 10184367). **You are responsible for updating your storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) in order to meet all requirements applicable to your Sector(s) within 30 days of receiving this notification.**

Permittees who are required to submit DMRs should note that DMR submittal requirements have changed. LDEQ has recently adopted eReporting requirements. Pursuant to LAC 33:IX.2701.L.4.a, monitoring results shall be reported to the Enforcement Division through a department-approved electronic document receiving system (NetDMR) per the schedule specified in the permit. Paper DMRs or an alternative substitute may only be utilized by the permittee if the LDEQ Enforcement Division grants a written authorization to the permittee. See the enclosed NetDMR information sheet.

Your facility will continue to be assessed an annual maintenance and surveillance fee to be invoiced separately by the agency. Annual fee amounts are subject to adjustment at a later date by promulgation of changes in the Louisiana Administrative Code. Pursuant to LAC 33:IX.1309.I, LAC 33.IX.6509.A.1 and LAC 33:I.1701, you must pay any outstanding fees to the Department. Therefore, you are encouraged to verify your facility's fee status by contacting LDEQ's Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division at (225) 219-3863. Any outstanding fees must be remitted via a check to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality within thirty (30) days after the effective date of authorization under the permit. Failure to pay the full amount due in the manner and time prescribed could result in enforcement actions as prescribed in the Environmental Quality Act including, but not limited to, revocation or suspension of the applicable permit.

Should you have any questions concerning the reissued general permit, please feel free to contact either Debbie Bissett or Kimberly Corts by telephone, by e-mail, or by writing to the address on page one of this letter. Debbie Bissett can be reached by telephone at (225) 219-3603 or by e-mail at debbie.bissett@la.gov. Kimberly Corts can be reached by telephone at (225) 219-3208 or by e-mail at kimberly.corts@la.gov.

Sincerely,

Jenniffer Sheppard

Jenniffer Sheppard, Manager
Water Permits Division

Attachments: NetDMR Information Sheet

c: IO-W

Appendix C – Permit Information

C.4 2014 Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater Permit LDEQ Authorization Letter

BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

PEGGY M. HATCH
SECRETARY

State of Louisiana

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

File No.: LAG750655
AI No.: 42179
Activity No.: GEN20140001

Mr. Gregory Roberts
Lafayette Airport Commission
222 Tower Drive
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

RE: Reissuance of LPDES General Permit for Discharges of Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater (LAG750000) for your facility located at: 200 Terminal Drive, Lafayette, Lafayette Parish

Dear Mr. Roberts:

The Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit for Discharges of Exterior Vehicle Wash Wastewater has been reissued effective March 15, 2014. Pursuant to the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (La. R.S. 30:2001 et seq.), automatic authorization under the reissued permit is hereby granted for the discharge identified above.

Effective on the postmark date of this notification, this permit replaces and cancels the prior version of the permit issued to this facility. Please note that your permit number and previously authorized outfalls remain the same. **Future correspondence regarding the permit should reference your permit authorization number and the Agency Interest (AI) number given above.**

A copy of the permit can be accessed and printed from LDEQ's Internet website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/ using the following path: DIVISIONS – Water Permits – LPDES Permits – LPDES General Permits – LAG750000 or by entering the Document ID 9250656 in LDEQ's Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) search window found at http://edms.deq.louisiana.gov/app/doc/querydef.aspx. In the event you are unable to access and/or print a copy of this permit for your records from one of the above listed sources, please contact the Water Permits Division at (225) 219-9371 to request a hard copy be sent by mail. In compliance with LAC 33:IX.2701.H, the permittee may be required to provide their own copy of the permit.

If you are no longer operating or if ownership has changed, you should provide that information to LDEQ so that we can take appropriate action concerning your permit. Use the form NOC-1 to notify LDEQ of facility name changes or changes of ownership/operator, which is located on our Internet website at:

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/PublicParticipationandPermitSupport/PermitApplicationAdministrativeReviewGroup.aspx. For changes in contact person or mailing address only, please submit changes to the email address, facupdate@la.gov.

If the permitted facility is no longer operating then your permit coverage should be terminated using the form LPDES Request for Termination (RFT) of Non-Stormwater General Permit Coverage and Individual LPDES Permits. A copy of the form is available on the LDEQ website at: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2562. Other changes, such as adding or eliminating an outfall location or description, should be reported to the Water Permits Division by submitting a letter requesting modification of the permit authorization. **The current permitted outfalls for this facility are listed in the attached Appendix A.**

The effluent limitations and monitoring requirements contained in the reissued permit are similar to those contained in the March 15, 2009, permit. Please be aware that the limits and monitoring requirements for Outfall 002 (Treated Sanitary Wastewater) and Outfall 003 (Comingled Discharges of Treated Vehicle Wash and Sanitary Wastewater) have been revised to correspond with most recently issued Class I Sanitary Discharge General Permit. Additionally, the reissued permit contains a requirement to use biodegradable, low-phosphate, low-surfactant soaps and detergents only. Currently permitted dischargers shall have up to six months from the date of this reauthorization to comply this particular requirement. You should read the entire permit to become familiar with any new requirements.

Monitoring results will continue to be reported to the Enforcement Division on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. One DMR form should be completed and submitted for each permitted outfall even if there were no discharges from that outfall during a particular monitoring period. One set of original DMRs plus one set of copies should be mailed to the Enforcement Division. A copy of the DMR form is attached for your use. Also attached for your use is a copy of the current address list for the Enforcement Division as well as the LDEQ regional offices.

Your facility will continue to be assessed an Annual Maintenance and Surveillance fee to be invoiced separately by the agency. Annual fee amounts are subject to adjustment at a later date by promulgation of changes in the Louisiana Administrative Code. Pursuant to LAC 33:IX.1309.I, LAC 33.IX.6509.A.1 and LAC 33:I.1701, you must pay any outstanding fees to the Department. Therefore, you are encouraged to verify your facility's fee status by contacting LDEQ's Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division at (225) 219-3863. Any outstanding fees must be remitted via a check to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality within thirty (30) days after the effective date of authorization under the permit. Failure to pay the full amount due in the manner and time prescribed could result in enforcement actions as prescribed in the Environmental Quality Act, including, but not limited to revocation or suspension of the applicable permit.

Should you have any questions concerning the reissued general permit, please feel free to contact either Laura Thompson or Raye Gendron by telephone, by e-mail, or by writing to the address on page one of this letter. Laura Thompson can be reached by telephone at (225) 219-0803 or by

email at laura.thompson@la.gov. Raye Gendron can be reached by telephone at (225) 219-3205 or by e-mail at raye.gendron@la.gov.

Sincerely,

Jenniffer Sheppard

Jenniffer Sheppard, Manager
General and Industrial Permits

Attachments: Appendix A; Blank DMR Form; Current Address List

c: IO-W

ec: Ashley Broom
Office of Management and Finance

Permit Compliance Unit

Acadiana Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)
Office of Environmental Services

APPENDIX A

Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES)
General Permit LAG750655
AI No.: 42179 Activity No.: GEN20140001

Company:
Lafayette Airport Commission
222 Tower Drive
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

Facility:
Lafayette Regional Airport
200 Terminal Drive
Lafayette, Lafayette Parish

Phone Number: (337) 266-4400

In accordance with **Part I, Section C,** monitoring results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) per the schedule specified. A DMR form must be completed for each wastewater discharge point (outfall) listed below. Instructions are provided on the back of the DMR form.

When completing a DMR form, the permittee shall place the discharge number of the corresponding wastewater discharge point in the "Discharge Number" box. The following is a list of the wastewater discharge point(s) from your facility with the assigned discharge number, discharge location, and the final effluent limitations and monitoring requirements:

Discharge Number	Discharge Location	Discharge Description	Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements
Outfall 001	at the point of discharge from the washrack prior to mixing with other waters	Exterior vehicle and equipment wash wastewater	Part I, Section B, Outfall 001, Page 8 of 17

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public Reporting Burden for this collection information is estimated to vary from a range of 10 hours as an average per response for some minor facilities, to 110 hours as an average per response for some major facilities, with a weighted average for major and minor facilities of 18 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to ICR Coordinator, Office of Wastewater Management (MC4201M), US Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

General Instructions

1. If form has been partially completed by preprinting, disregard instructions directed at entry of that information already preprinted.

2. Enter *"Permittee Name/Mailing Address* (and facility name/location, if different)," *"Permit Number,"* and *"Discharge Number"* where indicated. (A separate form is required for each discharge.)

3. Enter dates beginning and ending *"Monitoring Period"* covered by form where indicated.

4. Enter each *"Parameter"* as specified in monitoring requirements of permit.

5. Enter *"Sample Measurement"* data for each parameter under *"Quantity"* and *"Quality"* in units specified in permit.

6. Enter *"Permit Requirement"* for each parameter under *"Quantity"* and *"Quality"* as specified in permit.

7. Under *"No Ex"* enter number of sample measurements during monitoring period that exceed maximum (and/or minimum or 7-day average as appropriate) permit requirement for each parameter. If none, enter *"0"*.

8. Enter *"Frequency of Analysis"* both as *"Sample Measurement"* (actual sample type used during monitoring period) and as *"Permit Requirement,"* specified in permit. (e.g., Enter *"Cont,"* for continuous monitoring, *"1/7"* for one day per week, *"1/30"* for one day per month, *"1/90"* for one day per quarter, etc.)

9. Enter *"Sample Type"* both as *"Sample Measurement"* (actual sample type used during monitoring period) and as *"Permit Requirement,"* (e.g., Enter *"Grab"* for individual sample, *"24HC"* for 24-hour composite, *"N/A"* for continuous monitoring, etc.)

10. Where violations of permit requirements are reported, attach a brief explanation to describe cause and corrective actions taken, and reference each violation by date.

11. If "no discharge" occurs during monitoring period, enter *"No Discharge"* across form in place of data entry.

12. Enter *"Name/Title of Principal Executive Officer"* with *"Signature of Principal Executive Officer of Authorized Agent," "Telephone Number,"* and *"Date"* at bottom of form.

13. Mail signed Report to Office(s) by date(s) specified in permit. Retain copy for your records.

14. More detailed Instructions for use of this *Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)* form may be obtained from Office(s) specified in permit.

Legal Notice

This report is required by law (33 U.S.C. 1318; 40 C.F.R. 125.27). Failure to report or failure to report truthfully can result in civil penalties not to exceed $ 10,000 per day of violation; or in criminal penalties not to exceed $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location if Different)
NAME

ADDRESS

FACILITY
LOCATION

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

Form Approved.
OMB No. 2040-0004

PERMIT NUMBER	DISCHARGE NUMBER

MONITORING PERIOD	YEAR	MO	DAY		YEAR	MO	DAY
FROM				TO			

☐ Check here if No Discharge

NOTE: Read Instructions before completing this form

PARAMETER		QUANTITY OR LOADING			QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE TYPE
		VALUE	VALUE	UNITS	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	UNITS			
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
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	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER			TELEPHONE		DATE		
	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.		AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY
TYPED OR PRINTED		SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT					

COMMENTS AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)

Appendix C – Permit Information

C.5 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Letter

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.

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

Appendix C – Permit Information

C.6 Louisiana State Historical Preservation Office, Office of Cultural Development Letter

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 C – Permit Information

C.7 2018 LPDES sMS4 General Permit

DEQ
LOUISIANA

GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS

MASTER GENERAL PERMIT NO. LAR040000
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) General Permit is reissued. Except as provided in Part I.D of this permit, those operators of storm water discharges from small municipal separate storm sewer systems in the State of Louisiana who submit a completed Notice of Intent and a Storm Water Management Plan in accordance with Part II of this permit, and are approved for coverage, are authorized under this general permit.

This permit shall become effective on September 1, 2018

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

Issued on August 17, 2018

Elliott Vega
Assistant Secretary

LPDES GENERAL PERMIT
DISCHARGES FROM
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS

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PART I
COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area

This permit covers all areas, except agricultural lands, of the State of Louisiana that are served by regulated small municipal separate storm sewer systems (small MS4s).

B. Eligibility

1. This permit authorizes discharges of storm water from a regulated small MS4 as defined in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.16 and LAC 33:IX.2519, as stated below.

   The MS4 systems which are required to obtain permit coverage include:

   a. In urbanized areas (UAs), all core cities, plus any other MS4 systems operating within the UA unless specifically waived by the state administrative authority;

   b. Outside UAs, MS4 systems serving populations of 10,000 to 50,000 and a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile which have been "designated" by the state administrative authority. Other MS4 systems may be designated by the Director in response to a petition or as needed to protect water quality.

From LAC 33:IX.2511.B.16: *Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System - a municipal separate storm sewer system that:*

a. is owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or in accordance with 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 an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the state;

b. is not defined as a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system in accordance with Paragraph B.4 and 7 of this Section [2511], *or designated under Subparagraph A.1.e of this Section* [2511]*; and*

c. includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.

From LAC 33:IX.2519:

As an operator of a small MS4, am I regulated under the LPDES Storm Water Program?

A. Unless you qualify for a waiver under Subsection C of this Section [2519], *you are regulated if you operate a small MS4 including, but not limited to, systems operated by federal, state, tribal, and local governments, including state departments of transportation, and:*

1. your small MS4 is located in an urbanized area as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census. (If your small MS4 is not located entirely within an urbanized area, only the portion that is within the urbanized area is regulated); or

2. you are designated by the state administrative authority, including where the designation is based upon a petition under LAC 33:IX.2511.F.4.

B. You may be the subject of a petition to the state administrative authority to require an LPDES permit for your discharge of storm water. If the state administrative authority determines that you need a permit, you are required to comply with LAC 33:IX.2521-2525.

C. The state administrative authority may waive the requirements otherwise applicable to you if you meet the criteria of Subsection D or E of this Section [2519]. *If you receive this waiver, you may subsequently be required to seek coverage under an LPDES permit in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2521.A if circumstances change.*

D. The state administrative authority may waive permit coverage if your MS4 serves a population of less than 1,000 within the urbanized area and you meet the following criteria:

1. your system is not contributing substantially to the pollutant loadings of a physically interconnected MS4 that is regulated by the LPDES storm water program; and

2. if you discharge any pollutant(s) that have been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body to which you discharge, storm water controls are not needed based on wasteload allocations that are part of a department-established total maximum daily load (TMDL) that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern.

E. The department may waive permit coverage if your MS4 serves a population under 10,000 and you meet the following criteria:

1. *the department has evaluated all waters of the state, including small streams, tributaries, lakes, and ponds, that receive a discharge from your MS4;*

2. *for all such waters, the department has determined that storm water controls are not needed based on wasteload allocations that are part of a TMDL established by the department or by EPA and approved by EPA that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern or, if a TMDL has not been developed or approved, an equivalent analysis that determines sources and allocations for the pollutant(s) of concern;*

3. *for the purpose of this Subsection, the pollutant(s) of concern include biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation), pathogens, oil and grease, and any pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from your MS4; and*

4. *the department has determined that future discharges from your MS4 do not have the potential to result in noncompliance with water quality standards, including impairment of designated uses, or other significant water quality impacts, including habitat and biological impacts.*

C. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

The following non-storm water sources may be discharged from the MS4 and are not required to be addressed in the MS4's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination plan or other minimum control measures, provided that they have been determined by permittees to not be substantial sources of pollutants to the MS4:

- Discharges or flows from firefighting activities (excludes predictable and controllable discharges from a firefighting training facility)
- Fire hydrant flushings
- Potable water including: water line flushings using potable water, drinking fountain overflows, lawn watering runoff, and similar sources of potable water
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate
- Residual street wash water and pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed)
- Routine external building wash down which does not use detergents
- Drainage from landscape watering
- Rising ground waters
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20))
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water
- Foundation drains
- Irrigation water
- Uncontaminated spring water

- Water from crawl space pumps
- Footing drains
- Water from individual residential car washing
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
- Other similar occasional incidental discharges (for example, non-commercial or charity car washes) where such discharges will not cause a problem either due to the nature of the discharge or controls the MS4 places on the discharge. Permittees must identify all types of discharges that will be allowed as occasional incidental discharges and must specify those discharges in the storm water management plan.

D. Limitations on Coverage

The following discharges, whether discharged separately or commingled with municipal storm water, are not authorized by this permit:

1. Storm water discharges that are mixed with non-storm water or storm water associated with industrial activity unless such discharges are:

   a. In compliance with a separate LPDES permit, or

   b. Identified by and in compliance with Part I.C of this permit.

2. Discharges of material resulting from a spill. Where discharge of material resulting from a spill is necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage, permittees shall take, or ensure the responsible party for the spill takes all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any adverse effects on human health or the environment. This permit does not transfer liability for a spill itself from the party(ies) responsible for the spill to the permittees nor relieve the party(ies) responsible for a spill from the reporting requirements of LAC 33:I.Chapter 39 (40 CFR Part 117 and 40 CFR Part 302).

3. Storm water discharges whose direct, indirect, interrelated, interconnected, or interdependent impacts are likely to have adverse effects upon endangered or threatened species, or on the critical habitat for these species as determined in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

4. Storm water discharges or implementation of your storm water management plan, which adversely affect properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, unless you are in compliance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and any necessary activities to avoid or minimize impacts have been coordinated with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). (For questions, the operator should contact the Section 106 Review Coordinator, Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, P.O.

Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4247, telephone (225) 342-8170, or email section106@crt.la.gov.)

5. Storm water discharges into any water body for which a TMDL has been approved if the storm water discharges do not comply with Part III.B of this permit.

6. Any new source or new discharge containing the pollutants of concern to a 303(d)- listed water body where a TMDL has not been approved unless allowed under LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9. You may be eligible under this section [2317] if you comply with Part IV.H of this permit.

E. Permittee Responsibilities

1. Permittees are responsible for:

   a. Compliance with permit conditions relating to discharges from portions of the MS4 where the permittee is the operator;

   b. Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) implementation in portions of the MS4 where the permittee is the operator (including developing and implementing clear, specific, and measurable goals and best management practices (BMPs) used to satisfy the control measures identified in Part IV.D.1-6); examples of clear, specific, and measurable goals and BMPs include BMP design requirements, performance requirements, adaptive management requirements, schedules for implementation and maintenance, and frequency of actions (for examples, see EPA guidance document *Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s* found at https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/measurablegoals.pdf);

   c. Compliance with annual reporting requirements as specified in Part V.C;

   d. Collection of representative wet weather monitoring data required by Part V.A, according to such agreements as may be established between permittees; and

   e. A plan of action to assume responsibility for implementation of storm water management and monitoring programs in its portion of the MS4 should interjurisdictional agreements allocating responsibility between permittees be dissolved or in default. **This plan of action must be in place within 6 months of the permit issuance date and any new plans or changes to existing plans must be attached to the revised SWMP that is included along with the next annual report.**

2. Permittees are jointly responsible for permit compliance in portions of the MS4 where operational or SWMP implementation authority over portions of the MS4 is shared or has been transferred from one permittee to another in accordance with legally binding agreements. **Any co-permittee relying on another co-permittee or co-permittees to satisfy its permit obligations must have an interagency agreement in place within 6 months of the permit issuance date. A copy of the agreement must be attached to the revised SWMP and provided along with the next annual report submittal.**

3. Within 90 days of transfer of ownership, operational control, or responsibility for SWMP implementation, the MS4 must have developed a plan for implementing the SWMP. Implementation of the SWMP in new areas must be done as expeditiously as possible, but no later than 3 years from addition of the new area.

F. Obtaining Authorization

For general permits issued under LAC 33:IX.2515.B for small MS4s, the state administrative authority (LDEQ) will establish the terms and conditions necessary to meet the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2523 using the two-step permitting approach as described in LAC 33:IX:2515.B. After issuing the general permit, the state administrative authority may establish through a second permitting step additional permit terms and conditions for each MS4 seeking authorization to discharge under the general permit. These additional terms and conditions supplement the requirements of the general permit, resulting in a complete permit meeting the maximum extent practicable (MEP) permit standard for each individual MS4 permittee under the general permit. In the second permitting step, the state administrative authority satisfies its obligation to review the NOI for adequacy and determines what additional requirements are needed for the MS4 to meet the MEP permit standard. Once the NOI is determined to be administratively and technically complete, the state administrative authority will initiate the public noticing process. Public noticing provides an opportunity for the public to submit comments and to request a hearing. Upon completion of this process, LDEQ will notify the MS4 by means of an LPDES permit authorization letter of the authorization to discharge, subject to the terms of the general permit and the additional requirements that apply individually to that MS4. **Once accepted, the SWMP and any other additional conditions identified in the LPDES permit authorization letter become enforceable parts of the permit authorization.**

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2515.B.2.h.ii, the state administrative authority includes required permit terms and conditions in the general permit applicable to all eligible small MS4s, and during the process of authorizing small MS4s to discharge, the state administrative authority may establish additional terms and conditions not included in the general permit to satisfy one or more of the permit requirements in LAC 33:IX.2523 for individual small MS4 operators. If the state administrative authority deems that additional terms and conditions are necessary for the small MS4 to meet MEP standards or address TMDL requirements, these enforceable terms and conditions will be included in the letter of authorization.

The state administrative authority shall review the Notice of Intent (NOI) submitted by the small MS4 operator to determine whether the information in the NOI is complete, whether the proposed SWMP meets the MEP standard, and to establish any additional terms and conditions necessary to meet the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2523. The state administrative authority may require the small MS4 operator to submit additional information.

Other applicable LPDES permit requirements, standards, and conditions may be established in the general permit, developed consistently with the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2701-2715.

All MS4 operators, including operators covered under a previous version of the LPDES General Permit LAR040000, must comply with the following application requirements.

Application and Public Notice Requirements

The following requirements apply in order for storm water discharges from regulated small MS4s to receive authorization under this general permit:

1. A correctly completed NOI (Form **MS4-G** found at: http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/lpdes-water-permits) must be submitted to the state administrative authority. **In accordance with the requirements of Part II of this permit, the applicant must submit a proposed storm water management plan,** using Sections IV-VI of the NOI form provided by the state administrative authority, or as an attachment. If an electronic NOI or SWMP form is developed during the term of this permit, the state administrative authority may suspend the use of paper NOIs or SWMPs. **Operators authorized under a previous version of LPDES General Permit LAR040000 shall submit the NOI along with the current storm water management plan, updated to meet new requirements contained in this permit (see Part IV.E).**

2. A new NOI must be submitted in accordance with Part II of this permit when the operator changes, or when a new operator is added after the submittal of an NOI.

3. Any NOI submitted for authorization under this general permit will be placed on public notice for a minimum of 30 days, after the state administrative authority determines the NOI to be administratively complete. In accordance with LAC 33:IX.6521, the costs of publication shall be borne by the applicant. The public notice, the process for submitting public comments and hearing requests, and the hearing process, if a request for a hearing is granted, shall follow the procedures applicable to draft permits set forth in LAC 33:IX.315. All interested parties will be given the opportunity to comment and to request a public hearing to raise issues of concern related to permitting discharges from a particular drainage system during this period.

4. LDEQ may include additional enforceable terms and conditions to be included in the SWMP, and the basis for these additional requirements, upon authorization to discharge under this general permit.

5. The state administrative authority will issue written notification to those small MS4s who are accepted for coverage under this general permit. Upon authorization for the MS4 to discharge under the general permit, the final additional enforceable terms and conditions applicable to the MS4 operator become effective. The state administrative authority shall inform the public of the decision to authorize the MS4 to discharge under the general permit and of the final additional enforceable terms and conditions specific to the MS4. If it is determined that an MS4 would be more correctly regulated under an individual permit, the permittee will be notified that it will not be permitted under the general permit and that an individual permit will be issued to the MS4 operator. The state administrative authority may later deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual LPDES permit based on a review of the NOI or other information (see Part VI.A.6 of this permit).

6. MS4 permittees granted authorization to discharge under this general permit will be listed in the Water Permits Division activity report on the state administrative authority website at: http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/lpdes. NOIs and associated documents will be available in the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) for public review: http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/edms.

PART II
NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Deadlines for Notification

1. If you are an operator of a newly regulated small MS4 designated under LAC 33:IX.2519.A.1 (located in urbanized areas as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census), you must apply for coverage under this permit within 120 days of being notified by the state administrative authority that you operate a regulated small MS4.

2. If you are an operator of a regulated small MS4 designated under LAC 33:IX.2519.A.2, you must apply for coverage under this permit, or apply for a modification of an existing LPDES permit within 120 days of notice from the state administrative authority that coverage is required.

3. If you are an operator of a regulated small MS4 that was authorized under a previous version of the LPDES General Permit LAR040000, you must reapply for coverage under this permit within 120 days of being notified by the state administrative authority.

4. Requests for waivers under LAC 33:IX.2519.C (see Part I.B) must be submitted in writing, with supporting documentation.

5. When the operator changes, or when a new operator is added after the submittal of an NOI under Part II, the new owner/operator must complete and file an NOI in accordance with Part I.F of the permit at least 30 days prior to taking over operational control of the facility. The prior operator must submit a Notice of Termination once authorization is provided to the new operator.

B. Contents of Notice of Intent

The NOI shall be signed in accordance with Part VI.D.10 of this permit and shall include the following information:

1. The MS4 name;

2. The street address, parish, and the latitude and longitude of the city hall or municipal business office of the MS4 operator for which the notification is being submitted;

3. The name, address, and telephone number of the operator(s) filing the NOI for permit coverage;

4. The names of all states where the applicant has federal or state environmental permits identical to or similar to the MS4 permit;

5. A statement that the applicant does not owe any outstanding fees or final penalties to the state administrative authority; if there are outstanding fees or penalties, you should explain why they have not been paid;

6. Whether or not the applicant is a corporation or limited liability company;

7. The name(s) of all receiving water(s);

8. A USGS 7.5 minute topographic map, or equivalent, of the MS4 service area that satisfies the requirement of LAC 33:IX.2523.B.3.b, showing the location of all outfalls and names and locations of all waters of the state that receive discharges from those outfalls, and any major structural controls (retention basins, detention basins, major infiltration devices, etc.) identified;

9. An estimate of the square miles of the MS4 service area;

10. Any existing quantitative data that characterizes the discharge, such as the monthly mean rainfall estimates, volume and quality of the discharges from the MS4, and the results of any visual field screening at identified outfalls; and

11. In the NOI or as an attachment to the NOI, the following information for each of the 6 minimum control measures defined in Part IV.D:

    a. Selected clear, specific, and measurable BMPs;

    b. The clear, specific, and measurable goals for each of the storm water minimum control measures, the month and year in which the MS4 operator began or will begin full implementation of each of the minimum control measures, interim milestones, frequency of the action; and

    c. Name(s) of the person(s) responsible for implementing or coordinating the SWMP.

C. Where to Submit

NOIs, signed in accordance with Part VI.D.10 of this permit, are to be submitted to the state administrative authority at this address:

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

PART III
SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Discharge Compliance with Water Quality Standards

Your discharges must not be causing or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard. Where a discharge is already authorized under this permit and is later determined to cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to the violation of an applicable state or federal water quality standard, the state administrative authority will notify you of such violation(s), and permittees shall take all necessary actions to ensure that future discharges do not cause or contribute to the violation of a water quality standard and to document these actions in the SWMP. If violations remain or recur, then the state administrative authority may require specific changes to the SWMP, or coverage under this permit may be terminated by the state administrative authority, and an individual permit may be issued. Compliance with this requirement does not preclude any enforcement activity as provided by the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Louisiana Environmental Quality Act for the underlying violation.

The state administrative authority has established procedures for monitoring water quality throughout the state to determine if water quality standards are being met and to determine if TMDLs are required to prevent further degradation to water quality-impaired streams. The permit requires that permittees implement a storm water management plan that is designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the regulated area to waters of the state. Permittees are required to implement BMPs to fulfill the requirements outlined in Part IV.D. Implementing BMPs to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the storm sewer system should result in less polluted storm water runoff from the regulated areas to receiving water bodies.

Permittees must comply with the state's antidegradation policy and plan (LAC 33:IX.1109.A; LAC 33:IX.1119). Permittees must ensure that storm water discharges to water bodies designated as Outstanding Natural Resource Waters (ONRWs) will not degrade water quality to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). Additional BMPs and regulatory mechanisms (for example, ordinances or codes) may be required in order to prevent erosion, sedimentation, or illicit discharges to ONRWs. If it is demonstrated that a discharge from a particular MS4 regulated by this permit would result in the violation of instream water quality criteria or adversely impact the designated uses of a receiving stream, the state administrative authority will consider how the implementation of the minimum control measures outlined in Part IV.D will affect the quality of storm water discharges from the MS4. If it is determined that the minimum control measures outlined in Part IV.D are inadequate to control the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 effectively enough to meet the instream water quality criteria or protect the designated uses of the receiving stream, then the procedures outlined in LAC 33:IX.1119.C may be implemented to determine if the discharge from the MS4 can be permitted under this general permit, or whether the MS4 may be required to obtain coverage under an individual LPDES permit.

Discharges of pollutants from an MS4 that cannot be effectively controlled under the conditions of this permit will not be authorized to discharge under this general permit.

B. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Allocations

Permittees must document in the SWMP how the BMPs and other controls implemented in the SWMP will control the discharge of any pollutant(s) of concern (POCs) for discharges into a receiving water which has been listed on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list of impaired waters.

If storm water runoff from a regulated MS4 flows into a basin subsegment **that is listed on the most recent EPA-approved 303(d) list**, then the permittee's SWMP must address any impairments where the suspected source has been identified as *urban runoff/storm sewers, municipal (urbanized high density area), discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems, SSOs, forced drainage pumping, residential districts, or unspecified urban stormwater.* If a TMDL has not yet been approved for a 303(d)-listed basin subsegment number that receives storm water runoff from the regulated MS4s, **and** the source of pollutants causing the impairment(s) have been attributed to MS4s, then permittees must describe how the BMPs and other control(s) selected for the SWMP will minimize, to the MEP, the discharge of those pollutants which have been identified as causing the impairment. Impaired water bodies (without a TMDL) are listed as Category 5 in Appendix A of LDEQ's most recent Integrated Report (IR), located at: http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/water-quality-integrated-report-305b303d.

If a TMDL has been approved for a water body, permittees will be required to include any TMDL requirements in the SWMP that are applicable to MS4 discharges into basin subsegments where TMDLs have been established.

If a TMDL allocation has been assigned for specific pollutants, which are identified as impairments attributed to discharges from regulated MS4s, then permittees must update the SWMP to implement the TMDL within 6 months of the TMDL's approval or as otherwise specified in the TMDL. This requirement includes TMDLs that are developed during the term of this general permit. In addition to any MS4-specific requirements of the TMDL, permittees must also: (1) implement clear, specific, and measurable BMPs that specifically target the pollutant(s) of concern; (2) identify clear, specific, and measurable goal(s) to minimize the discharge of the pollutant(s) of concern; and (3) implement a monitoring program to assess whether or not the storm water controls are adequate to meet the wasteload allocation (WLA). *See Part IV.H for a thorough discussion of permit requirements should a WLA be assigned for discharges of one or more pollutants from your MS4.* Impaired water bodies for which TMDLs have been developed are listed as Category 4a in Appendix A of LDEQ's most recent IR, located at: http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/water-quality-integrated-report-305b303d.

C. Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities

The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the storm water discharge(s) from a regulated small MS4 shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the applicable storm water

management plan. This permit does not relieve permittees of the reporting requirements of LAC 33:I.3915 and LAC 33:I.3917.

The storm water management plan required under Part IV of this permit must be modified within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release to: provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. In addition, the plan must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the recurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the plan must be modified where necessary.

D. Spills

The permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from spills. Nor does the permit authorize the discharge of any other substance resulting from a spill event. All reasonable steps must be taken to minimize or prevent any adverse effects on human health or the environment resulting from such spills.

PART IV
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

A. Requirements

Within 5 years following **initial** authorization under the permit, you must develop, implement, and enforce a storm water management program (SWMP).

Operators Applying for Initial Permit Coverage:

Operators who apply for initial permit coverage under the reissued general permit must develop and implement a storm water management plan within 5 years following initial authorization under the general permit. While full program implementation may take up to 5 years, credible progress in implementing existing, partial or interim programs must be made during the term of the permit; for example, initial illicit discharge and public education programs shall be launched within the first year of permit coverage.

Currently Permitted Operators:

Operators who were permitted more than 5 years prior to the effective date of this reissued general permit are required to have fully developed and implemented a storm water management plan. Operators who received initial coverage under the previous general permit within the last 5 years are required to have fully developed and implemented a storm water management plan within 5 years from the date of their initial coverage. Deadlines for complete program development and implementation are not extended with each general permit reissuance.

The SWMP shall be described in detail in a written storm water management plan. The storm water management plan shall be designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from your small MS4 to the MEP, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the water quality requirements of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and the Clean Water Act.

The SWMP shall cover the term of the permit and shall be updated by the permittee, and when required by the secretary or the secretary's designee, to ensure compliance with the statutory requirements of LAC 33:IX.2523 and Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act. Modifications to the SWMP shall be made in accordance with Parts IV.E and VI.A.6. Compliance with the SWMP, additional enforceable conditions required by the state administrative authority, and any schedules required by the permit shall be deemed compliance with Parts IV.A and IV.D. The SWMP, and all updates made in accordance with Part IV.E, are hereby incorporated by reference.

Your SWMP must include the minimum control measures described below in Section D of this Part.

Program development resources are available through the EPA website at https://cfpub.epa.gov/npstbx/index.html. Guidance on Minimum Measures and Measurable

Goals and a menu of BMPs are available on the EPA's main storm water program page which is located at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#edu. Other important MS4-related information is available on the EPA website at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program. Information related to BMPs that may be used to satisfy the requirements of the 6 minimum control measures required by Part IV.D of the permit are provided at: https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/measurablegoals.pdf.

B. Responsibilities of Co-permittees

Permittees must develop and implement a comprehensive SWMP for implementation within its jurisdiction and in accordance with interagency agreements (if applicable), including pollution prevention measures, treatment or removal techniques, storm water monitoring, enforcement of ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms identified in the SWMP, and other applicable means to control the quality of storm water discharged from the MS4. Permittees must continue to enforce the elements of the SWMP required by this permit and as described within the SWMP document(s). Existing permittees with fully developed SWMPs shall continue to implement the program and enforce the elements of the SWMP specifically required by this permit to control the discharge of pollutants to the MEP. Existing permittees with fully developed programs shall also continue to update the SWMP. Implementation of the SWMP may be achieved through participation with other permittees, public agencies, or private entities in cooperative efforts to satisfy the requirements of Part IV in lieu of creating duplicate program elements for each individual permittee. **You must describe in writing any participation in a cooperative effort and explain how that cooperative effort fulfills any of your Part IV permit requirements. Where a separate MS4 operator is contributing to implementation of the SWMP, the SWMP must clearly define the minimum measure and components(s) each entity agrees to implement and within which MS4 area(s)**. The SWMP, taken as a whole, shall achieve the "effective prohibition on the discharge of non-storm water" and "MEP" standards from LAC 33:IX.2523 and Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act.

The SWMP shall be implemented in accordance with Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act, and the LPDES Storm Water Regulations (LAC 33:IX.2511).

Controls and activities in the SWMP shall identify areas of permittee responsibility on a jurisdictional, applicability, or specific area basis. The SWMP shall include controls necessary to effectively prohibit the discharge of non-storm water into municipal separate storm sewers and reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP.

C. Legal Authority

1. Traditional MS4s, such as cities, towns, and parishes:

   Within 1 year from the effective date of this permit, a discharger permitted under a previous version of the general permit shall review ordinance(s) or other regulatory mechanism(s) to determine if the permittee has adequate legal

authority to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4 in order to meet the requirements of Part IV.D of this permit. If legal authority does not meet the requirements of Part IV.D, the permittee(s) shall:

a. Revise relevant ordinances; or

b. Adopt a new ordinance(s) or other regulatory mechanism(s) to meet the requirements of Part IV.D.

If necessary, relevant ordinance(s) shall be revised no later than 2 years from the effective date of this permit. New operators without an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism shall establish a plan to adopt an ordinance prior to submittal of a Notice of Intent. New operators must adopt such an ordinance within 2 years of receiving notification of coverage. The first year's annual report must contain a certification statement that ordinances were reviewed.

2. Non-traditional MS4s, such as transportation entities or universities:

Where the permittee lacks the authority to develop ordinances or to implement enforcement actions, the permittee shall exert enforcement authority as required by this general permit for its facilities, employees, contractors, and other entities over which it has operational control, within the portion of the UA under jurisdiction of the permittee. If the permittee does not have enforcement authority and is unable to meet the goals of this permit through its own powers, then the permittee shall:

a. Enter into interjurisdictional agreements with municipalities where the small MS4 is located. These interjurisdictional agreements must state the extent to which the municipality will be responsible for enforcement in order to meet the conditions of this general permit, must be in place within 6 months of the permit issuance date, must be attached to the revised SWMP, and must be included along with the next annual report submittal; or

b. If it is not feasible for the permittee to enter into interjurisdictional agreements, the permittee shall notify an adjacent MS4 operator with enforcement authority or the LDEQ's Regional Office to report discharges or incidents for which it cannot itself take enforcement action (see map and contact information for regional offices at http://deq.louisiana.gov/directory).

D. Minimum Control Measures

You must provide a rationale for how and why you selected each of the BMPs and measurable goals for your SWMP. The rationale should include:

- The BMPs that you or another entity are implementing, or propose to implement (for operators permitted less than 5 years ago), for each of the storm water minimum control measures;

- The proposed measurable goals for each of the BMPs including the months and years in which you propose to undertake required actions, including interim milestones and the frequency of the action;

- Name(s) of the person(s) responsible for implementing or coordinating the BMPs for your SWMP; and

- Any additional information required by the state administrative authority.

In addition to providing the rationale described above, your written storm water management plan must include the following information for each of the 6 minimum control measures described below (1–6).

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

a. You must:

i. Identify the minimum elements and require implementation of a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community, or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

ii. Identify each clear, specific, and measurable BMP and corresponding goal that you use in your public education and outreach program that is designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants into your MS4.

iii. Describe how you inform individuals and households about the steps they can take to reduce storm water pollution.

iv. Describe how you inform individuals and groups about becoming involved in the storm water program (with activities such as local stream and beach restoration).

v. Identify the target audiences for your education program who are likely to have significant storm water impacts (including commercial, industrial and institutional entities) and why those target audiences were selected.

vi. Identify the target pollutant sources your public education program is designed to address.

vii. Identify your outreach strategy, including the mechanisms (printed brochures, newspapers, media, and workshops, for example) you use to reach your target audiences, and how many people you expect to reach by your outreach strategy over the permit term.

viii. Identify who is responsible for overall management and implementation of your storm water public education and outreach program and, if different, who is responsible for each of the BMPs identified for your storm water public education and outreach program.

ix. Describe how you evaluate the success of this minimum measure, including how you selected the measurable goals for each of the BMPs.

x. Tailor your program, using a mix of locally suitable strategies, such as brochures, fact sheets, public service announcements, and speaking engagements, to target specific audiences and communities. You should designate some of the materials or outreach programs to be directed toward targeted groups of commercial, industrial, and institutional entities likely to have significant storm water impacts. For example, information could be provided to restaurants on the impact of grease clogging storm drains and to garages on the impact of oil discharges in storm water.

b. Recommendations:

i. You may use storm water educational materials locally developed or provided by the EPA (refer to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program, the LDEQ (http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/storm-water-protection), environmental, public interest or trade organizations, or other MS4s;

ii. You should tailor your outreach program to address the viewpoints and concerns of all communities, particularly minority, non-English-speaking, and disadvantaged communities, as well as any special concerns relating to children.

2. Public Involvement/Participation

a. You must:

i. At a minimum, comply with state, tribal, and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

ii. Identify each clear, specific, and measurable BMP and corresponding goal used in your public involvement/participation program that is designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants into your MS4.

iii. Describe how you involve the public in the development and submittal of your NOI and SWMP. *(You are strongly encouraged to make the storm water management plan and annual report available for review/comment at the local level prior to submittal to LDEQ.)*

iv. Describe how you actively involve the public in the development of your storm water program. *(You are strongly encouraged to make updates to the storm water management plan and annual report available for review/comment at the local level prior to submittal to LDEQ.)*

v. Identify the target audiences for your public involvement program. You are encouraged to actively involve all potentially affected stakeholder groups, including commercial and industrial businesses, trade associations, environmental groups, homeowners associations, and educational organizations, among others.

vi. Identify and describe the types of public involvement activities included in your program. Consider including the following types of public involvement activities:

(a) Citizen representatives on a storm water management panel;
(b) Holding public hearings;
(c) Working with citizen volunteers willing to educate others about the program; and
(d) Volunteer monitoring or stream/beach clean-up activities.

vii. Identify who is responsible for the overall management and implementation of your storm water public

involvement/participation program and, if different, who is responsible for each of the BMPs identified for this program.

viii. Describe how you evaluate the success of this minimum control measure, including how you selected the measurable goals for each of the BMPs.

b. Recommendations:

i. Use storm water educational materials locally developed or provided by the EPA (refer to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program, the LDEQ (http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/storm-water-protection), environmental, public interest or trade organizations, or other MS4s;

ii. Include the public in developing, implementing, and reviewing your SWMP and make efforts to reach out and engage all economic and ethnic groups. Opportunities for members of the public to participate in program development and implementation include serving as citizen representatives on a local storm water management panel, attending public hearings, working as citizen volunteers to educate other individuals about the program, assisting in program coordination with other pre-existing programs, and participating in volunteer monitoring efforts. (Citizens should obtain approval where necessary for lawful access to monitoring sites.)

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

a. You must:

i. Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at LAC 33:IX.2511.B.2) into your small MS4;

ii. Develop, if not already completed, a USGS 7.5 minute topographic map, or equivalent, of the MS4 service area that satisfies the requirement of LAC 33:IX.2523.B.3.b, showing the location of all outfalls and names and locations of all waters of the state that receive discharges from those outfalls, and any major structural controls (retention basins, detention basins, major infiltration devices, etc.) identified;

iii. To the extent allowable under state, tribal, or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into your storm sewer system and implement enforcement procedures and actions; in addition, modify the SWMP within 14 calendar days of knowledge of a release in excess of reportable quantities (see Part III.C);

iv. Develop, if not already completed, and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, to your system;

v. Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste;

vi. **Address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows only if you identify them as significant contributors of pollutants to your small MS4**: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)), uncontaminated pumped ground water, incidental discharges of potable water (for example, drinking fountain overflows), foundation drains, air conditioning condensate, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering runoff, water from individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, residual street wash water, and discharges or flows from firefighting activities (excludes predictable and controllable discharges from a firefighting training facility), where such discharges will not cause a problem either due to the nature of the discharge or controls placed by the MS4 on the discharge. Significant contributors of pollutants from the above sources may require additional controls, such as enhanced public education, ordinances, or other regulatory mechanisms (to be implemented by the MS4 operator); and

vii. **Develop a list of other similar occasional incidental non-storm water discharges (for example, non-commercial or charity car washes) that will not be addressed as illicit discharges.** These non-storm water discharges must not be reasonably expected (based on information available to the permittees) to be significant sources of pollutants to the MS4, because of either the nature of the discharges or conditions you have established for allowing these discharges to your MS4 (a charity car wash with controls on frequency, proximity to sensitive water bodies, and BMPs on the

wash water, for example). You must document in your SWMP any local controls or conditions placed on the discharges. You must include a provision prohibiting any individual non-storm water discharge that is determined to be contributing significant amounts of pollutants to your MS4.

viii. Provide a description of how you evaluate the success of this minimum measure, including how you selected the measurable goals for each of the BMPs.

ix. Conduct visual screening of the outfalls during dry weather and conduct field tests of selected pollutants as part of the procedures for locating priority areas. Permittees must justify the screening schedule with respect to available resources, for example, combining visual screening with plumbing inspections, complaint investigations, etc.

b. You must identify each clear, specific, and measurable BMP and corresponding goal used in your illicit discharge detection and elimination program that is designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants into your MS4. You must include, at a minimum, the following information:

i. A description of how you will develop or have developed a storm sewer map showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all receiving waters. Describe the sources of information you used for the maps and how you plan to verify the outfall locations with field surveys. Permittees that are required to have completed their storm sewer maps must describe how the map was developed and how the map will be regularly updated.

ii. A description of the mechanism (ordinance or other regulatory mechanism) you use to effectively prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4 and why you chose that mechanism. If you need to develop this mechanism, describe your plan and a schedule to do so in accordance with Part IV.C. Permittees that are required to have already developed an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism must include a copy of the relevant section(s) or a reference (such as a web URL) with their SWMP.

iii. A description of how you ensure that your illicit discharge ordinance (or other regulatory mechanism) is implemented through enforcement procedures and actions.

iv. A description of your plan to detect and address illicit discharges to your system, including discharges from illegal dumping and

spills. Your plan must include dry weather field screening for non-storm water flows and field tests of selected chemical parameters as indicators of discharge sources. Your plan must also address on-site sewage disposal systems that flow into your storm drainage system. Your description must address, at a minimum, the following:

(a) Procedures for locating priority areas, including areas with higher likelihood of illicit connections (for example, areas with older sanitary sewer lines), or ambient sampling to locate impacted reaches.
(b) Procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge, including the specific techniques you will use to detect the location of the source.
(c) Procedures for removing the source of the illicit discharge.
(d) Procedures for program evaluation and assessment.
(e) Procedures for storm water management plan modification within 14 calendar days of knowledge of a release (see III.C.4).

v. A description of how you inform public employees, businesses, and the public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste. Include in your description how this plan will coordinate with your public education minimum measure and your pollution prevention/good housekeeping minimum measure programs.

vi. Identification of who is responsible for overall management and implementation of your storm water illicit discharge detection and elimination program and, if different, who is responsible for each of the BMPs identified for this program.

c. Recommendations:

i. Use storm water educational materials locally developed or provided by the EPA (refer to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program, the LDEQ (http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/storm-water-protection), environmental, public interest or trade organizations, or other MS4s.

4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

a. You must:

i. Develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to your small MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to 1 acre. Reduction of storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than 1 acre must be included in your program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb 1 acre or more. The extent to which the program will rely upon the recently amended NPDES Phase II Construction regulation (40 CFR Part 450) should be specified.

ii. In your written storm water management plan, include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:

(a) An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under state, tribal, or local law;
(b) Requirements for construction site operators to implement erosion and sediment control BMPs;
(c) Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as, but not limited to, discarded building materials, concrete truck washout (see EPA guidance at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#constr), chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;
(d) Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;
(e) Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public;
(f) Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures;
(g) Educational and training measures for construction site operators; and
(h) Storm water BMPs for construction sites within the MS4's jurisdiction that discharge into the system.

iii. Identify each clear, specific, and measurable BMP and corresponding goal that you use in your construction site storm water runoff control program designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants into your MS4. You must include, at a minimum, the following information:

(a) The mechanism (ordinance or other regulatory mechanism) you use to require erosion and sediment controls at construction sites and why you chose that mechanism. If you need to develop this mechanism, describe your plan and a schedule to do so in accordance with Part IV.C. Permittees that are required to have already developed an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism must include a copy of the relevant section(s) with their SWMP.

(b) Your mechanisms to ensure compliance with your erosion and sediment control mechanisms, including the sanctions and enforcement actions. Describe your procedures for determining which sanctions will apply to which infractions (such as your enforcement escalation process). Possible sanctions include nonmonetary penalties (such as stop work orders and/or permit denials for noncompliance), as well as monetary penalties such as fines and bonding requirements.

(c) A description of your procedures or methods to ensure that construction site operators implement erosion and sediment control BMPs and control waste at construction sites that causes adverse impacts to water quality. Examples of such waste might include discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter and sanitary waste.

(d) Your procedures for site plan review, including the review of pre-construction site plans, which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts. Describe your procedures and the rationale for how you will identify certain sites for site plan review, if your site plan review does not include the review of all pre-construction site plans.

(e) Your procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public. Consider coordinating this requirement with your public education program.

(f) Your procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures, including how you will prioritize sites for inspection. Include procedures for site inspections and enforcement of control measures including steps to identify priority sites for inspection and enforcement based on the nature of the construction activity, topography, and the characteristics of soils and receiving water quality.

(g) Name(s) of the person(s) responsible for overall management and implementation of your construction site storm water control program and, if different, who is responsible for each of the BMPs identified for this program.

iv. Describe how you evaluate the success of this minimum measure, including how you selected the measurable goals for each of the BMPs.

b. Recommendations:

i. Use storm water educational materials locally developed or provided by: the EPA (refer to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program, and https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-construction-activities), the LDEQ (http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/storm-water-protection), environmental, public interest or trade organizations, or other MS4s.

5. Post-construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

a. You must:

i. Develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to 1 acre, including projects less than 1 acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into your small MS4. Your program must ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts.

ii. Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or nonstructural BMPs tailored to your community;

iii. Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under state or local law;

iv. Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) of BMPs;

v. Assess existing ordinances, policies, programs, and studies that address storm water runoff quality when developing your program. In addition to assessing these existing documents and programs, you should provide opportunities to the public to participate in the development of the program;

vi. Adopt a planning process that identifies the municipality's program goals (for example, minimizing water quality impacts resulting from post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment), implementation strategies (for example, adopting a combination of structural and/or nonstructural BMPs), O&M policies and procedures, and enforcement procedures when developing a program that is consistent with this measure's intent;

vii. Describe how you evaluate the success of this minimum measure, including how you selected the measurable goals for each of the BMPs.

b. You must identify each clear, specific, and measurable BMP and corresponding goal used in your post-construction SWMP designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants into your MS4. You must include, at a minimum, the following information:

i. A description of your program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. Include in your description any specific priority areas for this program.

ii. A description of how your program is specifically tailored for your local community, how it will minimize water quality impacts, and how it is designed to attempt to maintain pre-development runoff conditions.

iii. Descriptions of any nonstructural BMPs in your program, which may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Policies and ordinances that provide requirements and standards to direct growth to identified areas, protect sensitive areas such as wetlands and riparian areas, maintain and/or increase open space (including a dedicated funding source for open space acquisition), provide buffers along sensitive water bodies, minimize impervious surfaces, and minimize disturbance of soils and vegetation;
(b) Policies or ordinances that encourage infill development in higher density urban areas and areas with existing storm sewer infrastructure;
(c) Education programs for developers and the public about project designs that minimize water quality impacts; and
(d) Other measures such as minimization of the percentage of impervious area after development, use of measures to minimize directly connected impervious areas, and source

control measures often thought of as good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, and spill prevention.

iv. Descriptions of any structural BMPs in your program, which may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Storage practices such as wet ponds and extended-detention outlet structures;
(b) Filtration practices such as grassed swales, bioretention cells, sand filters, and filter strips; and
(c) Infiltration practices such as infiltration basins and infiltration trenches.

v. A description of the mechanism (ordinance or other regulatory mechanism) you use to address post-construction runoff from new development and why you chose that mechanism. If you need to develop a mechanism, describe your plan and a schedule to do so in accordance with Part IV.C. If your ordinance or regulatory mechanism is already developed, include a copy of the relevant sections with your program.

vi. A description of how you ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of your selected BMPs. Options to help ensure that future O&M responsibilities are clearly identified include an agreement between you and another party, such as the post-development landowners or regional authorities. If such an agreement is developed, it must be added to your SWMP and included in the next annual report submittal.

vii. Name(s) of the person(s) responsible for overall management and implementation of your post-construction SWMP and, if different, responsible for each of the BMPs identified for that control measure.

c. Recommendations:

i. Use storm water educational materials locally developed or provided by: the EPA (refer to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program, the LDEQ (http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/storm-water-protection), environmental, public interest or trade organizations, or other MS4s;

ii. When choosing BMPs, participate in locally-based watershed planning efforts, which attempt to involve a diverse group of stakeholders including interested citizens.

iii. Ensure the implementation of the structural BMPs by considering some or all of the following: pre-construction review of BMP designs; inspections during construction to verify BMPs are built as designed; post-construction inspection and maintenance of BMPs; penalty provisions for noncompliance with preconstruction BMP design; failure to construct BMPs in accordance with the agreed upon pre-construction design; and ineffective post-construction O&M of BMPs; and

iv. Ensure that your requirements continue to respond to the constantly changing storm water technologies, developments and improvements in control technologies.

6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

a. You must:

i. Identify each clear, specific, and measurable BMP and corresponding goal used in your Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations program designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants into your MS4.

ii. Develop and implement an O&M program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations; in addition, using training materials that are available from EPA, LDEQ, or other organizations, your program must include employee training to prevent and/or reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.

iii. Describe how your O&M program is designed to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from your municipal operations. Your program must specifically list the municipal operations that are impacted by this O&M program.

iv. Include a list of industrial facilities you own or operate that are subject to the LPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) or individual LPDES permits for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity that ultimately discharge to your MS4.

Include the LPDES permit number or a copy of the industrial NOI for each facility.

v. Describe any government employee training program you will use to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.

(a) Describe any existing available materials you plan to use (see https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-maintenance).
(b) Describe how this training program will be coordinated with the outreach programs developed for the public information minimum measure and the illicit discharge minimum control measure.

vi. Specifically address the following areas in your program description:

(a) Maintenance activities, maintenance schedules, and long-term inspection procedures for structural and nonstructural storm water controls to reduce floatables and other pollutants discharged from the MS4.
(b) Controls for reducing or eliminating the discharge of pollutants from streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots, maintenance and storage yards, waste transfer stations, fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas, and salt/sand storage locations and snow disposal areas that you operate.
(c) Procedures for the proper disposal of waste removed from your MS4 and your municipal operations, including dredge spoil, accumulated sediments, floatables, and other debris.
(d) Procedures to ensure that flood management projects are assessed for impacts on water quality, and existing projects are assessed for incorporation of additional water quality protection devices or practices.

vii. Identify who is responsible for overall management and implementation of your pollution prevention/good housekeeping program and, if different, who is responsible for each of the BMPs utilized in your pollution prevention/good housekeeping program.

viii. Describe how you evaluate the success of this minimum control measure, including how you selected the measurable goals for each of the BMPs.

b. Recommendations:

i. Use storm water educational materials locally developed or provided by the EPA (refer to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program, the LDEQ (http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/storm-water-protection), environmental, public interest or trade organizations, or other MS4s.

E. Reviewing and Updating Your Storm Water Management Program

1. You must do an annual review of your SWMP in conjunction with preparation of the annual report required under Part V.C. You shall change your SWMP during the term of the permit in accordance with the following procedures:

a. Changes adding (but not subtracting or replacing) components, monitoring, controls/infrastructure, or requirements or updates to a MS4 map or ordinance and to the SWMP may be made at any time. For example, including new public education components or increasing the frequency of outfall inspections would be considered an addition. You must update your storm water management plan to include the above changes, and **these changes shall be reported in the next annual report that is prepared and submitted to LDEQ**.

b. Changes replacing an ineffective or infeasible BMP identified in the SWMP with an alternative BMP may be made at any time. For example, revising an ordinance or changing the parameters and sampling frequencies in the monitoring program would be considered a replacement. **You must update your storm water management plan to incorporate the changes. All such changes shall be reported in the next annual report that is prepared and submitted to LDEQ**. Your SWMP update and annual report to LDEQ must include documentation of the following:

i. An analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or infeasible (including cost prohibitive);

ii. Expectations of the effectiveness of the replacement BMP; and

iii. An analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to achieve the goals of the BMP to be replaced.

2. The permitting authority may require changes to the SWMP.

a. Changes may be needed to address impacts on receiving water quality caused, or contributed to, by discharges from the MS4.

b. Changes may be needed to include more stringent requirements necessary in order to comply with new federal statutory or regulatory requirements.

c. Changes may be needed to include such other conditions deemed necessary by the state administrative authority in order to comply with the goals and requirements of the Clean Water Act.

d. Changes requested by the state administrative authority must be made in writing, set forth the time schedule for you to develop the changes, and offer you the opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objective of the requested modification. All changes required by the state administrative authority will be made in accordance with LAC 33:IX.307, LAC 33:IX.2903, or as applicable, LAC 33:IX.2905.

3. You must implement the SWMP in all new areas added to your portion of the MS4 (or areas for which you become responsible for implementation of storm water quality controls) as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than 1 year from addition of the new areas. Implementation may be accomplished in a phased manner to allow additional time for controls that cannot be implemented immediately.

   a. Within 90 days of a change of ownership, operational authority, or responsibility for SWMP implementation, you must have a plan for implementing your SWMP in all affected areas. The plan may include schedules for implementation. Information on all new annexed areas and any resulting updates required to the SWMP must be included in the annual report.

   b. Only those portions of the SWMP specifically required as permit conditions shall be subject to the modification requirements of LAC 33.IX.307. *Addition of components, controls, or requirements by the permittee(s); changes to the SWMP to address storm water controls needed based on wasteload allocations that are part of TMDLs finalized during the permit's term that address pollutant(s) of concern attributed to your MS4 (see Part IV.H); and replacement of an ineffective or infeasible BMP implementing a required component of the SWMP with an alternative BMP expected to achieve the goals of the original BMP shall be considered minor changes to the SWMP and not modifications to the permit.*

4. Changes to the SWMP that constitute a general permit modification must be sent to LDEQ **separately from the annual report** for review and approval in order to obtain a letter of modification of coverage. A general permit modification shall

follow the procedures in LAC 33:IX.2903 and 2515 and the permittee shall submit an NOI (marked "modified coverage" at the top) to LDEQ, along with any applicable changes to the SWMP as stated above in 4.a. In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2515B.2.h.ii.(b), "The state administrative authority shall review the NOI submitted by the small MS4 operator to determine whether the information in the NOI is complete and to establish the additional terms and conditions necessary to meet the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2523. **The state administrative authority may require the small MS4 operator to submit additional information.**"

5. Minor modifications of permits.

   a. Upon the consent of the permittee, the state administrative authority may modify a permit to make corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity listed in i-vii (below) without following the procedures of LAC 33:IX.Chapters 31-35 (see LAC 33:IX.2905). Minor modifications may include the following:

      i. Correction of typographical errors;

      ii. Requirement for more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;

      iii. Interim compliance date change in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the existing permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date requirement;

      iv. Changes to existing outfall descriptions;

      v. Addition of outfalls previously permitted under another LPDES permit; and

      vi. Any other changes determined to be minor by the administrative authority.

6. Modification of coverage requiring public notice.

   a. In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903.A, "When the state administrative authority receives any information (for example, inspects the facility, receives information submitted by the permittee as required in the permit (see LAC 33:IX.2701)," the state administrative authority may modify the permit accordingly. If the modification does not meet the criteria for a minor modification, the permittee is subject to the public notice and public hearing procedures of LAC 33:IX.Chapters 31-35. Substantial modifications may include:

i. Changes to the implementation of an MCM, including: delaying and/or deleting an MCM and/or requiring implementation of an MCM based upon the determination that another entity was responsible for implementation of the requirement but failed to implement the measures that satisfy the requirement(s); and

ii. Adding a co-permittee and/or including a small MS4 as a limited co-permittee (see LAC 33:IX.2521.B.1).

F. Qualifying State or Local Programs (QLP)

Any municipality, including a small MS4, may have its construction storm water program recognized as a QLP by LDEQ. A QLP is an LDEQ-approved program that fulfills the State LPDES Program requirements for small construction activities stated in Parts IV.D.4 and D.5. A local program can be recognized as a QLP if it meets or exceeds the minimum requirements outlined in the regulations (LAC 33:IX.2707.R) and the program is reviewed by LDEQ and is officially authorized as a recognized QLP. The provisions stated in LAC 33:IX.2707.R offer an opportunity to streamline administrative requirements in the storm water program by formally recognizing local construction management programs that meet or exceed the provisions in LDEQ's construction general permits. Under such a scenario, a construction site operator, responsible for a project within the jurisdiction of a recognized municipality, would follow that municipality's requirements for storm water management.

LDEQ will consider whether an MS4's construction program meets or exceeds the requirements contained in LDEQ's construction general permits and whether the MS4 has the institutional capacity to take on the delegated regulatory responsibilities when considering a municipality's proposal to have its construction program recognized as an LDEQ-approved QLP. More information related to QLPs is available on the EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/qlp_memo.pdf.

G. Sharing Responsibility

If you are relying on another governmental entity that is regulated under LAC 33:IX.2511 of the storm water regulations to satisfy one or more of your permit obligations, you must note that fact in your NOI. This other entity must, in fact, implement the control measure(s); the measure of component thereof must be at least as stringent as the corresponding LPDES permit requirement, and the other entity must agree to implement the control measure on your behalf.

If the other entity agrees to implement the control measure on your behalf, you must have a written acceptance of this obligation. **The written agreement must be maintained as part of the description of your SWMP, and the state administrative authority shall require the cooperative agreement to be included in the NOI/SWMP submittal.** Should the other entity

fail to implement the minimum control measure on your behalf, you remain liable for any discharges due to the other entity's failure to implement the minimum control measure.
If the other entity agrees to report on the minimum measure that it agrees to implement, then the permittee must supply the other entity with the reporting requirements contained in Part V.C of this permit. Should the other entity fail to report in accordance with Part V.C on your behalf, you remain liable for failure to report any of the information required by Part V.C.

H. Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired Water Bodies

Upon written authorization of permit coverage, LDEQ may require the SWMP to be modified to include additional elements as enforceable permit conditions to address current impairments (where the suspected source(s) of the impairment include discharges from MS4s) and or TMDLs with a wasteload allocation assigned to pollutants from regulated MS4s.

Impaired Water Bodies Without an Established TMDL

If your MS4 discharges into a receiving water which has been listed in the LDEQ Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, a TMDL has not yet been approved, and the suspected source(s) of the impairment include discharges from MS4s, you must determine, within 1 year of the effective date of the permit if the MS4 is a source of the pollutant(s).

If sources are identified through monitoring for pollutants of concern throughout the MS4 and/or specific identified areas of concern (geographic area or targeted by discharger classification, for example residential, commercial, or industrial areas), the permittee must develop storm water control measures or BMPs that will reduce the discharge of the pollutants of concern. You must describe in your SWMP how the BMPs and other controls selected will reduce the discharge of the pollutant(s) of concern and how you will assess the effectiveness of the selected controls over time. This discussion must specifically identify control measures and BMPs that will collectively control the discharge of the pollutants of concern to ensure that discharges will not cause or contribute to instream exceedances of water quality standards. Targeted BMPs shall be included in the SWMP no later than 2 years after the effective date of the permit. You must report the progress on the implementation of the selected BMPs in your annual report in subsequent years thereafter. The MS4 operator shall select one or more of the recommended control measures in the following section (H.4.a-f) or develop other controls.

Requirements for Impaired Water Bodies with an Approved TMDL

Upon written authorization of permit coverage, LDEQ may require the SWMP to be modified to include additional elements as enforceable permit conditions for TMDLs finalized prior to issuance of coverage under this general permit. If a wasteload allocation (WLA) has been assigned to discharges of a particular pollutant from your MS4 to a particular basin subsegment:

1. You must include clear, specific, and measurable goals and BMPs in your SWMP targeting the pollutant(s) of concern. Include details, such as identifying areas of focused effort or implementing additional control measures or BMPs

that will reduce the pollutant(s) of concern. A schedule for implementing each targeted control shall be included in the SWMP.

2. Permittees shall adopt any assigned wasteload allocations (WLAs) as benchmark goals in the SWMP. The benchmark goal is not a permit limit, but shall be used to measure the progress toward achieving pollutant reductions from the MS4. If the benchmark goal is met, the permittee shall maintain the control measures, BMPs, or other pollutant reduction programs necessary to ensure that the goal will continue to be met.

3. Permittees must comply with monitoring or compliance schedules established in the TMDL.

4. Permittees shall select one or more of the following recommended controls (a–f) or develop other controls that may best achieve the pollutant reduction goals. The following storm water control measures address nutrient, dissolved oxygen, sediment, and/or bacteria impairments:

   a. Prioritization of the detection and elimination of illicit discharges contributing the pollutant(s) of concern to the MS4.

   b. Implementation of public education measures to reduce the discharge of bacteria and nutrients contributed by pets, livestock, and zoos.

   c. Implementation of a public education program to reduce the discharge of nutrients from the overapplication of residential and commercial fertilizers.

   d. Implementation of programs to reduce the pollutant contributions to the MS4 from failing on-site sewage treatment systems, such as septic tanks and small package plants. Such a program could include requiring the replacement of old septic tanks, regionalization of heavily populated areas without a centralized waste treatment facility, and/or extension of existing sewage treatment lines.

   e. Implementation of programs to enhance the MS4's sanitary sewer systems. Such a program should address inadequate collection systems, malfunctioning lift stations, or violations of the sewage treatment plant's water discharge permit.

   f. Requirement of a minimum buffer zone adjacent to surface waters to reduce erosion and sediment runoff for construction activities.

5. You must implement a monitoring program to determine whether the storm water controls that you have selected are adequate to meet the WLA. Each permitted MS4 must develop a monitoring program specific to the selected

BMPs that will be an effective tool to determine if measurable goals are being met. Document in your SWMP the reason and justification for the parameters and frequencies selected and how the monitoring program will effectively evaluate storm water controls. Monitoring programs may include, but are not limited to, the following elements:

a. Regular visual inspections of outfalls during wet and dry weather;

b. Regular inspections of receiving water bodies with the purpose of noting erosion or sedimentation problems;

c. Regular inspections of storm drains, major canals, or junctions;

d. Visual inspections of effluent samples for color, clarity, and the presence of foam, oil, debris, or noxious odors;

e. Instantaneous (*in situ)* water quality measurements of the receiving water body, such as dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, etc.; and

f. Sampling and analysis of storm water discharges for pollutants of concern.

The permittee must also conduct any monitoring, including specific frequencies, required by applicable TMDLs.

6. Permittees must evaluate the effectiveness of the SWMP and document progress toward the benchmark goal(s). The MS4 operator may utilize third party data, such as that collected by LDEQ, USGS, EPA, and volunteer organizations in the evaluation process. However, the evaluation shall not be limited to only third party data. If subsequent evaluations show that additional or modified controls are necessary to meet the WLA for a particular pollutant, then you must describe the additional or modified controls that will be implemented and include a schedule for implementation. You must continue to evaluate the adequacy of the BMPs that you have implemented to meet the WLA for a particular pollutant. Make modifications to the SWMP until monitoring for a full permit cycle shows that the WLAs are being met or that the MS4 is no longer contributing to the water quality impairment.

7. **Within 6 months of any <u>new</u> WLAs assigned for specific pollutants, which are identified as impairments attributed to discharges from regulated MS4s, the permittee shall:** initiate development of clear, specific, and measurable goals and BMPs in your SWMP targeting the pollutant(s) of concern. Include details, such as identifying areas of focused effort of implementing additional control measures or BMPs that will reduce the pollutant(s) of concern. A schedule for implementing each targeted control shall be included in the SWMP. **Upon renewal of this permit, the selected clear, specific, and measurable**

goals and BMPs will be reviewed and, if accepted, established as enforceable permit conditions by the state administrative authority.

[NOTE: You should consult the latest edition of the Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan, which is available on the LDEQ website at: http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/water-quality-management (Volume 8), to determine if a wasteload allocation for any pollutant has been assigned to your MS4.]

Compliance with federal, state and local storm water programs revolves around the use of BMPs to manage storm water. Given the water quality and quantity benefits of smart growth at the site, neighborhood, and watershed levels, many smart growth techniques and policies are emerging as BMPs to manage storm water. You are strongly encouraged to utilize principles and BMPs contained in the following publications to minimize the discharge of pollutants within watersheds:
https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#edu, https://louisianastormwater.org/, and https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/. You must document in your SWMP which smart growth practices you utilize and describe how those practices minimize the discharge of pollutants of concern to any water body with an established TMDL. LDEQ-developed TMDL reports are maintained and regularly updated on the LDEQ website at http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/tmld-reports-and-models.

LDEQ collects ambient surface water data at approximately 125 sites across the state each month. This data is used for establishing water quality criteria or standards, assessment of conditions, development of TMDLs, and the Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. This data may be accessed on the LDEQ website at http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/ambient-water-quality-monitoring-data.

LDEQ's Interactive Mapping Application (LIMA) can be accessed at http://deq.louisiana.gov/resources/category/make-a-map.

LDEQ's Small Business Assistance (http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/small-business-parish-assignments-regional-contacts) provides environmental regulatory assistance and information to small businesses and communities, including identification of subsegments, urbanized area boundaries, and the use of the LDEQ's Interactive Mapping Application.

PART V
MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring

On an ongoing basis during the permit term, you must:

- evaluate program compliance,
- evaluate the functionality of your identified BMPs,
- evaluate progress made toward the status of achieving your identified clear, specific, and measurable goals and BMPs, and
- make any necessary changes/updates to your plan.

If you discharge to a water for which a wasteload allocation (WLA) for a particular pollutant has been assigned to one or more of your MS4 outfalls, you are also required to develop and implement a monitoring program as described in Part IV.H. If the permittee discharges to two or more water bodies, the monitoring requirements apply only to those outfalls located within the subsegment for which the TMDL has been developed.

When conducting effluent (for example, wet weather discharge) sampling and analysis, permitted small MS4s must comply with the following:

1. All sampling and testing shall be conducted in accordance with the test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, Tables A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

2. Proper sampling techniques shall be used to ensure that analytical results are representative of pollutants in the discharge. Monitoring shall be conducted according to analytical, apparatus and materials, sample collection, preservation, handling, etc., procedures listed at 40 CFR Part 136, and in particular, Appendices A, B, and C (LAC 33:IX.4901).

3. The flow measurement sample type for the effluent sampling shall be "estimate." Flow measurements shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions established in this permit. When collecting samples, the flow value may be estimated using best engineering judgment (LAC 33:IX.2701).

4. 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 must be assessed and evaluated on an ongoing basis and quality control acceptance criteria must 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 Wastewater*, Sections 1020A and 1020B. General sampling protocol must 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 as a downloadable PDF; search by publication #600482029 from https://www.epa.gov/nscep or by hardcopy order from the U.S. EPA/NSCEP, P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419, telephone number (800) 490-9198. Order by NSCEP publication number 600482029.

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv)(2), the permittee is required to use the most sufficiently sensitive method to quantify the presence of a pollutant. Therefore, the permittee must select a method with an MDL that is at or below the water quality criterion (if applicable) or the MQL, whichever is less. Please be advised that should a sufficiently sensitive method not be available, the permittee must submit supporting documentation stating this. For reporting purposes, if the most sensitive method is greater than the more stringent of the MQL or the water quality criteria, and the analytical result is less than the MDL, "non-detect" shall be reported.

5. Records of all monitoring information shall be retained in accordance with Part V.B of this permit.

B. Recordkeeping

You must 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, a copy of the LPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application (NOI) for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, or for the term of this permit, whichever is longer. This period may be extended by request of the state administrative authority at any time.

You should not submit copies of records to the state administrative authority unless you are specifically asked to do so. You must retain a description of the SWMP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language) at a location accessible to the state administrative authority. You must make your records, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) and a written description of the SWMP, available to the public if you receive a written request to do so.

C. Annual Report Requirements

Unless a co-permittee is exempted from providing updates to the annual report via an interagency agreement, each co-permittee must contribute to the preparation of a system-wide annual report. Each co-permittee must sign and certify the annual report in accordance with Part VI.D.10. You must submit the annual report to LDEQ by March 10 for the preceding calendar year. The annual report must be postmarked no later than March 10. If your MS4 has a public website, you must publish the SWMP and annual report on the website. If an electronic reporting format is developed during the permit

term, LDEQ may require the use of the electronic format in order to comply with EPA's eReporting rule. MS4s will be notified in writing if and when this occurs.

Your annual report must include:

1. The status of compliance with permit terms and conditions;

2. Results of information collected and analyzed, if any, during the reporting period, including any monitoring data used to assess the success of the program at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP;

3. A summary of the storm water activities you plan to undertake to comply with the permit during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule);

4. Any changes made during the reporting period to your SWMP, including control measures initiated in response to a new wasteload allocation;

5. Notice that you are relying on another government entity to satisfy some of your permit obligations (if applicable) consistent with LAC 33:IX.2525; and

6. Any other information requested by the state administrative authority.

D. Reporting: Where and When to Submit

1. Two copies of the annual report required by Part V.C and any other reports required herein shall be mailed to:

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

   You must submit these reports to LDEQ by March 10 for the preceding calendar year. By 2020, you may be required to submit MS4 program reports electronically (40 CFR 127.16, Table 1).

2. In addition, requests concerning updates to the SWMP, changes in monitoring locations, or application for an individual permit shall be submitted to:

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

PART VI
STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

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 5 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 or sludge use or disposal 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 10 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 may 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 5 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 Wastewater, 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 as a downloadable PDF (search by publication #600482029 from https://www.epa.gov/nscep) or by hardcopy order from the U.S. EPA/National Service Center for Environmental Publications, P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419, telephone (800) 429-9198.

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, telephone 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, telephone 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, telephone 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 noncompliance.

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

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

10. Laboratory Accreditation

a. LAC 33:I.Subpart 3, Chapters 45-59 provide requirements for an accreditation program specifically applicable to commercial laboratories, wherever located, that provide chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department, by contract or by agreement, and the data is:

(1) Submitted on behalf of any facility, as defined in La. R.S. 30:2004;
(2) Required as part of any permit application;
(3) Required by order of the department;
(4) Required to be included on any monitoring reports submitted to the department;
(5) Required to be submitted by contractor
(6) Otherwise required by department regulations.

b. The department laboratory accreditation program, Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) is designed to ensure the accuracy, precision, and reliability of the data generated, as well as the use of department-approved methodologies in generation of that data. Laboratory data generated by commercial environmental laboratories that are not LELAP accredited will not be accepted by the department. Retesting of analysis will be required by an accredited commercial laboratory.

Where retesting of effluent is not possible (i.e., data reported on DMRs for prior month's sampling), the data generated will be considered invalid and in violation of the LPDES permit.

c. Regulations on the Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and a list of labs that have applied for accreditation are available on the department website located under LDEQ → About LDEQ→ LA Lab Accreditation at the following link:

http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/la-lab-accreditation

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 CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit. In no case are any

new connections, increased flows, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance
The permittee shall give advance notice to the state administrative authority of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers
This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the state administrative authority. The state administrative authority may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. (See LAC 33:IX.2901; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

A permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if: (1)the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under LAC 33:IX.2903.A.2.b) by the permittee and new owner submitting a Name/Ownership/Operator Change Form (NOC-1 Form) and approved by LDEQ (LAC 33:I.Chapter 19); or (2) a minor modification made (under LAC 33:IX.2905) to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

The NOC-1 form can be found using the pathway LDEQ → Water→ LPDES Application Forms→ Other Forms at the following link: http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/lpdes-water-permits

4. Monitoring Reports
Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit and shall be submitted through a department-approved electronic document receiving system (NetDMR) in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 21 unless the state administrative authority gives written authorization to the permittee to submit monitoring results in an alternative format such as paper DMRs.

Information about NetDMR and gaining access can be viewed using the pathway LDEQ → Water→ NETDMR on the department's website at: http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/netdmr.

The permittee shall submit properly completed Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) using the format specified in the permit.

If authorized to report using an alternative format such as paper DMRs, then preprinted DMRs will be provided to Majors/92-500s and other designated facilities. Please contact the Permit Compliance Unit concerning preprints. Self-generated DMRs must be pre-approved by the Permit Compliance Unit prior to

submittal. Self-generated DMRs are approved on an individual basis. Requests for approval of self-generated DMRs should be submitted to:

Supervisor, Permit Compliance Unit
Office of Environmental Compliance
P.O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312

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

6. Requirements for Notification

   a. Emergency Notification
      As required by LAC 33.I.3915, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that does cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall notify the hotline (DPS 24-hour Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline) by telephone at (877) 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 7 calendar days after the notification. The report shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.d. of these standard conditions and any additional information in LAC 33:I.3925.B.

   b. Prompt Notification
      As required by LAC 33:I.3917, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that exceeds a reportable quantity specified in LAC 33:I.Subchapter E, but does not cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall promptly notify DPS by telephone at (877) 925-6595 (collect calls accepted 24 hours a day) within 24 hours after learning of the discharge.

      In the event of an unauthorized discharge that requires notification, the DPS 24-hour Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline will notify the Department of Environmental Quality.

      In accordance with LAC 33:I.3923, notifications not required by LAC 33:I.3915 or 3917 shall be provided to the department within a time frame not to exceed 24 hours, or as specified by the specific regulation or permit provision requiring the notification, and shall be given to SPOC, as follows:

(1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at http://deq.louisiana.gov/form/online-incident-reporting-spill-incident-release

(2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/single-point-of-contact; 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 7 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 resulting off-site impact;

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

(8) Written Notification Reports shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Assessment Division SPOC by mail or fax. The transmittal envelope and report or fax cover page and report should be clearly marked "**UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT**."
Written reports (LAC 33:I.3925) should be mailed to:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312
ATTENTION: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE – SPOC
"UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT"

The Written Notification Report may also be faxed to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Compliance at: (225)-219-4404.

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

e. Twenty-four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

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

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

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

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

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

9. Discharges of Toxic Substances
In addition to the reporting requirements under Section D.1-8, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant:

i. Listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 μg/L);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred 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 reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I.Subchapter E.

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant:

i. Listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
(2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
(3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.G.7; or
(4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

ii. Which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I.Subchapter E.

10. Signatory Requirements
All applications, reports, or information submitted to the state administrative authority shall be signed and certified.

a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or,

(b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that

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

NOTE: DEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Section D.10.a(1)(a). The agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the state administrative authority to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Section D.10.a(1)(b) rather than to specific individuals.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:

(a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or

(b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

b. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in Section D.10.a, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section D.10.a of these standard conditions;

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

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.

c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Section D.10.b is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section D.10.b must be

submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Section D.10.a or b above, shall make the following certification:

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

11. Availability of Reports

All recorded information (completed permit application forms, fact sheets, draft permits, or any public document) not classified as confidential information under La. R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, La. R.S. 44:1 et seq.

Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied:

a. The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
b. Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.

c. Information required by LPDES application forms provided by the state administrative authority under LAC 33:IX.2501 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

SECTION E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITION

1. Criminal

a. Negligent Violations

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

conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 2 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 6 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. Loading is presented in the permit and reported in the DMR as the total amount of a pollutant entering the facility or discharged in the effluent. It is calculated by knowing the amount of flow, the concentration, and the density of water. Results should be rounded off and expressed with the same number of significant figures as the permit limit. If the permit does not explicitly state how many significant figures are associated with the permit limit, the permittee shall use two.

    For Industrial Facilities: Loading (lbs/day) = Flow (in MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34*

    For POTWs: Loading (lbs/day) = Design Capacity Flow (in MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34*

    *8.34 is the unit conversion for the weight of water

    Please note that the equations above may not be appropriate for production based effluent guideline limitations.

17. 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.

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

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

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

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

19. 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.

20. POTW means Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

21. Sanitary wastewater term(s):

    a. 3-hour composite sample consists of 3 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 6 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. Stormwater runoff: aqueous surface runoff including any soluble or suspended material mobilized by naturally occurring precipitation events.

25. 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.

26. 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)

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

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

29. The term GPD shall mean gallons per day.

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

31. 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).

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

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

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

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

36. 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.

37. Waters of the State: for the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination system, all surface waters within the state of Louisiana and, on the coastline of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, all surface waters extending there from 3 miles into the Gulf of Mexico. For purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, this includes all surface waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, lakes, rivers, streams, (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, impoundments of waters within the state of Louisiana otherwise defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR 122.2, and tributaries of all such waters. "Waters of the state" does not include waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

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

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

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

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

PART VII
ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS

Allowable non-storm water means a non-storm water discharge that does not need to be effectively prohibited but must be controlled to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) to protect water quality under CWA 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) in order to be allowed as part of the MS4 discharge.

Best management practices (BMPs) also known as storm water control measures (SCMs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. 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.

Clean Water Act (Water Quality Act) – formerly the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Public Law 92-500; 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; legislation which provides statutory authority for the NPDES program. Also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Conduit means any channel or pipe used to transport flowing water.

Construction activity – Soil disturbance, including clearing, grading, and excavating; and not including routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (for example, the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing right-of-ways, and similar maintenance activities). Regulated construction activity is defined in terms of small and large construction activity.

Small construction activity is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one (1) acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one (1) and less than five (5) acres of land.

Large construction activity is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land. Large construction activity also includes the

disturbance of less than five (5) acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land.

Control measure as used in this permit, refers to any BMP or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

Conveyance as used in this permit means the process of moving water from one place to another.

Co-permittee as used in this permit means a permittee to a LPDES permit that is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge for which it is the operator.

CWA means the Clean Water Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C §1251 et seq.

Detention means a storm water system that delays the downstream progress of storm water runoff in a controlled manner. This is typically accomplished using temporary storage areas and a metered outlet device.

Discharge when used without a qualifier, means the discharge of a pollutant.

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 (clearing, grading, demolition, or excavation, for example), construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (fill stockpiles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, and fueling, for example), or other industrial storm water directly related to the construction process (cement/concrete or asphalt batch plants, for example) are located. (See LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.j and LAC 33:IX.2511.B.15 for the two regulatory definitions of regulated storm water associated with construction sites).

Erosion occurs when land is diminished or worn away due to wind, water, or glacial ice. Often the eroded debris (silt or sediment) becomes a pollutant via storm water runoff. Erosion occurs naturally but can be intensified by land clearing activities such as farming, development, road-building, and timber harvesting.

Excavation is the process of removing earth, stone, or other materials from land.

Flood control is defined as the specific regulations and practices that reduce or prevent the damage caused by storm water runoff.

Grading is defined as the cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

Illicit connection means any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer system.

Illicit discharge is defined as any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water, except discharges authorized under an LPDES permit (other than the LPDES permit for discharges from the MS4) and discharges resulting from firefighting activities.

Incorporated place as used in this permit means a city, town, township, or village that is incorporated under the laws of the state in which it is located.

Industrial activity is defined as any activity which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant.
Infeasible is defined as not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Large and Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:

(i) Located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census (these cities are listed in Appendices F and G of LAC 33:IX.Chapter 71); or
(ii) Located in the counties (parishes) with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties (these parishes are listed in Appendices H and I of LAC 33:IX.Chapter 71); or
(iii) Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (i) or (ii) and that are designated by the state administrative authority as part of the large or medium MS4.

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.

Maximum extent practicable (MEP) is defined as the technology-based discharge standard for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges that was established by CWA 402(p). Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) of the Federal Clean Water Act requires "controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the state determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants." A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found at 40 CFR 122.34.

MS4 is the abbreviation for municipal separate storm sewer system and is used to refer to either a Large, Medium or Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System. The term is used to refer to either the system operated by a single entity or a group of systems within an area that are operated by multiple entities.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) 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):

(a) Owned or operated by the United States or 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 sewerage, 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 an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the state;

(b) Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water;
(c) Which is not a combined sewer; and
(d) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at LAC 33:IX.2313.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is 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.

Non-traditional MS4 is an MS4 that may lack legal authority, often cannot pass ordinances, and may employ a different type of enforcement mechanism (such as withholding contract payment) to enforce the storm water management program. Other examples of non-traditional small MS4s include drainage districts, airports, military bases, prisons, hospitals, and universities.

Notice of Intent (NOI) is an application to notify the state administrative authority of a facility's intention to be covered by a general permit and is the mechanism used to "register" for coverage under a general permit.

Open space means an undeveloped piece of land adding ecological, scenic or recreational value to an urban area. Open spaces are generally large pervious areas that are free from paving, buildings, structures, etc., except for basic improvements that are complementary, necessary or appropriate to the use and enjoyment of the open area. Open space can be public or private. Open space includes any area that is characterized by natural scenic beauty or whose condition or quality is such that it will enhance the present or potential value of surrounding developed lands, or enhance the conservation of natural or scenic resources. Examples include forests, marshes, wildlife sanctuaries, stream corridors, wetlands, agricultural lands, pasture land, pathways, walking and riding trails, groves, wooded areas, fields, parkland, watersheds, and retention/detention areas and floodways and floodplains. Preserving open space is one of the principles of Smart Growth. Visit the EPA website to learn more about open space and principles of Smart Growth.

Outfall is the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the state and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the state and are used to convey waters of the state.

Permitting authority is the NPDES-authorized state agency which in the State of Louisiana is the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ).

Person is any individual, municipality, public or private corporation, partnership, firm, the United States Government and any agent or subdivision thereof, or any other juridical person

which shall include, but is not limited to, trusts, joint stock companies, associations, the State of Louisiana, political subdivisions of the state, commissions, and interstate bodies.

Physically interconnected means that one MS4 is connected to a second MS4 in such a way that it allows for direct discharges into the second system.

Point source means 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.

Pollutants of concern (POCs) include biological oxygen demand (BOD), sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation), pathogens, oil and grease, and any pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment in any water body to which the MS4 discharges.

Retrofit means the modification of storm water management systems through the construction and/or enhancement of wet ponds, wetland plantings, or other BMPs designed to improve water quality.

Runoff means drainage or flood discharge that leaves an area as surface flow or as pipeline flow, or drainage or flood discharge that has reached a channel or pipeline by either surface or sub-surface routes.

Sanitary sewer is a system of underground pipes that carries sanitary waste or process wastewater to a treatment plant.

Sediment is defined as soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water, usually after rain. Sediment can destroy fish-nesting areas, clog animal habitats, and cloud waters so that sunlight does not reach aquatic plants.

Site plan means a graphical representation of a layout of buildings and facilities on a parcel of land.

Site runoff means any drainage or flood discharge that is released from a specified area.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Small MS4) is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(16) and refers to all separate storm sewers that are owned or operated by the United States, 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 an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States, but is not defined as a "large" or "medium" municipal separate storm sewer system. This term includes systems similar

to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. This term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.
Smart Growth Principles: (1) Create a range of housing opportunities and choices; (2) Create walkable neighborhoods; (3) Encourage community and stakeholder collaboration; (4) Foster distinctive, attractive places with a strong sense of place; (5) Make development decisions predictable, fair and cost effective; (6) Mix land uses; (7) Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty, and critical environmental areas; (8) Provide a variety of transportation choices of smart growth; (9) Strengthen and direct development toward existing communities; and (10) Take advantage of compact building design.

Stakeholder means an entity that holds a special interest in an issue or program—such as the storm water program—since it is or may be affected by it.

State administrative authority means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee or the applicable assistant secretary or his designee.

Storm water associated with industrial activity is defined at LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14 and incorporated here by reference.

Storm water discharge associated with small construction activity is defined at LAC 33:IX.2511.B.15. This includes discharges of storm water from construction activities including clearing, grading, excavating, and support activities related to a construction site that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one or less than five acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.

Storm water discharge associated with large construction activity includes discharges of storm water from construction activities including clearing, grading excavating, and support activities related to a construction site that results in land disturbance greater than five acres. Also included is construction activity that disturbs less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb greater than five acres.

Storm water management is defined as functions associated with planning, designing, constructing, maintaining, financing, and regulating the facilities (both constructed and natural) that collect, store, control, and/or convey storm water.

Storm water management program (SWMP) refers to a comprehensive program to manage the quality of storm water discharged from the MS4. The SWMP required by this permit must include the minimum control measures described in LAC 33:IX.2523.B and satisfy all of the requirements set forth in LAC 33:IX.2523.

Storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) is a plan that describes a process whereby a facility thoroughly evaluates potential pollutant sources at a site and selects and implements measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff.
Structural control is a pollution prevention practice that requires the construction of a device, or the use of a device, to capture or prevent pollution in storm water runoff. Structural controls may include but are not limited to: wet ponds, infiltration basins, and storm water wetlands.

Subsegments are watersheds or portions of watersheds delineated as management units for water quality monitoring, assessment, permitting, inspection, and enforcement purposes.

Surface water is defined as 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.

Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) are water quality assessments that determine the source or sources of pollutants of concern for a particular water body, consider the maximum amounts of pollutants the water body can assimilate, and then allocate to each source a set level of pollutants that it is allowed to discharge (i.e., a "wasteload allocation").

Upset means 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.

Urban runoff is storm water from urban areas, which tends to contain heavy concentrations of pollutants from urban activities.

Urbanized area (UA) is a Bureau of the Census determination of a central place (or places) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area -- urban fringe -- that together have a minimum residential population of 50,000 people and an overall population density of 1,000 people/square mile. It is a calculation used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the geographic boundaries of the most heavily developed and dense urban areas.

Wasteload allocation (WLA) means that portion of the assimilative capacity of the receiving water apportioned to a specific discharger in such a way that water quality standards are maintained under design conditions.

Waters of the State for the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, means 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 3 miles into the Gulf of Mexico. For purposes of the LPDES, this includes all surface waters that 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 wastewater treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
Watershed is that geographical area which drains to a specified point on a water course, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known as drainage area, catchment, or river basin).

Wet Weather Discharge or **Storm Water Discharge**, for monitoring purposes, is a discharge of storm water resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where feasible, the variance in the duration of the event and the total rainfall of the event should not exceed 50 percent from the average or median rainfall event in that area.

You and **Your** as used in this permit is intended to refer to the permittee, the operator, or the discharger as the context indicates and that party's responsibilities (the city, the county, the flood control district, and the U.S. Air Force, for example).

Appendix C – Permit Information

C.8 FAA Advisory Circular on Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or Near Airports

U.S. Department
of Transportation

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Advisory Circular

Subject: HAZARDOUS WILDLIFE ATTRACTANTS ON OR NEAR AIRPORTS	**Date:** 8/28/2007	**AC No:** 150/5200-33B
	Initiated by: AAS-300	**Change:**

1. PURPOSE. This Advisory Circular (AC) provides guidance on certain land uses that have the potential to attract hazardous wildlife on or near public-use airports. It also discusses airport development projects (including airport construction, expansion, and renovation) affecting aircraft movement near hazardous wildlife attractants. Appendix 1 provides definitions of terms used in this AC.

2. APPLICABILITY. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) recommends that public-use airport operators implement the standards and practices contained in this AC. The holders of Airport Operating Certificates issued under Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 139, Certification of Airports, Subpart D (Part 139), may use the standards, practices, and recommendations contained in this AC to comply with the wildlife hazard management requirements of Part 139. Airports that have received Federal grant-in-aid assistance must use these standards. The FAA also recommends the guidance in this AC for land-use planners, operators of non-certificated airports, and developers of projects, facilities, and activities on or near airports.

3. CANCELLATION. This AC cancels AC 150/5200-33A, *Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or near Airports*, dated July 27, 2004.

4. PRINCIPAL CHANGES. This AC contains the following major changes, which are marked with vertical bars in the margin:

a. Technical changes to paragraph references.

b. Wording on storm water detention ponds.

c. Deleted paragraph 4-3.b, *Additional Coordination.*

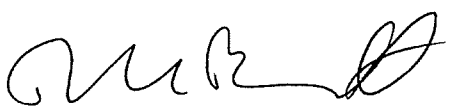
5. BACKGROUND. Information about the risks posed to aircraft by certain wildlife species has increased a great deal in recent years. Improved reporting, studies, documentation, and statistics clearly show that aircraft collisions with birds and other wildlife are a serious economic and public safety problem. While many species of wildlife can pose a threat to aircraft safety, they are not equally hazardous. Table 1

ranks the wildlife groups commonly involved in damaging strikes in the United States according to their relative hazard to aircraft. The ranking is based on the 47,212 records in the FAA National Wildlife Strike Database for the years 1990 through 2003. These hazard rankings, in conjunction with site-specific Wildlife Hazards Assessments (WHA), will help airport operators determine the relative abundance and use patterns of wildlife species and help focus hazardous wildlife management efforts on those species most likely to cause problems at an airport.

Most public-use airports have large tracts of open, undeveloped land that provide added margins of safety and noise mitigation. These areas can also present potential hazards to aviation if they encourage wildlife to enter an airport's approach or departure airspace or air operations area (AOA). Constructed or natural areas—such as poorly drained locations, detention/retention ponds, roosting habitats on buildings, landscaping, odor-causing rotting organic matter (putrescible waste) disposal operations, wastewater treatment plants, agricultural or aquaculture activities, surface mining, or wetlands—can provide wildlife with ideal locations for feeding, loafing, reproduction, and escape. Even small facilities, such as fast food restaurants, taxicab staging areas, rental car facilities, aircraft viewing areas, and public parks, can produce substantial attractions for hazardous wildlife.

During the past century, wildlife-aircraft strikes have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives worldwide, as well as billions of dollars in aircraft damage. Hazardous wildlife attractants on and near airports can jeopardize future airport expansion, making proper community land-use planning essential. This AC provides airport operators and those parties with whom they cooperate with the guidance they need to assess and address potentially hazardous wildlife attractants when locating new facilities and implementing certain land-use practices on or near public-use airports.

6. MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN FEDERAL RESOURCE AGENCIES. The FAA, the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Wildlife Services signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in July 2003 to acknowledge their respective missions in protecting aviation from wildlife hazards. Through the MOA, the agencies established procedures necessary to coordinate their missions to address more effectively existing and future environmental conditions contributing to collisions between wildlife and aircraft (wildlife strikes) throughout the United States. These efforts are intended to minimize wildlife risks to aviation and human safety while protecting the Nation's valuable environmental resources.



DAVID L. BENNETT
Director, Office of Airport Safety
and Standards

Table 1. Ranking of 25 species groups as to relative hazard to aircraft (1=most hazardous) based on three criteria (damage, major damage, and effect-on-flight), a composite ranking based on all three rankings, and a relative hazard score. Data were derived from the FAA National Wildlife Strike Database, January 1990–April 2003.[1]

Species group	Ranking by criteria			Composite ranking[2]	Relative hazard score[3]
	Damage[4]	Major damage[5]	Effect on flight[6]		
Deer	1	1	1	1	100
Vultures	2	2	2	2	64
Geese	3	3	6	3	55
Cormorants/pelicans	4	5	3	4	54
Cranes	7	6	4	5	47
Eagles	6	9	7	6	41
Ducks	5	8	10	7	39
Osprey	8	4	8	8	39
Turkey/pheasants	9	7	11	9	33
Herons	11	14	9	10	27
Hawks (buteos)	10	12	12	11	25
Gulls	12	11	13	12	24
Rock pigeon	13	10	14	13	23
Owls	14	13	20	14	23
H. lark/s. bunting	18	15	15	15	17
Crows/ravens	15	16	16	16	16
Coyote	16	19	5	17	14
Mourning dove	17	17	17	18	14
Shorebirds	19	21	18	19	10
Blackbirds/starling	20	22	19	20	10
American kestrel	21	18	21	21	9
Meadowlarks	22	20	22	22	7
Swallows	24	23	24	23	4
Sparrows	25	24	23	24	4
Nighthawks	23	25	25	25	1

[1] Excerpted from the *Special Report for the FAA, "Ranking the Hazard Level of Wildlife Species to Civil Aviation in the USA: Update #1, July 2, 2003".* Refer to this report for additional explanations of criteria and method of ranking.

[2] Relative rank of each species group was compared with every other group for the three variables, placing the species group with the greatest hazard rank for $\geq$ 2 of the 3 variables above the next highest ranked group, then proceeding down the list.

[3] Percentage values, from Tables 3 and 4 in Footnote 1 of the *Special Report*, for the three criteria were summed and scaled down from 100, with 100 as the score for the species group with the maximum summed values and the greatest potential hazard to aircraft.

[4] Aircraft incurred at least some damage (destroyed, substantial, minor, or unknown) from strike.

[5] Aircraft incurred damage or structural failure, which adversely affected the structure strength, performance, or flight characteristics, and which would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component, or the damage sustained makes it inadvisable to restore aircraft to airworthy condition.

[6] Aborted takeoff, engine shutdown, precautionary landing, or other.

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SECTION 1.

GENERAL SEPARATION CRITERIA FOR HAZARDOUS WILDLIFE ATTRACTANTS ON OR NEAR AIRPORTS.

1-1. INTRODUCTION. When considering proposed land uses, airport operators, local planners, and developers must take into account whether the proposed land uses, including new development projects, will increase wildlife hazards. Land-use practices that attract or sustain hazardous wildlife populations on or near airports can significantly increase the potential for wildlife strikes.

The FAA recommends the minimum separation criteria outlined below for land-use practices that attract hazardous wildlife to the vicinity of airports. Please note that FAA criteria include land uses that cause movement of hazardous wildlife onto, into, or across the airport's approach or departure airspace or air operations area (AOA). (See the discussion of the synergistic effects of surrounding land uses in Section 2-8 of this AC.)

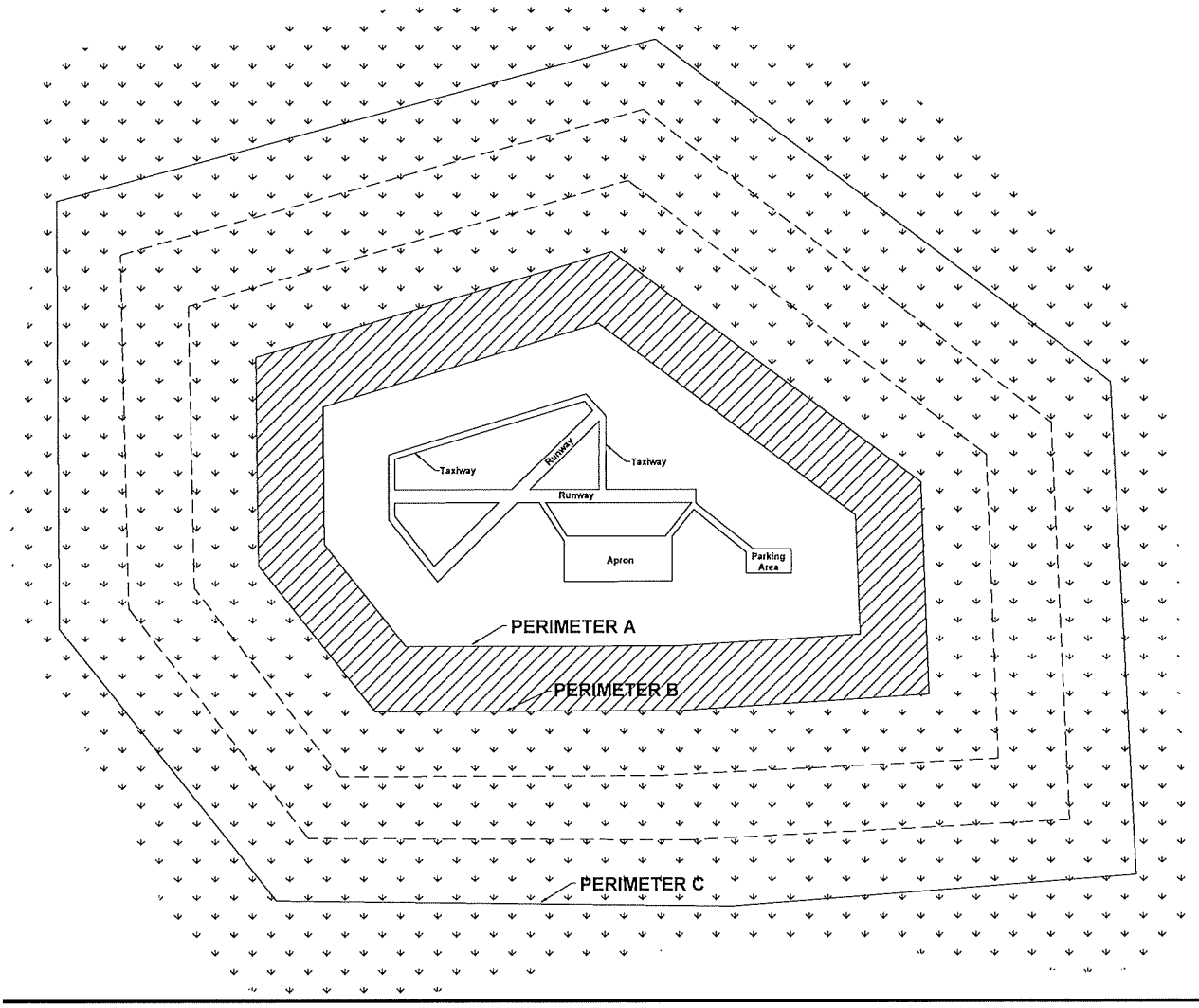
The basis for the separation criteria contained in this section can be found in existing FAA regulations. The separation distances are based on (1) flight patterns of piston-powered aircraft and turbine-powered aircraft, (2) the altitude at which most strikes happen (78 percent occur under 1,000 feet and 90 percent occur under 3,000 feet above ground level), and (3) National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) recommendations.

1-2. AIRPORTS SERVING PISTON-POWERED AIRCRAFT. Airports that do not sell Jet-A fuel normally serve piston-powered aircraft. Notwithstanding more stringent requirements for specific land uses, the FAA recommends a separation distance of 5,000 feet at these airports for any of the hazardous wildlife attractants mentioned in Section 2 or for new airport development projects meant to accommodate aircraft movement. This distance is to be maintained between an airport's AOA and the hazardous wildlife attractant. Figure 1 depicts this separation distance measured from the nearest aircraft operations areas.

1-3. AIRPORTS SERVING TURBINE-POWERED AIRCRAFT. Airports selling Jet-A fuel normally serve turbine-powered aircraft. Notwithstanding more stringent requirements for specific land uses, the FAA recommends a separation distance of 10,000 feet at these airports for any of the hazardous wildlife attractants mentioned in Section 2 or for new airport development projects meant to accommodate aircraft movement. This distance is to be maintained between an airport's AOA and the hazardous wildlife attractant. Figure 1 depicts this separation distance from the nearest aircraft movement areas.

1-4. PROTECTION OF APPROACH, DEPARTURE, AND CIRCLING AIRSPACE. For all airports, the FAA recommends a distance of 5 statute miles between the farthest edge of the airport's AOA and the hazardous wildlife attractant if the attractant could cause hazardous wildlife movement into or across the approach or departure airspace.

Figure 1. Separation distances within which hazardous wildlife attractants should be avoided, eliminated, or mitigated.



PERIMETER A: For airports serving piston-powered aircraft, hazardous wildlife attractants must be 5,000 feet from the nearest air operations area.

PERIMETER B: For airports serving turbine-powered aircraft, hazardous wildlife attractants must be 10,000 feet from the nearest air operations area.

PERIMETER C: 5-mile range to protect approach, departure and circling airspace.

SECTION 2.

LAND-USE PRACTICES ON OR NEAR AIRPORTS THAT POTENTIALLY ATTRACT HAZARDOUS WILDLIFE.

2-1. GENERAL. The wildlife species and the size of the populations attracted to the airport environment vary considerably, depending on several factors, including land-use practices on or near the airport. This section discusses land-use practices having the potential to attract hazardous wildlife and threaten aviation safety. In addition to the specific considerations outlined below, airport operators should refer to *Wildlife Hazard Management at Airports,* prepared by FAA and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) staff. (This manual is available in English, Spanish, and French. It can be viewed and downloaded free of charge from the FAA's wildlife hazard mitigation web site: http://wildlife-mitigation.tc.FAA.gov.). And, *Prevention and Control of Wildlife Damage,* compiled by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension Division. (This manual is available online in a periodically updated version at: ianrwww.unl.edu/wildlife/solutions/handbook/.)

2-2. WASTE DISPOSAL OPERATIONS. Municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLF) are known to attract large numbers of hazardous wildlife, particularly birds. Because of this, these operations, when located within the separations identified in the siting criteria in Sections 1-2 through 1-4, are considered incompatible with safe airport operations.

a. Siting for new municipal solid waste landfills subject to AIR 21. Section 503 of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 106-181) (AIR 21) prohibits the construction or establishment of a new MSWLF within 6 statute miles of certain public-use airports. Before these prohibitions apply, both the airport and the landfill must meet the very specific conditions described below. These restrictions do not apply to airports or landfills located within the state of Alaska.

The airport must (1) have received a Federal grant(s) under 49 U.S.C. § 47101, et. seq.; (2) be under control of a public agency; (3) serve some scheduled air carrier operations conducted in aircraft with less than 60 seats; and (4) have total annual enplanements consisting of at least 51 percent of scheduled air carrier enplanements conducted in aircraft with less than 60 passenger seats.

The proposed MSWLF must (1) be within 6 miles of the airport, as measured from airport property line to MSWLF property line, and (2) have started construction or establishment on or after April 5, 2001. Public Law 106-181 only limits the construction or establishment of some new MSWLF. It does not limit the expansion, either vertical or horizontal, of existing landfills.

NOTE: Consult the most recent version of AC 150/5200-34, *Construction or Establishment of Landfills Near Public Airports,* for a more detailed discussion of these restrictions.

b. **Siting for new MSWLF not subject to AIR 21.** If an airport and MSWLF do not meet the restrictions of Public Law 106-181, the FAA recommends against locating MSWLF within the separation distances identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4. The separation distances should be measured from the closest point of the airport's AOA to the closest planned MSWLF cell.

c. **Considerations for existing waste disposal facilities within the limits of separation criteria.** The FAA recommends against airport development projects that would increase the number of aircraft operations or accommodate larger or faster aircraft near MSWLF operations located within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4. In addition, in accordance with 40 CFR 258.10, owners or operators of existing MSWLF units that are located within the separations listed in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 must demonstrate that the unit is designed and operated so it does not pose a bird hazard to aircraft. (See Section 4-2(b) of this AC for a discussion of this demonstration requirement.)

d. **Enclosed trash transfer stations.** Enclosed waste-handling facilities that receive garbage behind closed doors; process it via compaction, incineration, or similar manner; and remove all residue by enclosed vehicles generally are compatible with safe airport operations, provided they are not located on airport property or within the Runway Protection Zone (RPZ). These facilities should not handle or store putrescible waste outside or in a partially enclosed structure accessible to hazardous wildlife. Trash transfer facilities that are open on one or more sides; that store uncovered quantities of municipal solid waste outside, even if only for a short time; that use semi-trailers that leak or have trash clinging to the outside; or that do not control odors by ventilation and filtration systems (odor masking is not acceptable) do not meet the FAA's definition of fully enclosed trash transfer stations. The FAA considers these facilities incompatible with safe airport operations if they are located closer than the separation distances specified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4.

e. **Composting operations on or near airport property.** Composting operations that accept only yard waste (e.g., leaves, lawn clippings, or branches) generally do not attract hazardous wildlife. Sewage sludge, woodchips, and similar material are not municipal solid wastes and may be used as compost bulking agents. The compost, however, must never include food or other municipal solid waste. Composting operations should not be located on airport property. Off-airport property composting operations should be located no closer than the greater of the following distances: 1,200 feet from any AOA or the distance called for by airport design requirements (see AC 150/5300-13, *Airport Design*). This spacing should prevent material, personnel, or equipment from penetrating any Object Free Area (OFA), Obstacle Free Zone (OFZ), Threshold Siting Surface (TSS), or Clearway. Airport operators should monitor composting operations located in proximity to the airport to ensure that steam or thermal rise does not adversely affect air traffic. On-airport disposal of compost by-products should not be conducted for the reasons stated in 2-3f.

f. **Underwater waste discharges.** The FAA recommends against the underwater discharge of any food waste (e.g., fish processing offal) within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 because it could attract scavenging hazardous wildlife.

g. **Recycling centers.** Recycling centers that accept previously sorted non-food items, such as glass, newspaper, cardboard, or aluminum, are, in most cases, not attractive to hazardous wildlife and are acceptable.

h. **Construction and demolition (C&D) debris facilities.** C&D landfills do not generally attract hazardous wildlife and are acceptable if maintained in an orderly manner, admit no putrescible waste, and are not co-located with other waste disposal operations. However, C&D landfills have similar visual and operational characteristics to putrescible waste disposal sites. When co-located with putrescible waste disposal operations, C&D landfills are more likely to attract hazardous wildlife because of the similarities between these disposal facilities. Therefore, a C&D landfill co-located with another waste disposal operation should be located outside of the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4.

i. **Fly ash disposal.** The incinerated residue from resource recovery power/heat-generating facilities that are fired by municipal solid waste, coal, or wood is generally not a wildlife attractant because it no longer contains putrescible matter. Landfills accepting only fly ash are generally not considered to be wildlife attractants and are acceptable as long as they are maintained in an orderly manner, admit no putrescible waste of any kind, and are not co-located with other disposal operations that attract hazardous wildlife.

   Since varying degrees of waste consumption are associated with general incineration (not resource recovery power/heat-generating facilities), the FAA considers the ash from general incinerators a regular waste disposal by-product and, therefore, a hazardous wildlife attractant if disposed of within the separation criteria outlined in Sections 1-2 through 1-4.

2-3. WATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES. Drinking water intake and treatment facilities, storm water and wastewater treatment facilities, associated retention and settling ponds, ponds built for recreational use, and ponds that result from mining activities often attract large numbers of potentially hazardous wildlife. To prevent wildlife hazards, land-use developers and airport operators may need to develop management plans, in compliance with local and state regulations, to support the operation of storm water management facilities on or near all public-use airports to ensure a safe airport environment.

a. **Existing storm water management facilities.** On-airport storm water management facilities allow the quick removal of surface water, including discharges related to aircraft deicing, from impervious surfaces, such as pavement and terminal/hangar building roofs. Existing on-airport detention ponds collect storm water, protect water quality, and control runoff. Because they slowly release water

after storms, they create standing bodies of water that can attract hazardous wildlife. Where the airport has developed a Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP) in accordance with Part 139, the FAA requires immediate correction of any wildlife hazards arising from existing storm water facilities located on or near airports, using appropriate wildlife hazard mitigation techniques. Airport operators should develop measures to minimize hazardous wildlife attraction in consultation with a wildlife damage management biologist.

Where possible, airport operators should modify storm water detention ponds to allow a maximum 48-hour detention period for the design storm. The FAA recommends that airport operators avoid or remove retention ponds and detention ponds featuring dead storage to eliminate standing water. Detention basins should remain totally dry between rainfalls. Where constant flow of water is anticipated through the basin, or where any portion of the basin bottom may remain wet, the detention facility should include a concrete or paved pad and/or ditch/swale in the bottom to prevent vegetation that may provide nesting habitat.

When it is not possible to drain a large detention pond completely, airport operators may use physical barriers, such as bird balls, wires grids, pillows, or netting, to deter birds and other hazardous wildlife. When physical barriers are used, airport operators must evaluate their use and ensure they will not adversely affect water rescue. Before installing any physical barriers over detention ponds on Part 139 airports, airport operators must get approval from the appropriate FAA Regional Airports Division Office.

The FAA recommends that airport operators encourage off-airport storm water treatment facility operators to incorporate appropriate wildlife hazard mitigation techniques into storm water treatment facility operating practices when their facility is located within the separation criteria specified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4.

b. New storm water management facilities. The FAA strongly recommends that off-airport storm water management systems located within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 be designed and operated so as not to create above-ground standing water. Stormwater detention ponds should be designed, engineered, constructed, and maintained for a maximum 48–hour detention period after the design storm and remain completely dry between storms. To facilitate the control of hazardous wildlife, the FAA recommends the use of steep-sided, rip-rap lined, narrow, linearly shaped water detention basins. When it is not possible to place these ponds away from an airport's AOA, airport operators should use physical barriers, such as bird balls, wires grids, pillows, or netting, to prevent access of hazardous wildlife to open water and minimize aircraft-wildlife interactions. When physical barriers are used, airport operators must evaluate their use and ensure they will not adversely affect water rescue. Before installing any physical barriers over detention ponds on Part 139 airports, airport operators must get approval from the appropriate FAA Regional Airports Division Office. All vegetation in or around detention basins that provide food or cover for hazardous wildlife should be eliminated. If soil conditions and other requirements allow, the FAA encourages

the use of underground storm water infiltration systems, such as French drains or buried rock fields, because they are less attractive to wildlife.

c. **Existing wastewater treatment facilities.** The FAA strongly recommends that airport operators immediately correct any wildlife hazards arising from existing wastewater treatment facilities located on or near the airport. Where required, a WHMP developed in accordance with Part 139 will outline appropriate wildlife hazard mitigation techniques. Accordingly, airport operators should encourage wastewater treatment facility operators to incorporate measures, developed in consultation with a wildlife damage management biologist, to minimize hazardous wildlife attractants. Airport operators should also encourage those wastewater treatment facility operators to incorporate these mitigation techniques into their standard operating practices. In addition, airport operators should consider the existence of wastewater treatment facilities when evaluating proposed sites for new airport development projects and avoid such sites when practicable.

d. **New wastewater treatment facilities.** The FAA strongly recommends against the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or associated settling ponds within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4. Appendix 1 defines wastewater treatment facility as "any devices and/or systems used to store, treat, recycle, or reclaim municipal sewage or liquid industrial wastes." The definition includes any pretreatment involving the reduction of the amount of pollutants or the elimination of pollutants prior to introducing such pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works (wastewater treatment facility). During the site-location analysis for wastewater treatment facilities, developers should consider the potential to attract hazardous wildlife if an airport is in the vicinity of the proposed site, and airport operators should voice their opposition to such facilities if they are in proximity to the airport.

e. **Artificial marshes.** In warmer climates, wastewater treatment facilities sometimes employ artificial marshes and use submergent and emergent aquatic vegetation as natural filters. These artificial marshes may be used by some species of flocking birds, such as blackbirds and waterfowl, for breeding or roosting activities. The FAA strongly recommends against establishing artificial marshes within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4.

f. **Wastewater discharge and sludge disposal.** The FAA recommends against the discharge of wastewater or sludge on airport property because it may improve soil moisture and quality on unpaved areas and lead to improved turf growth that can be an attractive food source for many species of animals. Also, the turf requires more frequent mowing, which in turn may mutilate or flush insects or small animals and produce straw, both of which can attract hazardous wildlife. In addition, the improved turf may attract grazing wildlife, such as deer and geese. Problems may also occur when discharges saturate unpaved airport areas. The resultant soft, muddy conditions can severely restrict or prevent emergency vehicles from reaching accident sites in a timely manner.

2-4. WETLANDS. Wetlands provide a variety of functions and can be regulated by local, state, and Federal laws. Normally, wetlands are attractive to many types of wildlife, including many which rank high on the list of hazardous wildlife species (Table 1).

NOTE: If questions exist as to whether an area qualifies as a wetland, contact the local division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, or a wetland consultant qualified to delineate wetlands.

a. **Existing wetlands on or near airport property.** If wetlands are located on or near airport property, airport operators should be alert to any wildlife use or habitat changes in these areas that could affect safe aircraft operations. At public-use airports, the FAA recommends immediately correcting, in cooperation with local, state, and Federal regulatory agencies, any wildlife hazards arising from existing wetlands located on or near airports. Where required, a WHMP will outline appropriate wildlife hazard mitigation techniques. Accordingly, airport operators should develop measures to minimize hazardous wildlife attraction in consultation with a wildlife damage management biologist.

b. **New airport development.** Whenever possible, the FAA recommends locating new airports using the separations from wetlands identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4. Where alternative sites are not practicable, or when airport operators are expanding an existing airport into or near wetlands, a wildlife damage management biologist, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the state wildlife management agency should evaluate the wildlife hazards and prepare a WHMP that indicates methods of minimizing the hazards.

c. **Mitigation for wetland impacts from airport projects.** Wetland mitigation may be necessary when unavoidable wetland disturbances result from new airport development projects or projects required to correct wildlife hazards from wetlands. Wetland mitigation must be designed so it does not create a wildlife hazard. The FAA recommends that wetland mitigation projects that may attract hazardous wildlife be sited outside of the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4.

   (1) Onsite mitigation of wetland functions. The FAA may consider exceptions to locating mitigation activities outside the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 if the affected wetlands provide unique ecological functions, such as critical habitat for threatened or endangered species or ground water recharge, which cannot be replicated when moved to a different location. Using existing airport property is sometimes the only feasible way to achieve the mitigation ratios mandated in regulatory orders and/or settlement agreements with the resource agencies. Conservation easements are an additional means of providing mitigation for project impacts. Typically the airport operator continues to own the property, and an easement is created stipulating that the property will be maintained as habitat for state or Federally listed species.

Mitigation must not inhibit the airport operator's ability to effectively control hazardous wildlife on or near the mitigation site or effectively maintain other aspects of safe airport operations. Enhancing such mitigation areas to attract hazardous wildlife must be avoided. The FAA will review any onsite mitigation proposals to determine compatibility with safe airport operations. A wildlife damage management biologist should evaluate any wetland mitigation projects that are needed to protect unique wetland functions and that must be located in the separation criteria in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 before the mitigation is implemented. A WHMP should be developed to reduce the wildlife hazards.

(2) Offsite mitigation of wetland functions. The FAA recommends that wetland mitigation projects that may attract hazardous wildlife be sited outside of the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 unless they provide unique functions that must remain onsite (see 2-4c(1)). Agencies that regulate impacts to or around wetlands recognize that it may be necessary to split wetland functions in mitigation schemes. Therefore, regulatory agencies may, under certain circumstances, allow portions of mitigation to take place in different locations.

(3) Mitigation banking. Wetland mitigation banking is the creation or restoration of wetlands in order to provide mitigation credits that can be used to offset permitted wetland losses. Mitigation banking benefits wetland resources by providing advance replacement for permitted wetland losses; consolidating small projects into larger, better-designed and managed units; and encouraging integration of wetland mitigation projects with watershed planning. This last benefit is most helpful for airport projects, as wetland impacts mitigated outside of the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 can still be located within the same watershed. Wetland mitigation banks meeting the separation criteria offer an ecologically sound approach to mitigation in these situations. Airport operators should work with local watershed management agencies or organizations to develop mitigation banking for wetland impacts on airport property.

2-5. DREDGE SPOIL CONTAINMENT AREAS. The FAA recommends against locating dredge spoil containment areas (also known as Confined Disposal Facilities) within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 if the containment area or the spoils contain material that would attract hazardous wildlife.

2-6. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES. Because most, if not all, agricultural crops can attract hazardous wildlife during some phase of production, the FAA recommends against the used of airport property for agricultural production, including hay crops, within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4. . If the airport has no financial alternative to agricultural crops to produce income necessary to maintain the viability of the airport, then the airport shall follow the crop distance guidelines listed in the table titled "Minimum Distances between Certain Airport Features and Any On-Airport Agricultural Crops" found in AC 150/5300-13, *Airport Design*, Appendix 17. The cost of wildlife control and potential accidents should be weighed against the income produced by the on-airport crops when deciding whether to allow crops on the airport.

a. **Livestock production.** Confined livestock operations (i.e., feedlots, dairy operations, hog or chicken production facilities, or egg laying operations) often attract flocking birds, such as starlings, that pose a hazard to aviation. Therefore, The FAA recommends against such facilities within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4. Any livestock operation within these separations should have a program developed to reduce the attractiveness of the site to species that are hazardous to aviation safety. Free-ranging livestock must not be grazed on airport property because the animals may wander onto the AOA. Furthermore, livestock feed, water, and manure may attract birds.

b. **Aquaculture.** Aquaculture activities (i.e. catfish or trout production) conducted outside of fully enclosed buildings are inherently attractive to a wide variety of birds. Existing aquaculture facilities/activities within the separations listed in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 must have a program developed to reduce the attractiveness of the sites to species that are hazardous to aviation safety. Airport operators should also oppose the establishment of new aquaculture facilities/activities within the separations listed in Sections 1-2 through 1-4.

c. **Alternative uses of agricultural land.** Some airports are surrounded by vast areas of farmed land within the distances specified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4. Seasonal uses of agricultural land for activities such as hunting can create a hazardous wildlife situation. In some areas, farmers will rent their land for hunting purposes. Rice farmers, for example, flood their land during waterfowl hunting season and obtain additional revenue by renting out duck blinds. The duck hunters then use decoys and call in hundreds, if not thousands, of birds, creating a tremendous threat to aircraft safety. A wildlife damage management biologist should review, in coordination with local farmers and producers, these types of seasonal land uses and incorporate them into the WHMP.

2-7. GOLF COURSES, LANDSCAPING AND OTHER LAND-USE CONSIDERATIONS.

a. **Golf courses.** The large grassy areas and open water found on most golf courses are attractive to hazardous wildlife, particularly Canada geese and some species of gulls. These species can pose a threat to aviation safety. The FAA recommends against construction of new golf courses within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4. Existing golf courses located within these separations must develop a program to reduce the attractiveness of the sites to species that are hazardous to aviation safety. Airport operators should ensure these golf courses are monitored on a continuing basis for the presence of hazardous wildlife. If hazardous wildlife is detected, corrective actions should be immediately implemented.

b. **Landscaping and landscape maintenance.** Depending on its geographic location, landscaping can attract hazardous wildlife. The FAA recommends that airport operators approach landscaping with caution and confine it to airport areas not associated with aircraft movements. A wildlife damage management biologist should review all landscaping plans. Airport operators should also monitor all landscaped areas on a continuing basis for the presence of hazardous wildlife. If

hazardous wildlife is detected, corrective actions should be immediately implemented.

Turf grass areas can be highly attractive to a variety of hazardous wildlife species. Research conducted by the USDA Wildlife Services' National Wildlife Research Center has shown that no one grass management regime will deter all species of hazardous wildlife in all situations. In cooperation with wildlife damage management biologist, airport operators should develop airport turf grass management plans on a prescription basis, depending on the airport's geographic locations and the type of hazardous wildlife likely to frequent the airport

Airport operators should ensure that plant varieties attractive to hazardous wildlife are not used on the airport. Disturbed areas or areas in need of re-vegetating should not be planted with seed mixtures containing millet or any other large-seed producing grass. For airport property already planted with seed mixtures containing millet, rye grass, or other large-seed producing grasses, the FAA recommends disking, plowing, or another suitable agricultural practice to prevent plant maturation and seed head production. Plantings should follow the specific recommendations for grass management and seed and plant selection made by the State University Cooperative Extension Service, the local office of Wildlife Services, or a qualified wildlife damage management biologist. Airport operators should also consider developing and implementing a preferred/prohibited plant species list, reviewed by a wildlife damage management biologist, which has been designed for the geographic location to reduce the attractiveness to hazardous wildlife for landscaping airport property.

c. **Airports surrounded by wildlife habitat.** The FAA recommends that operators of airports surrounded by woodlands, water, or wetlands refer to Section 2.4 of this AC. Operators of such airports should provide for a Wildlife Hazard Assessment (WHA) conducted by a wildlife damage management biologist. This WHA is the first step in preparing a WHMP, where required.

d. **Other hazardous wildlife attractants.** Other specific land uses or activities (e.g., sport or commercial fishing, shellfish harvesting, etc.), perhaps unique to certain regions of the country, have the potential to attract hazardous wildlife. Regardless of the source of the attraction, when hazardous wildlife is noted on a public-use airport, airport operators must take prompt remedial action(s) to protect aviation safety.

2-8. SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF SURROUNDING LAND USES. There may be circumstances where two (or more) different land uses that would not, by themselves, be considered hazardous wildlife attractants or that are located outside of the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 that are in such an alignment with the airport as to create a wildlife corridor directly through the airport and/or surrounding airspace. An example of this situation may involve a lake located outside of the separation criteria on the east side of an airport and a large hayfield on the west side of an airport, land uses that together could create a flyway for Canada geese directly across the airspace of the airport. There are numerous examples of such situations;

therefore, airport operators and the wildlife damage management biologist must consider the entire surrounding landscape and community when developing the WHMP.

SECTION 3.

PROCEDURES FOR WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT BY OPERATORS OF PUBLIC-USE AIRPORTS.

3.1. INTRODUCTION. In recognition of the increased risk of serious aircraft damage or the loss of human life that can result from a wildlife strike, the FAA may require the development of a Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP) when specific triggering events occur on or near the airport. Part 139.337 discusses the specific events that trigger a Wildlife Hazard Assessment (WHA) and the specific issues that a WHMP must address for FAA approval and inclusion in an Airport Certification Manual.

3.2. COORDINATION WITH USDA WILDLIFE SERVICES OR OTHER QUALIFIED WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT BIOLOGISTS. The FAA will use the Wildlife Hazard Assessment (WHA) conducted in accordance with Part 139 to determine if the airport needs a WHMP. Therefore, persons having the education, training, and expertise necessary to assess wildlife hazards must conduct the WHA. The airport operator may look to Wildlife Services or to qualified private consultants to conduct the WHA. When the services of a wildlife damage management biologist are required, the FAA recommends that land-use developers or airport operators contact a consultant specializing in wildlife damage management or the appropriate state director of Wildlife Services.

NOTE: Telephone numbers for the respective USDA Wildlife Services state offices can be obtained by contacting USDA Wildlife Services Operational Support Staff, 4700 River Road, Unit 87, Riverdale, MD, 20737-1234, Telephone (301) 734-7921, Fax (301) 734-5157 *(http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/)*.

3-3. WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT AT AIRPORTS: A MANUAL FOR AIRPORT PERSONNEL. This manual, prepared by FAA and USDA Wildlife Services staff, contains a compilation of information to assist airport personnel in the development, implementation, and evaluation of WHMPs at airports. The manual includes specific information on the nature of wildlife strikes, legal authority, regulations, wildlife management techniques, WHAs, WHMPs, and sources of help and information. The manual is available in three languages: English, Spanish, and French. It can be viewed and downloaded free of charge from the FAA's wildlife hazard mitigation web site: http://wildlife-mitigation.tc.FAA.gov/. This manual only provides a starting point for addressing wildlife hazard issues at airports. Hazardous wildlife management is a complex discipline and conditions vary widely across the United States. Therefore, qualified wildlife damage management biologists must direct the development of a WHMP and the implementation of management actions by airport personnel.

There are many other resources complementary to this manual for use in developing and implementing WHMPs. Several are listed in the manual's bibliography.

3-4. WILDLIFE HAZARD ASSESSMENTS, TITLE 14, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, PART 139. Part 139.337(b) requires airport operators to conduct a Wildlife Hazard Assessment (WHA) when certain events occur on or near the airport.

Part 139.337 (c) provides specific guidance as to what facts must be addressed in a WHA.

3-5. WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN (WHMP). The FAA will consider the results of the WHA, along with the aeronautical activity at the airport and the views of the airport operator and airport users, in determining whether a formal WHMP is needed, in accordance with Part 139.337. If the FAA determines that a WHMP is needed, the airport operator must formulate and implement a WHMP, using the WHA as the basis for the plan.

The goal of an airport's Wildlife Hazard Management Plan is to minimize the risk to aviation safety, airport structures or equipment, or human health posed by populations of hazardous wildlife on and around the airport.

The WHMP must identify hazardous wildlife attractants on or near the airport and the appropriate wildlife damage management techniques to minimize the wildlife hazard. It must also prioritize the management measures.

3-6. LOCAL COORDINATION. The establishment of a Wildlife Hazards Working Group (WHWG) will facilitate the communication, cooperation, and coordination of the airport and its surrounding community necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the WHMP. The cooperation of the airport community is also necessary when new projects are considered. Whether on or off the airport, the input from all involved parties must be considered when a potentially hazardous wildlife attractant is being proposed. Airport operators should also incorporate public education activities with the local coordination efforts because some activities in the vicinity of your airport, while harmless under normal leisure conditions, can attract wildlife and present a danger to aircraft. For example, if public trails are planned near wetlands or in parks adjoining airport property, the public should know that feeding birds and other wildlife in the area may pose a risk to aircraft.

Airport operators should work with local and regional planning and zoning boards so as to be aware of proposed land-use changes, or modification of existing land uses, that could create hazardous wildlife attractants within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4. Pay particular attention to proposed land uses involving creation or expansion of waste water treatment facilities, development of wetland mitigation sites, or development or expansion of dredge spoil containment areas. At the very least, airport operators must ensure they are on the notification list of the local planning board or equivalent review entity for all communities located within 5 miles of the airport, so they will receive notification of any proposed project and have the opportunity to review it for attractiveness to hazardous wildlife.

3-7 COORDINATION/NOTIFICATION OF AIRMEN OF WILDLIFE HAZARDS. If an existing land-use practice creates a wildlife hazard and the land-use practice or wildlife hazard cannot be immediately eliminated, airport operators must issue a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) and encourage the land–owner or manager to take steps to control the wildlife hazard and minimize further attraction.

SECTION 4.

FAA NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW OF PROPOSED LAND-USE PRACTICE CHANGES IN THE VICINITY OF PUBLIC-USE AIRPORTS

4-1. FAA REVIEW OF PROPOSED LAND-USE PRACTICE CHANGES IN THE VICINITY OF PUBLIC-USE AIRPORTS.

a. The FAA discourages the development of waste disposal and other facilities, discussed in Section 2, located within the 5,000/10,000-foot criteria specified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4.

b. For projects that are located outside the 5,000/10,000-foot criteria but within 5 statute miles of the airport's AOA, the FAA may review development plans, proposed land-use changes, operational changes, or wetland mitigation plans to determine if such changes present potential wildlife hazards to aircraft operations. The FAA considers sensitive airport areas as those that lie under or next to approach or departure airspace. This brief examination should indicate if further investigation is warranted.

c. Where a wildlife damage management biologist has conducted a further study to evaluate a site's compatibility with airport operations, the FAA may use the study results to make a determination.

4-2. WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES.

a. Notification of new/expanded project proposal. Section 503 of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 106-181) limits the construction or establishment of new MSWLF within 6 statute miles of certain public-use airports, when both the airport and the landfill meet very specific conditions. See Section 2-2 of this AC and AC 150/5200-34 for a more detailed discussion of these restrictions.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires any MSWLF operator proposing a new or expanded waste disposal operation within 5 statute miles of a runway end to notify the appropriate FAA Regional Airports Division Office and the airport operator of the proposal (40 CFR 258, *Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills*, Section 258.10, *Airport Safety*). The EPA also requires owners or operators of new MSWLF units, or lateral expansions of existing MSWLF units, that are located within 10,000 feet of any airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft, or within 5,000 feet of any airport runway end used only by piston-type aircraft, to demonstrate successfully that such units are not hazards to aircraft. (See 4-2.b below.)

When new or expanded MSWLF are being proposed near airports, MSWLF operators must notify the airport operator and the FAA of the proposal as early as possible pursuant to 40 CFR 258.

b. **Waste handling facilities within separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4.** To claim successfully that a waste-handling facility sited within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 does not attract hazardous wildlife and does not threaten aviation, the developer must establish convincingly that the facility will not handle putrescible material other than that as outlined in 2-2.d. The FAA strongly recommends against any facility other than that as outlined in 2-2.d (enclosed transfer stations). The FAA will use this information to determine if the facility will be a hazard to aviation.

c. **Putrescible-Waste Facilities.** In their effort to satisfy the EPA requirement, some putrescible-waste facility proponents may offer to undertake experimental measures to demonstrate that their proposed facility will not be a hazard to aircraft. To date, no such facility has been able to demonstrate an ability to reduce and sustain hazardous wildlife to levels that existed before the putrescible-waste landfill began operating. For this reason, demonstrations of experimental wildlife control measures may not be conducted within the separation identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4.

4-3. OTHER LAND-USE PRACTICE CHANGES. As a matter of policy, the FAA encourages operators of public-use airports who become aware of proposed land use practice changes that may attract hazardous wildlife within 5 statute miles of their airports to promptly notify the FAA. The FAA also encourages proponents of such land use changes to notify the FAA as early in the planning process as possible. Advanced notice affords the FAA an opportunity (1) to evaluate the effect of a particular land-use change on aviation safety and (2) to support efforts by the airport sponsor to restrict the use of land next to or near the airport to uses that are compatible with the airport.

The airport operator, project proponent, or land-use operator may use FAA Form 7460-1, *Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration*, or other suitable documents similar to FAA Form 7460-1 to notify the appropriate FAA Regional Airports Division Office. Project proponents can contact the appropriate FAA Regional Airports Division Office for assistance with the notification process.

It is helpful if the notification includes a 15-minute quadrangle map of the area identifying the location of the proposed activity. The land-use operator or project proponent should also forward specific details of the proposed land-use change or operational change or expansion. In the case of solid waste landfills, the information should include the type of waste to be handled, how the waste will be processed, and final disposal methods.

a. **Airports that have received Federal grant-in-aid assistance.** Airports that have received Federal grant-in-aid assistance are required by their grant assurances to take appropriate actions to restrict the use of land next to or near the airport to uses that are compatible with normal airport operations. The FAA recommends that airport operators to the extent practicable oppose off-airport land-use changes or practices within the separations identified in Sections 1-2 through 1-4 that may attract hazardous wildlife. Failure to do so may lead to noncompliance with applicable grant assurances. The FAA will not approve the placement of airport

development projects pertaining to aircraft movement in the vicinity of hazardous wildlife attractants without appropriate mitigating measures. Increasing the intensity of wildlife control efforts is not a substitute for eliminating or reducing a proposed wildlife hazard. Airport operators should identify hazardous wildlife attractants and any associated wildlife hazards during any planning process for new airport development projects.

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APPENDIX 1. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS ADVISORY CIRCULAR.

1. **GENERAL.** This appendix provides definitions of terms used throughout this AC.

    1. **Air operations area.** Any area of an airport used or intended to be used for landing, takeoff, or surface maneuvering of aircraft. An air operations area includes such paved areas or unpaved areas that are used or intended to be used for the unobstructed movement of aircraft in addition to its associated runway, taxiways, or apron.

    2. **Airport operator.** The operator (private or public) or sponsor of a public-use airport.

    3. **Approach or departure airspace.** The airspace, within 5 statute miles of an airport, through which aircraft move during landing or takeoff.

    4. **Bird balls.** High-density plastic floating balls that can be used to cover ponds and prevent birds from using the sites.

    5. **Certificate holder.** The holder of an Airport Operating Certificate issued under Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 139.

    6. **Construct a new MSWLF.** To begin to excavate, grade land, or raise structures to prepare a municipal solid waste landfill as permitted by the appropriate regulatory or permitting agency.

    7. **Detention ponds.** Storm water management ponds that hold storm water for short periods of time, a few hours to a few days.

    8. **Establish a new MSWLF.** When the first load of putrescible waste is received on-site for placement in a prepared municipal solid waste landfill.

    9. **Fly ash.** The fine, sand-like residue resulting from the complete incineration of an organic fuel source. Fly ash typically results from the combustion of coal or waste used to operate a power generating plant.

    10. **General aviation aircraft.** Any civil aviation aircraft not operating under 14 CFR Part 119, Certification: Air Carriers and Commercial Operators.

    11. **Hazardous wildlife.** Species of wildlife (birds, mammals, reptiles), including feral animals and domesticated animals not under control, that are associated with aircraft strike problems, are capable of causing structural damage to airport facilities, or act as attractants to other wildlife that pose a strike hazard

    12. **Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF).** A publicly or privately owned discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined under 40 CFR § 257.2. An MSWLF may receive

other types wastes, such as commercial solid waste, non-hazardous sludge, small-quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste, as defined under 40 CFR § 258.2. An MSWLF can consist of either a stand alone unit or several cells that receive household waste.

13. **New MSWLF.** A municipal solid waste landfill that was established or constructed after April 5, 2001.

14. **Piston-powered aircraft.** Fixed-wing aircraft powered by piston engines.

15. **Piston-use airport.** Any airport that does not sell Jet-A fuel for fixed-wing turbine-powered aircraft, and primarily serves fixed-wing, piston-powered aircraft. Incidental use of the airport by turbine-powered, fixed-wing aircraft would not affect this designation. However, such aircraft should not be based at the airport.

16. **Public agency.** A State or political subdivision of a State, a tax-supported organization, or an Indian tribe or pueblo (49 U.S.C. § 47102(19)).

17. **Public airport.** An airport used or intended to be used for public purposes that is under the control of a public agency; and of which the area used or intended to be used for landing, taking off, or surface maneuvering of aircraft is publicly owned (49 U.S.C. § 47102(20)).

18. **Public-use airport.** An airport used or intended to be used for public purposes, and of which the area used or intended to be used for landing, taking off, or surface maneuvering of aircraft may be under the control of a public agency or privately owned and used for public purposes (49 U.S.C. § 47102(21)).

19. **Putrescible waste.** Solid waste that contains organic matter capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms and of such a character and proportion as to be capable of attracting or providing food for birds (40 CFR §257.3-8).

20. **Putrescible-waste disposal operation.** Landfills, garbage dumps, underwater waste discharges, or similar facilities where activities include processing, burying, storing, or otherwise disposing of putrescible material, trash, and refuse.

21. **Retention ponds.** Storm water management ponds that hold water for several months.

22. **Runway protection zone (RPZ).** An area off the runway end to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground (see AC 150/5300-13). The dimensions of this zone vary with the airport design, aircraft, type of operation, and visibility minimum.

23. **Scheduled air carrier operation.** Any common carriage passenger-carrying operation for compensation or hire conducted by an air carrier or commercial

operator for which the air carrier, commercial operator, or their representative offers in advance the departure location, departure time, and arrival location. It does not include any operation that is conducted as a supplemental operation under 14 CFR Part 119 or as a public charter operation under 14 CFR Part 380 (14 CFR § 119.3).

24. **Sewage sludge.** Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. (40 CFR 257.2)

25. **Sludge.** Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated form a municipal, commercial or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effect. (40 CFR 257.2)

26. **Solid waste.** Any garbage, refuse, sludge, from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including, solid liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (86 Stat. 880), or source, special nuclear, or by product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, (68 Stat. 923). (40 CFR 257.2)

27. **Turbine-powered aircraft.** Aircraft powered by turbine engines including turbojets and turboprops but excluding turbo-shaft rotary-wing aircraft.

28. **Turbine-use airport.** Any airport that sells Jet-A fuel for fixed-wing turbine-powered aircraft.

29. **Wastewater treatment facility.** Any devices and/or systems used to store, treat, recycle, or reclaim municipal sewage or liquid industrial wastes, including Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), as defined by Section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (P.L. 92-500) as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-576) and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-4). This definition includes any pretreatment involving the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. (See 40 CFR Section 403.3 (q), (r), & (s)).

30. **Wildlife.** Any wild animal, including without limitation any wild mammal, bird, reptile, fish, amphibian, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, coelenterate, or other invertebrate, including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof (50 CFR 10.12, *Taking, Possession, Transportation, Sale, Purchase, Barter, Exportation, and Importation of Wildlife and Plants*). As used in this AC, wildlife includes feral animals and domestic animals out of the control of their owners (14 CFR Part 139, Certification of Airports).

31. **Wildlife attractants.** Any human-made structure, land-use practice, or human-made or natural geographic feature that can attract or sustain hazardous wildlife within the landing or departure airspace or the airport's AOA. These attractants can include architectural features, landscaping, waste disposal sites, wastewater treatment facilities, agricultural or aquaculture activities, surface mining, or wetlands.

32. **Wildlife hazard.** A potential for a damaging aircraft collision with wildlife on or near an airport.

33. **Wildlife strike.** A wildlife strike is deemed to have occurred when:

    a. A pilot reports striking 1 or more birds or other wildlife;

    b. Aircraft maintenance personnel identify aircraft damage as having been caused by a wildlife strike;

    c. Personnel on the ground report seeing an aircraft strike 1 or more birds or other wildlife;

    d. Bird or other wildlife remains, whether in whole or in part, are found within 200 feet of a runway centerline, unless another reason for the animal's death is identified;

    e. The animal's presence on the airport had a significant negative effect on a flight (i.e., aborted takeoff, aborted landing, high-speed emergency stop, aircraft left pavement area to avoid collision with animal) (Transport Canada, Airports Group, *Wildlife Control Procedures Manual*, Technical Publication 11500E, 1994).

2. RESERVED.

Appendix D – Inspection and Review Forms

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:_____

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION
LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT

Annual Properties Inspection Report

Summary

Site Name: Lafayette Airport
Customer:
Permit Number:
Inspection Type: Annual
Permit Description: Annual Inspections
Inspector:
Inspection Date:
Inspection Notes:

Previous Inspection - Responsive Actions Due

Inspection Details

#	Question	Status	Comments	Responsive Action	Date	Initials
1	Tenant Name and Location					
2	Describe Weather Conditions					
3	Were there any discharges occurring at the time of inspection?					
4	Were any non-stormwater discharges occurring that are unpermitted or not documented in the SWPPP?					
5	Was there any evidence of unidentified discharges of pollutants?					
6	Is there any evidence of leaks, spills, or staining from equipment, fueling activities, containers, etc. that are not being properly managed?					
7	Are maintenance activities being performed undercover where possible?					
8	Are containers, container supports and container valves maintained in good condition?					
9	Are materials and waste products properly stored undercover and in centralized areas?					
10	Are materials labeled properly and provided with secondary containment, if possible?					
11	Are areas kept neat, orderly, dry and free from debris and waste material?					
12	Is garbage removed regularly?					
13	Are garbage bins kept closed?					

Annual Properties Inspection Report

14	Were any erosion issues observed?					
15	Any control measures needing maintenance, repair or replacement?					
16	Any additional control measures needed?					
17	Note any changes observed in the facilities material inventory.					
18	Was there evidence of offsite tracking or blowing of facility materials?					

Signatures

Inspector: _____

Date: Qualification:

The above signature also shall certify that this facility is in compliance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and the State Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from large and small construction activities if there are not any instances of non-compliance identified above.

Responsible Authority: _____

Date:

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

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION
LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT

Quarterly Properties Inspection Form

Summary

Site Name: Lafayette Airport
Customer:
Permit Number:
Inspection Type: Quarterly
Permit Description:
Inspector:
Inspection Date:
Inspection Notes:

Previous Inspection - Responsive Actions Due

Inspection Details

#	Question	Status	Comments	Responsive Action	Date	Initials
1	Describe Weather Conditions					
2	Were there any discharges occurring at the time of inspection?					
3	Were any non-stormwater discharges occurring that are unpermitted or not documented in the SWPPP?					
4	Was there any evidence of unidentified discharges of pollutants?					
5	Is there any evidence of leaks, spills, or staining from equipment, fueling activities, containers, etc. that are not being properly managed?					
6	Are maintenance activities being performed undercover where possible?					
7	Are containers, container supports and container valves maintained in good condition?					
8	Are materials and waste products properly stored undercover and in centralized areas?					
9	Are materials labeled properly and provided with secondary containment, if possible?					
10	Are areas kept neat, orderly, dry and free from debris and waste material?					
11	Is garbage removed regularly?					
12	Are garbage bins kept closed?					
13	Were any erosion issues observed?					

Quarterly Properties Inspection Form

14	Any control measures needing maintenance, repair or replacement?					
15	Any additional control measures needed?					
16	Annual Inspection: Note any changes observed in the facilities material inventory.					
17	Annual Inspection: Were deicing activities actually occurring during the inspection? If not explain why inspection was not conducted during active deicing.					
18	Annual Inspection: If no to above, was the inspection conducted during deicing season when deicing materials and equipment were in place?					
19	Annual Inspection: Was there evidence of offsite tracking or blowing of facility materials?					

Signatures

Inspector: _____

Date: Qualification:

The above signature also shall certify that this facility is in compliance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and the State Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from large and small construction activities if there are not any instances of non-compliance identified above.

Responsible Authority: _____

Date:

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

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION
LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT

Quarterly Visual Monitoring and Monthly Deicing Inspection Form

Summary

Site Name: Lafayette Airport
Customer:
Permit Number:
Inspection Type: Quarterly
Permit Description:
Inspector:
Inspection Date:
Inspection Notes:

Weather

Has there been any precipitation since the last inspection?
Approximate Amount (in):
Storm Start Date:
Storm Duration (hrs):
Current Weather:
Are there any discharges at the time of the inspection?
Do you suspect that discharges may have occured since the last inspection?

Previous Inspection - Responsive Actions Due

Inspection Details

#	Question	Status	Comments	Responsive Action	Date	Initials
1	Does the stormwater show any signs of discoloration?					
2	Does the stormwater have an odor?					
3	Does the stormwater show poor clarity?					
4	Are there any floating solids present?					
5	Are there any visible settled solids present?					
6	Are there any suspended solids present?					
7	Is there any foam present?					
8	Is there a visible oil sheen?					
9	Are there any other pollution indicators?					
10	Is there evidence indicating potential pollutants in receiving waters?					
11	Is the outfall and any flow dissipation devices in good condition?					
12	Are any control measures needed?					

Quarterly Visual Monitoring and Monthly Deicing Inspection Form

13	Has it been 72 hrs since the last rain event?					
14	Was the sample collected in the first thirty minute of discharge? If not explain.					
15	Are deicing activities being conducted or is this inspection being conducted during the months of December to February?					
16	If deicing activities are being conducted or it is between the months of December and February are deicing inspections being conducted at applicable outfalls?					
17	If deicing inspection, were any issues noted during the designated deicing area inspection?					

Signatures

Inspector: _____

Date: Qualification:

The above signature also shall certify that this facility is in compliance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and the State Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from large and small construction activities if there are not any instances of non-compliance identified above.

Responsible Authority: _____

Date:

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

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION
LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT

Annual SPCC Inspection

Summary

Site Name: Lafayette Airport
Customer:
Permit Number:
Inspection Type: Annual
Permit Description:
Inspector:
Inspection Date:
Inspection Notes:

Previous Inspection - Responsive Actions Due

Inspection Details

#	Question	Status	Comments	Responsive Action	Date	Initials
1	List all tanks inspected					
2	Are the containment structures in satisfactory condition?					
3	Are drainage pipes/valves fit for continued service?					
4	Is there evidence of tank settlement or foundation washout?					
5	Is there any cracking or spalling of the concrete wall or ringwall?					
6	Are the tank supports in satisfactory condition?					
7	Is water able to drain away from the tank?					
8	Is the grounding strap secured and in good condition?					
9	Is the Cathodic Protection system functional?					
10	Is there any evidence of paint failure?					
11	Is there any noticeable shell/head distortions, buckling, denting or bulging?					
12	Is there any evidence of shell/head corrosion or cracking?					
13	Are the flanged connection bolts tight and fully engaged with no sign of wear or corrosion?					
14	Is there any standing water on the roof?					
15	Is there any evidence of coating cracking, crazing, peeling or blistering on the tank roof?					
16	Are there any holes in the roof?					

Annual SPCC Inspection

17	Are all vents free of obstructions?					
18	Is the emergency vent operable? Lift as required.					
19	Is any insulation missing?					
20	Are there any noticeable areas of moisture on the insulation?					
21	Is there any mold on the insulation?					
22	Is the insulation exhibiting damage?					
23	Is the insulation sufficiently protected from water intrusion?					
24	Has the tank liquid level sensing device been tested to ensure proper operation?					
25	Does the tank liquid level sensing device operate as required?					
26	Are the overfill prevention devices in proper working condition?					
27	Are tank grounding lines in good condition?					
28	Is the electrical wiring for control boxes/lights in good condition?					
29	Additional comments					

Signatures

Inspector: _____

Date: Qualification:

The above signature also shall certify that this facility is in compliance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and the State Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from large and small construction activities if there are not any instances of non-compliance identified above.

Responsible Authority: _____

Date:

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

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION
LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT

Monthly Visual Tank Inspection

Summary

Site Name: Lafayette Airport
Customer:
Permit Number:
Inspection Type: Quarterly
Permit Description:
Inspector:
Inspection Date:
Inspection Notes:

Previous Inspection - Responsive Actions Due

Inspection Details

#	Question	Status	Comments	Responsive Action	Date	Initials
1	List the tanks that were inspected					
2	Is there water in the primary tank, secondary containment, interstice, or spill containment?					
3	Is there any debris or fire hazards in the containment?					
4	Are the drain valves operable and in a closed position?					
5	Are the containment egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?					
6	Are there visible signs of leakage around the tank, concrete pad, containment, ringwall or ground?					
7	Is the ladder and platform structure secure with no sign of severe corrosion or damage?					
8	Is the tank level gauge readable and in good condition?					
9	Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC Plan?					
10	Any additional comments					

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION
LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT

Monthly Visual Tank Inspection

Signatures

Inspector: _____

Date: Qualification:

The above signature also shall certify that this facility is in compliance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and the State Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from large and small construction activities if there are not any instances of non-compliance identified above.

Responsible Authority: _____

Date:

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

LAFAYETTE AIRPORT COMMISSION
LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT

Construction Inspection Report

Summary

Site Name: Lafayette Airport
Customer:
Permit Number:
Inspection Type: Biweekly
Permit Description:
Inspector:
Inspection Date:
Inspection Notes:

Weather

Has there been any precipitation since the last inspection?
Approximate Amount (in):
Storm Start Date:
Storm Duration (hrs):
Current Weather:
Are there any discharges at the time of the inspection?
Do you suspect that discharges may have occured since the last inspection?

Previous Inspection - Responsive Actions Due

Inspection Details

#	Question	Status	Comments	Responsive Action	Date	Initials
1	Type of Inspection (Regular, Pre-Storm Event, During Storm Event, Post Storm Event):					
2	Describe the weather conditions at the time of the inspection?					
3	Describe the weather since the last inspection include estimates of the beginning, duration, rainfall amount and if a discharge occurred for each rain event:					
4	If any of the following have occurred note the date of the occurance: major grading activities, when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and when stabilization measures are implemented.					
5	Are the Best Management Practices (BMP) such as silt fencing, equipment tracking, inlet protection, etc. installed and operating properly? If not describe the location of the failing BMP.					

Construction Inspection Report

6	Are natural resoures areas (e.g. streams, wetlands, etc.) protected with barriers or similar BMPs?					
7	Are perimeter controls and sediment barriers adequately installed (keyed into the substrate) and maintained? If not describe the location of the failed controls or barriers.					
8	Describe the location of the discharge points and are the discharge points and recieving waters free of sediment deposits?					
9	Are storm drain inlets properly protected?					
10	Is there evidence of sediment being tracked into the street?					
11	Is trash and litter from work areas collected and placed in covered dumpsters?					
12	Are washout facilities (e.g. concrete) available, clearly marked, and maintained?					
13	Are vehicle and equipment fueling and storage areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?					
14	Are materials that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?					
15	Is the notice posted at the site enterance in good condition? Also does the notice contain the following: name and phone number of the local contact person, a brief description of the project, and the location of the SWP3?					
16	Are there any locations where additional BWPs are needed? If so describe.					
17	Are any non-stormwater discharges present on the site such as concrete washout, compressor condensate, tire wash water, etc.? If yes, describe the non-stormwater discharges.					
18	Are non-stormwater discharges properly controlled?					
19	Are all drums labeled with the container's content and owner?					
20	Do all oil storage containers greater than or equal to 55 gallons have secondary containment?					

Construction Inspection Report

Signatures

Inspector: _____

Date: Qualification:

The above signature also shall certify that this facility is in compliance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and the State Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from large and small construction activities if there are not any instances of non-compliance identified above.

Responsible Authority: _____

Date:

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

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN			WORKSHEET #4		
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT & CERTIFICATION			Facility Name: Lafayette Regional Airport		
			Date of Last Revision: August 21, 2017		
Date of Evaluation	**Outfall No.**	**Evaluation Method**	**Results (Describe)**	**Potential Sources**	**Name of Evaluator**
	002				
	003				
	004				
	005				
	006				
	007				
	008				
	009				
	010				
	011				

CERTIFICATION

I, Ashley Simon, Environmental Compliance Officer, 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**
C. Signature	**D. Date Signed**

Lafayette Regional Airport
LPDES Permit LAG750655
Visible Sheen Log

	Example - Weeks in 4th Q 2018												
Outfall	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
A													
B													
C													
D													
E													
F													
Inspector Initals													

Instructions:
Each wash rack must be inspected weekly during normal working hours by LAC employees.
Check the box if no sheen is observed and write "S" if sheen is observed during the inspection.
Then record your initals in the provided area for each inspection.

Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
Requirements Summary Checklist

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

		Yes	No	N/A
1	Is the SWP3 signed?			
2	Will a notice be posted at the site entrance or local public building with the following info:			
	Name and Phone # of the local contact person,			
	The LPDES Permit number and a copy of the NOI,			
	A brief description of the project, and			
	The location of the SWP3?			
3	Is a Site Description, which contains the following included in the SWP3:			
	The potential pollutant sources,			
	An estimate of the runoff coefficient for the pre and post construction conditions,			
	Data describing soil,			
	Construction activity,			
	Intended sequence of major soil disturbance activities,			
	Total site area and total area expected to be disturbed, and			
	Pre and post construction runoff coefficient?			
4	Does the SWP3 contain a general location map?			
5	Does the SWP3 contain a site map detailing the following:			
	Drainage patterns,			
	Approx slopes anticipated after grading,			
	Areas of soil disturbance,			
	Areas which will not be disturbed,			
	The location of the structural and nonstructural controls identified in the SWP3 plan,			
	The location of areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur,			
	Location of offsite materials,			
	Location of waste,			
	Borrow or equipment storage areas,			
	Locations of surface waters, and			
	Locations where storm water is discharged to a surface water body?			
6	Is the location and description of any discharges associated with industrial activity included in the SWP3?			
7	Is the receiving waterbody(s) described?			
8	Is a copy of the permit requirements included in the SWP3?			
9	Is Information on endangered species or historical properties included in the SWP3?			
10	Is documentation supporting a determination of permit eligibility with regards to TMDLs included in the SWP3?			
11	Does the SWP3 clearly describe the following for each major activity:			
	The appropriate control measures,			
	General timing during construction that the measures will be implemented, and			
	Description and implementation of controls?			
12	Does the description and implementation of each control address the following:			
	Erosion and sediment controls,			
	Stabilization practices,			
	Structural practices,			
	Stormwater management,			

	Procedures and requirements specified in applicable historical preservation agreements, sediment and erosion site plans or site permits, or storm water management site plans or site permits approved by State or local officials?			
13	Does the description and implementation of each erosion and sediment control include the following:			
	Are designed to retain sediment on site to greatest extent?			
	Will all measures be properly selected, installed, and maintained?			
	Will sediment leaving the site be removed at a frequency to minimize impacts?			
	Are off site storage areas used solely for the project considered addressed?			
	Sediment must be removed from BMPs before reaches 50% capacity.			
	Are BMPs designed to at a minimum control stormwater volume and velocity to minimize erosion?			
	Are BMPs designed to at a minimum control both peak and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and stream bank erosion and scour in the vicinity of the discharge point?			
	Will the amount of soil exposed be minimized during the project?			
	Will the disturbance of steep slopes be minimized?			
	Provide and maintain natural buffers around state waters, direct stormwater discharges to vegetated areas, and maximize stormwater infiltration to reduce pollutant discharges.			
	A vegetated buffer zone should be maintained between exposed soil and waters of the state.			
	If a buffer zone cannot be maintained between the disturbed area and the receiving water body an alternative can be employed but the SWPPP shall explain these practices and how they are adequately protective.			
	Soil Compaction shall be minimized where possible.			
	When discharging stormwater from basins or impoundments the water should be discharged from the surface.			
14	Does the description and implementation of each stabilization practice include the following:			
	A description of interim and permanent practices,			
	Schedule, and			
	Record keeping?			
	Within 14 days of initiation of soil stabilization measures, you must either have completed all activities needed for seeding/planting the area or installed the nonvegatative measure.			
15	Does the record keeping description and implementation of stabilization practices include the following:			
	Dates of major grading activities,			
	Dates when construction activities temp. or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and			
	Dates when stabilization measures are implemented?			
16	Does the structural practices description describe practices that divert flows from exposed soils or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants?			
17	Does the stormwater management description and implementation include the following:			
	A description of measures that will be installed to control pollutants in storm water discharge that will result after construction is complete and an explanation of the technical basis used to select the practices to control pollution where flows exceed predevelopment levels			

	A description of the velocity dissipation devices that shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide non-erosive flow velocity?			
18	Does the SWP3 address the following additional controls:			
	No solid materials shall be discharged,			
	Minimize offsite tracking of soil and dust,			
	Ensure and Demonstrate compliance with waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic regulations,			
	Description of construction and waste materials expected to be stored on site and a description of controls to reduce pollutants from these materials including storage practices, and			
	Measures to protect endangered species or habitat, and			
	Description of pollutant sources from areas other than construction and a description of controls and measures that will be implemented to minimize pollutants?			
19	Does the SWP3 provide a description of procedures to ensure timely maintenance of vegetation, erosion and sediment controls and to determine that other protective measures identified in the plan are effective and in good operating condition?			
20	Does the section on Site Inspection contain the following:			
	Inspections are conducted every seven days or once every 14 days, before storm events and within 24 hr of a storm event,			
	Inspections of disturbed areas, storage areas that are exposed to stormwater, erosion controls, sediment controls, discharge locations, and entrances,			
	SWP3 revision based on inspection findings within 7 days,			
	All inspections are recorded and certification of compliance will be signed according to part VI.G of the LDEQ Water Discharge Permit, and			
	Non-storm water discharges will be identified during the inspections?			
21	Does the inspection report contain at a minimum the following:			
	Name, title and qualification of inspector,			
	Inspection date,			
	Weather information for period since last inspection,			
	Weather info and if a discharge was occurring at the time of the inspection,			
	Locations of discharge of sediment or other pollutants from the site,			
	Locations of BMPs that failed to operate or proved inadequate,			
	Locations of BMPs that need to be maintained,			
	Locations were additional BMPs are needed, and			
	Corrective actions that are required and implementation dates.			
	Certification of compliance when no issues are noted			
22	Does the plan clearly identify each control measure and who is responsible for its implementation?			
23	Rinse water from concrete trucks:			
	Will all concrete truck chute rinsing be done properly into a concrete wash out bag, etc. so there is no runoff from the site?			
	Will there be no concrete drum washout allowed on the site?			
24	Are procedures for prevention and response to discharges of pollutants and			
	leaks or spills of chemicals included?			

Lafayette Regional Airport
Fuel Facility Inspection Log

FBO: _____ **DATE:** _____

INSPECTOR: _____

TYPE INSPECTION

- QUARTERLY ☐
- FOLLOW-UP ☐
- RANDOM ☐

	JET A			100LL					
	S	U	R	S	U	R	S	U	R
Fencing / Locks									
No Smoking Signs									
Fuel Leaks									
Fire Extinguishers (20-BC)									
Emergency Cutoff - Loading Stations									
Deadman Control - Loading Stations									
Bonding Cable - Loading Stations									
Fuel System Bonded & Grounded									
Piping Protected									
Condition of Hoses									
Evidence of smoking									
Ignition Sources									
Tidiness									

S = SATISFACTORY U = UNSATISFACTORY R = REMARKS

REMARKS:

Signatures:

FBO Rep.: _____

ARFF Insp: _____ **LFT Maint.:** _____

Copy Distribution: White - ARFF Yellow - LAC Pink - FBO

Attach additional sheet for remarks if required.

Lafayette Regional Airport (Exhibit 18)
Mobile Fuellers Safety Inspection Quarterly Report

Date of Inspection:_____

S = Satisfactory **U = Unsatisfactory**

❒ Quarterly ❒ Follow-Up ❒ Random	Fuel Type:_____ Capacity:_____ Truck No_____

Item To Check		S	U	REMARKS
No Smoking Signs / 4 Locations				
Flammable Signs / Placards				
Fire Extinguisher (two 20 lb BC)				
Emergency Fuel Cutoffs /Marked				
Grounding / Bonding Cables				
Condition of Hoses				
Deadman Controls				
Piping Protected Covers				
Gasketed Dome Covers				
Fuel Leaks				
Cab:	Ashtrays			
	Lights			
	Tidiness			
Vehicle:	Beacon Lights			
	Head Lights			
	Tail Lights			
	Brake Lights			
	Windshield Wipers			
	Brakes			
	Condition of Tires			
	Overall Physical Cond.			
Vehicle Exhaust System				
Ignition Sources				
Filters (Dates)				
Evidence of Smoking				
Nozzles and Screens				
Fuel Vehicle Parking				

FBO Name:_____ **ARFF Inspector:**_____ **Copy Distribution:**

White-ARFF **Yellow-LAC** **Pink-FBO**

FBO Representative:_____ **LAC Inspector:**_____

This inspection is done in accordance with Lafayette Airport Commission Ordinance No. 80-2, and is intended to provide for your safety and the safety of tenants and users of the airport. Any violation not corrected in a reasonable time will be submitted to the LA State Fire Marshall for enforcement. Your cooperation is appreciated. Attach additional sheet for remarks if required.

AIRPORT CERTIFICATION/SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Airport Name:	Associated City, State:	Site No.:
Certificate Holder:	Current ARFF Index (A-26):	Airport Classification (Check) Class I Class II Class III Class IV*
Inspector:	Inspection Dates:	S=Satisfactory U=Unsatisfactory N/A = Not Applicable Remarks Required

	S	U	N/A		S	U	N/A
METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR COMPLIANCE				2. Taxiway Centerline (311a2)			
1. Compliance with Advisory Circulars (139.7)				3. Taxiway Edge Markings (311a3)			
EXEMPTIONS - NO. ON RECORD ( )				4. Holding Position Markings (311a4)			
1. Justification Still Valid (139.111)				5. ILS Critical Area Markings (311a5)			
AIRPORT CERTIFICATION MANUAL				6. Signs Identifying Taxiing Routes (311b1i)			
1. Compliance with ACM (201a)				7. Holding Position Signs (311b1ii)			
2. Preparation (201a)				8. ILS Critical Area Signs (311b1iii)			
3. Content (203)				9. Signs internally illuminated (311b2)			
4. Maintenance (201b)				10. Runway Lighting Meets Specifications (311c1)			
RECORDS				11. Taxiway Lighting/Reflectors (311c2)			
1. Furnished upon Request (301a)				12. Airport Beacon (311c3)			
2. Maintained for Specified Duration (301b)				13. Airport-owned Approach Lighting (311c4)			
PERSONNEL				14. Obstruction Marking/Lighting (311c5)			
1. Sufficient Qualified Personnel (303a)				15. Markings/Signs/Lighting Properly Maintained (311d)			
2. Properly Equipped (303b)				16. Other Lighting Shielded/Adjusted (311e)			
3. Trained (303c)				**SNOW AND ICE CONTROL**			
4. Record of Training for 24 CCM (303d)				1. Prepare/Maint./Execute Plan (313a)			
5. Use of an Independent Organization or Designee (303f)				2. Plan Addresses Prompt Removal or Control (313b1)			
PAVED AREAS				3. Plan Addresses Positioning Snow for Clearance (313b2)			
1. Lips (305a1)				4. Plan Addresses Use of Approved Materials (313b3)			
2. Holes (305a2)				5. Plan Addresses Timely Commencement (313b4)			
3. Cracks/Surface Variations (305a3)				6. Plan Addresses Prompt Notification to Users (313b5)			
4. Debris/Contaminants (305a4)				**ARFF OPERATIONS (see Enhanced Checklist for a detailed list of inspection items)**			
5. Chemical Solvent Removed (305a5)				1. ARFF Capability Meeting Index Provided During ACR OPNS (319a)			
6. Drainage/Ponding (305a6)				2. ARFF Requirements Met for Increase in Index (319b)			
SAFETY AREAS				3. Reduction in ARFF Index Meets Conditions (319d)			
1. Dimensions Maintained (309a)				4. Vehicle Communications in Required Vehicles (319e)			
2. Ruts/Surface Variations (309b1)				5. Vehicle Marking & Lighting (319f)			
3. Drainage (309b2)				6. Vehicle Readiness (319g)			
4. Support Aircraft/Equipment (309b3)				7. Response Drill (No. Vehicles _____) (319h)			
5. Objects in Safety Area/Frangible Mounting (309b4)				8. Personnel Properly Equipped (319i1)			
MARKING, SIGNS, AND LIGHTING				9. Personnel Properly Trained (319i2)			
1. Runway Marking Meets Specs (311a1)				10. Live-Fire Drill Every 12 Consecutive Calendar Months for all Personnel (319i3)			

* For Class IV Airports, indicate N/A for all items that are not applicable.

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AIRPORT CERTIFICATION/SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Airport Name: X	Associated City, State: X	Site No.: X
Certificate Holder: X	Current ARFF Index (A-26) X	Airport Classification (Check) Class I Class II Class III Class IV*
Inspector : X	Inspection Dates:	S=Satisfactory U=Unsatisfactory N/A = Not Applicable Remarks Required

	S	U	N/A		S	U	N/A
11. Personnel Trained and Current in Basic Emergency Medical Care Provided for ACR OPNS (319i4)				10. Full-Scale Exercise every 36 CCM for Class I Airports (325h)			
12. Record of Training for 24 CCM (319i5)				11. Consistent with the Approved Security Program (325i)			
13. Sufficient Personnel to Meet Requirements (319i6)				**SELF-INSPECTION PROGRAM**			
14. Alerting Procedures/Equipment Established (319i7)				1. Inspect Daily or As Required (327a1)			
15. Hazardous Materials Guidance Available (319j)				2. Inspect when Required by Unusual Conditions; Accidents (327a2, 3)			
16. Emergency Access Roads Maintained (319k)				3. Equipment Provided (327b1)			
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				4. Procedures/Equipment for Dissemination of Information to Users (327b2)			
1. Procedures for Hazardous Substances and Materials (321a)				5. Ensure Inspections Conducted by Qualified Personnel (327b3)			
2. Acceptable Fire Safety Standards Established (321b)				6. Personnel Properly Trained (327b3)			
3. Compliance to Fire Safety Standards (321c)				7. Reporting System to Ensure Prompt Correction of Unsafe Conditions, including Wildlife Strikes (327b4)			
4. Inspection of Fuel Facilities every 3 CCM (321d)				8. 12 CCM of Records of Inspections Showing Conditions Found and all Corrective Actions (327c1)			
5. Record of Inspection for 12 CCM (321d)				9. Record of Training for 24 CCM (327c2)			
6. Fueling Agent Supervisor Training Every 24 CCM (321e1)				**PEDESTRIANS AND GROUND VEHICLES**			
7. Fueling Agent On-the-Job Training Every 24 CCM (321e2)				1. Limit Access Movement/Safety Areas (329a)			
8. Written Confirmation Every 12 CCM that Training has been Accomplished (321f)				2. Establish/Implement Procedures for Safe Operations on Movement/Safety Areas (329b)			
9. Require Immediate Corrective Action/Notify FAA of Noncompliance (321g)				3. Pedestrian and Vehicle Control with ATCT (329c)			
TRAFFIC/WIND INDICATORS				4. Pedestrian and Vehicle Control - No ATCT (329d)			
1. Wind Cones Provided/Lighted (323a)				5. Pedestrian and Vehicle Operator Training on Airport Procedures & Consequences of Noncompliance (329e)			
2. Segmented Circle, Landing Strip, and Traffic Pattern Indicators Provided When No ATCT (323b)				6. Record of Training for 24 CCM (329f1)			
AIRPORT EMERGENCY PLAN				7. 12 CCM of Records for Accidents or Incidents Involving Pedestrians, Ground Vehicles, or Aircraft .329			
1. Develop/Maintain Plan/Procedures for Prompt Response/Sufficient Detail (325a)				**OBSTRUCTIONS**			
2. Response Instructions Aircraft, Bomb, Structure, Fuel, Natural, Hazardous Materials, Sabotage/Hijack, Power, Water (325b)				1. Objects within Airport Authority Determined to be an Obstruction Removed, Marked, or Lighted (331)			
3. Must Address Medical, Transportation, Hospital, Ambulance, Inventory, Injured, Crowds, Disabled Aircraft (325c)				**PROTECTION OF NAVAIDS**			
4. Provide for Marshaling, Emergency Alarm, Coordination of ATCT Functions (325d)				1. Prevent Construction that Would Derogate NAVAIDs or AT Facilities (333a)			
5. Contains Procedures for Notifying Agencies of Accident Location & Other Information (325e)				2. Protect NAVAIDs from Vandalism and Theft (333b)			
6. Contains Provisions for Water Rescue to the Extent Practical (325f)				3. Prevent NAVAIDs Signal Interruption (333c)			
7. Coordinate & Develop Plan with Participating Agencies/Personnel (325g1, 2,)				**PUBLIC PROTECTION**			
8. Airport Personnel are Properly Trained (325g3)				1. Prevent Inadvertent Entry to Movement Area by Unauthorized Persons or Vehicles (335a1)			
9. Review Plan every 12 CCM (325g4)				2. Reasonable Protection from ACFT Blast (335a2)			

* For Class IV Airports, indicate N/A for all items that are not applicable.

AIRPORT CERTIFICATION/SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Airport Name:	Associated City, State:	Site No.:
Certificate Holder:	Current ARFF Index (A-26)	Airport Classification (Check) Class I Class II Class III Class IV*
Inspector:	Inspection Dates:	S=Satisfactory U=Unsatisfactory N/A = Not Applicable Remarks Required

	S	U	N/A		S	U	N/A
WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT				**IDENTIFYING, MARKING, AND LIGHTING CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER UNSERVICABLE AREAS**			
1. Immediate Measures Taken to Alleviate Wildlife Hazards when Detected (337a)				1. Mark/Light Construction/Unserviceable Areas & Equipment (341a1)			
2. Provide for a Wildlife Hazard Assessment when Required (337b)				2. Pre-Construction Review of Utilities (341a2)			
3. Wildlife Hazard Assessment Conducted by Qualified Personnel (337c)				**NONCOMPLYING CONDITIONS**			
4. Wildlife Hazard Assessment Contents (337c)				1. Limit ACR OPNS to Safe Areas when Uncorrected Unsafe Conditions Exist (343)			
5. Wildlife Hazard Assessment Submitted to FAA (337d)				**METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR COMPLIANCE**			
6. Wildlife Hazard Management Plan Formulated and Implemented when Required by FAA (337e)				OTHER			
7. Plan Addresses Required Contents (337f)							
8.Plan Addresses Requirements for and, where applicable, copies of local, State, and Federal wildlife control permits. (337f3)							
9. Procedures to Review and Evaluate the Plan every 12 CCM or as Required (337f6)							
10. Airport Personnel Training Program by a Qualified Wildlife Biologist (337f7)							
AIRPORT CONDITION REPORTING							
1. Collection/Dissemination of Airport Conditions (339a)							
2. Use of NOTAM/Other Systems (339b)							
3. Provide Information on Required Conditions (339c)							
4. 12 CCM of Records of Each Dissemination (339d)							

Remarks - Narrative

APPENDIX H. AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE FIGHTING ENHANCED CHECKLIST

This is an expanded and fully encompassing ARFF checklist that inspectors can use or reference. While the specific Part 139 requirements are all required, how an inspector determines compliance can depend on a variety of factors, including but not limited to time, weather, other high risk areas found during the inspection, etc. An inspector may choose to investigate more deeply some areas of ARFF, like any other area of an airport inspection, depending upon previous discrepancies by the airport, level of risk, or initial findings (the ACSI may determine require further investigation). The purpose of this checklist is to provide the ACSI an expanded level of ARFF inspection guidance to use as a reference.

For ARFF training requirements, see Part 139.319 I (2) (i) through (xi) and 139.319 (3). See also NFPA publications 403, 1001, and 1403.

Inspection Item	S	U	N/A
ARFF CAPABILITY MEETING INDEX PROVIDED DURING AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS (319a)			
1. Verification of Class and Index of airport, prior to arrival, in the 5010, current copy of the ACM on file and information previously entered in CCMIS: • Review CCMIS material, check 5010 data. • Discuss the existing airline service and any expected changes to airline service to determine if the current ARFF Index is appropriate.			
2. Vehicles at the airport ARFF match vehicles listed in ACM and CCMIS: • Verify with 139.317 the vehicle and agent requirements for the Index associated with the airport. • Verify vehicles meet Index.			
3. ACM only lists what is required by Index. • Additional capabilities can be put in the 5010 data if the airport wants to list more fire support than what is required for their Index. Airport XYZ is Index B but can provide Index C ARFF upon request.			
4. Remission factor (315c) • What aircraft actually use the airport? • Does it match the listed Index of the Airport?			
ARFF REQUIREMENTS MET FOR INCREASE IN INDEX (319b)			
1. Discussion about aircraft the airport is currently receiving and any expected aircraft that could cause them to increase their Index. • The aircraft must be scheduled service. • Discussion can occur during in-brief with the operations people. • Verify they have the correct vehicles to meet index.			
2. Equipment meets the increase in index. • If the airport is getting aircraft of larger Index that will bump them up an Index, check provisions on increased capabilities.			
3. ACM includes provisions to increase staffing for air carrier operations. • Does the airport have a back-up vehicle in the event there is an increase in index? • If no back up vehicle exists, do they have a Point of Contact to borrow or lease one?			
REDUCTION IN ARFF INDEX MEETS CONDITIONS (319d)			
1. ACM includes provisions to reduce staffing for air carrier operations.			
2. ACM identifies who has the authority to reduce the index requirement.			
3. ACM includes recall procedures for the full aircraft rescue and firefighting capability.			

Appendix E – Education and Outreach

E.1 Example High Five Certificate

HIGH FIVE

FOR

EXAMPLE

Excellent Spill Response and Cleanup

Yes we noticed the efforts you all are making in Environmental Compliance and want to make sure you know they are appreciated. Great job. Thank you.

OCTOBER
2018

ASHLEY SIMON, PE
Environmental Compliance Officer
Lafayette Airport Commission

Appendix E – Education and Outreach

E.2 Brochures

Illicit Discharge Prevention Recap

Illicit discharges occur when anything other than rainwater enters a storm drain, ditch or waterbody. Water that enters the drainage system is not treated before it enters the nearest waterbody. Therefore any illicit discharges go directly into the nearest waterway where they can impact drinking water, kill fish, limit the amount of fish we can eat from an area or limit our recreational use of a waterway.

There are simple steps that we all can do to minimize impacts to our waterways some examples are as follows:

- Store materials indoors
- Keep all containers tightly sealed
- Store materials away from storm drains
- Properly dispose of trash
- Properly dispose of all waste oils, chemicals, pesticides, etc.
- Apply fertilizers and pesticides as per the manufactures directions
- Insure septic systems are properly operating

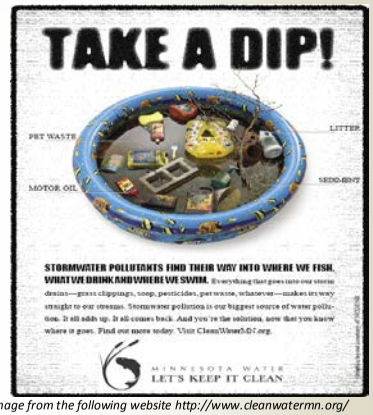


Image from the following website http://www.cleanwatermn.org/

Lafayette Airport Commission

222 Jet Ranger X Drive
Lafayette, LA 70508
Phone: 337-266-4401
Fax: 337-266-4410

www.lftairport.com

Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 23 – Illicit Discharge Prevention: Updated

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

Image from the following website: www.charlottesville.org

What are illicit discharges?

Illicit discharges occur when anything other than rainwater enters a storm drain, ditch or waterbody. Some exceptions are water from firefighting activities and discharges that are covered by a discharge permit. Common illicit discharges are trash, fertilizers, oils, wash water, pesticides, and sewage.

Image from the following website: http://cfpub.epa.gov/

How can illicit discharges affect me?

Fertilizers cause high levels of nutrients in waterways. This causes algae blooms that can lead to low levels of oxygen in the water and fish kills.

Oils and pesticides contain toxic compounds and metals that can end up in our drinking water and accumulate in aquatic organisms.

Trash can clog drainage systems causing flooding, harm wildlife and take away the beauty of our waterways.

Sewage can contain harmful bacteria and toxic compounds that can make it unsafe to swim, fish, or do other recreational activities in our waterways.

Images from the following websites: glisa.umich.edu, eoearth.org, vermilionville.org, mnscuba.com

Illicit Discharge Prevention Tips

1. Store materials indoors
2. Keep material inventories to a minimum
3. Keep all containers tightly sealed
4. Store materials away from storm drains
5. Perform maintenance activities indoors and away from storm drains
6. Use spill prevention measures during maintenance activities
7. All oil collected should immediately be transferred to a designated storage container
8. Containers of oil with a capacity greater than or equal to 55 gallons should have secondary containment with a minimum freeboard of 110% of the containers capacity
9. Containment structures should be checked regularly for liquid accumulation. If any liquid other than rain water (i.e. fuel, oil, etc.) is present, then the liquid must be properly disposed

Image from the following website: http://www.morro-bay.ca.us/

10. All drums, tanks, and containers should be routinely inspected for leaks
11. Properly dispose of trash in containers with lids
12. Properly dispose of all waste oils, chemicals, pesticides, etc
13. Apply fertilizers and pesticides as per the manufactures directions
14. Insure septic systems are properly operating

Image from the following website: ausmepa.org.au, prairierivers.org, villageofhoward.com, cwsec-sc.org

Universal Waste Recap:

- Items such as batteries, pesticides, electronics, thermostats, lamps, and antifreeze are considered universal wastes.
- Universal wastes can only be stored for one year.
- Universal waste should be labeled with the type of waste and the date of generation.
- If a universal waste shows evidence of damage the waste must be contained.
- Documentation must be kept of the proper disposal or recycling of universal wastes.

Waste Disposal Questions Contact Information:

- LAC - Environmental
  - 337-266-4484
- LCG – Environmental Division
  - 337-291-8529
- LDEQ – Recycling Division
  - 337-291-8529

Picture from the following web site: www.cityoflapalma.org.

Lafayette Airport Commission

200 Terminal Drive
Lafayette, LA 70508
Phone: 337-266-4401
Fax: 337-266-4410

www.lftairport.com

Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 2 – Waste Disposal: Universal Wastes

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Pictures from the following web sites: www.calvin.edu, www.chalavistaca.com, and www.eff-env.com.

What are universal wastes?

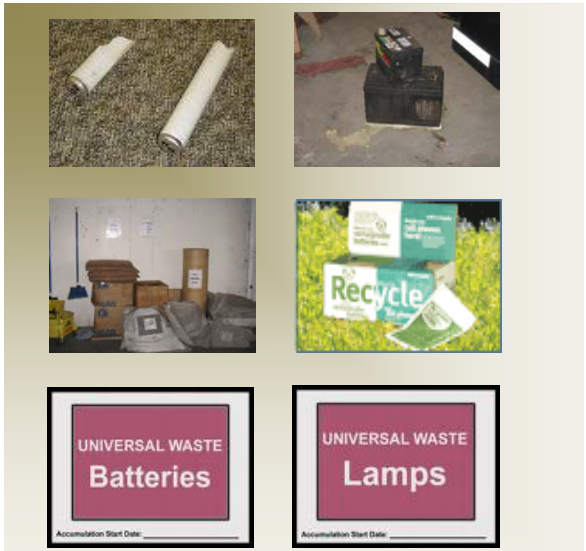
Universal wastes include the following six categories:

- Spent lead-acid batteries
- Pesticides
- Electronics
- Mercury thermostats
- Lamps - fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps.
- Antifreeze - ethylene glycol based

Pictures from the following web sites: www.calvin.edu www.eff-env.com, fedcenter.gov, ecologycenter.org, dtsc.ca.gov, and uwm.edu.

How should I store universal waste?

A handler of universal waste may store a universal waste for a period of one year. The universal waste or storage container should be labeled to identify the type of waste; examples are as follows: "waste batteries," "waste pesticide," etc. and the date the waste was generated or the start date of waste accumulation in a container. If a universal waste shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage the waste must be contained in a closed, structurally sound and compatible container.



Pictures from the following web sites: uvm.edu, ecy.wa.gov, and rbrc.org

Universal wastes – batteries and electronics should be recycled.

The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation (RBRC), which is a non-profit, public service organization dedicated to rechargeable battery recycling, offers free recycling of batteries and electronic devices. They can be contacted via their web site www.rbrc.org or by phone at 1-877-723-1297 ext. 250. Electronic devices may also be donated to nonprofit organizations such as Goodwill, Salvation Army, Boys and Girls Club, Safe Houses, Schools, United Way, etc.

Universal wastes – pesticides should be recycled.

According to the Lafayette Consolidated Government (LCG) *Lafayette Pride Guide,* LCG holds a household chemical collection day once in the spring and once in the fall. On these days residents are allowed to properly dispose of household chemicals by dropping them off at designated site. This is only for residents of Lafayette Parish. Some examples of items that can be properly disposed of through LCG are as follows: paint, stains, mineral spirits, paint stripper, insecticides, pesticides, etc. Contact LCG for additional information at 337-291-8529.

Universal wastes – mercury thermostats should be recycled.

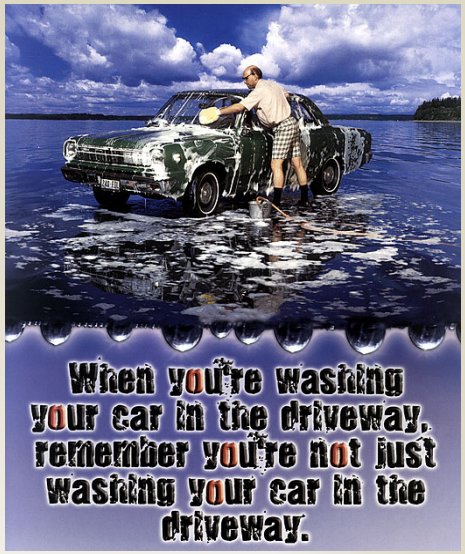
According to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) Recycling Division's Recyclers List mercury thermostats can be recycled at Coburn Supply (337-981-6260 or 337-232-2321).

Universal wastes – lamps should be recycled.

According to the LDEQ Recycling Division's Recyclers List mercury lamps can be recycled through Pelican Waste Services, Inc. (337-857-1176 or 337-857-1969).

Universal wastes – antifreeze should be recycled.

According to the LCG *Lafayette Pride Guide,* antifreeze and other items such as oil automotive batteries, and stale gasoline can be recycled at automotive repair facilities. Please feel free to contact the Lafayette Airport Commission Environmental Department at 337-266-4484 or Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Recycling Division at 337-291-8529 for additional information.



Pictures from the following web sites: *www.lodi.gov* and *acleancar.com*.

Lafayette Airport Commission

222 Jet Ranger X Drive
Lafayette, LA 70508
Phone: 337-266-4401
Fax: 337-266-4410

www.lftairport.com

Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

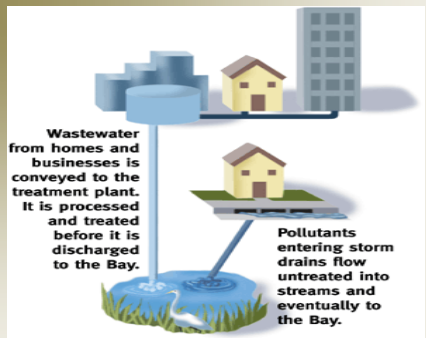
Part 3 – Stormwater

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

What is Stormwater?

Stormwater is rainwater that flows over the ground but is not absorbed into the earth instead it ends up in a storm drain or ditch.



Picture from the following web site: www.cleancreeks.org

Where do storm drains discharge?

The storm drains located throughout the city remove excess water that accumulates in concrete and asphalt areas after rain events. The water is then released into the nearest water body without treatment. The storm drains located on the airport discharge stormwater directly into the Vermillion River, which is located adjacent to the airport. A rule of thumb for storm drains is if a drain or ditch removes rainwater, it is not treated before it is discharged to your local waterway.

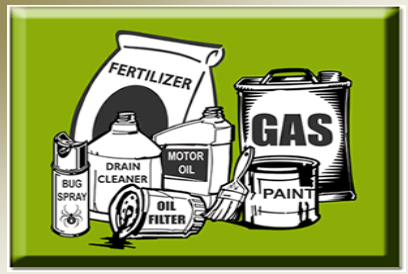
Picture from the following web site: countygovt.brevard.fl.us

Why is managing stormwater important?

As the rainwater flows over the ground, it can pick up contaminates and debris and carry it to the nearest water body as illustrated in the photograph below.

Picture from the following web site: http://www.bayouvermiliondistrict.org/bayou-vermilion-district/operations/trash-debris-management.html

A few examples of common contaminates that can be picked up by stormwater are bottles, cans, candy wrappers and items shown in the photograph, below.



Picture from the following web site: www.indio.org

The best way to keep debris and contaminates from entering stormwater is to properly dispose of trash and store items, such as those shown above, indoors to avoid contact with rainfall. Additionally, when utilizing items such as herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. care should be taken to insure that they are applied according to the directions on the label to avoid over application, which can lead to excess product being washed away by rainfall and discharged into the nearest water body.

BAYOU VERMILION TRASH AND DEBRIS TOTALS

	Barrels (55 gal)	Large Items	Tires
2012	902.5	450	178
2011	790	322	190
2010	834	731	454
2009	1148.5	502	310
2008	975.5	545	365
2007	1013	587	239

Info from the following web site: http://www.bayouvermiliondistrict.org/bayou-vermilion-district/operations/trash-debris-management.html

Summary

1. Stormwater is rain water that is not absorbed into the earth but instead ends up in the storm drainage system;
2. Remember that only rainwater should enter a storm drain;
3. Store items such as paints, oils, fertilizers, etc. under cover if possible to prevent rainwater from contacting the materials; and
4. What goes into the storm drain is discharged directly into the nearest water body without treatment.

Summary

- Process wastewater is water that comes into contact with contaminates such as oil, soaps, debris, etc. during an industrial process.
- Process wastewater cannot be discharged without permission from your sanitary sewer service provider or the LDEQ.
- Some examples of process wastewater are as follows:
    - Car wash water
    - Parts washing
    - Engine cleaning
    - Pressure washing
    - Paint brush cleaning
    - Lavatory cart wastewater
    - Deicing fluid

Additional Information

- Ferrell Duplien with Lafayette Consolidated Government – 337-291-5980
- LDEQ Environmental Assistance Division – 225-219-3296
- Ashley Simon, PE with Lafayette Airport Commission – 337-266-4401

Lafayette Airport Commission

222 Tower Drive
Lafayette, LA 70508
Phone: 337-266-4401
Fax: 337-266-4410

www.lftairport.com

Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 4 – Process Wastewater

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

What is process wastewater?

Process waste water is defined as water that comes in contact with any raw material, product, by-product, or waste during any production or industrial process.

So process wastewater is water that is used for example to rinse or clean things like equipment, vehicles, tools, engines, etc., where the water can pick up contaminates like oil, fuel, paint, cleaners, solvents, debris, etc.

Pictures from the following web sites: floydcountyga.org, repoweringworks.com,

Pictures from the following web sites: faqs.org, waste2wash.com, and airportbusiness.com

How should I properly handle process wastewater?

Ordinary wastewaters (non-process wastewaters) such as household cleaning wastewater (i.e. washing dishes, mopping, etc.) can be discharged to the sanitary sewer system with permission from your sewer service provider.

Process wastewaters (i.e. car washing, lavatory cart wastewater, parts cleaning, paint rinse water, deicing, dish washing at restaurants, pressure washing, etc.) require a permit from the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) or your sewer system service provider in order to discharge.

An alternative to permitting is the installation of a closed loop treatment system for rinse waters such as paint equipment rinse water, parts washers, and pressure washing. A closed loop system treats the water and then the water is reused in the washing process instead of being discharged.

Picture from the following web site: geosentinel.com

Regulations update

In 2012 the EPA developed new regulations that require new and existing airports with 1000 or more jet departures that use urea based pavement deicers to switch to a non-urea based product or meet effluent discharge limits for ammonia.

Additionally new airports with 10,000 annual departures or more located in specified cold climate zones are required to collect 60 percent of aircraft deicing fluid after deicing. If the collected aircraft deicing fluid is discharged directly to waters of the U.S. then the airport must also meet numeric discharge limits for chemical oxygen demand. The guidelines at existing airports will continue to be established in permits on a site-specific basis.

Picture from the following web site: www.nsrwa.org

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Part 5 – Aircraft Deicing

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

Why is deicing fluid runoff such an issue?

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), "The introduction of ethylene and propylene glycol to a waterway causes depletion of oxygen, which leads to fish kills and undesirable bacterial growth. Additionally, additives present in the deicing fluid, such as corrosion inhibitors, wetting agents, flame retardants, pH buffers, and dispersing agents can produce toxic byproducts and exhibit high aquatic and mammal toxicities."

Picture from the following web site: www.koreaittimes.com

What are the requirements for aircraft deicing?

A summary of the requirements for aircraft deicing that are listed in the Airports Stormwater Discharge Permit issued by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality are as follows:

- Records of the types and quantities of deicing fluid utilized before dilution with water should be kept on a monthly basis and submitted to the Airport.
- Dry weather discharges of deicing fluids are not allowed.
- Deicing operations should be assessed for excessive deicing fluid usage.
- Use alternatives to minimize deicing fluid usage such as hot water and hot air pretreatment.
- Conduct deicing activities away from stormwater drainage inlets and only in the designated deicing area.
- Collect and recycle to greatest extent practical used deicing fluid and keep all associated documentation.
- Determine the feasibility of containment measures for applied chemicals and implementing control measures for reducing deicing fluid.

Additionally the following runoff control measures should be implemented where feasible:

- plug-and-pump;
- using vacuum/collection trucks;
- recycling collected deicing fluid; and
- directing runoff into vegetative areas for infiltration.

Are there designated areas for deicing at the airport?

Yes, the designated deicing areas are located on the terminal and cargo ramps (see pictures below – deicing areas are shown in red).

Permit Requirements

- **Only biodegradable soaps** may be utilized in the wash areas.
- **No maintenance** may be conducted in or around the wash areas.
- **No tire cleaners, protectants, restorers, solvents, etc**. may be used in or around the wash area.
- **Only** the **exterior** of equipment, vehicles, and aircraft may be washed in the wash areas.
- **Tank trucks with product on the outside may not be washed**.
- **Washing** of the **outside of engines** with **products other than biodegradable soap** is **not allowed**.
- No **discharge** of **floating solids, oil, or visible foam**.
- There shall be **no sheen or visible stains** associated with the wash water.
- Any **vehicle or equipment in a state of disrepair shall not be washed** until the potential for contamination has been eliminated.
- Any **spills, drips, dirt or debris in the wash area shall be removed** by dry methods **before washing**.

Please feel free to contact Ashley Simon, PE with Lafayette Airport Commission - Environmental Officer, if you have any questions at 337-266-4401.

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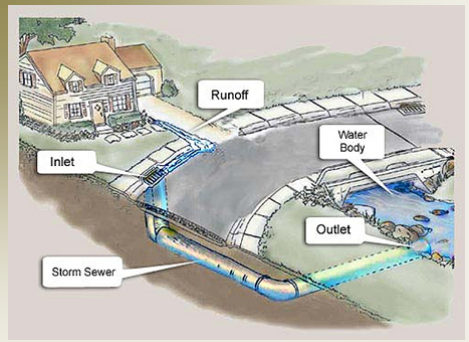
Part 6 – Vehicle, Equipment, and Aircraft Washing updated

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

Why does the Airport have a permit to discharge wash water?

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a wastewater permit is required if wash water is allowed to runoff the property and into a storm drain that leads to a waterbody. Therefore since wash water from the airport property flows into the storm drainage system and then directly to the Vermillion River, a wash water discharge permit is required for the Airport.



Picture from the following web site: *http://kentwa.gov/stormwater/*

What impact does wash water have on the environment?

According to the EPA, wash wastewater can have a great impact on the environment if not properly managed and discharged. It can be harmful to people, plants, and animals if released untreated to waterways since it can contain contaminants such as:

- Oil and grease, which contain hazardous materials such as benzene, lead, chromium, arsenic, etc,
- Detergents that can be poisonous to fish,
- Phosphates, which can cause excessive algae growth,
- Chemicals, such as acids and solvent-based solutions that are harmful to people and wildlife and
- Debris which can clog storm sewer inlets causing flooding.

Picture from the following web site: *www.dfw.state, www.earthjustice.org, dragonballyee.blogs.com, glrag.org*

Where should washing be conducted?

The yellow markers shown in the above aerial photo mark the designated wash areas for the airport. According to our discharge permit, washing must only be conducted in these designated areas since we are required to sample and treat wash waters to meet the discharge standards in the permit. Where needed oil skimmers, debris removal mats, and other treatment devices may be placed in these areas to insure compliance with the permit for the following parameters: oil sheen, oil and grease, chemical oxygen demand, pH, and suspended solids.

Spill Reporting Contact Numbers

- Lafayette Fire Department
  - 911 or 337-291-5501
- Lafayette Police Department
  - 911 or 337-291-8600
- Ambulance
  - 911
- Louisiana State Police
  - 225-925-6595
- Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) Single Point of Contact
  - 225-342-1234
- LDEQ Acadian Regional Office
  - 337-262-5584
- LDEQ Main Office
  - 866-996-5337
- LDEQ Surveillance Division
  - 225-219-3615
- USEPA Region 6 Head Quarters
  - 214-655-2253
- USEPA Region 6 24-hr Hotline
  - 866-372-7745
- National Response Center
  - 800-424-8802
- National Weather Service
  - 817-871-8291

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Part 7 – Spill Response Procedures

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

What qualifies as a spill?

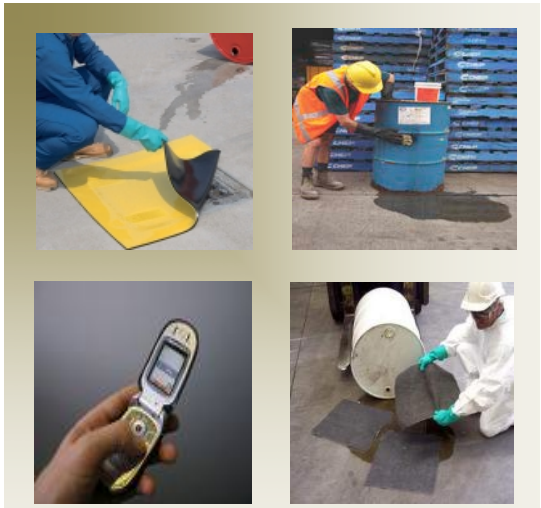
A spill includes, but is not limited to, the following: any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, process waste water or any other pollutant without prior approval from federal, state and/or local authorities. A spill can be as small as a drip from a leaking gasket to as big as a hole in an oil tanker.

Picture from the following web site: *www.iwradio.co.uk, wwwjcema.org, spillcontrolsystems.com, maine.gov*

What should I do if a spill occurs?

In case of a spill the following steps should be taken:

1. **If possible to do safely**, stop the source of a spill immediately and take action to keep the spill from reaching surface waters such as storm drains, ditches, bayous, etc.
2. If conditions are **hazardous** (e.g., fire or potential explosion), **DO NOT APPROACH**. If possible to do so **safely**, shut down all sources of potential sparks, flames, or heat in the area of the spill.
3. Determine the source, type, and quantity of material spilled.
4. Contact the Airport Response and Fire Fighting Department (ARFFD) and Airport Security immediately.
    a. Contact ARFFD at 337-233-1652
    b. Security at 337-266-4461



Picture from the following web site: *www.newpig.com, www.ehow.com, and spillcontrolsystems.com*

What are some ways I can stop a spill from reaching surface waters?

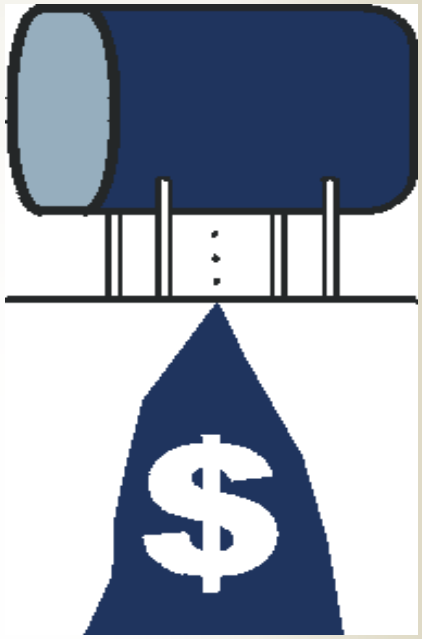
Since the reportable quantity for spills of substances such as oils into surface waters is the quantity sufficient to create a sheen; it is very important to keep spills out of surface waters. Some examples of surface waters are storm drains, ditches, and bayous.

There are a number of ways to keep spills from reaching a surface water body some examples are as follows: place a boom between the spill and the water body, build a berm to stop the movement of the spill towards the water body, use absorbent materials such as wood chips, paper, vermiculite, etc. to absorb the spill so it does not reach a water body, and dig a ditch to redirect the spill.

Picture from the following web site: *www.creativeearth.net and www.newpig.com.*

AST RECAP

- An AST is classified as an aboveground tank that has a volume greater than or equal to 55 gallons.
- An AST cannot be used for the storage of oil, etc. unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored.
- All ASTs containing oils or fuels should have secondary containment of a volume of at least 110% of the largest container's volume.
- An AST should be visually monitored frequently and integrity testing may need to be conducted every 5-7 years.



Picture from the following web site: *www.idahopstf.org/*

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Part 24 – Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

What containers are classified as Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)?

An AST is a storage tank that is aboveground, regardless of whether it is used for the storage of petroleum products, hazardous waste, or other materials. ASTs are usually classified as containers that have a volume equal to or greater than 55 gallons. Some examples of ASTs are shown above.

AST Facts

An AST cannot be used for the storage unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as temperature.

All ASTs containing fuels or oils (petroleum or cooking) should be constructed so the tank is double walled or has a secondary means of containment. Secondary containment should be provided for the entire capacity of the container with a minimum of an additional 10% freeboard to contain precipitation. Secondary containment is required if you store 1320 gallons or more of oil at your site (see Brochure #16 Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plans).

When draining rainwater from AST containment areas the following requirements must be met:

- The release valve on the containment area is normally be closed;
- The water present in the containment area is inspected for contaminants prior to discharge;
- Contaminated water should be properly handled and not released from the containment area; and
- Once the above requirements are met water may be discharged. The release valve must be closed immediately upon completion.

Picture from the following web site: *www.ndt.sgs.com, and stevenspoint.com*

AST Testing and Monitoring

Each aboveground container must be tested for integrity on a regular schedule, and whenever material repairs are made as per the applicable industry standard. The frequency and type of testing depends on the container size and design. Testing is usually conducted every five to seven years. Some types of integrity testing are as follows: hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or another system of non-destructive shell testing.

The AST should be visually monitored regularly along with the integrity testing. AST visual monitoring should include frequent inspect of the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside containment areas. Records should be kept of all monitoring and testing conducted for each AST.

Information for this brochure is from the Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Centers website: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/assistance/facilitytour/tanks/aboveground/>

EPCRA Overview

- The EPCRA was enacted in response to concern over the protection of the public from chemical emergencies and dangers.
- Citizens have a right and responsibility to know about and protect themselves from risks and effects of hazardous materials in their environment.
- The TRI can be found at the following website: http://www.epa.gov/tri/.
- Additional information on Louisiana's program can be found on the LERC website: http://lerc.dps.louisiana.gov/welcome.html
- Additional information on discharges of dangerous materials in Louisiana and throughout the Country can be found on the NRC website: www.nrc.uscg.mil
- Additional information on EPCRA can be found on the following EPA website: http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/lcra.html.

Picture from the following web site: *infolizer.com*

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Part 9 – Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

Picture from the following web site: *infolizer.com*

What is the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act?

The **Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act** (EPCRA) was enacted in response to concern over the protection of the public from chemical emergencies and dangers. After the catastrophic release of a toxic compound at Union Carbide's Bhopal, India facility in December 1984, which caused widespread death and illness, and a later toxic release from a West Virginia plant, it was evident that national public disclosure of emergency information was needed. The EPCRA satisfied the need for public disclosure with two parts. One part of the law requires businesses to report on emissions of certain toxic chemicals, and that information is then placed into the **Toxics Release Inventory**, a publicly-accessible data bank. Another part of the law requires certain businesses to report releases of extremely hazardous chemicals to state and local authorities, and to disclose to those same authorities the quantities and types of toxic chemicals stored on site. Additional information on EPCRA can be found on the following EPA website: http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/lcra.html.

What is the Toxic Release Inventory?

Louisiana citizens have a right and responsibility to know about and protect themselves from risks and effects of hazardous materials in their environment. The Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) is a publicly available database that contains information on toxic chemical releases and waste management activities reported annually by industries and federal facilities. The TRI program compiles the TRI data each year and makes it available. The goal of TRI is to provide communities with information about toxic chemical releases and waste management activities and to support informed decision making at all levels by industry, government, non-governmental organizations, and the public. The TRI can be found at the following website: http://www.epa.gov/tri/

Picture from the following web site: *nj.gov*

Where can I find information on Louisiana's EPCRA?

The **Louisiana Emergency Response Commission** (LERC) tracks the information submitted in Louisiana in conjunction with the requirements of EPCRA. Additional information can be found on the LERC website: http://lerc.dps.louisiana.gov/welcome.html

The **National Response Center** (NRC) tracks and summarizes all oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories from around the Country. Additional information can be found on the NRC website: www.nrc.uscg.mil

Information for this brochure is from the Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Centers website: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/assistance/facilitytour/tanks/aboveground/>

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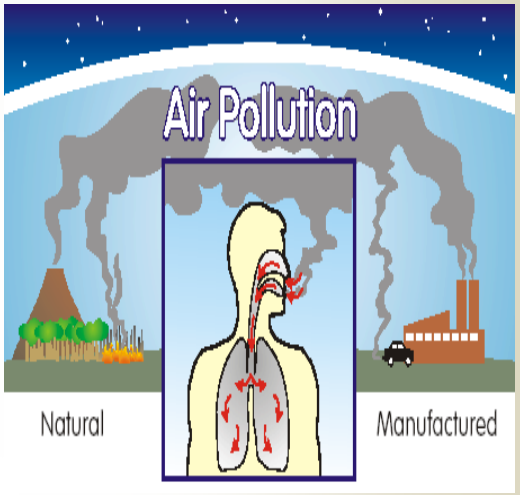
Clean Air Act Facts

- Air pollution comes from many sources such as factories, power plants, dry cleaners, vehicles and even windblown dust and wildfires.
- Air pollution can threaten the health of human beings, trees, lakes, crops, and animals.
- Air pollution also can cause haze, reducing visibility.
- Under the Clean Air Act, EPA sets limits on how much of a pollutant is allowed in the air.
- Although national air quality has improved, many challenges remain in protecting public health and the environment.



Picture from the following web site: atsdr.cdc.gov

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Part 10 – Understanding the Clean Air Act

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: lcv.org

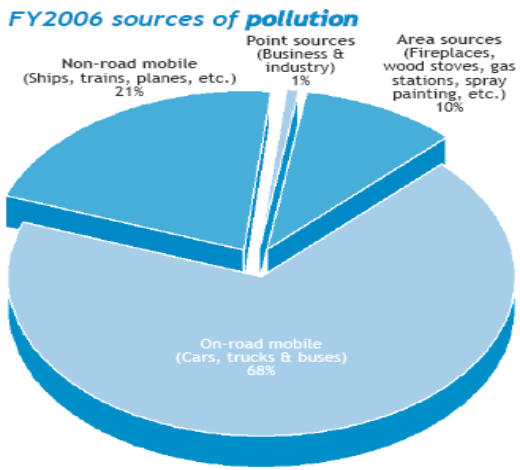
Picture from the following website: frw.ca.com

What started the Clean Air Act?

In October 1948, a thick cloud of air pollution formed above the town of Donora, PA. The cloud lingered for five days killing 20 people and caused sickness in 6,000 of the town's 14,000 residences. Also in 1952, over 3,000 people died in London's "Killer Fog." The smog was so thick that buses could not run without guides walking ahead of them carrying lanterns. Events like these alerted us to the dangers of air pollution. Laws were passed, including the original Clean Air Act of 1963 that established funding for the study and the cleanup of air pollution. But there was no far-reaching response to air pollution until Congress passed a stronger Clean Air Act in 1970.

How can air pollution affect you?

Each of us breathes more than 3,000 gallons of air every day. Breathing polluted air can burn your eyes and nose, irritate your throat and make breathing difficult. In fact, pollutants like tiny airborne particles and ground level ozone can trigger respiratory problems, especially for people with asthma. Air pollution can also aggravate health problems for the elderly and others with heart or respiratory diseases. Additionally, some toxic chemicals released in the air such as benzene or vinyl chloride are highly toxic and can cause cancer, birth defects, long term injury to the lungs, brain and nerve damage and in some cases even death. Also other pollutants make their way up into the atmosphere, causing a thinning of the ozone layer. This has led to increases in skin cancers and cataracts.



Picture from the following web site: *seattle.gov*

Photo from the following website: http://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=aqibasics.index

How can I find more info on the air pollution in my area?

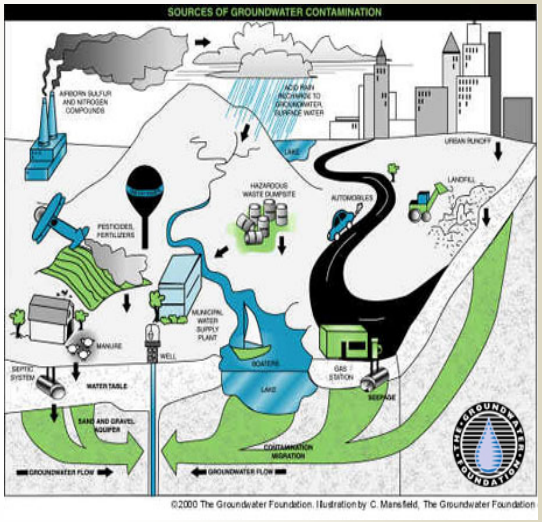
By checking your areas information found in the "Air Quality Index" (AQI), which is a "public-friendly" way of using actual monitoring data to help assess how clean our air is, you can find info on the air quality in your area. You also may hear about the AQI on many radio stations, TV programs, and newspapers. Additionally, weather forecasters talk about the AQI- telling you what air quality condition is in effect.

The AQI tracks pollution for your local area. The color codes, which range from green (clean) to purple (hazardous), correspond to specific pollution levels. Additional information on the AQI and on the air quality in your area can be found at: www.airnow.gov.

Information for this brochure is from the EPA's Plain English Guide to the Clean Air Act website: <http://www.epa.gov/air/caa/peg/index.html>.

Groundwater Aquifer Recap

- LUS draws the drinking water for Lafayette from the Chicot Aquifer.
- Groundwater is water that exists in the space between soil particles beneath the Earth's surface.
- Groundwater starts as rainfall and then moves through the soil into the groundwater system.
- Groundwater can become polluted from leaking fuel tanks or when chemicals such as oils, solvents, fuels, etc. are leaked, spilled, or dumped where the material can move through the soil and to the groundwater aquifer.



Picture from the following web site: groundwater.org

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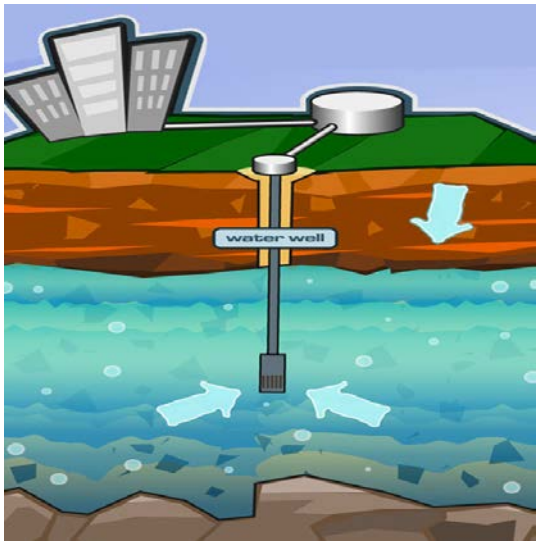
Part 11 – Groundwater Aquifer

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

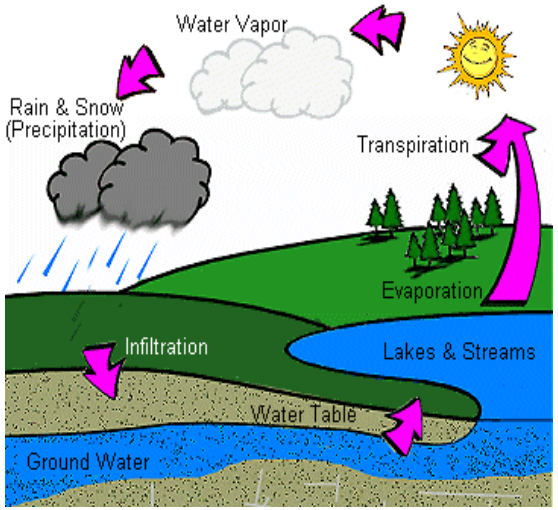
Picture from the following web site: caslab.com

Where does our Drinking water come from?

Lafayette Utilities System (LUS) draws the drinking water for Lafayette from the Chicot Aquifer, which is a large natural underground lake. Its boundaries are roughly the triangle formed by Lafayette, Alexandria and Lake Charles, covering a 15-parish area in southwest Louisiana. LUS has 18 deep water wells ranging in depth from 400 feet to 650 feet that individually produce up to 2,800 gallons per minute of water for treatment and distribution to LUS customers.



Picture from the following website: http://www.groundwater.org/kc/whatis.html



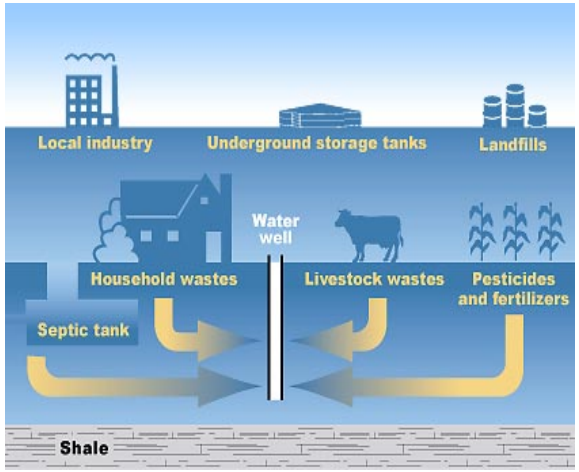
Picture from the following website: Dnr.wi.gov

What is a groundwater aquifer?

Groundwater is water that exists in the space between soil particles in the soil beneath the Earth's surface. It originates as rainfall or snow, and then moves through the soil into the groundwater system, where it eventually makes its way back to surface streams, lakes, or oceans. An area that holds a lot of water, which can be pumped up with a well, is called an aquifer. Wells pump groundwater from the aquifer and then pipes deliver the water to cities, houses in the country, or to crops.

Is groundwater clean?

Most groundwater is clean, but it can become polluted, or contaminated. It can become polluted from leaking underground fuel tanks, leaking landfills, or when too much fertilizer or pesticides are applied on fields or lawns. Groundwater can also become impacted when chemicals such as oils, solvents, fuels, etc. are leaked, spilled, or dumped on the ground or in waterways where the material can move through the soil and enter the groundwater aquifer. Because the aquifer is deep in the ground, groundwater pollution is generally difficult and expensive to clean up.



Information for this brochure is from www.groundwater.org/kc/whatis.html LUS.org, and energycouncil.org

Summary

- Reportable quantities are set by the government as the reportable limit for spills/leaks/releases of hazardous materials
- Hazardous materials are materials that can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to buildings, homes, and other property.
- All hazard information for materials are described in a Material Safety Data Sheet or MSDS.

Pictures from the following web sites: howardcountymd.gov.

Information for brochure from the following websites: sbcfire.com and Wikipedia.org

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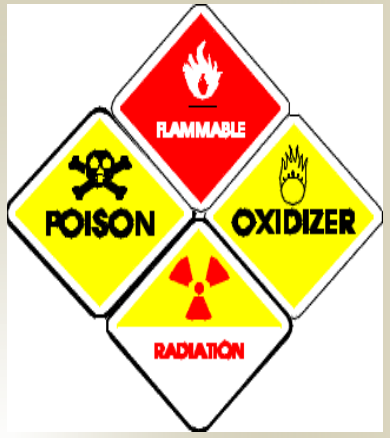
Part 12 – Reportable Quantities: Hazardous Materials - Part A

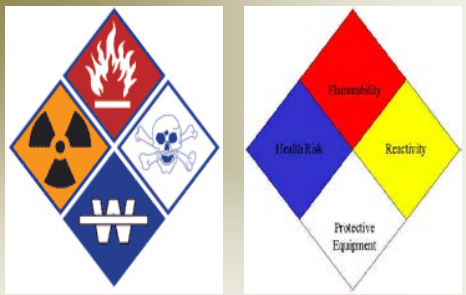
Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport



Picture from the following web site: co.monroe.mi.us

What is a reportable quantity?

A reportable quantity is a threshold for reporting of a release/spill/leak set by the government for both listed and unlisted hazardous materials and extremely hazardous materials.



Picture from the following web site: draganfly.com and cae2k.com

What are hazardous and extremely hazardous materials?

"Hazardous material" means any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment, if released into the workplace or the environment.

"Extremely hazardous material" means any hazardous material which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling personal injury or serious illness caused by the hazardous material because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical characteristics.

In other words, hazardous materials are materials occurring in various forms that can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to buildings, homes, and other property. Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and radioactive materials, i.e. paints, stains, solvents, cleaners, etc.

Picture from the following web site: oregonmetro.gov

Picture from the following web site: exponent.com

How do I know if a material I use is hazardous?

All hazard information for materials are described in a Material Safety Data Sheet or MSDS. The MSDS is intended to provide workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with that substance in a safe manner, and includes information such as physical data, toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill-handling procedures. If the material contains hazardous substances, they will be listed in the MSDS.

Picture from the following web site: showmecleanair.com

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Part 13 – Clean Air Act: Part 2 – Air Permit Requirements

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: lcv.org

Picture from the following web site:coalgasificationnews.com

How does the Clean Air Act manage air quality?

The Clean Air Act protects and works on improving our air quality through permits, which include information on pollutants being released, how much may be released, and what steps the discharger is required to take to reduce pollution.

Is the Airport required to have an Air Permit?

Yes, the Lafayette Regional Airport is permitted as a minor source of Toxic Air Pollutants. The permit is required due to the storage of products that contain Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). VOCs are present in everyday items such as jet fuel, avgas, gasoline, paints, strippers, solvents, etc.

As a tenant of the Airport is there requirements I must follow?

Yes, according to the air permit for the LRA, all tenants must follow the VOC Housekeeping Plan. The requirements of the plan are as follows:

- Spills of VOCs should be avoided and if a spill occurs it should be cleaned up immediately.
- All storage containers/ tanks containing VOCs shall remain closed when not in use and the contents shall not be allowed to evaporate.
- All waste containing VOCs shall be stored and disposed in a manner that reduces or eliminates the emission of VOCs.
- Low-VOC paints, coatings, sealants, and adhesives shall be utilized if possible.

Picture from the following web site: *drkpadmanaban.blogspot.com*

Summary

- Reportable quantities are set by the government as the reportable limit for spills/leaks/releases of hazardous materials
- All hazard information for materials are described in a Material Safety Data Sheet or MSDS.
- An easy way to determine if a spill is reportable is to use a reportable quantity calculator, which can be found online.
- The general reportable quantity for an oil spill is 42 gallons or a sheen on a waterway.

Pictures from the following web sites: howardcountymd.gov.
Information for brochure from the following websites: http://homer.ornl.gov/rq/index.cfm and epa.org

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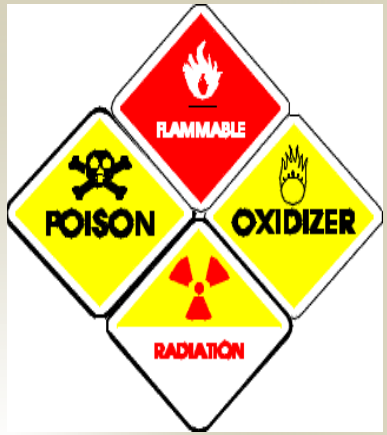
Part 14 – Reportable Quantities: Hazardous Materials - Part B

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport



Picture from the following web site: co.monroe.mi.us

Does this apply to me?

Anyone who handles products that contain hazardous substances is subject to federal spill or release reporting requirements. There are over 500,000 products that contain hazardous substances. You can determine if the product's you use contain hazardous substances by looking at the products MSDS, see LAC's Brochure on Reportable Quantities (RQ) Part A for information on hazardous and extremely hazardous substances.

Picture from the following web site: draganfly.com and cae2k.com

How do I determine if a release is a RQ?

RQs are not listed by products like diesel, solvents, cleaners, etc. like most people would think. This is due to the fact that there are over 500,000 products that would require listing and the development of RQs. Instead to streamline the process, only the hazardous components of the products are listed. For example you would find RQs given in the code of federal regulations for components such as benzene, mercury, urethane, etc.

RQs can be found in for example the list of lists (epa.gov/epcra/consolidated-list-lists) or a RQ calculator (homer.ornl.gov/rq/index.cfm). To determine if a RQ has been exceeded by a spill you would calculate the amount spilled of each hazardous component in your specific substance using the information given on the MSDS and compare that to the RQ.

For example if you spilled 15 gallons of gasoline you would determine the RQ as follows:

1. Look up hazardous components of gasoline on the MSDS
2. Look up the RQ of each component using the List of Lists or the calculator listed above. Let's only do benzene as an example. RQ of benzene is 10 lbs.
3. Use the following equation to calculate the pounds spilled of each component:

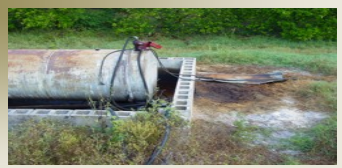
   (Gallons substance spilled) × 8.34 lb./gal. × (Specific Gravity substance in g/mL) × % Hazardous Component = lbs. Component Spilled

   15gal x 8.34 x 0.8 x 0.049 = 4.9 lbs benzene spilled which is less than the RQ of 10lbs.
4. Repeat Calculation for each component to ensure that no RQ was exceeded.

Or using calculator

1. Calculate the amount of benzene spilled using the maximum % of benzene in the gasoline from the MSDS 4.9%.

   15 gal x 0.049 = 0.74 gal benzene spilled
2. Click on benzene in the calculator then input the requested information from the MSDS and calculation above.
3. Repeat for each component to ensure that no RQ was exceeded



Picture from the following web site: http://www.landassessmentservices.com/tank.jpg

In general, what is the RQ for Oils?

The RQ for oil is generally taken as a sheen if it reaches a waterway or a total spill volume of 42 gallons.

Picture from the following web site: gulfofmexicooilspillblog.com

Good & Bad BMPs

This is NOT what we want in our waterways!

GOOD BMP: These wattles protect the storm drains. This is what we expect to find when we are out on job-site inspections.

BAD BMP: Debris covers a storm drain interfering with drainage. Dirt is also being allowed in our waterways. This is what we do NOT want to find when we are out on job-site inspections.

LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT
CENTRE DE LA CULTURE ACADIENNE ET CREOLE

Environmental Quality
Regulatory Compliance

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LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT
CENTRE DE LA CULTURE ACADIENNE ET CREOLE

Best Management Practices

Construction Sites

Lafayette Parish

Illicit Discharge & Stormwater Runoff

Stormwater Ordinance

Please be advised that the Environmental Quality Division of Lafayette Consolidated Government has recently adopted an

Illicit Discharge and Construction Runoff Stormwater Ordinance

CHAPTER 34. ENVIRONMENT

ARTICLE V. STORMWATER

It is now in effect and being enforced. You may access this Ordinance online at www.lafayettela.gov or you may call our office at (337) 291-8529 and we will send you a copy by mail.

The purpose of this ordinance is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of Lafayette Parish through regulating what is entering the storm drainage system. The ordinance will be enforced to the maximum practicable extent, as required by state and federal law, which prohibits chemicals and debris from entering the storm water drainage system.

PENALTIES

Inspections from the Planning, Zoning, and Codes Dept. will be discontinued until violation has been corrected, or:

First Offence: $250.00 per day per offence.

Second Offence: $500.00 per day per offence.

Third Offence and thereafter: $1,000.00 per day per offence.

Stormwater Runoff

After a rain, stormwater runoff carries pollutants into nearby bayous, rivers, lakes, estuaries, wetlands, and oceans via storm drains. Storm drains lead directly to water bodies. This polluted water is not treated.

When dirt, sand, and trash enter the storm drain, flooding can occur. Only rain must enter the storm drain. When anything but rain goes down the storm drain, it can become a drainage problem and flood the area.

Stormwater runoff from construction activities is a major contributor of water pollution and can harm water bodies by:

- Increasing the levels of sediment and suspended solids, which lower oxygen levels in water bodies
- Increasing nutrients (nitrogen & phosphorus that are found in washing detergents) that also lower oxygen levels and reduce water quality
- Adding heavy metals to the water hurting fish populations that we ultimately consume
- Raising the number of pathogens that cause disease

Sediment in roadways may lead to safety and drainage problems.

Best Management Practices

Being informed of stormwater runoff can help solve drainage, flooding, and environmental problems. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are key in managing these problems.

BMPs are effective, practical, structural or nonstructural methods, which prevent or reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, pesticides and other pollutants from the land to surface or ground water. **A BMP must be installed and maintained properly to be effective.** The first BMP established should be education of all employees involved in construction activities.

Types of BMPs

- Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit Pad with aggregate underlain with filter cloth to reduce tracking of mud and dirt onto roads
- Storm Drain Inserts or Curb protection like straw wattles
- Wash Out Cubes for concrete, dry wall, and paint
- Vegetative Filter Strip to trap dirt
- Silt Fence to keep dirt on site
- Sediment Basin to allow dirt to settle out before the runoff is released

Please call our office for additional information on BMPs and how we can assist you in complying with the **Illicit Discharge and Construction Runoff Stormwater Ordinance**.

Summary

- A SPCC Plan defines and specifies procedures, methods, equipment and other requirements that a site must follow.
- SPCC Plans are required for facilities that store oil or other listed substances either with a total aboveground capacity greater than 1320 gallons or in a single container with a capacity of 660 gallons or greater.
- Product such as fuels, motor oils, vegetable oils, and lards are all considered oils.
- Depending on your storage capacity and spill history, you have two options on how you develop your SPCC Plan.

Pictures from the following web sites: *engelsgroup.com*.

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Protecting the Vermillion River:

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Part 16 – Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plans

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: http://www.twu.edu/rm/SPCC.asp

What is a SPCC Plan?

A SPCC Plan is a plan some facilities located either onshore or offshore which store oil or other substances in containers with a volume greater than or equal to 55 gallons may need to prepare and implement. The plan defines and specifies procedures, methods, equipment and other requirements that the site must follow as per the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Part 112 and Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) Title 33 Part IX to protect people and the environment from releases of oil or other substances (liquids) listed in LAC 33:I.3931 in amount that could be harmful.

What products meet the definition of oil?

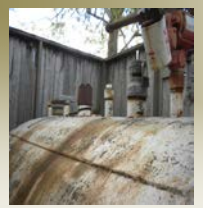
The word *oil* means oil of any kind or in any form, including fats, oils, and greases from plants or animals; petroleum; fuel oil; sludge; synthetic oils; mineral oils; waste oils; or oils mixed other wastes. Therefore, product such as fuels, motor oils, vegetable oils, and lards are all considered oils.

How do I determine if my site needs a SPCC Plan?

If your site has an aboveground oil storage capacity of 1320 gallons or more, 660 gallon capacity or more of an individual container, or an underground oil storage capacity of 42,000 gallons or more then you are required to have a SPCC Plan. Additionally in Louisiana substances other than oil which are normally liquids listed in LAC 33:I.3931 can also trigger the requirement for a SPCC Plan. When you calculate your aboveground storage capacity you should count only containers that are greater than or equal to 55 gallons in capacity. Also the following containers are not counted in your aboveground storage capacity: permanently closed containers, motive power containers, asphalt containers, pesticide mixing containers and milk storage containers. There are also some exemptions to the requirements as follows: if the facility could not reasonably be expected to have a discharge of oil in amount that could be harmful and equipment or vessels that are under the authority of the US Department of Transportation or the US Department of Interior.

What are my options when it comes to developing a SPCC Plan?

The options you have on how the SPCC Plan will be developed for your site depend on the total storage capacity for your site. If your total oil storage capacity is less than 10,000 gallons and you have not had a reportable spill in the last three years then you can prepare and certify your own SPCC plan. Templates are provided in the 40CFR 112 to aid you in developing your own plan. If you don't meet the above then you must have a Professional Engineer prepare and certify the plan for your site.



BMP Quick Reference

- Always dispose of your trash and other wastes properly
- Never put anything into a ditch or storm drain
- Store all of your oils, paints, solvents, wastes, etc. in a covered area so they are not exposed to rainwater
- Perform regular maintenance on your equipment and vehicles to ensure they don't have any leaks
- Utilize drip pans and buckets to prevent spill/leaks from reaching the ground

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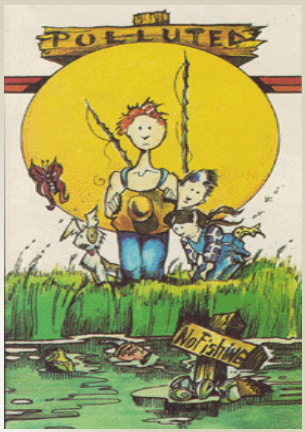
Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 17 – Stormwater Best Management Practices

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport



Picture from the following website: water.epa.gov

What is the purpose of Best Management Practices (BMP)?

BMPs are designed to reduce or eliminate the amount of pollutants such as trash, dirt, oils, soaps, sewage, etc. that enter our waterways to maintain their recreational use for activities such as fishing, oyster harvesting, swimming, boating, etc.

Picture from the following web site:oilygulf.wordpress.com

What are Best Management Practices (BMPs)?

BMPs are usually cheap and easy procedures that citizens and businesses can implement to help to maintain the beauty and health of our bayous and lakes.

Picture from the following web site: *nrmeducation.net.au and tripsmarter.com*

What are some BMPs that I can try?

There are many simple and effective BMPs that everyone from citizens to businesses can use to help to maintain the recreational uses of our waterways. They are as follows:

- Always dispose of your trash and other wastes properly
  - *Waste that you toss or pour out on the ground ends up in the nearest waterway*
- Never put anything into a ditch or storm drain
  - *Storm drains discharge directly into the nearest water body with no treatment*
- Store all of your oils, paints, solvents, wastes, etc. in a covered area so they are not exposed to rainwater
  - *Rain can pick-up toxic compounds from these products and deliver them to the nearest waterway*
- Perform regular maintenance on your equipment and vehicles to ensure they don't have any leaks and utilize drip pans so that oils, etc don't end up on the ground
  - *Rain can pick-up oils and deliver them to the nearest waterway*

Picture from the following web site: facingthefuture.org

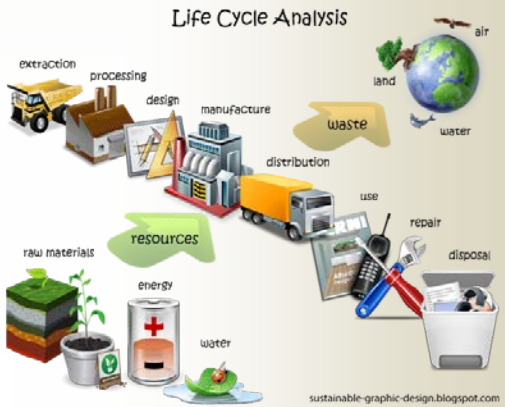
Does using BMPs really make a difference?

The EPA has done several studies that show that implementing BMPs improve the health and beauty of our water bodies by helping keep trash and other wastes from entering the water. It is significantly more cost effective to prevent trash, oils and other items from entering our waterways than it is to try to treat cities rain water to restore a waters recreational uses.

Picture from the following web site: coloradodot.info *and ww2.odu.edu*

Nonhazardous Waste Summary

- All waste starts out in the category of solid waste
- There are two types of solid waste: hazardous or nonhazardous
- Nonhazardous waste is all waste that is not considered as a hazardous waste
- There are two type of nonhazardous waste: municipal solid waste and industrial solid waste
- Municipal solid waste is normal every day trash containing normal things that we use every day from places like homes and offices.
- Industrial solid waste consists of four categories: C&D waste, medical waste, other waste and special waste.



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Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 18: Waste – Part A: Nonhazardous Waste Overview

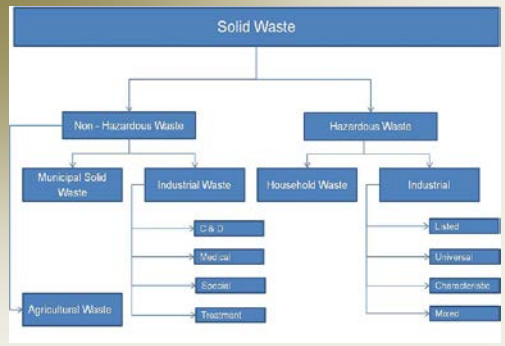
Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following website: hagerstownmd.org

What is a waste?

All waste starts off in the category of solid waste unless the material is excluded under the regulations. A solid waste is any discarded material, material before recycling or material that is abandoned by being treated, burned or stored instead of being disposed. A solid waste is also a material that is applied or placed on land unless that is its ordinary use.

Once a material is considered a solid waste, it must be further evaluated to determine if it is a non-hazardous or hazardous waste.



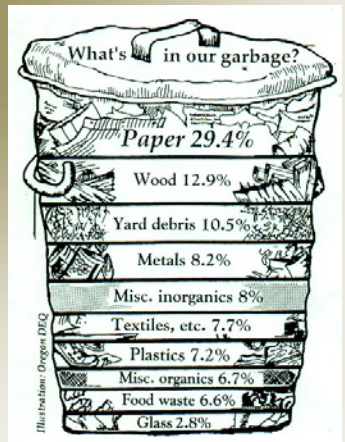
Picture from the following website: commons.wikimedia.org

What is Non-Hazardous Waste?

Non-hazardous waste is all waste that is not considered to be a hazardous waste (more information will be provided in the future on Hazardous Waste). Non-hazardous waste is broken up into two main categories – Municipal Solid Waste and Industrial Solid Waste.

What is Municipal Solid Waste?

Municipal solid waste or trash is garbage that contains ordinary things we use and then throw away like packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, etc. This comes from our homes, schools, hospitals, and businesses.



Picture from the following website: *pages.uoregon.edu*

What is Industrial Solid Waste?

There are four main types of industrial solid waste: construction and demolition materials (C&D), medical waste, special waste and other waste.

C&D waste contains debris generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, and bridges. Some examples of C&D waste are concrete, building materials, trees and asphalt.

Medical waste is waste generated at health care facilities, such as hospitals, physician's offices, clinics, blood banks, dental practices and veterinary hospitals/clinics including medical laboratories and research facilities. Some examples of medical waste are used bandages, needles, gloves, etc.

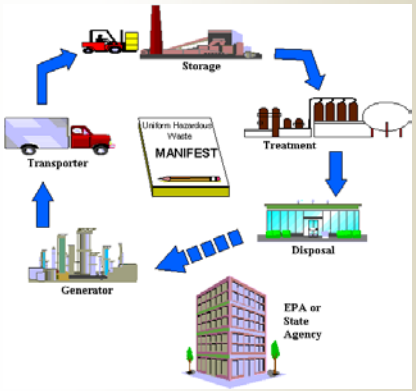
Special wastes usually are generated in large volumes and were believed to possess less risk to human health and the environment than other wastes classified as hazardous waste. The six categories of special wastes included: cement kiln dust, mining waste, some oil and gas wastes, some phosphate rock mining waste, uranium waste and utility waste.

Other wastes are any wastes that are not hazardous wastes, are not municipal solid waste and don't fit into the other categories of industrial solid waste. An example is waste from an industrial process, spill cleanup or from a treatment system.

Picture from the following website epa.ohio.gov

Hazardous Waste Summary

- All waste starts out in the category of solid waste
- There are two types of solid waste: hazardous or nonhazardous
- There are four categories of hazardous waste: Listed, Characteristic, Universal and Mixed.
- Listed hazardous waste are designated by the EPA and compiled in the F, K, P and U lists.
- Characteristic hazardous wastes have one or more of the following properties that make them hazardous: ignitibility, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity.
- Batteries, mercury containing equipment, lamps, and pesticides are considered Universal Wastes.
- Mixed hazardous wastes are wastes that contain both hazardous and radioactive components.



Picture from the following website: savannahenvironmental.com

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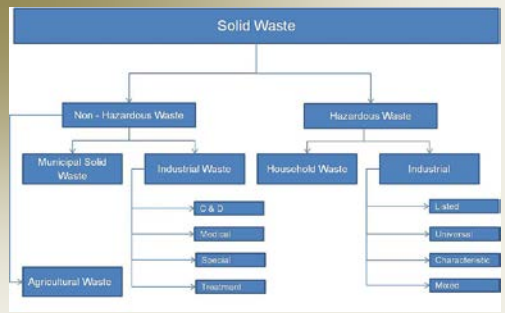
Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 19: Waste – Part B: Hazardous Waste Overview

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following website: organmetro.gov



Picture from the following website: commons.wikimedia.org

What is hazardous waste?

A hazardous waste is a waste that is potentially dangerous to your health or the environment. Examples of hazardous wastes are paints, pesticides, fuels, solvents, acids, etc. There are four types of hazardous waste: listed, characteristic, universal and mixed.

Picture from the following website: epa.gov

What is a listed hazardous waste?

The EPA determined that some specific wastes are hazardous. These wastes are considered to be listed hazardous wastes. There are four lists of specific wastes considered to be hazardous: F, K, P and U.

F-List waste is known as waste from nonspecific sources. These waste come from common industrial and manufacturing sources. An example is certain cleaning and degreasing wastes. The list can be found at 40CFR 261.31.

K-List waste is known as waste from specific sources. This list includes waste from specific industries. Examples of industries with waste on this list are petroleum and wastewater treatment industries. The list can be found at 40CFR 261.32.

P-list and U-list waste area known as discarded commercial products. These lists are of specific commercial products that have not been used. Some examples are pesticides and unused medications. The list can be found at 40CFR 261.33.

What is characteristic hazardous waste?

A waste is considered to be a characteristic hazardous waste if it has at least one of the following properties: ignitibility, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity. A waste should be tested or generator knowledge should be used to determine if the waste exhibits one of these properties.

Wastes that exhibit ignitibility can cause fire hazards. They have a flash point below 140°F, can spontaneously combust or can create fire under other certain conditions.

Wastes that exhibit corrosivity are capable of corroding metal and of burning your skin. They are acids and bases with a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5. Battery acid is an example.

Wastes that exhibit reactivity are not stable under normal conditions such as room temperature or with contact with water. They can explode, release toxic fumes or release gases or vapors when heated or in contact with water. An example is sulfide bearing wastes or explosives. Generator knowledge is relied upon to determine if a waste falls into this category.

Wastes that exhibit toxicity are harmful if absorbed or ingested. They are wastes that will release harmful substances when they are disposed of in a landfill. The released harmful substances can then enter groundwater in the area. Examples area wastes containing lead or mercury.

Picture from the following website: *blog.heritage-enviro.com*

What is Universal Waste?

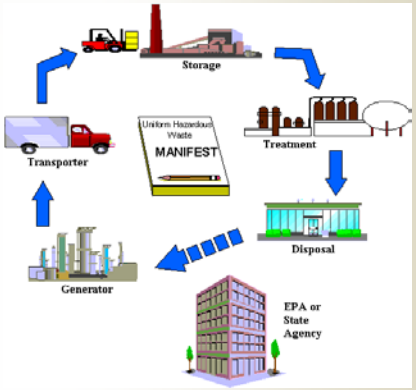
Universal wastes are widely used hazardous wastes that were designated by the EPA to ease handling and collection. The following Items are designated as universal wastes: batteries, pesticides, mercury containing equipment and lamps/bulbs. For more information on Universal Wastes see Part 2- Universal Waste.

What is Mixed Hazardous Waste?

A waste is considered a mixed hazardous waste if it contains both hazardous and radioactive components. These wastes are regulated under the EPA, Nucular Radiation Commission and Department of Energy making the handling of these wastes very complex. The mixed waste rule was enacted to streamline and simplify the management of these wastes.

Generator Summary

- Any person that generates a waste has the potential to become a Hazardous Waste Generator
- There are three categories of hazardous waste generators: CESQG, SQG, and LQG
- CESQG generate 220 pounds of hazardous waste or less a month or 2 pounds or less of acutely hazardous waste a month
- SQG generate between 220 and 2200 pounds of hazardous waste a month
- LQG generate more than 2200 pounds of hazardous waste a month or over 220 pounds of acutely hazardous waste a month
- An EPA ID number is used by the EPA to track waste from cradle to grave
- The EPA also created temporary EPA ID number that are active for 90 days and used mainly for emergencies or one time cleanups.



Picture from the following website: savannahenvironmental.com

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Protecting the Vermillion River:

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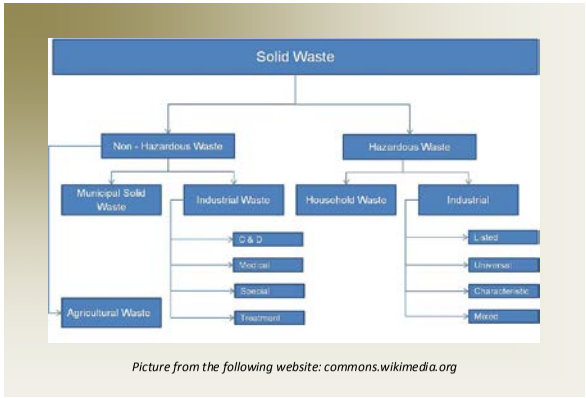
Part 20: Waste – Part C: Hazardous Waste Generators

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following website: organmetro.gov



Picture from the following website: commons.wikimedia.org

Could my facility be a hazardous waste generator?

The Louisiana Administrative Code 33.V.1103 states that any person that generates a solid waste must determine if it is hazardous therefore any facility that generates waste has the potential to become a Hazardous Waste Generator.

What are the types of hazardous waste generators?

There are three categories of hazardous waste generators: conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG), small quantity generators (SQG) and large quantity generators (LQG).

CESQG are generators that generate 220 pounds of hazardous waste or less a month or 2 pounds or less of acutely hazardous waste* a month.

SQG are generators that generate between 220 and 2200 pounds of hazardous waste a month.

LQG are generators that generate more than 2200 pounds of hazardous waste a month or over 220 pounds of acutely hazardous waste a month.

*Acutely hazardous wastes contain constituents that studies have shown to be fatal to humans or animals in low doses and are such dangerous chemicals that they pose a threat even when properly managed.

What are some of the requirement for CESQG?

CESQGs have only a few requirements that they must meet. They may not accumulate more than 2200 pounds of hazardous waste at any one time. Also their responsibilities include identifying all hazardous waste that they generate and they must ensure that they use only licensed facilities to handle the waste.

What are some of the requirement for SQG?

SQGs may accumulate hazardous waste up to 180 days without a permit. They must get an EPA ID number in order to dispose of their hazardous waste. SQGs may not accumulate more than 13,000 pounds of hazardous waste at any one time. They also must have a basic Contingency Plan, provide basic training to employees and must always have at least one employee available to respond to emergencies. Lastly they must meet the basic requirements for storage in CFR 40.262.34.d.2-3.

Picture from the following website: *yosemite.epa.gov*

Picture from the following website: duralabel.com

What are some of the requirement for LQG?

LQGs may accumulate hazardous waste up to 90 days. They must get an EPA ID number in order to dispose of their hazardous waste. LQGs also must have a Contingency Plan, provide training to employees, always have at least one employee available to respond to emergencies and are required to file biannual reports. Lastly they must meet the requirements for storage in CFR 40.262.34.a.

What is an EPA ID Number and do I need one?

An EPA ID number is used by the EPA to track waste from the point of generation to final disposal or from "cradle to grave." The number is site specific and does not move with the operator unless they are a transporter. The EPA also created temporary EPA ID number that are active for 90 days and used mainly for emergencies or one time cleanups.

Law requires that SQG, LQG, and some generator of universal waste notify federal, state and/or local agencies of their activities and obtain an EPA ID number. The EPA developed form 8700-12 to help generators determine if they are subject to these requirements.

Summary

1. A water body becomes impaired when it cannot be safely used for recreation, drinking, fishing, or agricultural purposes due to pollutants in the water;
2. Nutrient pollution can be harmful to human health if the waterway is used for swimming or drinking water.
3. Pathogens are the most commonly reported cause of water pollution. People can become ill by eating contaminated fish or shellfish or swimming in waters with these microbes;
4. The LDEQ list all the impaired water bodies in the state in a list called the 303(d) list;
5. Swimming advisories are usually caused by sewage contamination entering a water body and
6. Fishing advisories are determined by the concentrations of mercury in the fish in an area. The amount of fish that can be eaten is determined based on health effects.

Pictures from the following web sites: *urbanspoon.com* and *www.flickr.com.*

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Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 22 – Impaired Water Bodies

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

What makes a water body impaired?

A water body becomes impaired when it cannot be safely used for recreation, drinking, fishing, or agricultural purposes due to pollutants in the water. The EPA and States determine the uses of the water body, set the limits on pollutants and test water bodies to determine if they meet the limits for their uses.

Pictures from the following web sites: *www.nola.com; timkovach.com; ediblesarasota.com*

What are some examples of causes of water body impairment?

High levels of NUTRIENTS can cause too much aquatic plant growth and algae blooms, sometimes choking off waterways and causing oxygen-poor conditions that can kill fish and other aquatic life. Nutrient pollution can be harmful to human health if the waterway is used for swimming or drinking water. Some sources of nutrients to a water body are fertilizer application, animal farms, or sewage discharges.

PESTICIDES such as herbicides and insecticides include a variety of toxic chemicals. They can easily enter waters through direct application, drift from airborne applications or runoff. Timing and amount of pesticide used, rainfall and how fast the pesticide degrades all affect how much of it may reach the water. Insecticide and herbicide effects on waters can be significant. Pesticides can affect the health of aquatic insects, fish, plants, and animals that are exposed. Aquatic insects are susceptible to insecticides, affecting the food supply for fish. Fish can be killed or their growth and reproduction rate slowed. Most of the time, the amount of pesticide to which people are exposed is too small to pose a risk.

PATHOGENS or bacteria and other microbes are potential disease-causing organisms from human or animal wastes that enter waters through sewage discharges, farm manure runoff, and wildlife waste. Pathogens are the most commonly reported cause of water pollution nationwide. People can become ill by eating contaminated fish or shellfish or swimming in waters with high levels of these microbes.

Information in this section from EPA document: http://www.epa.gov/waters/ir/34PARENTATTAINSDESCRIPTIONS.pdf.

Picture from the following web site: www.nrdc.org

What water bodies in the State are impaired?

The LDEQ list all the impaired water bodies in the state in a list called the 303(d) list. The list is updated every two years.

The 303(d) list along with the state's water quality report can be found at the following website: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/98/Default.aspx.

Where can I find information on water bodies in my area?

Sampling data that the LDEQ collects is available on their website at the following address: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits/WaterQualityAssessment/AmbientWaterQualityMonitoringData.aspx

The LDEQ has about 600 sites throughout the state that it collects water samples from. Samples are collected monthly at 100 of those sites a year. Another 20 or so sampling sites in addition to the 100 sites are sampled every year to look at long term trends in water quality.

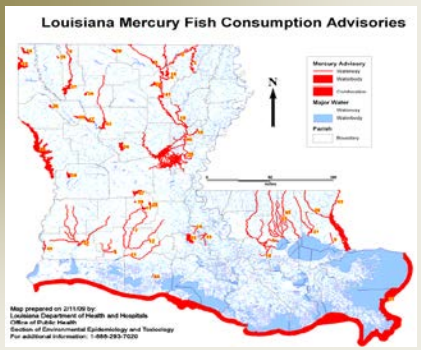
Is there a place I can go to find information on fishing and swimming advisories?

The Department of Health and Hospitals along with the LDEQ, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, and the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry work together on issuing swimming and fishing advisories.

Fishing advisories are determined by collecting samples in areas of potential contamination to monitor the concentrations of mercury in the fish in the area. The amount of fish that can be consumed is established using health based determinations.

Swimming advisories are usually caused by sewage contamination entering a water body. The sewage impacts can come from poorly operating septic systems, direct sewage discharges and operations of animal holding areas.

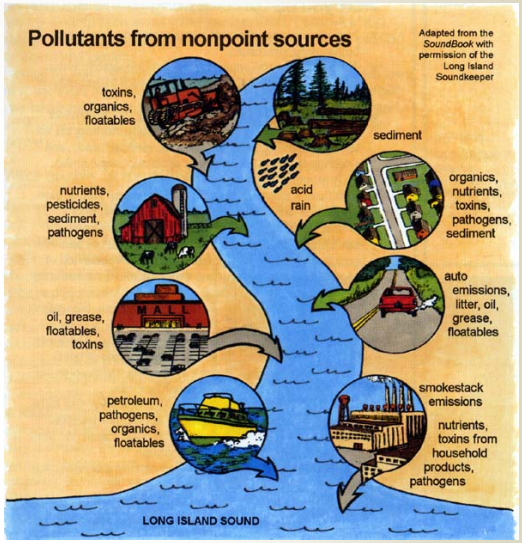
Information on fishing and swimming advisories can be found at the following website: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/PROGRAMS/MercuryInitiative/FishConsumptionandSwimmingAdvisories.aspx



Picture from the following web site: *new.dhh.louisiana.gov*

TMDL RECAP

- TMDL stands for Total Maximum Daily Load
- A TMDL is a study of a waterbody to determine the amount of pollutants it can accept and still be safe for activities such as fishing and swimming
- Public involvement is important in the TMDL process since people who live in the area know more about the waterbody
- Once a TMDL is approved for a waterway the findings are incorporated into permits for specific sources or in the Watershed Implementation Plan for non-specific sources.
- Louisiana performs water quality monitoring in waterways across the state on a cycle which allows for almost all the segments of Louisiana's waterways to be monitored.



Picture from the following web site: *www.trincoll.edu*

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Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 25 – TMDLs - Total Maximum Daily Loads

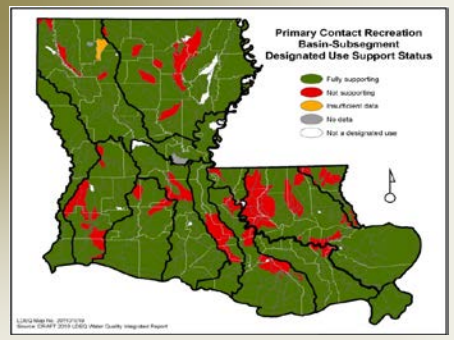
Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

Picture from the following web site: www.epa.illinois.gov

What is a TMDL?

A TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) is a study of a waterbody to determine the amount of pollutants it can accept and still be safe for activities such as fishing and swimming. TMDLs were developed as part of the Clean Water Act. The EPA established the TMDL program so that waterbodies in all 50 states can be evaluated and plans can be developed to restore ones that are not safe for use.



Picture from the following web site: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/assistance/ELP/P2/Non-Point-final.pdf

Why should I be involved in the TMDL process?

Public input is an important part of the TMDL process. People that live in the area of a waterbody often know more about the water quality of the waterway than the regulatory agency so their input helps to improve the value of the TMDL developed. Also the public can offer insight into the community in the area which aids in the success of the strategies used to restore the waterway.

Picture from the following web site: http://www.movoto.com/blog/opinions/photos-of-louisiana/

Louisiana's TMDL Program

Louisiana in cooperation with the EPA completed the development of TMDLs that were required by a signed consent order in 2012. TMDLs continue to be developed as required by the EPA.

Once a TMDL is developed for a waterway it is incorporated into Louisiana's Water Quality Management Plan. Where through the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Illumination System permit program issues found in the TMDL from specific sources are addressed. For non-specific sources Louisiana develops a Watershed Implementation Plan that describes the management practices that should be implemented to reduce pollutants and the programs that are available to implement the practices throughout the watershed.

As part of the TMDL Program, Louisiana performs water quality monitoring in waterways across the state to determine if water quality standards are being met. The monitoring is conducted on a four year cycle which allows for almost all of the segments of Louisiana's waterways to be monitored.

Information on Louisiana's TMDL Program is from the following website: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/planning/TMDL%20Docs/TMDL%20_Brochure_Final_2013.pdf

Picture from the following web site: http://www.movoto.com/blog/opinions/photos-of-louisiana/

Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 26 –Post Construction Stormwater Management

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov

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DEVELOPED LANDS

Rain pours more quickly off of city and suburban landscapes, which have high levels of impervious cover

NATURAL LANDS

Trees, brush, and soil help soak up rain and slow runoff in undeveloped landscapes

Advice About Eating Fish

What Pregnant Women & Parents Should Know

Fish and other protein-rich foods have nutrients that can help your child's growth and development.

For women of childbearing age (about 16-49 years old), especially pregnant and breastfeeding women, and for parents and caregivers of young children.

- *Eat 2 to 3 servings of fish a week from the "Best Choices" list OR 1 serving from the "Good Choices" list.*
- *Eat a variety of fish.*
- *Serve 1 to 2 servings of fish a week to children, starting at age 2.*
- *If you eat fish caught by family or friends, check for fish advisories. If there is no advisory, eat only one serving and no other fish that week.**

Use this chart!

You can use this chart to help you choose which fish to eat, and how often to eat them, based on their mercury levels. The "Best Choices" have the lowest levels of mercury.

What is a serving?

To find out, use the palm of your hand!

Best Choices EAT 2 TO 3 SERVINGS A WEEK

Anchovy	Herring	Scallop
Atlantic croaker	Lobster, American and spiny	Shad
Atlantic mackerel	Mullet	Shrimp
Black sea bass	Oyster	Skate
Butterfish	Pacific chub mackerel	Smelt
Catfish	Perch, freshwater and ocean	Sole
Clam	Pickerel	Squid
Cod	Plaice	Tilapia
Crab	Pollock	Trout, freshwater
Crawfish	Salmon	Tuna, canned light (includes skipjack)
Flounder	Sardine	Whitefish
Haddock		Whiting
Hake		

OR

Good Choices EAT 1 SERVING A WEEK

Bluefish	Monkfish	Tilefish (Atlantic Ocean)
Buffalofish	Rockfish	Tuna, albacore/ white tuna, canned and fresh/frozen
Carp	Sablefish	Tuna, yellowfin
Chilean sea bass/ Patagonian toothfish	Sheepshead	Weakfish/seatrout
Grouper	Snapper	White croaker/ Pacific croaker
Halibut	Spanish mackerel	
Mahi mahi/ dolphinfish	Striped bass (ocean)	

Choices to Avoid HIGHEST MERCURY LEVELS

King mackerel	Shark	Tilefish (Gulf of Mexico)
Marlin	Swordfish	Tuna, bigeye
Orange roughy		

*Some fish caught by family and friends, such as larger carp, catfish, trout and perch, are more likely to have fish advisories due to mercury or other contaminants. State advisories will tell you how often you can safely eat those fish.

www.FDA.gov/fishadvice
www.EPA.gov/fishadvice

EPA U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

THIS ADVICE REFERS TO FISH AND SHELLFISH COLLECTIVELY AS "FISH" / A DVICE UPDATED JANUARY 2017

Pictures from the following web sites:
https://www.fda.gov/Food/FoodborneIllnessContaminants/Metals/ucm393070.htm
and http://www.jointheevolution.ca/blog/2009/06/22/the-water-that-flows-part-1/

Picture from the following web site: http://www.movoto.com/blog/opinions/photos-of-louisiana/

What is Post Construction Stormwater?

Post Construction Stormwater refers to the difference in rainwater runoff from an area before and after development. As wilderness areas such as swamps, prairies, and forests are developed into cities, streets and residential areas the amount of water and pollutants that runoff during a rain event into the nearest waterway increases substantially. The increase in runoff leads to flooding, loss of fish, erosion and property loss. Along with the increased runoff come increases in pollutants which enter the waterways. Some of the most common are trash, fertilizers, oils and pesticides. These pollutants can cause increased algae growth and introduce toxic substances into the water and food chain that impact people's ability fish, swim and enjoy our waterways.

Picture from the following web site http://www.sonomacity.org/Services/Q-Z/Stormwater-Maintenance/Stormwater-Program-Post_Construction-Landing-Page.aspx

How are Post Construction Stormwater issues being addressed?

The EPA developed a permit system for urbanized cities with certain population levels. These permits require that urbanized areas develop their own programs to manage Post Construction Stormwater runoff in their area. This requires cities to develop codes and ordinances to govern how rainwater drainage is designed when areas are developed or redeveloped.

Picture from the following web site: https://www.foresteruniversity.com/ProductDetails.aspx?ProductID=278

What are some examples of practices being implemented to lessen the impacts?

Around the country cities are enacting a variety of requirements in an attempt to lessen the impacts that development causes on waterways. The most common and most cost effective ways that this is managed is by bring nature back to developed areas by incorporating trees, native plans, wetland area and ponds into designs. These additions slow the flow of rainwater from a site giving the water more time to flow into the soil to replenish groundwater. They can also remove pollutants from the water by filtering or giving pollutants chance to settle out prior to the water flowing into a waterway.

Picture from the following web site: http://www.bmpdatabase.org/

BMP Summary

- Use only biodegradable soaps
- Dilute soaps according to the manufactures specifications
- Pour out the bucket of soapy water into the grass or out on the ramp to evaporate
- Pour no other waste or wastewater into the wash racks
- Use dry methods to remove any oils, grass, dirt, ect prior to washing
- Vehicle or equipment in a state of disrepair will not be washed
- Only exteriors may be washed
- Only the outside of engines may be washed using only biodegradable soap
- Conduct no maintenance in or around the wash areas
- Any spills, drips, dirt or debris in the wash area shall be cleaned up before washing
- Provide employees and contractors training on washing BMPs

Please feel free to contact Ashley Simon, PE with Lafayette Airport Commission, if you have any questions at 337-266-4401.

Lafayette Airport Commission

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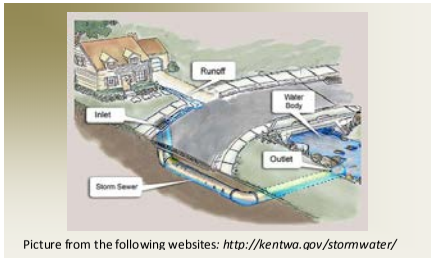
Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 27 – Vehicle, Equipment, and Aircraft Washing BMPs

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following web site: nonpoint.deq.louisiana.gov



Picture from the following websites: *http://kentwa.gov/stormwater/*

Why does using proper best management (BMPs) practices during washing matter?

Anything that enters the Airport's storm drainage system is discharged directly to Bayou Vermillion or Bayou Tortue without treatment. Wastewater from washing activities can be harmful when released unmanaged into waterways since they can contain the following:

- Oil and grease, which contains hazardous materials such as benzene, lead, chromium, arsenic, etc;
- Detergents that can be poisonous to fish;
- Phosphates, which can cause excessive algae growth;
- Chemicals, such as acids and solvent-based solutions that are harmful to people and wildlife and
- Debris which can clog storm sewer inlets causing flooding.

What BMPs should I implement to help ensure my wash waters don't cause any issues?

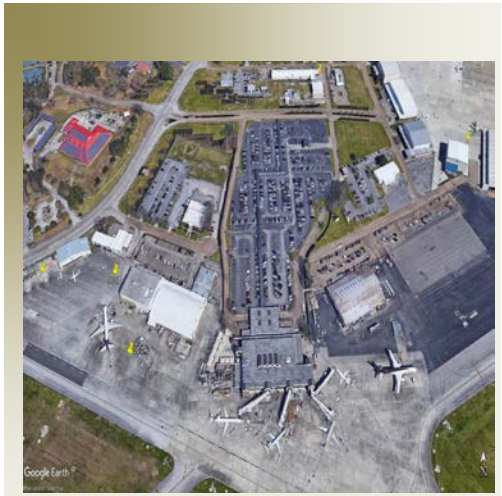
The following are BMPs that everyone conducting washing activities on the airport should implement:

- Use only biodegradable soaps
- Dilute soaps according to the manufactures specifications
- Pour out the bucket of soapy water used during washing into the grass or out on the ramp to evaporate
- Pour no other waste or wastewater into the wash racks
- Use dry methods to remove any oils, grass, dirt, ect prior to washing
- Vehicle or equipment in a state of disrepair will not be washed
- Tank trucks with product on the outside will not be washed.
- Only exteriors may be washed
- Only the outside of engines may be washed using only biodegradable soap
- Washing should not cause the discharge of grass, dirt, debris, oil, or visible foam
- Conduct no maintenance in or around the wash areas
- Any spills, drips, dirt or debris in the wash area shall be cleaned up before washing
- Provide employees and contractors training on washing BMPs

Picture from the following websites: *www.dfw.state, www.earthjustice.org, dragonballyee.blogs.com, glrag.org*

Where should washing be conducted?

Unless you have been given permission by the Lafayette Airport Commission to have your own wash water discharge permit; you can only utilize one of five permitted wash areas located on the Airport for equipment, vehicle and aircraft washing. Only dry washing or rinsing can be performed outside of a wash rack area. Wash rack B (moving soon as noted below), C and F are designated for equipment, vehicle and aircraft washing. Wash rack D is for the use of LAC Maintenance and E is for the use of the ARFF department.



Industrial Solid Waste Summary

- It is any waste that is disposed of and not recycled other than hazardous waste or residential waste
- Four main types are construction and demolition materials, medical waste, special waste and other waste
- Store to prevent rodent and insect access, minimize odors, keep water out and prevent leaks
- Can only be stored on site or at a permitted facility
- Should not be stored for more than one year
- Waste tires fall under this category and have the following requirements:
    - Store for less than one year under cover and with means to control pests
    - Authorization is needed to store or transport more than 20 tires
    - Not allowed to be disposed of in a landfill prior to processing

Picture from the following website: https://acontrarioicl.com/2017/01/23/organized-crime-and-waste-management/

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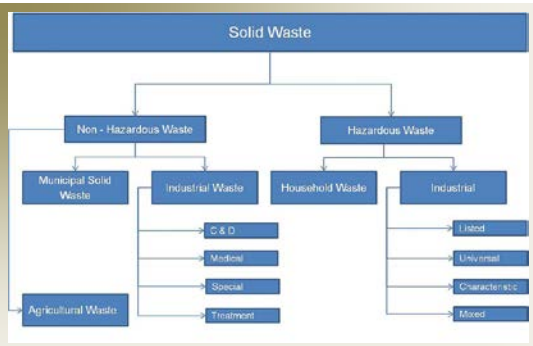
Protecting the Vermillion River:

Your Recreational Area

Part 28: Waste – Part D: Industrial Nonhazardous Waste

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

Picture from the following website: organmetro.gov



Picture from the following website: commons.wikimedia.org

What is Industrial Nonhazardous Waste?

Industrial nonhazardous waste or industrial solid waste is any discarded material that is disposed of and not recycled other than hazardous waste or residential type (Municipal) waste. Wastes that are exempt from Industrial Solid Waste regulations are listed in LAC Title 33 Part VII. There are four main types of industrial solid waste: construction and demolition materials, medical waste, special waste and other waste, see Part 18: Waste – Part A: Nonhazardous Waste Overview for definitions of the Industrial Solid Waste types and municipal waste. This brochure and others can be found on the Airports website on the environmental page at:

http://lftairport.com/environmental-management/.

Picture from the following website: http://disposabins.com/household-trash-cleanup/ and http://dfwwasteoil.com/waste-absorbent-disposal-service.php

What are some requirements for Industrial Solid Waste Generators?

Requirements for storage of industrial solid waste are listed in Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) Title 33:VII Chapter 4 and 5 and are as follows:

- Store only on site or at a permitted facility;
- Store to prevent rodent and insect access, minimize odors, keep water out and prevent leaks;
- Documentation should be kept to show that the waste has not been stored for more than one year; and
- Waste cannot be processed or disposed on site without a permit.

All records of offsite disposal need to be maintained for two years.

Picture from the following website: https://www.ecodeal.pt/en/services/integrated-management-of-hazardous-and-non-hazardous-waste and https://www.ecoflo.com/hazardous-waste-disposal-atlanta/

Picture from the following website: https://zephyrenv.com/zephyr-services/waste-management/hazardous-and-solid-waste-management/ and http://www.envcap.org/statetools/brsl/brsl2010.cfm?st=CA

Are there special requirements for Waste Tires?

Yes tires are not allowed to be disposed of in a landfill prior to processing and must be properly stored, transported and disposed as per LAC Title 33:VII Chapter 105. A summary of these requirements are as follows:

- Must be stored under cover to prevent water accumulation and with means to control pests. They should not be stored over one year.
- Shall not collect or store more than 20 whole waste tires unless you meet the following requirements:
  - Registered generator;
  - Are an authorized transfer station, collection center, or processing facility;
  - Are an authorized project site; and
  - Authorized.
- No person may transport more than 20 tires without having an authorization certificate.

Appendix E – Education and Outreach

E.3 Terminal Displays

The Vermilion River
Your Recreational Area
Health of the Vermilion River

Lafayette Airport Commission

Public Outreach Program

Health of the Vermilion River

A water body becomes impaired when it cannot be safely used for recreation, fishing, or agricultural purposes due to pollutants in the water. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality has determined that the Vermilion River is impaired and not fully supporting the growth of wildlife such as fish and is not usable for activities such as swimming.

What is causing the issues in the Vermillion River?

Elevated levels of nutrients and bacteria and low levels of oxygen in the river are the main causes of the problems.

Nutrient pollution can be harmful to a person's health if the waterway is used for swimming or drinking water.

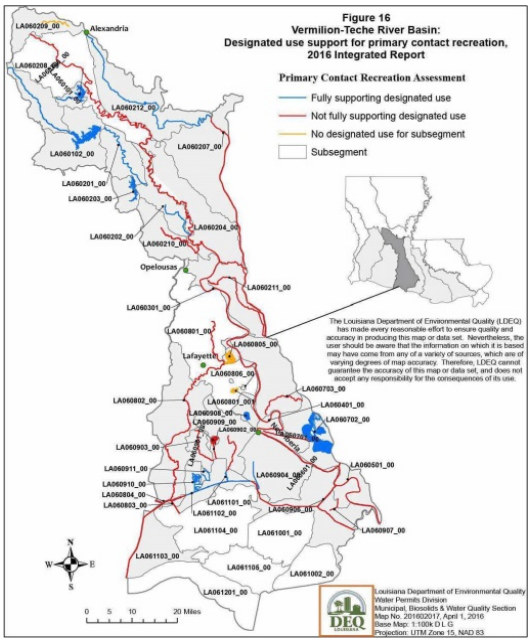
Elevated levels of bacteria in a waterway tell you that pathogens are present in the water. Therefore contact during activities such as swimming can cause illnesses.

Elevated nutrient levels promote the growth of algae causing increases in populations and removal of oxygen from the water.

Picture from the following website: http://www.bayouvermiliondistrict.org/bayou-vermilion-district/operations/trash-debris-management.html

What can I do to help improve the water quality of our river?

- Only rain water should enter any outside drain or ditch
- Properly dispose of any trash including cigarette butts
- Apply all fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides according to the package instructions
- Bag any yard waste or grass clippings
- Pick up pet waste and place it in a trash can
- Ensure that your septic system is properly functioning and maintained



Picture from the following website: http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/water-quality-integrated-report-305b303d

The Vermillion River
Your Recreational Area
Bacteria Pollution

Lafayette Airport Commission

Public Outreach Program

Bacteria

Bacteria pollution in Vermilion River affects our ability to utilize the water for fishing, swimming and other recreational activities. Bacteria can be killed by boiling the water or by adding chlorine which are not options for rivers or beaches. The more common causes of bacteria pollution are wastewater treatment plant discharges, failing septic systems, and animal waste which includes pet waste.

How can this affect me?

Excessive amounts of bacteria in waterways can present a potential health risk for individuals that come into contact with the water. Some waterborne illnesses include typhoid fever, hepatitis, gastroenteritis, dysentery and ear infections.

Picture from the following website:
https://www.pinterest.com/pin/115827021637277683

What Can I do to help clean up the Vermillion River?

1. Pick up and properly dispose of pet waste in the garbage since the average dog dropping produces 3 billion fecal coliform bacteria
2. Anchor port-o-potties so they don't get knocked over in bad weather
3. Make sure your on-site septic system is in good working order. Have it tested and pumped out regularly
4. When RV camping or boating, empty holding tanks at an approved disposal ('dump') station

Picture from the following website: *https://www.microbe.com/microbial-source-tracking/*

The Vermillion River
Your Recreational Area
Nutrients

Lafayette Airport Commission

Public Outreach Program

Nutrients

Fertilizers, yard and pet waste, and soaps are some of the main sources of nutrient pollution. Nutrients in the Vermilion River affect our ability to utilize the water for fishing, swimming and other recreational activities. Excessive amounts of nutrients can cause algae blooms which in turn cause low levels of oxygen in the water which can kill fish. Additionally high levels of nutrients in water can leave swimmers with stomach aches and ear and eye infections.

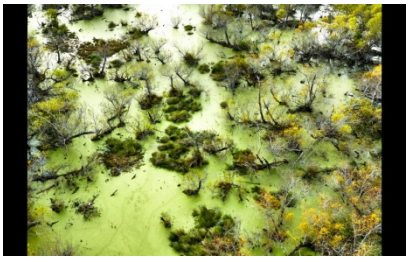
How can this affect me?

Odors, fish fills and unsightly algae in water ways can affect property values, damage your ability to fish and swim, and hurt tourism in the area around the affected waterbody. Additionally the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration estimates that dead zones due to nutrient pollution have led to losses of seafood with a value of $82 million dollars a year.

Picture from the following website: https://www.theadvertiser.com/story/entertainment /2016/04/04/how-bayou-vermilion-went-most-polluted-river-prized-resource/82448638/

What can I do to help clean up the Vermillion River?

1. Use fertilizer sparingly.
2. When cleaning driveways and sidewalks, sweep yard clippings, dirt, and excess fertilizers into your yard instead of washing them away.
3. Consider using organic fertilizers. They release nutrients more slowly.
4. Have your soil tested before applying fertilizers to your lawn and gardens. The LSU AgCenter offers this service.
5. Use a commercial carwash or use biodegradable and phosphate free soaps.
6. Don't fertilize before a rain storm.
7. Bag all clippings and leaves in secured bags for disposal



Picture from the following website: https://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/slideshow/tragedy-and-wonder-louisiana-s-wetlands?slide=#3

The Vermilion River
Your Recreational Area
Dissolved Oxygen

Lafayette Airport Commission

Public Outreach Program

Dissolved Oxygen

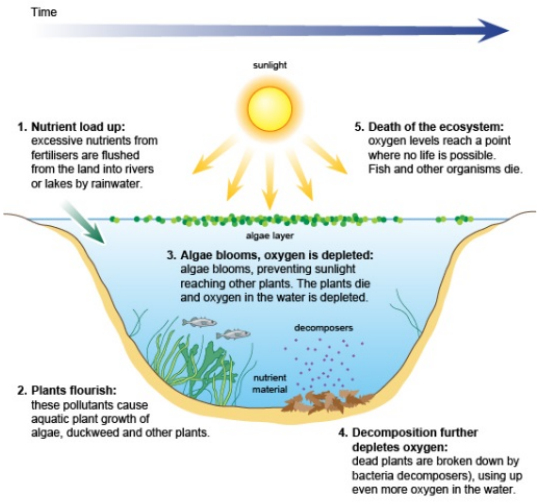
The Vermilion River has been determined to contain low levels of dissolved oxygen (DO). The oxygen dissolved in lakes and rivers is breathed by fish and other aquatic life and is essential for their survival. Even though water is made with oxygen only the DO that gets added to the water by plants or the air is available for fish to breathe. As the amount of DO drops below normal levels wildlife in the waterway will begin to die.

What causes low DO in a river?

Adding anything that promotes growth of alga or provides food for things like bacteria to a waterway can throw off the balance in the waterbody causing increases in populations of things like bacteria and alga that can remove oxygen from the water causing issues.

What can I do to help improve the water quality of our river?

- Only rain water should enter any outside drain or ditch
- Properly dispose of any trash including cigarette butts
- Apply all fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides according to the package instructions
- Bag any yard waste or grass clippings for pickup
- Pick up pet waste and place it in a trash can
- When cleaning driveways and sidewalks, sweep yard clippings, dirt, and excess fertilizers into your yard instead of washing them away.
- Wash your car at a commercial carwash or in a grassy area.
- Ensure that your septic system is properly functioning and maintained



Picture from the following website:
http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/science/edexcel/problems_in_environment/pollutionrev4.shtml

The Vermillion River
Your Recreational Area
Did You Know?

Lafayette Airport Commission

Public Outreach Program

Did You Know?

- One discarded cigarette butt can make one gallon of water deadly to fish

- The amount of wood and paper we throw away each year is enough to heat 50,000,000 homes for 20 years

- 40% of all bottled water sold in the world is bottled tap water

- There is a newly discovered type a rock forming on earth and its made from plastic
- Plastic can take up to 400 years to decompose in a landfill

- There is up to 30 times more gold in a ton of old mobile phones than in a ton of gold ore
- Switching from "Arial" font to "Calibri" or "Times New Roman" reduces ink usage by 20% or more
- The US is the No. 1 trash-producing country in the world

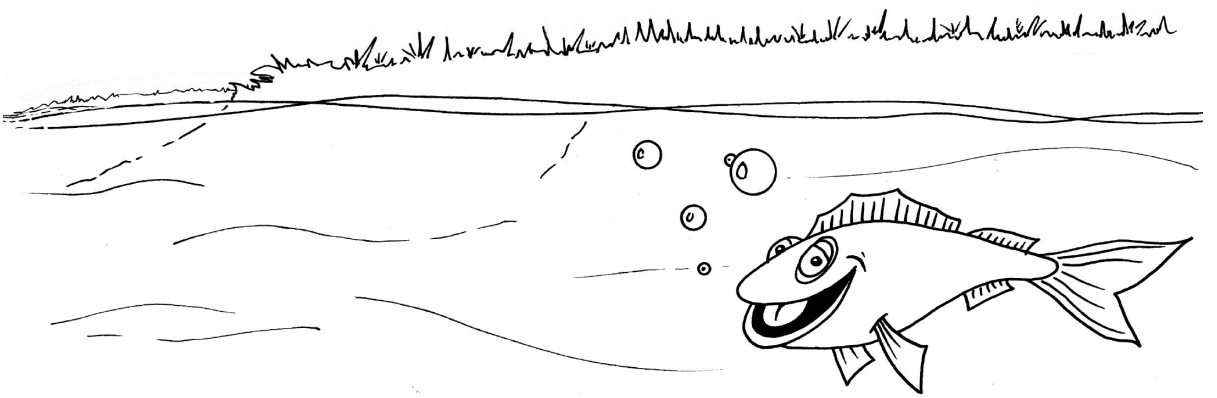
Pictures from the following web sites: https://www.cgi.com/en/corporate-social-responsibility/cgi-paddle-trail-app-bayou-vermilion-lafayette-louisiana-environment, http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2014/06/rocks-made-plastic-found-hawaiian-beach https://s3.amazonaws.com/tc-global-prod/download_resources/us/downloads/3306/CigaretteResource-Businesses.pdf, https://learn.allergyandair.com/bottled-water-vs-tap-water/, https://www.mensxp.com/social-hits/news/43928-a-guy-climbed-mt-everest-for-a-selfie-to-once-for-all-prove-the-earth-isn-t-flat.html

Appendix E – Education and Outreach

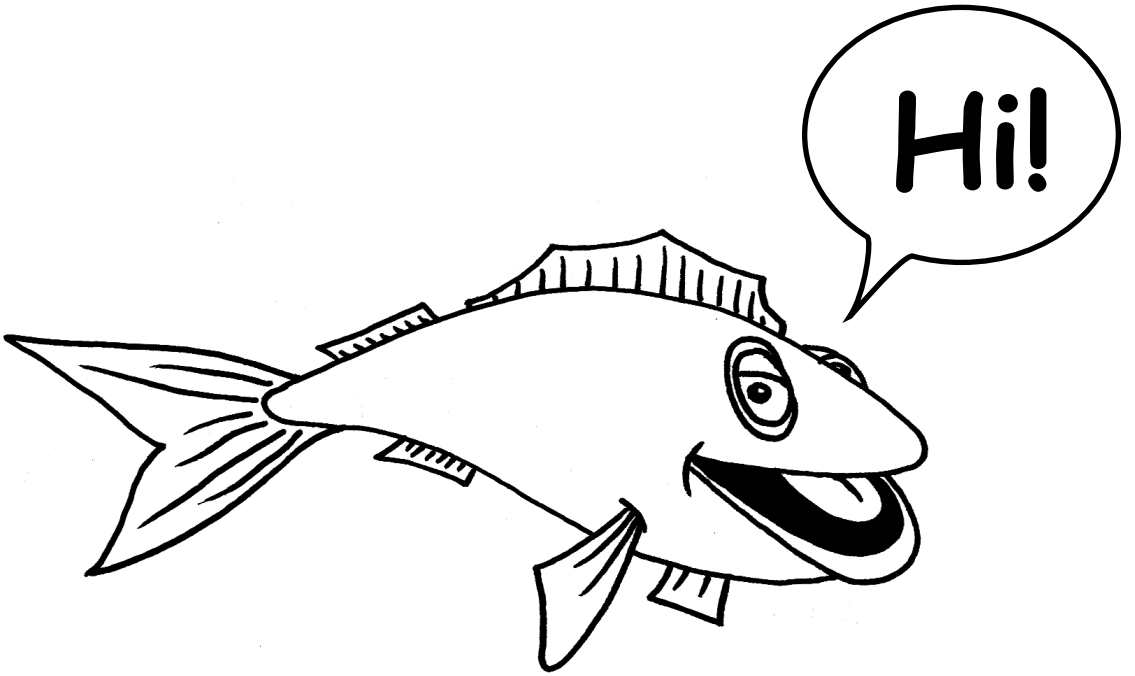
E.4 Handouts, Kids Activities and Information Sheets

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

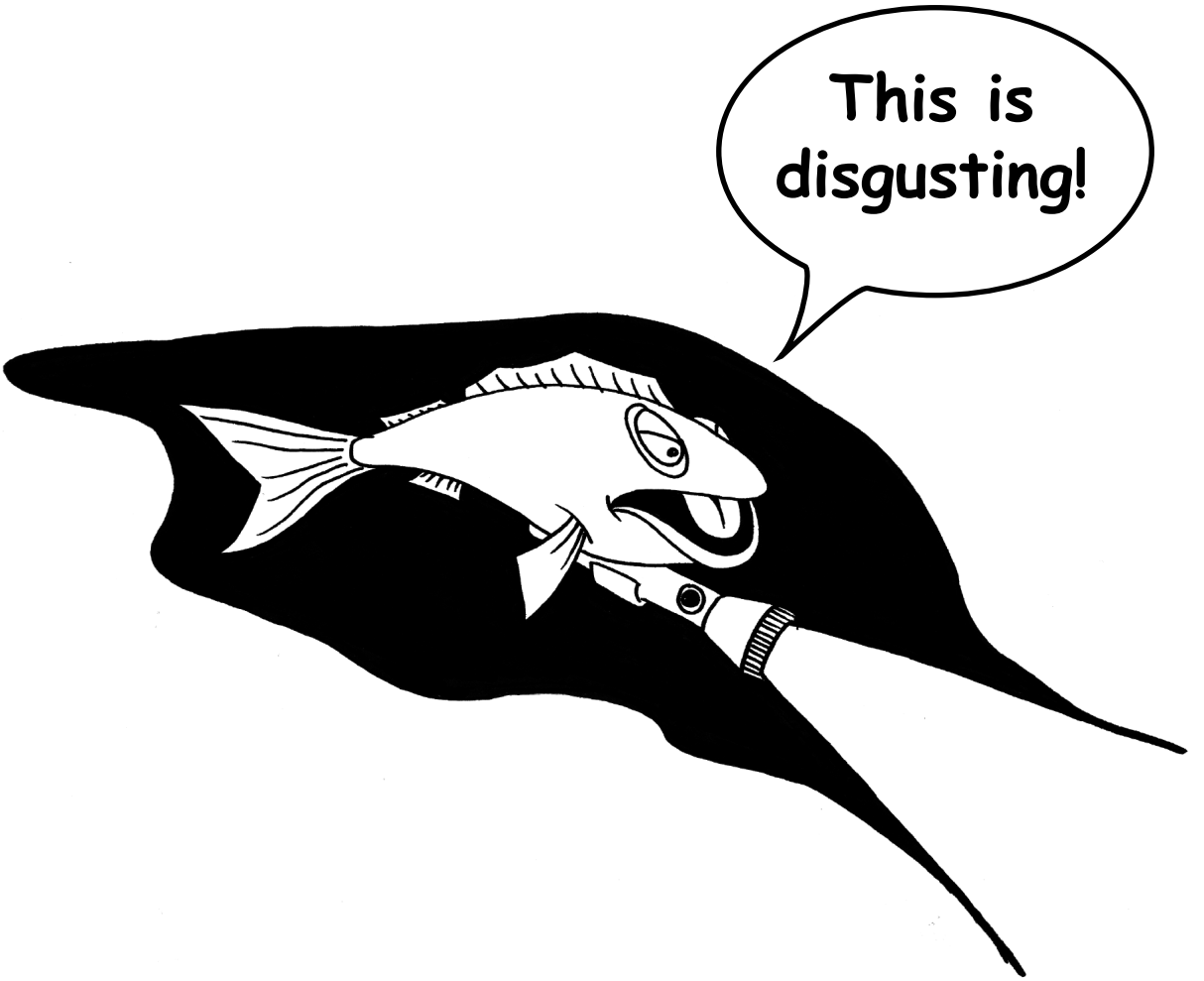
a Fish's Wish



A tale of polluted runoff and how to prevent it.



I am a Fish. The water that I live in is very important to me. I breathe oxygen from it, find my food in it, and make my home in it. I can live only in clean water.



But sometimes humans do things that make my water dirty. They leave pollutants on the ground, and when it rains these pollutants wash downhill into my water. This is called **polluted runoff.**

x	d	l	k	y	e	r	t	u	n	d	h	p	m
z	t	w	o	i	l	h	i	k	w	c	t	o	l
r	t	g	u	i	b	s	o	a	p	s	u	d	s
c	h	e	m	i	c	a	l	s	y	j	o	p	o
p	e	t	w	a	s	t	e	e	t	h	v	i	x
n	a	l	j	k	m	l	i	t	t	e	r	a	l

All of these things can cause polluted runoff. Can you find them in the word search?

soapsuds

chemicals

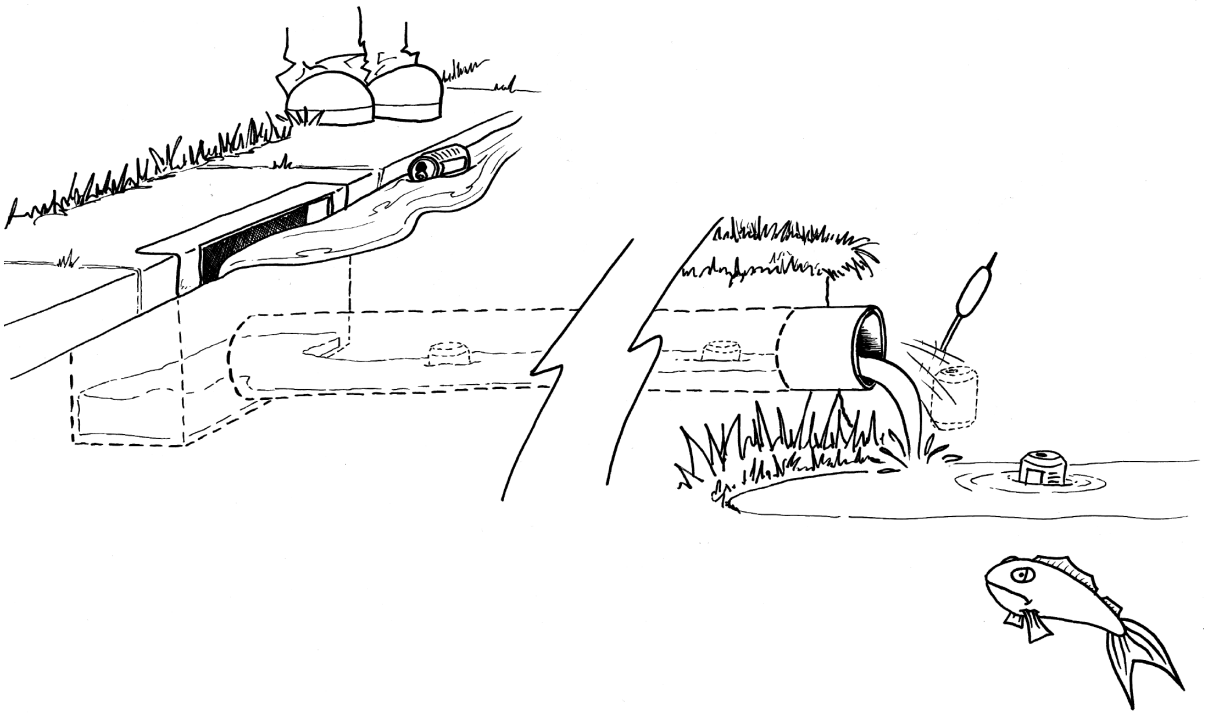
pet waste

oil

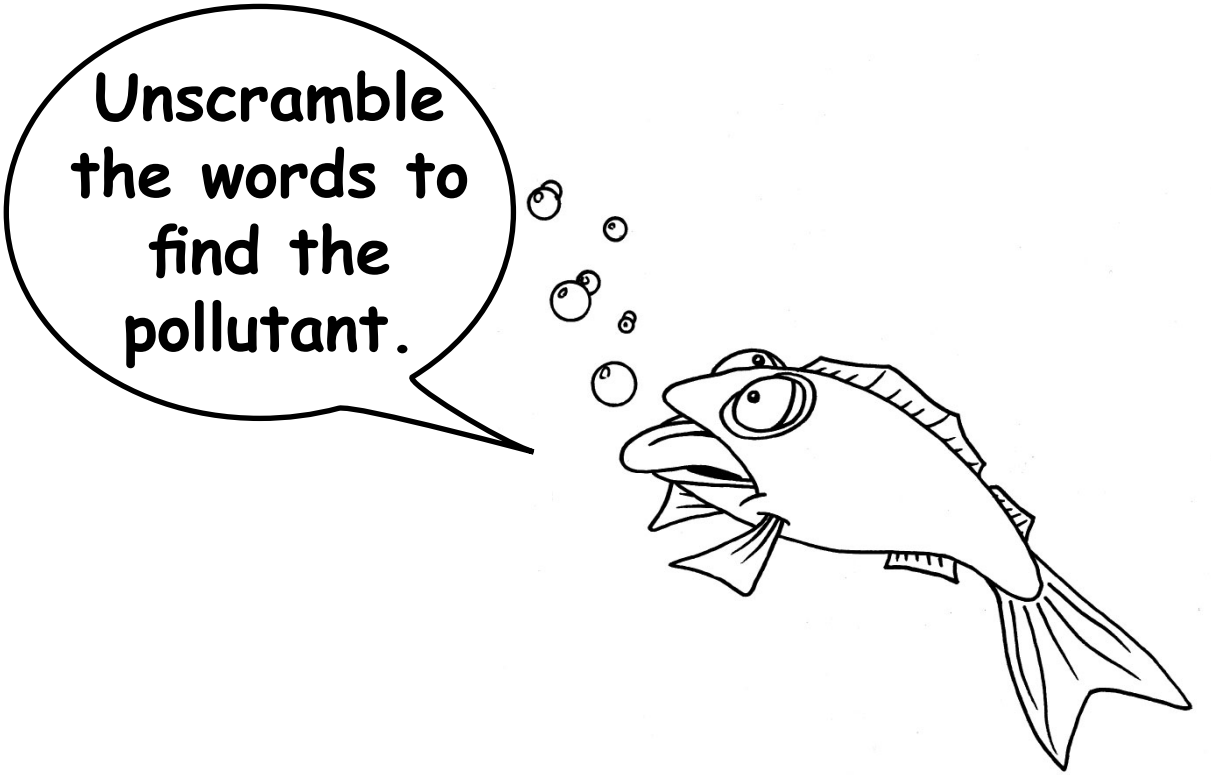
litter

soil

Sometimes, people pour pollutants right into my water! This happens everytime they put something down a storm drain.



A storm drain is a connection between the street and my water.



silo _____

This washes off of bare spots in your yard. It hurts my gills and covers my home with mud.

lio _____

This drips out of the bottom of your car. One quart of this can pollute one million gallons of my water.

trilet _____

If this is left lying on the ground, the rain can wash it into my water.

tep stawe _____ _____

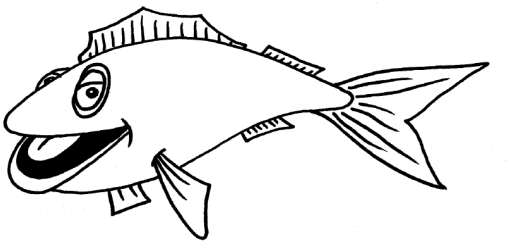
If you don't clean up after your pet, this can make my water unfit to live in!

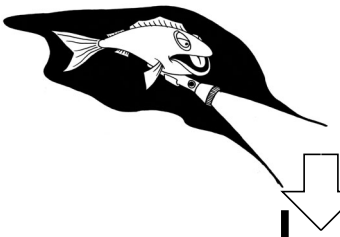
machicles _____

Using lots of these to kill insects in your yard lets them wash off and harm animals in the water - like me.

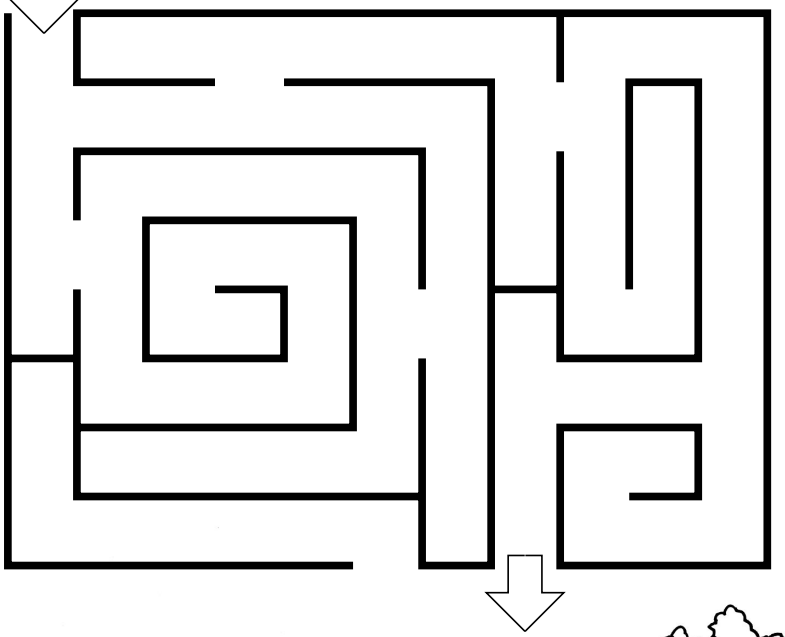
spadosus _____

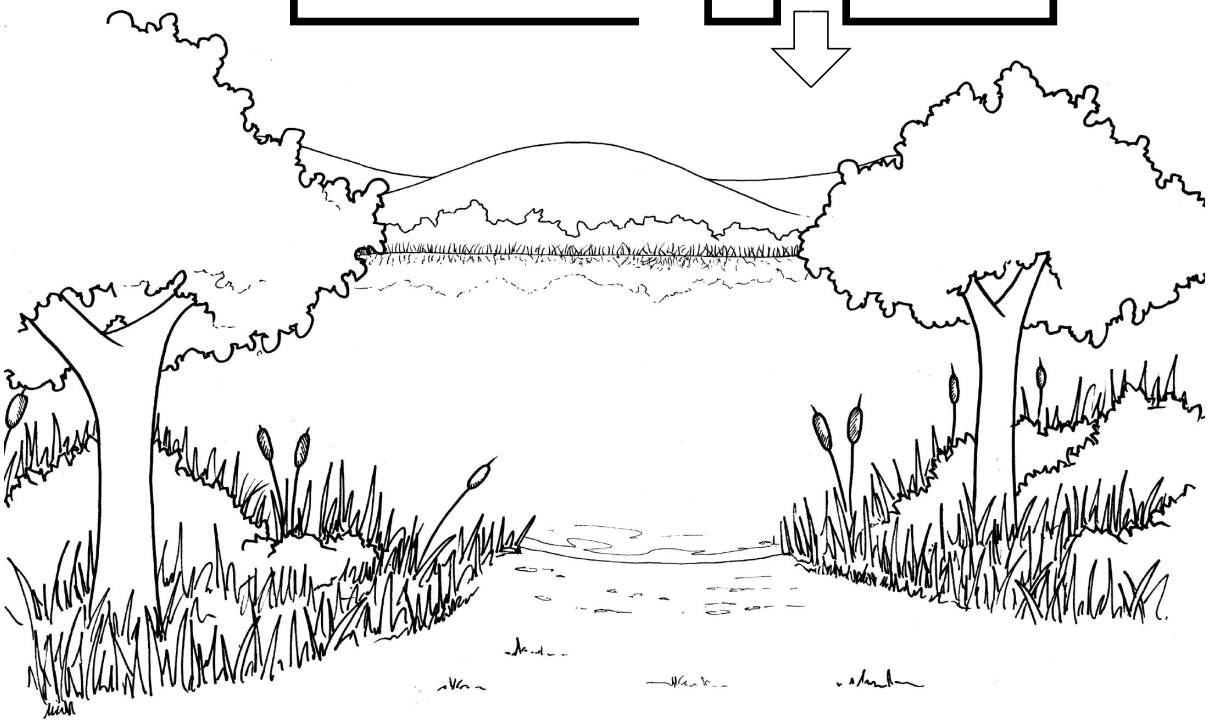
The car might be clean, but they pollute my water.

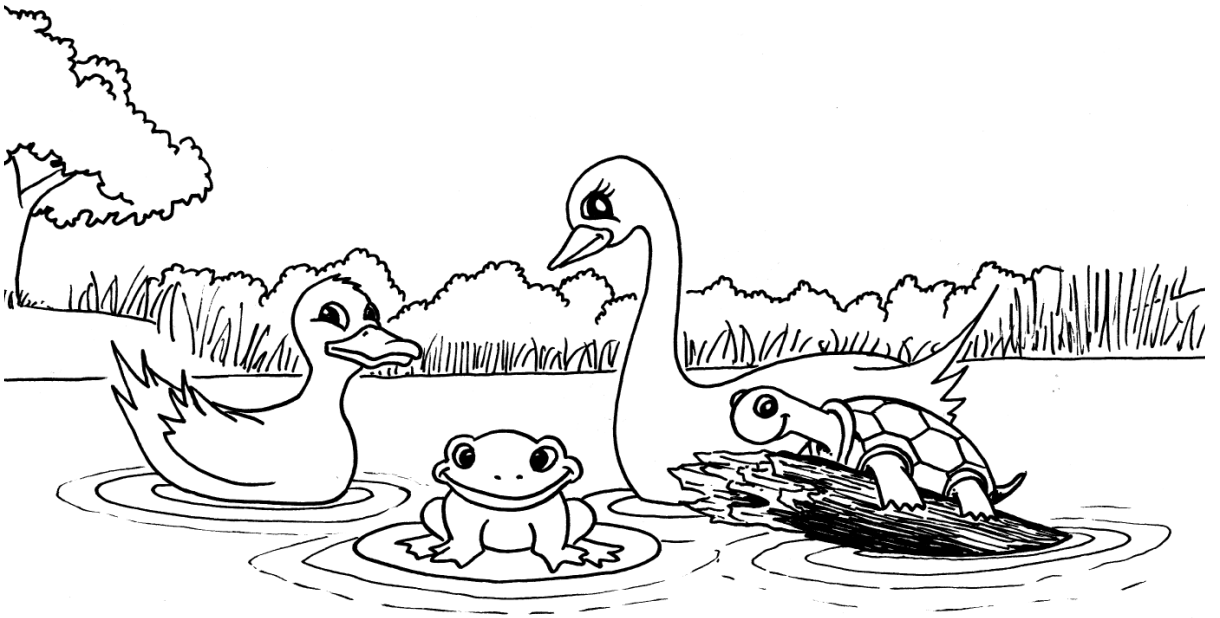




Help the fish find his way to where the water is clean.







Because people were careless about polluting the ground, now the water is polluted. The fish has said "Good-bye" and moved away. Do you think any other animals might have to move away too?

The fish wishes people would help prevent polluted runoff. By doing this crossword, you'll learn what you can do to keep the fish's water clean.

ACROSS

2. Never pour anything down a _____ _____. It goes right to my water.

3. Clean up ____ _____ by burying or flushing it.

4. Wash your car on the grass. It will soak up _____ and keep them from running into my water.

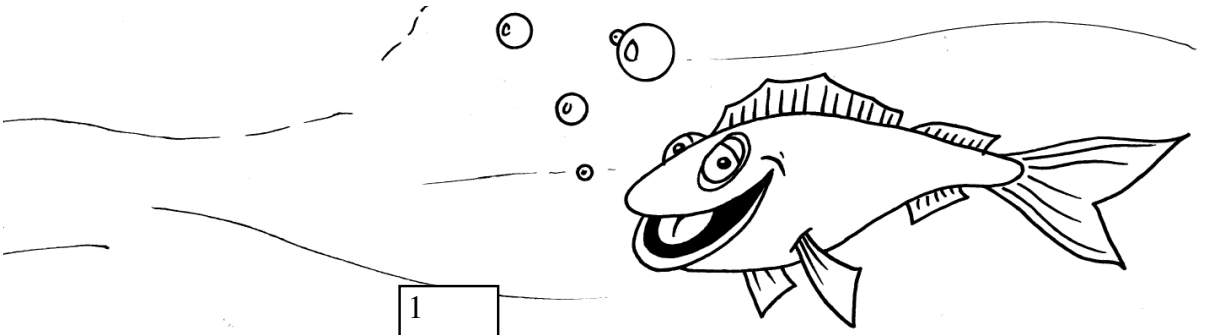
7. Pick up _____. Put it in the trash or recycle it.

DOWN

1. If you must use them, follow the instructions on the label of any _____ that you buy.

5. When you change the ____ in your car, take it to the recycling center. If you see a leak, have it fixed.

6. Keep bare _____ covered with grass or other plants.



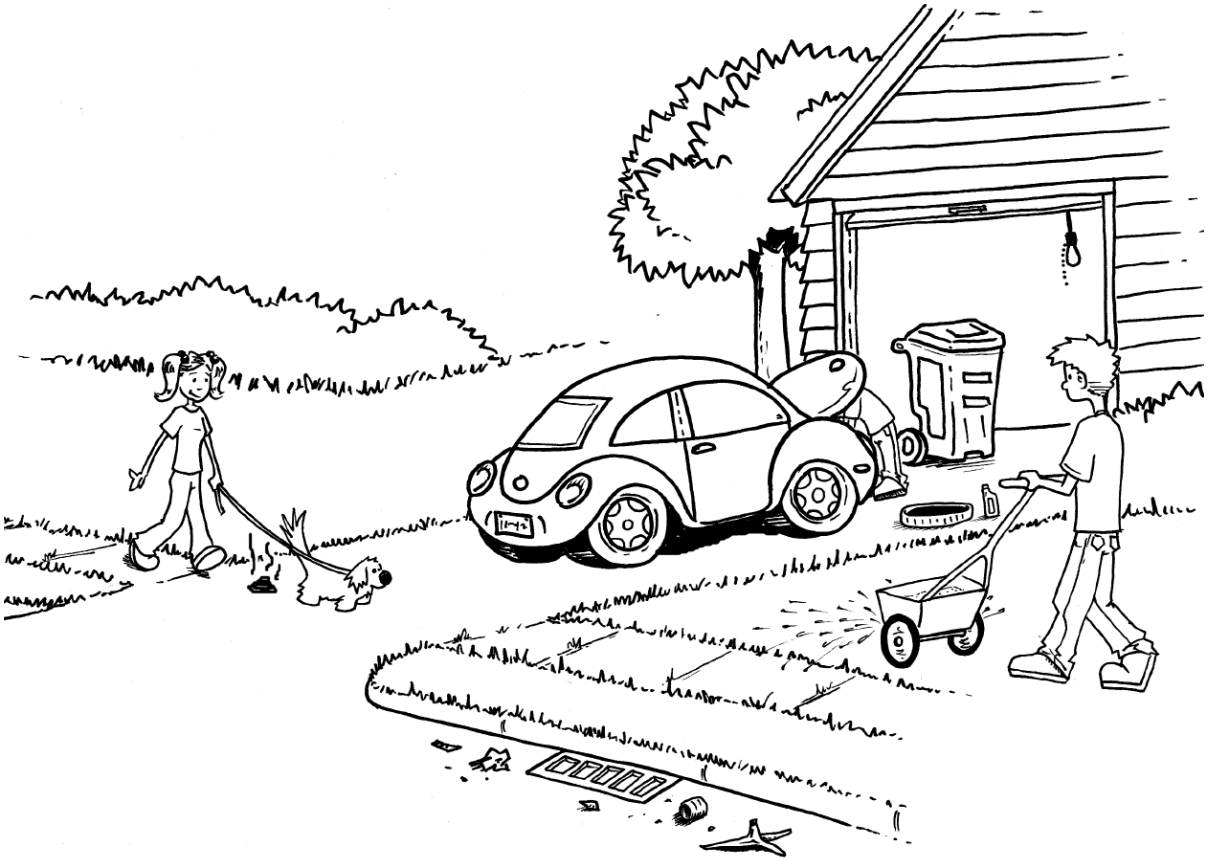
1

2

3

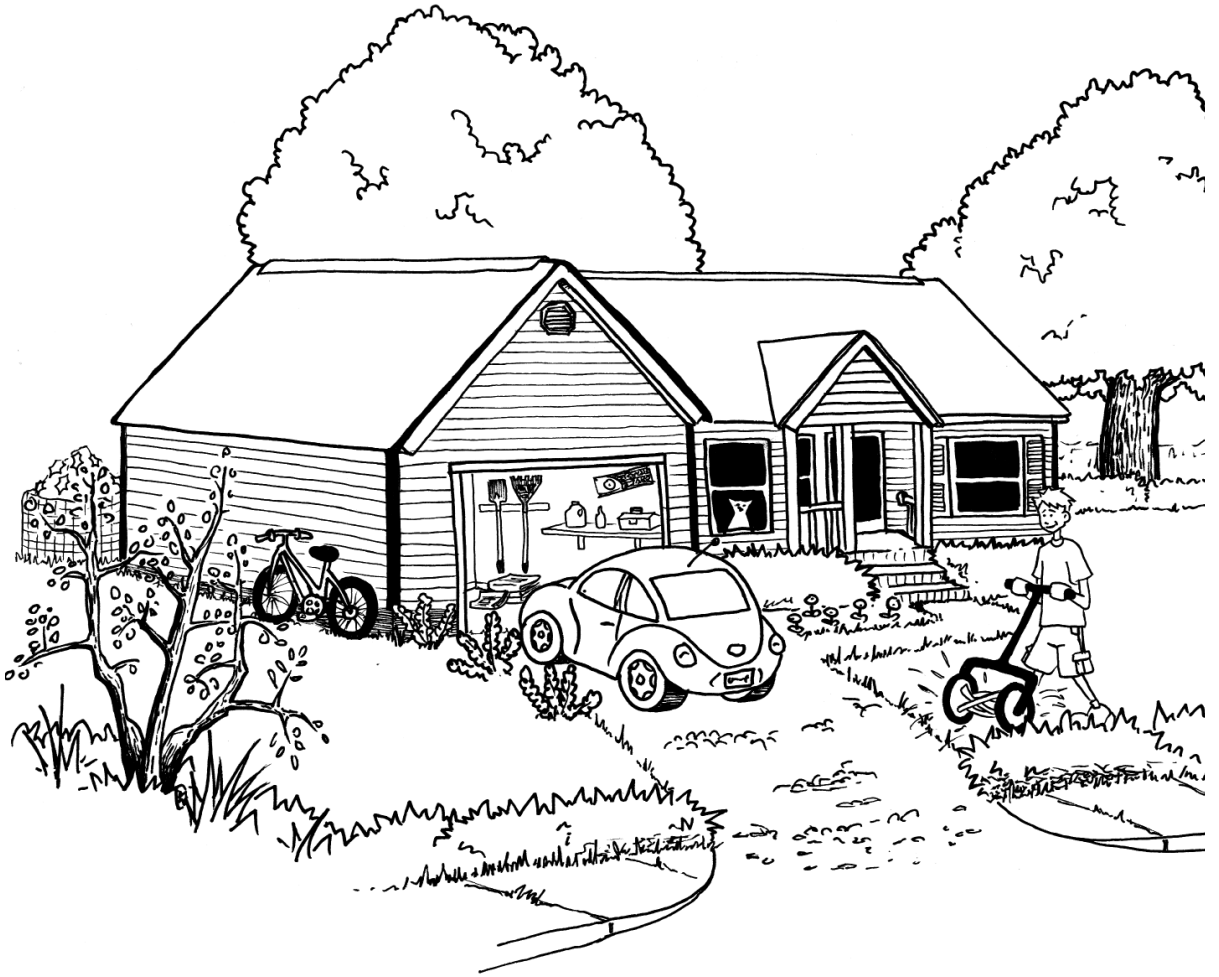
4 5 6

7



Can you find and circle four things in this picture that could cause polluted runoff?

1. pet waste on the sidewalk 2. litter near the storm drain
3. too much fertilizer on the lawn 4. used oil from car on driveway



Now you know how to help the fish get his wish. Color this picture to learn how to prevent polluted runoff at your house.

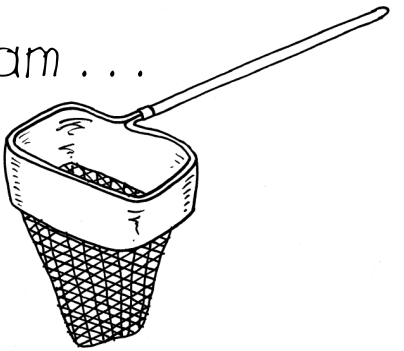
- small lawn
- control pets
- bike to save energy
- compost
- well maintained energy efficient vehicle
- mulch to control weeds and conserve moisture
- recycle
- low maintenance ground covers
- natural buffers
- leave grass clippings on lawn
- porous driveway materials
- non-hazardous household products
- use native plants

I hope you've learned something about polluted runoff and how you can prevent it. If you'd like to do more, have your parent, teacher, or scout leader call to learn about **SC DHEC's Water Watch.**

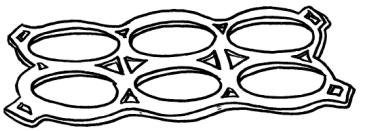
As a member of **Water Watch**, you can . . .

. . . stencil storm drains . . .

. . . survey your stream . . .



. . . pick up litter . . .



. . . teach others to prevent polluted runoff, and more!

South Carolina Department of Health
and Environmental Control

ML-019014 MAC 06/02

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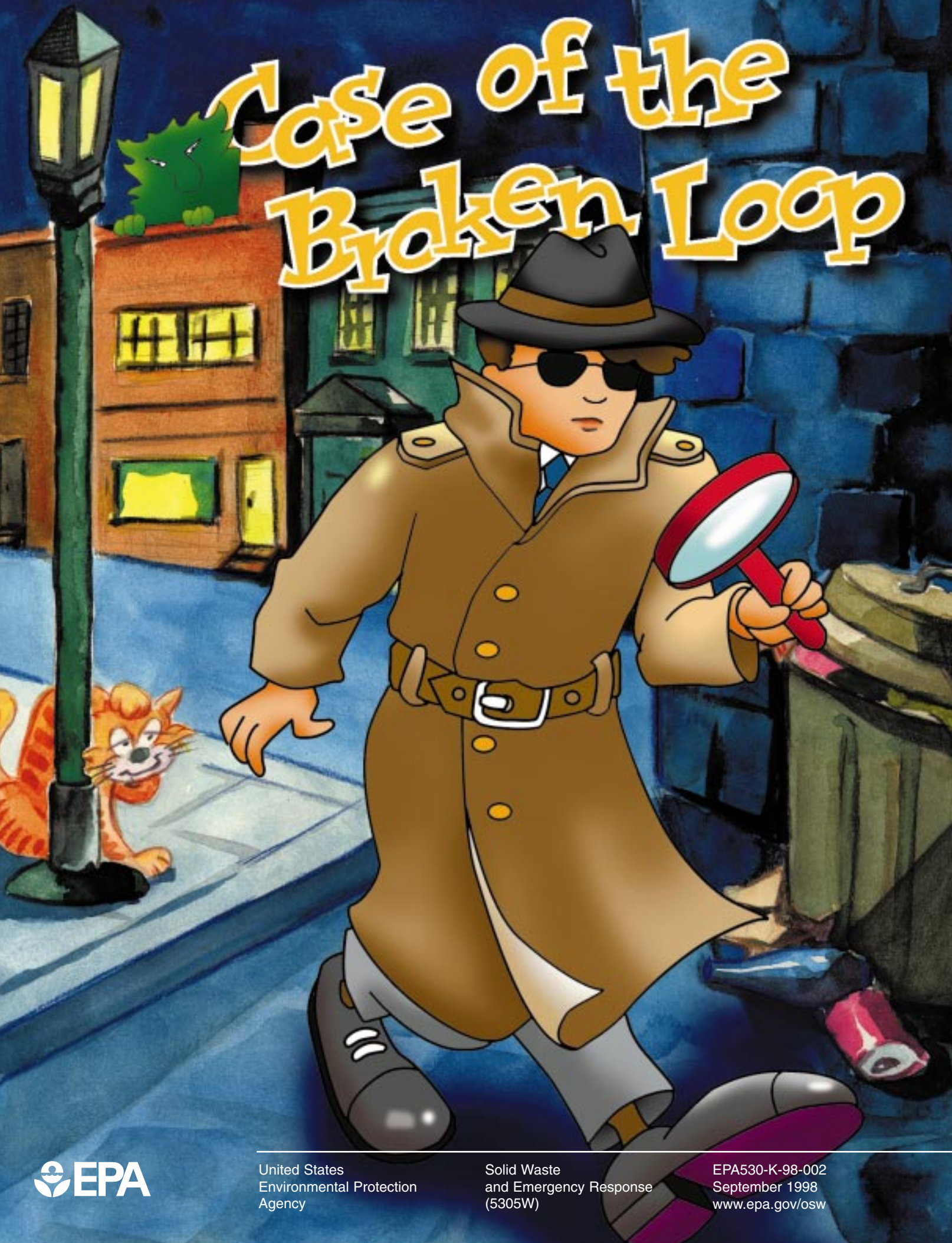


EPA

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste
and Emergency Response
(5305W)

EPA530-K-98-002
September 1998
www.epa.gov/osw

Are you ready for your mission?

Follow the detective through each of these activities to learn more about reducing waste and conserving resources. All you need is a pencil and your ace detective skills to solve the puzzle at the end. If you need help, turn to the answers in the back. Don't let the Garbage Gremlin slip away!

To: Future Detectives
From: Resource Control (R.C.) Headquarters

Regarding: Your assignment, if you choose to accept it, is to solve the case of the broken loop. To investigate this mystery, you will need to review the background files, decode the clues, and use your powers of investigation. This is an important case—solve it and become an Ace R.C. Sleuth!

Background: Picture a loop. It has no beginning and no end. Parts of nature, like trees, work in loops called life cycles. A sapling springs out of the earth and grows toward the sun, becoming older each year. When it dies, it helps make new trees by crumbling back into the earth and nourishing the soil. Just like trees, the products we use every day have life cycles. Manufacturers turn natural resources, like oil or wood, into products like plastic toys or newspaper. People buy, use, and reuse these items before recycling them. Manufacturers then use recycled materials to make brand new items that people will buy again. The life cycle is broken when an item that could be reused or recycled ends up in the trash.

The Crime: The Garbage Gremlin threw valuable resources in the trash instead of reducing, reusing, and recycling. This broke the loop. He also forgot to dispose of some items, like paint and cleaners, properly. He didn't make a clean getaway, though. He leaked some scrambled information to R.C. Headquarters.

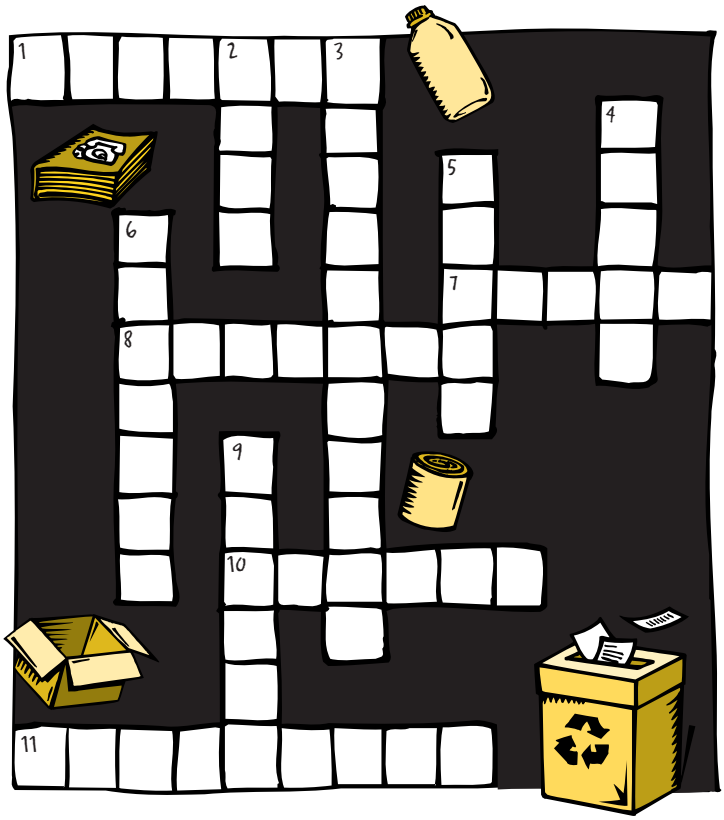
Assignment: Headquarters has given you all of the pieces of the puzzle. To fix the loop, you must decode each piece of evidence. Then use the underlined clues to solve the riddle at the end and accomplish your assignment.

Final note: Begin with the First File, called Detecting Definitions. Then proceed through Waste No Words, Recycled Scramble, Crack the Code, Hidden Hints, and Raw Materials Lineup, decoding along the way. Once you reach the last of the Files, you will receive instructions on how to complete your assignment. Without your sleuthing skills, the loop will remain broken—and resources will be wasted. Good luck!

Detecting Definitions

See if you can match the following words with their correct definitions.

_____Waste	A. Materials made by nature that are necessary for life (also called raw materials).
_____Resources	B. A specially constructed site for disposing of garbage. The less garbage we throw away, the less we need this.
_____Conserve	C. Made from raw or recycled materials, consumers buy these every day.
_____Products	D. Although it protects products before they are bought, some products, like fresh produce, don't need any. Look for products with less of this.
_____Recyclable	E. This can be collected in your community and made into a new product by a manufacturer.
_____Composting	F. Nature's way of recycling food scraps and yard trimmings.
_____Landfill	G. Something that can harm people or the environment if not disposed of properly is called this.
_____Toxic	H. To use wisely, avoiding waste.
_____Packaging	I. Metal comes from this mineral or rock in the ground.
_____Ore	J. Food scraps, soiled paper, and other things you throw away.



Across

1. Refrigerators, televisions, hair dryers, carpets, and tires are examples of ------- products. They can last a long time before you dispose of them.
7. To use something again for the same purpose or a new purpose.
8. A mixture of decayed food scraps, leaves, and grass. Can be used in your garden as fertilizer.
10. You can ------ old toys, old furniture, art supplies, and books to schools, community centers, libraries, or friends instead of throwing them away.
11. Come in disposable and rechargeable varieties. Are used in cordless phones, portable radios, cameras, and flashlights.

Down

2. If you buy one large bag of potato chips instead of five small bags, you are buying in ----. Many supermarkets have ---- food sections where you can scoop out the amount you want and therefore reduce waste and packaging.
3. Your world, surroundings, and source of life and health. Made up of air, water, land, plants, animals, and people.
4. Many items found in your ----- can be recycled into valuable new products.
5. Fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, which are used to manufacture products and heat our homes, come from the -----. Aluminum, iron ore, and other minerals used to make brand new products come from the same place.
6. What more than 3,000 communities do with their newspapers, bottles, cans, and other items.
9. To decrease the amount of trash you throw away.

Answer the clues above and place the correct letter in each box of the puzzle.

Recycled Scramble

Unscramble the following words using the clues provided. What items do you recycle at home? If you don't recycle them, what do you do with them?

PSUO SNCA: Anything made from the metal used in these already has at least 25 percent recycled content.

SGARS: If you leave it on the ground instead of bagging it and throwing it away, it can actually make your lawn greener and healthier.

DOAS TTLBOE: This plastic product can be ground up into small pieces and made into soft fabric used in sweaters, jackets, long johns, and gloves.

RPPAE: Many different kinds can be recycled from your parents' offices and your home.

SHCIRA: These and other pieces of furniture can be given to someone else if you don't want them anymore.

TSELCOH: When you are through with them, you can tear them up into rags for cleaning, use them for play, or even make a quilt.

GBSA: Whether plastic or paper, you can use them again until they fall apart. Then they can often be recycled!

- Don't PQVMX JUUO by taking more than you will XQM.
- Use ZXIVQTWX NWQMXV and KINV at picnics.
- ZXIVX bags instead of MSZUPAYF them QPQL.
- VSQZX your old RQFQEAYXV with friends.
- Try to buy items that are ZXKLKWQTWX in your KURRIYAML.
- TIL NZUOIKMV that are made with ZXKLKWXO materials.
- Learn about different types of KURNUVMAYF.

Decode these secret messages. These are all helpful hints for things you can do in your home to reduce, reuse, and recycle.

Crack the Code

Waste
Resources
Conserve
Products
Recyclable
Composting
Landfill
Toxic
Packaging
Energy
Paper

N P O P W A S H T A M I
P A C K A G I N G M O T
W H O C S A M A S I N G
T E M I T U P W A M R S
J U P B E I R T O X I C
A M O E F L Y I B T U N
R E S O U R C E S P M I
E K T C S W O T R A O C
C M I H P V N U C P A R
Y T N M O G S D U E C K
C O G R D B E N E R G Y
L Y G E J I R G H P I J
A B F W U R V T T W S L
B O L M N S E P L E S T
L A Y F K I C A N S K I
E R S L A N D F I L L B
P R O D U C T S A N P E

Look across, up, and down to find words in the word box.

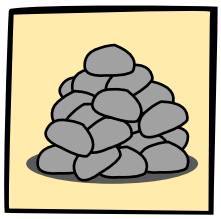
Hidden Hints

Raw Materials Lineup

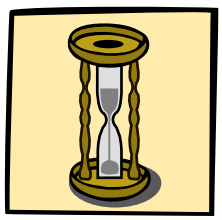
An item used to make something else is called a raw material. Some raw materials are easy to spot, but many require a bit of detective work. For example, leather looks and feels like the animal's skin. But a plastic toy is made from oil, and it doesn't feel slimy! Follow the trail from the raw materials and their clues to the row of possible suspects below. Draw a line from the material to what it becomes.

Clue: What once grew in the soil can become new soil, right in your own backyard!

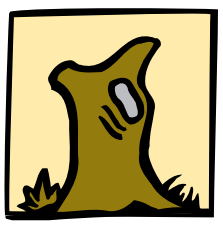
Clue: From rocks in the ground, ore turns into a can in your hand.

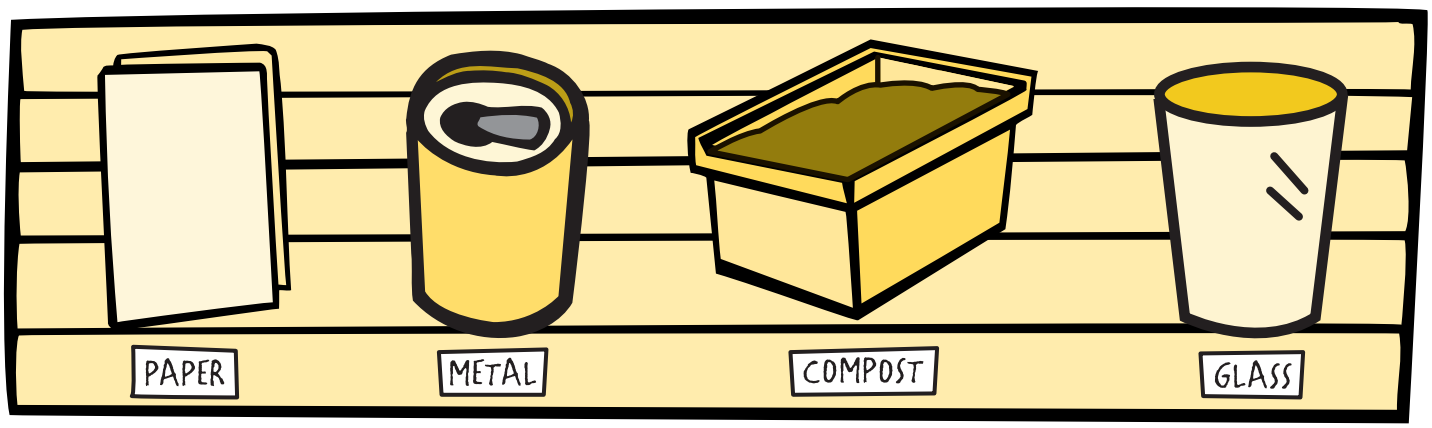


Clue: Some people measure seconds of time by pouring sand through an hour ⟶ which itself is made of sand!



Clue: Your pencil is usually made of wood, but you can use this for drawing, too!

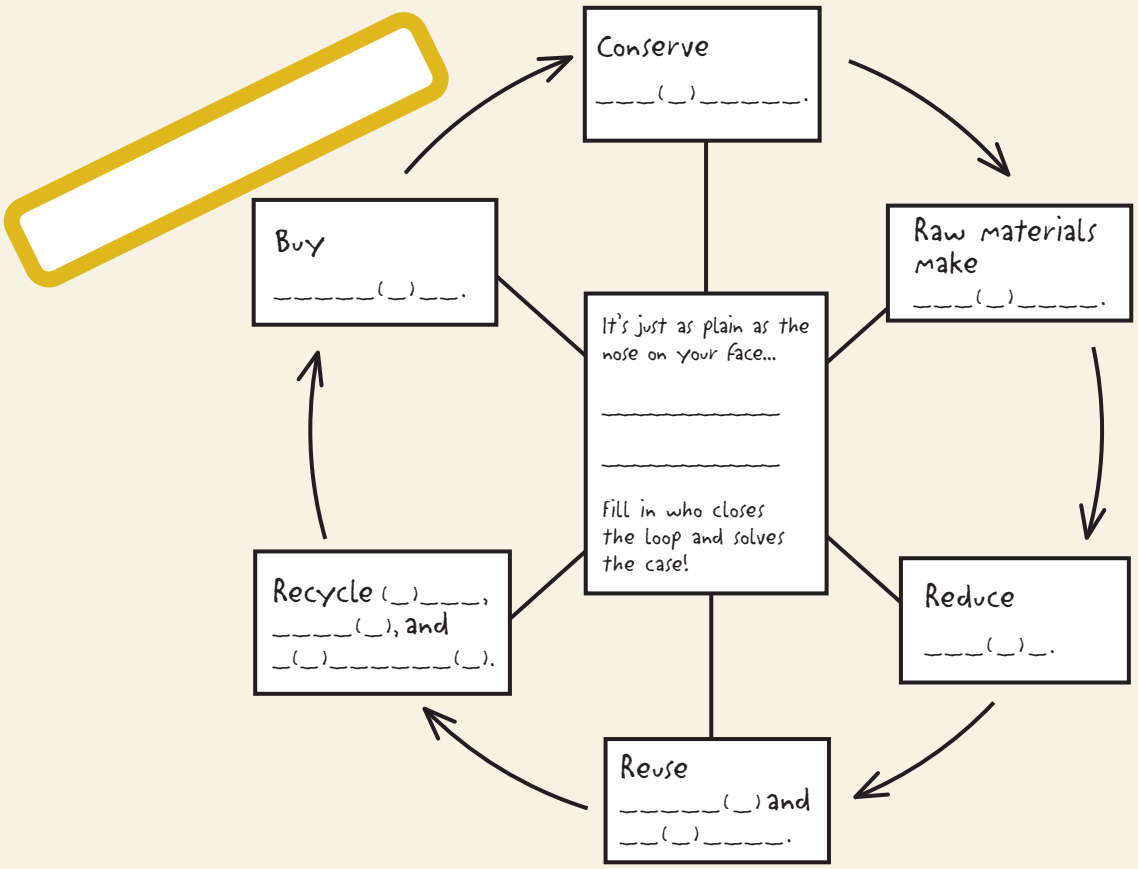




Congratulations!

You have decoded all of the Garbage Gremlin's scrambled files. Now, to complete your mission, use the information you have learned to complete the puzzle. First, return to each activity and find the underlined clues. The **answer** to each clue fits in one of the boxes below. Can you detect which answer goes in which box to close the loop?

Then use the circled letters from each part of the loop to complete a secret message from the Chief of R.C. Headquarters.



MI(__)SION AC(__)OMP(__)ISHED.

YOU HAVE CLO(__)ED THE L(__)OP AND RE(__)UCED WAS(__)E.

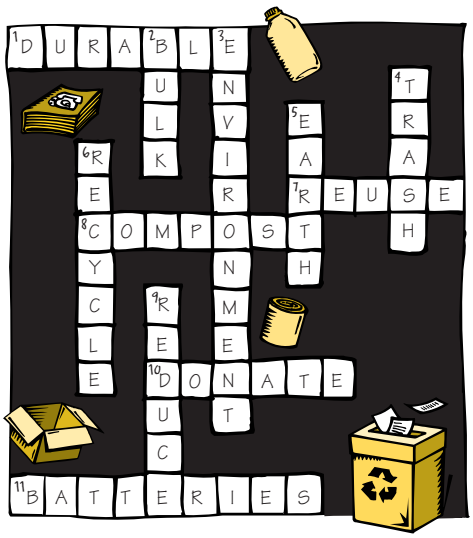
YOU ARE AN (__)CE R.C. SLEUTH! G(__)EAT J(__)B!

Answers

Detecting Definitions, Page 2

Waste	J
Resources	A
Conserve	H
Products	C
Recyclable	E
Composting	F
Landfill	B
Toxic	G
Packaging	D
Ore	I

Waste No Words, Page 3



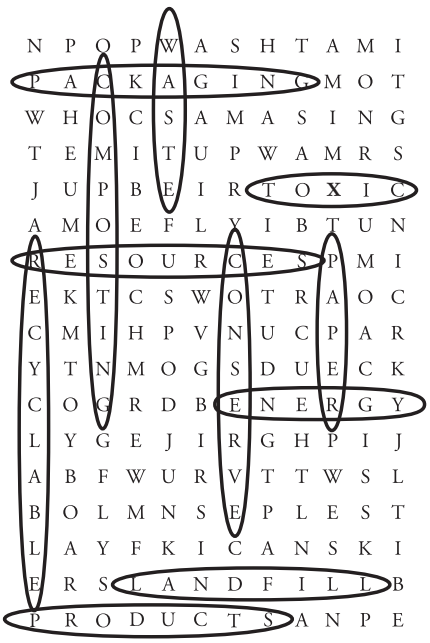
Recycled Scramble, Page 4

soup cans
grass
soda bottles
paper
chairs
clothes
bags

Crack the Code, Page 5

Don't waste food by taking more than you will eat.
Use reusable plates and cups at picnics.
Reuse bags instead of throwing them away.
Share your old magazines with friends.
Try to buy items that are recyclable in your community.
Buy products that are made with recycled materials.
Learn about different types of composting.

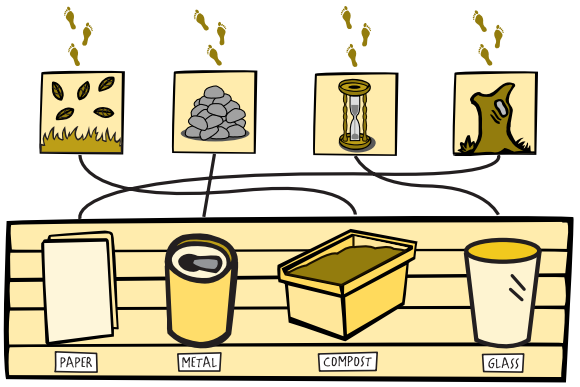
Hidden Hints, Page 6



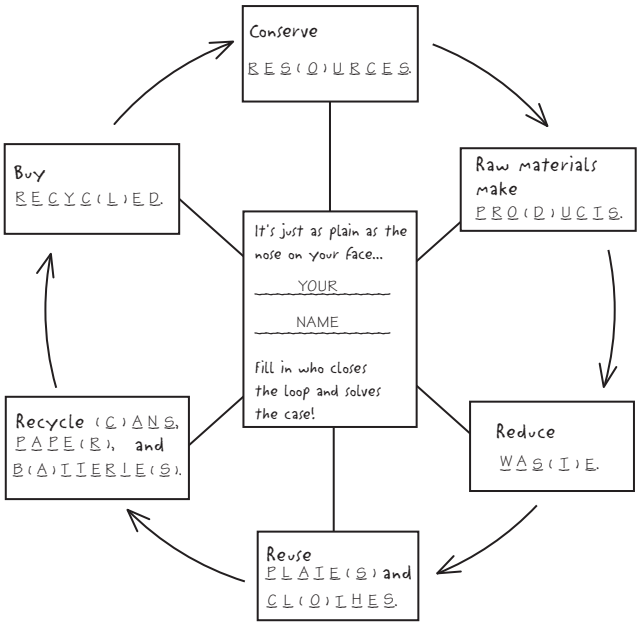
Continued on back...

Answers, continued

Raw Materials Lineup, Page 7



Loop, Page 8



MI(S)SION AC(C)OMP(L)ISHED.

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YOU ARE AN (A)CE R.C. SLEUTH! G(R)EAT J(O)B!

Printed on paper that contains at least 20 percent postconsumer fiber.

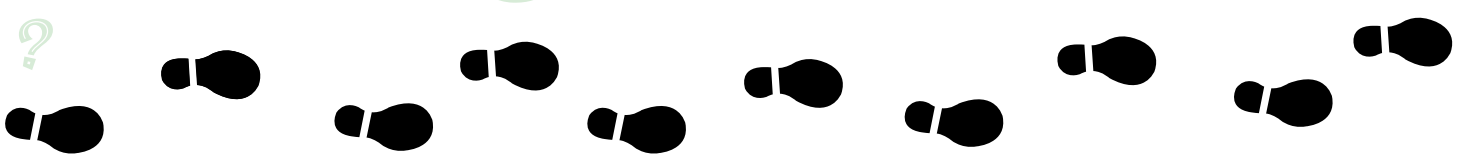
EPA

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Solid Waste and Emergency Response (5305W)

EPA530-K-98-001
September 1998
www.epa.gov/osw

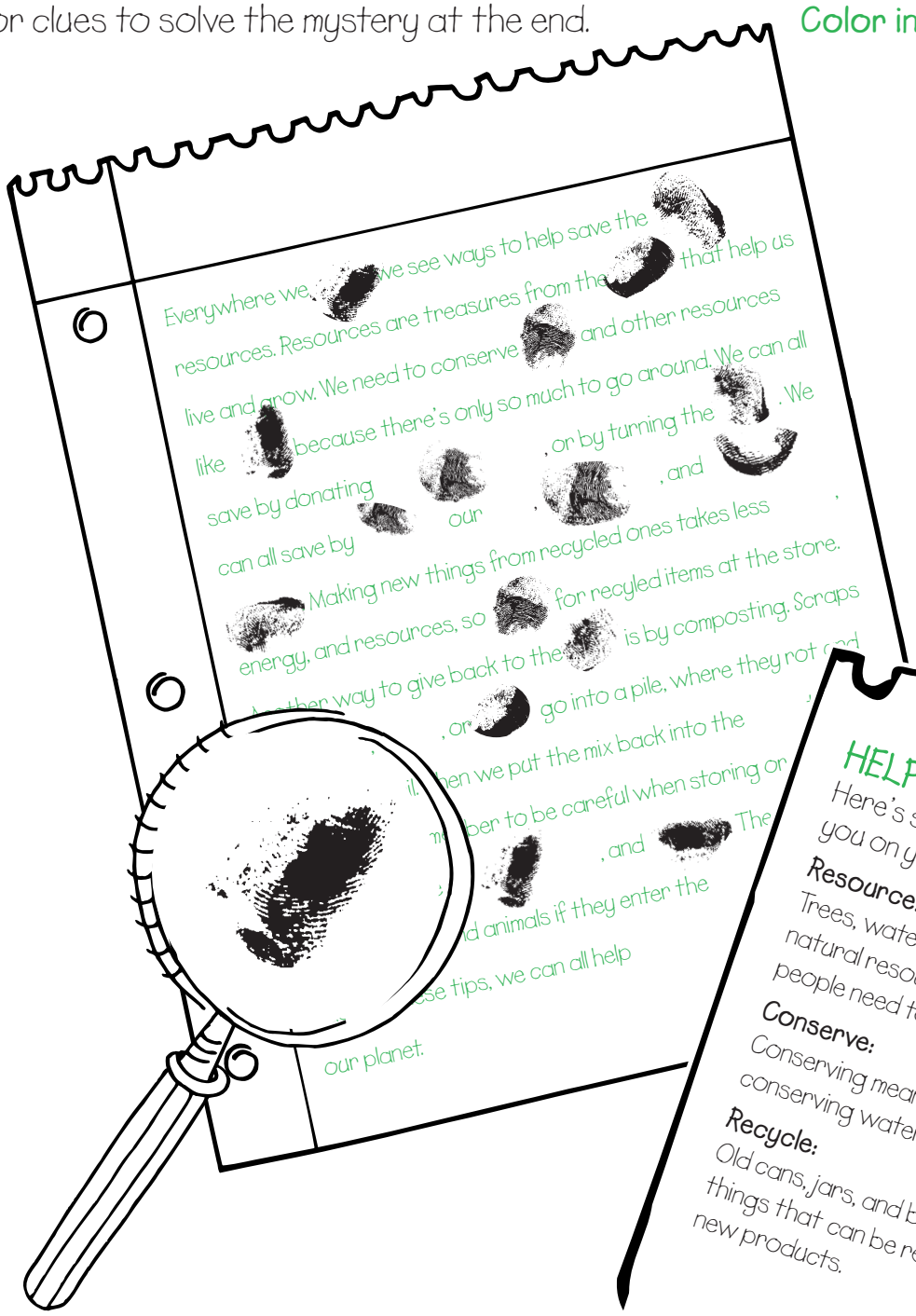
Are You Ready to Be a Detective?



Look!

Someone dropped an important note, but sticky fingers wiped out some of the words. Follow the suspect's footprints around the house to learn more about the Earth and its resources, and to look for clues to solve the mystery at the end.

Color in the pictures as you go!



HELPFUL HINTS...

Here's some important words to help you on your journey:

Resource:
Trees, water, and land are examples of natural resources from the Earth that people need to live.

Conserve:
Conserving means to save, such as conserving water instead of wasting it.

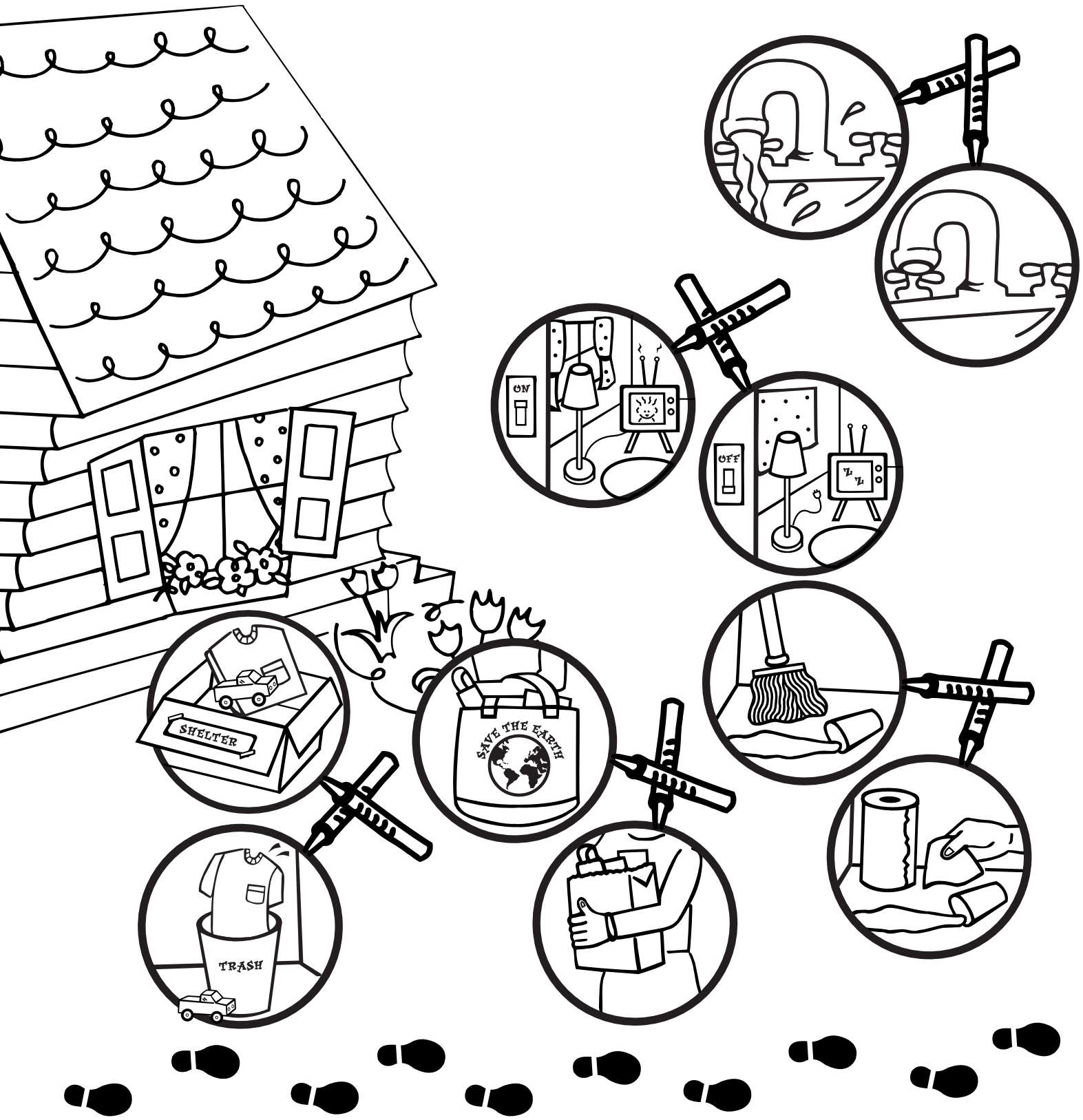
Recycle:
Old cans, jars, and bottles are some of the things that can be recycled, or made, into new products.

What's a Resource?

Wait! The suspect stopped at the tree. A tree is a natural resource because it is a part of the Earth that helps animals, plants, and people live and grow. Trees make food like apples and nuts and provide wood for items like paper and furniture. Air, water, and land are other types of resources. Look at the pictures below. Can you put a circle around the things that come from trees or wood?

Search for Saving Resources

Now that you've followed the trail inside the house, look around for awhile. In each room, one person is saving resources while the other is not. Saving resources is important because there is only so much to go around. When we save, we conserve good things from the Earth, like resources. Can you detect the savings and color the best choice?

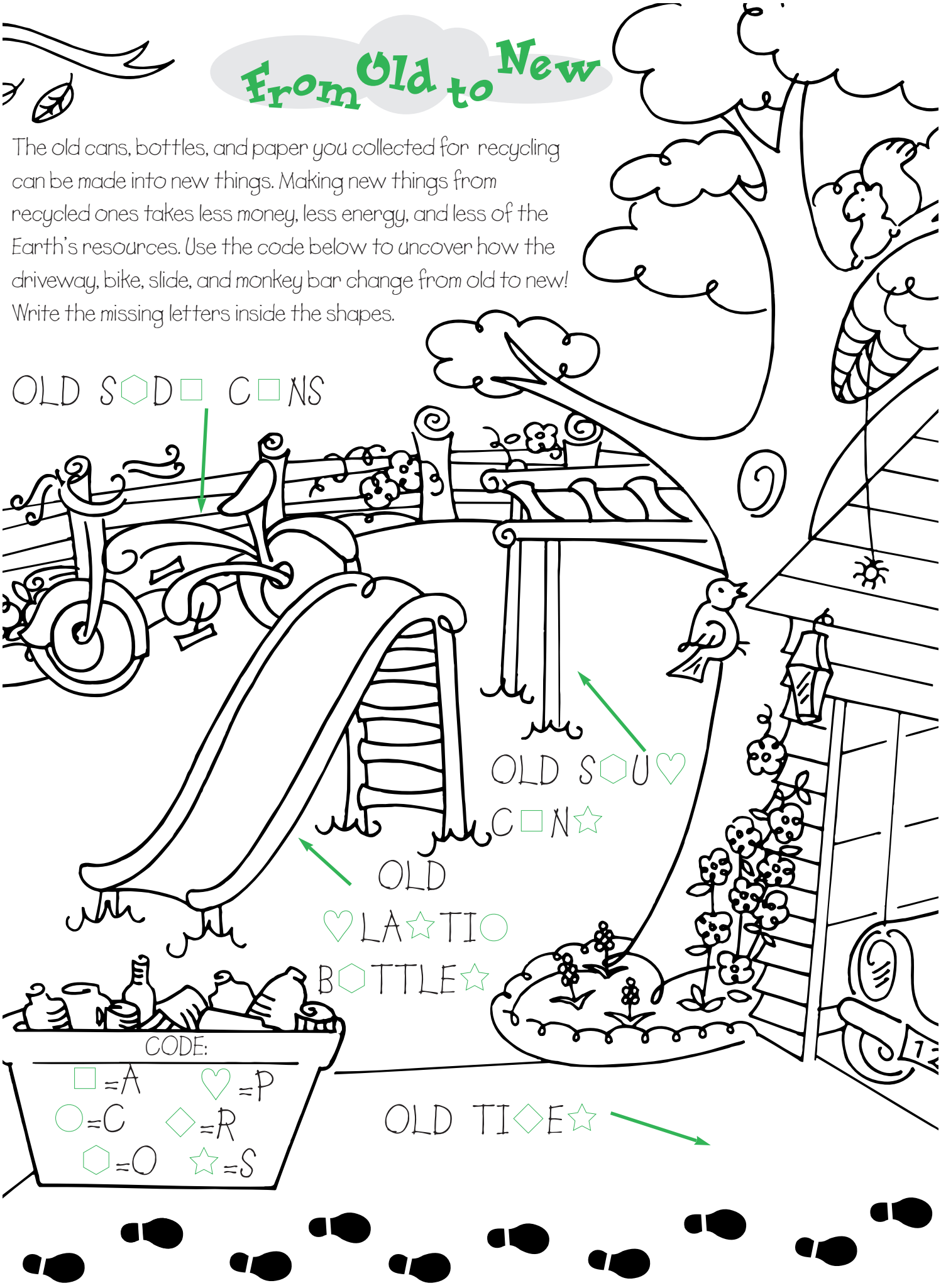


Recycling Saves Resources

Something is wrong with this picture! Old cans, plastic bottles, newspaper, and glass don't have to be thrown away. They can be turned into something new and used again. This is called recycling. Can you circle the things that belong in a recycling bin?

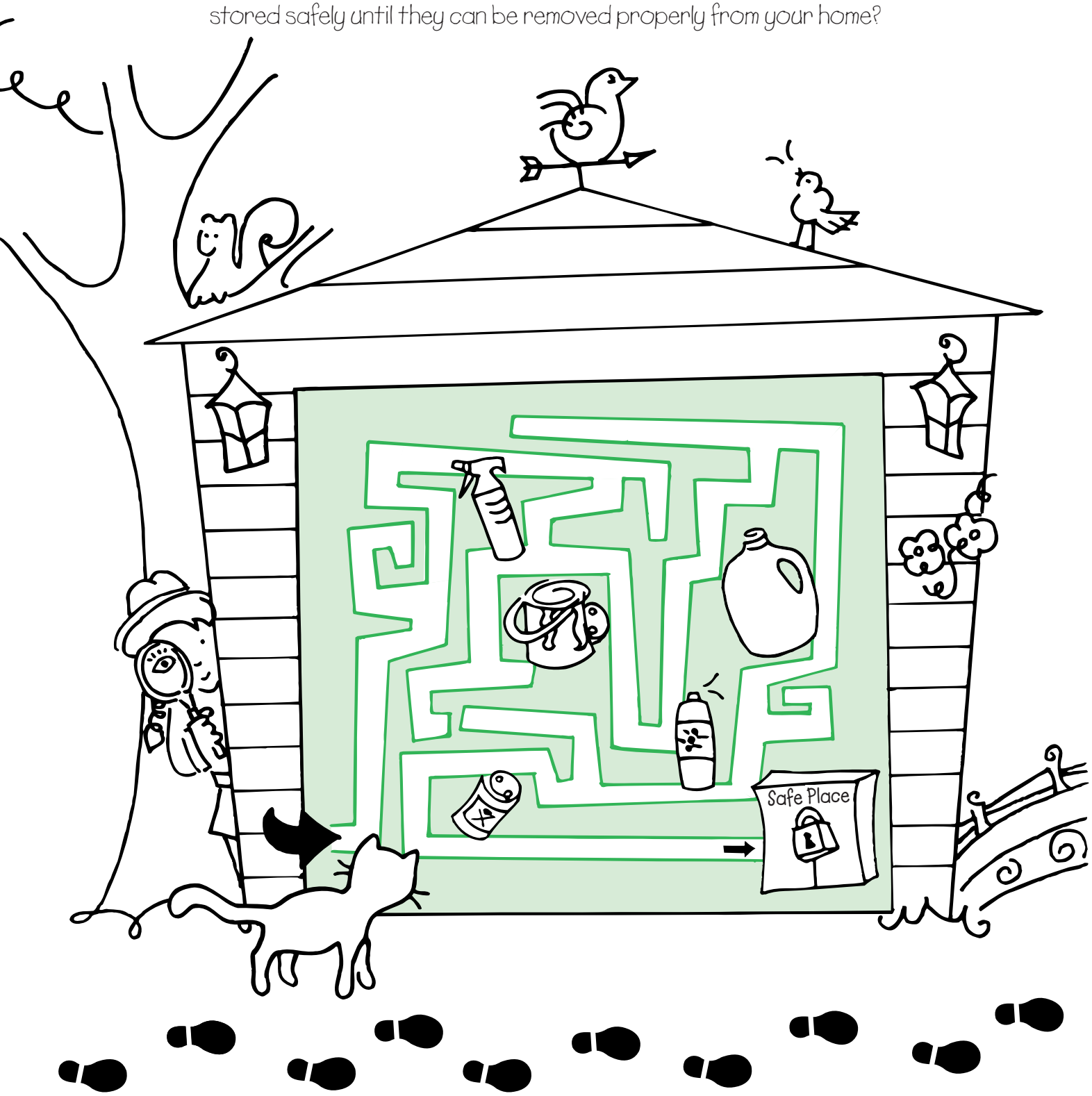
From Old to New

The old cans, bottles, and paper you collected for recycling can be made into new things. Making new things from recycled ones takes less money, less energy, and less of the Earth's resources. Use the code below to uncover how the driveway, bike, slide, and monkey bar change from old to new! Write the missing letters inside the shapes.



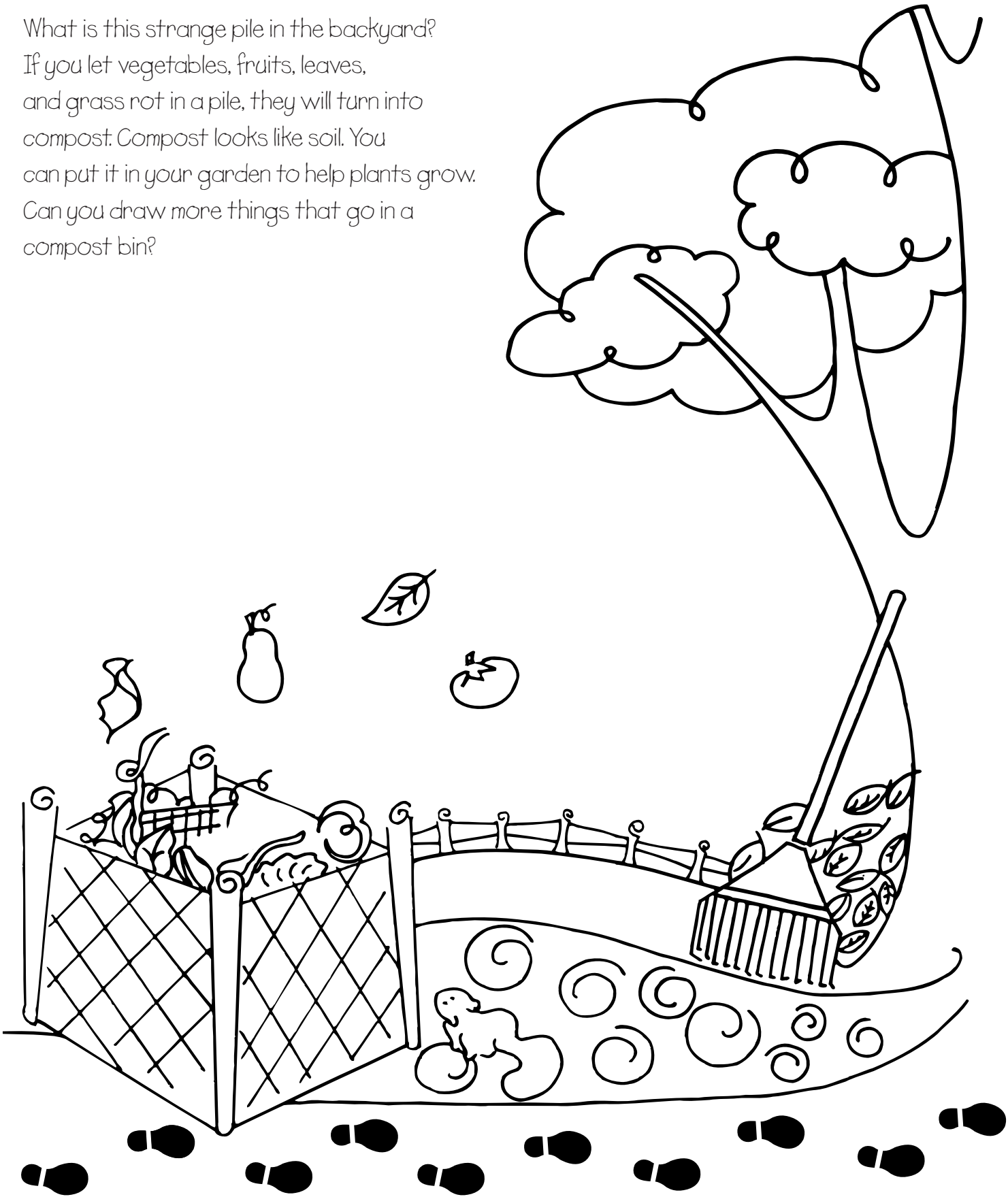
Handle with Care

Walk carefully through the next part of the trail, detective. The paint, bug spray, and cleaners in this garage can be dangerous. Some have a poison sticker so you know not to eat or drink them. Take care while moving them and store them in safe places. Can you find the place where they can be stored safely until they can be removed properly from your home?



What's Compost?

What is this strange pile in the backyard? If you let vegetables, fruits, leaves, and grass rot in a pile, they will turn into compost. Compost looks like soil. You can put it in your garden to help plants grow. Can you draw more things that go in a compost bin?



Great Job, Detective!

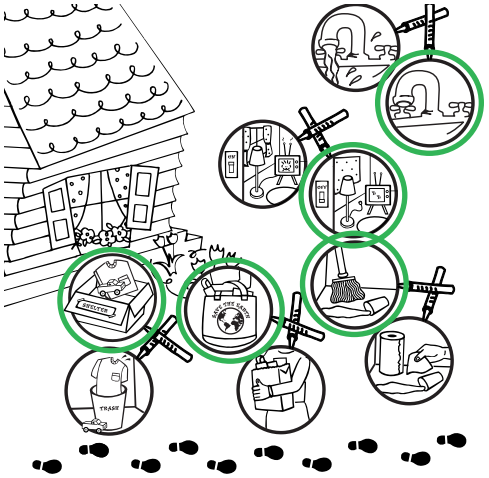
You spotted everything the suspect saw on his trail. Now you can read the note aloud to learn the answers to the mystery. And you'll find out about your next assignment.

Everywhere we LOOK we see ways to help save 's resources. Resources are treasures from the that help us live and grow. We need to conserve and other resources like and oil because there's only so much to go around. We can all save by donating or by turning the OFF. We can all save by our , , and . Making new things from recycled ones takes less , energy, and resources, so LOOK for recyled items at the store. Another way to give back to the is by composting. Scraps like , , or go into a pile, where they rot and become like soil. Then we put the mix back into the to help grow. Remember to be careful when storing or moving some things, like , , and . They can hurt , , and animals if they enter the or ground. If we follow each of these tips, we can all help our planet.

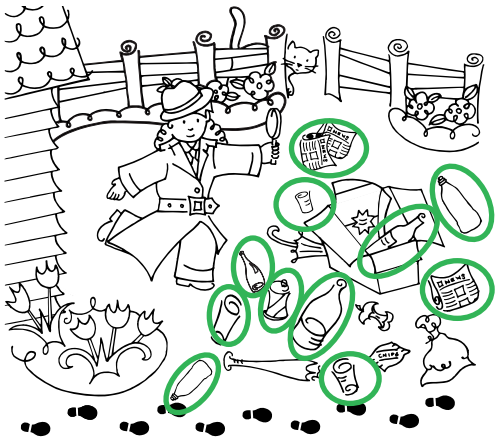
Answers

What's a Resource?

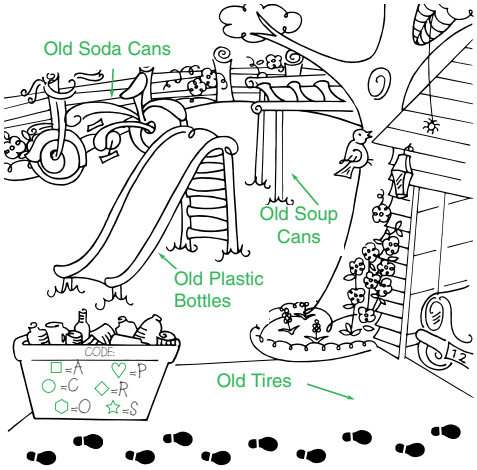
Search for Saving Resources



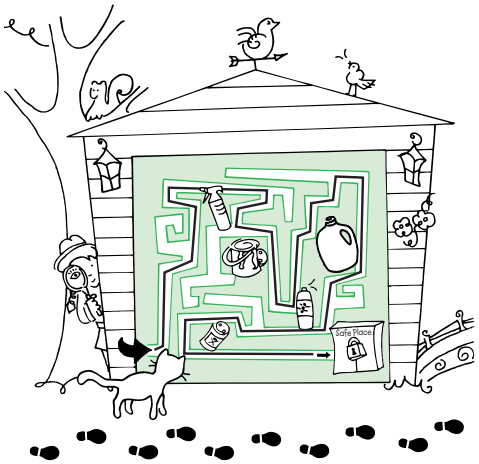
Recycling Saves Resources



From Old to New



Handle with Care



What's Compost?

add your own
— fruits
— vegetables
— leaves
— grass clippings
to this drawing

Printed on paper that contains at least 20 percent postconsumer fiber.

Water Wager: Have the Final Word

toxic

recycle

plastic

sludge

drain

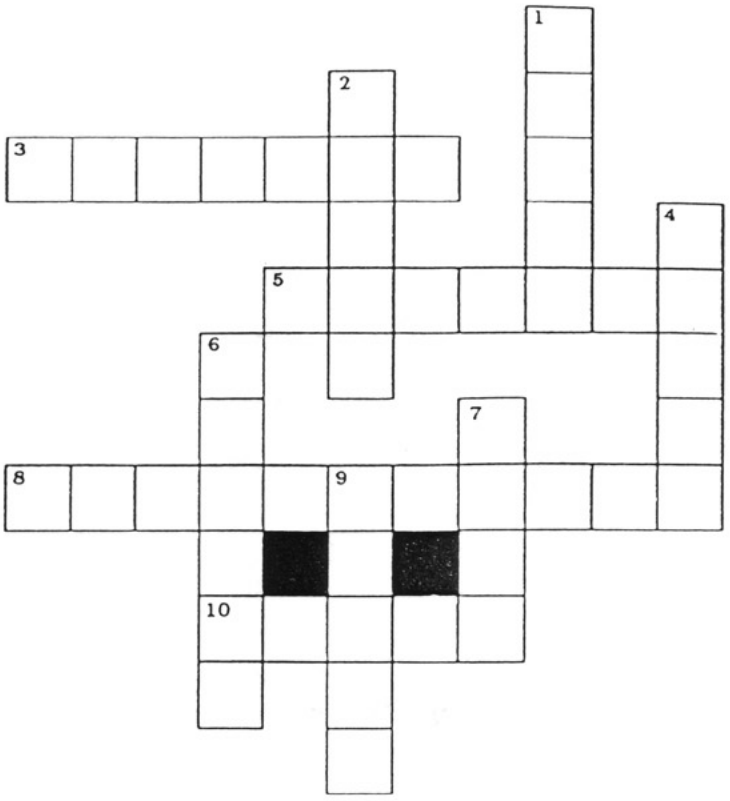
glass

sewer

groundwater

cans

river



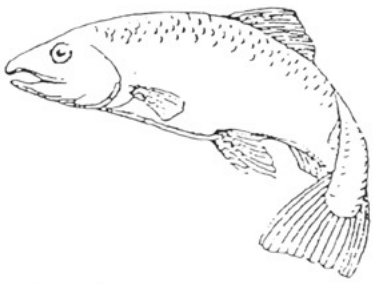
Across

3. A material sometimes made by humans that does not decompose and is very difficult to recycle.

5. What to do so that glass, aluminum and paper can be used again.

8. Water found in the earth.

10. A hard, breakable material which is good to recycle.



Down

1. Another word for poisonous.

2. A large stream that flows into a lake or ocean.

4. The pipe that carries wastewater to the treatment plant.

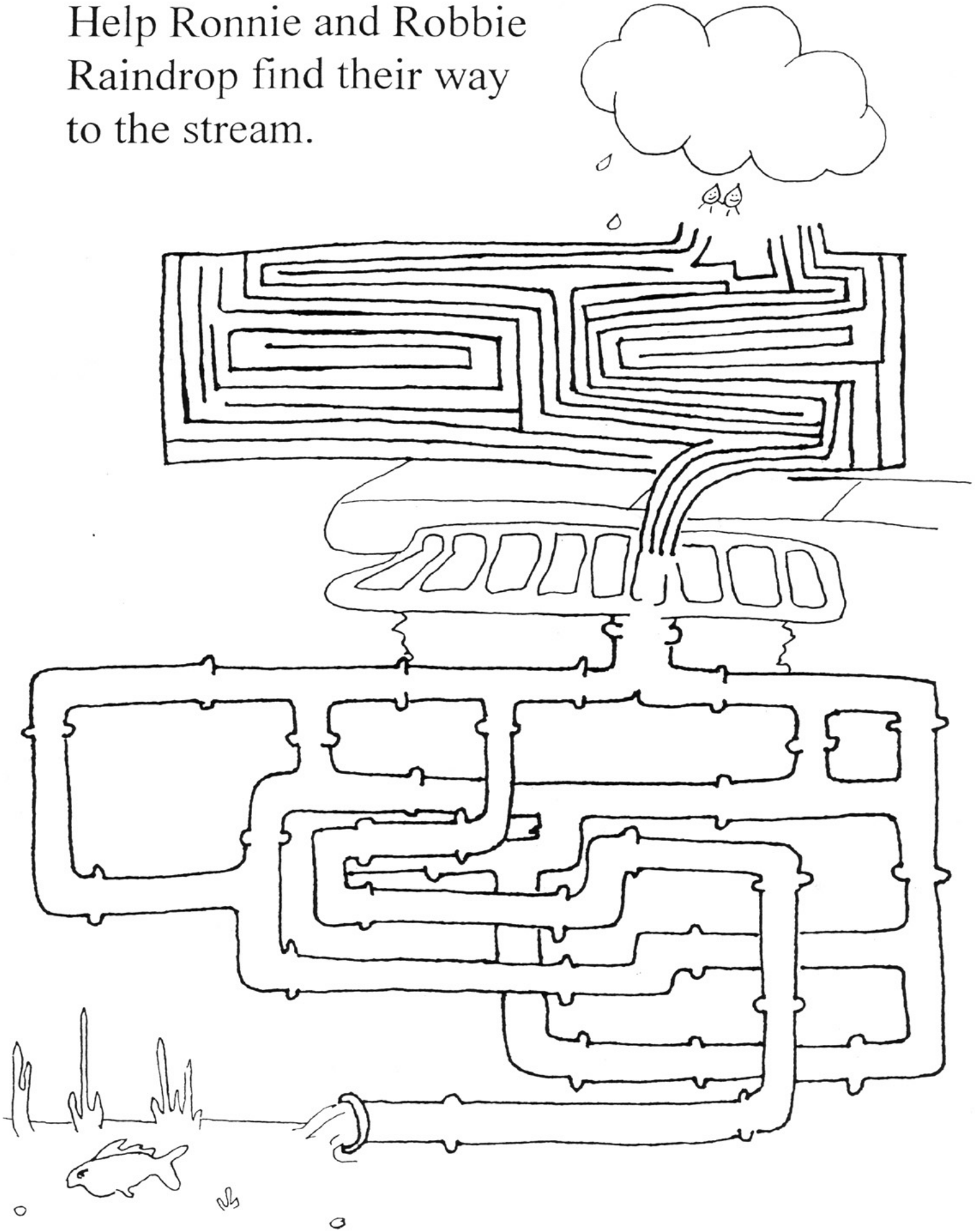
6. The name for the solid material that is taken out of treated water.

7. Another name for pop containers. (It's smart to recycle them).

9. Where the water goes down the sink or bathtub.

Source: Alameda County Urban Runoff Clean Water Program

Help Ronnie and Robbie Raindrop find their way to the stream.



EPA
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

EPA 841-F-03-003

Protecting Water Quality *from* URBAN RUNOFF

Clean Water Is Everybody's Business

In urban and suburban areas, much of the land surface is covered by buildings and pavement, which do not allow rain and snowmelt to soak into the ground. Instead, most developed areas rely on storm drains to carry large amounts of runoff from roofs and paved areas to nearby waterways. The stormwater runoff carries pollutants such as oil, dirt, chemicals, and lawn fertilizers directly to streams and rivers, where they seriously harm water quality. To protect surface water quality and groundwater resources, development should be designed and built to minimize increases in runoff.

The most recent National Water Quality Inventory reports that runoff from urbanized areas is the leading source of water quality impairments to surveyed estuaries and the third-largest source of impairments to surveyed lakes.

Did you know that because of impervious surfaces like pavement and rooftops, a typical city block generates more than 5 times more runoff than a woodland area of the same size?

How Urbanized Areas Affect Water Quality

Increased Runoff

The porous and varied terrain of natural landscapes like forests, wetlands, and grasslands traps rainwater and snowmelt and allows them to filter slowly into the ground. In contrast, impervious (nonporous) surfaces like roads, parking lots, and rooftops prevent rain and snowmelt from infiltrating, or soaking, into the ground. Most of the rainfall and snowmelt remains above the surface, where it runs off rapidly in unnaturally large amounts.

Storm sewer systems concentrate runoff into smooth, straight conduits. This runoff gathers speed and erosional power as it travels underground. When this runoff leaves the storm drains and empties into a stream, its excessive volume and power blast out streambanks, damaging streamside vegetation and wiping out aquatic habitat. These increased storm flows carry sediment loads from construction sites and other denuded surfaces and eroded streambanks. They often carry higher water temperatures from streets, roof tops, and parking lots, which are harmful to the health and reproduction of aquatic life.

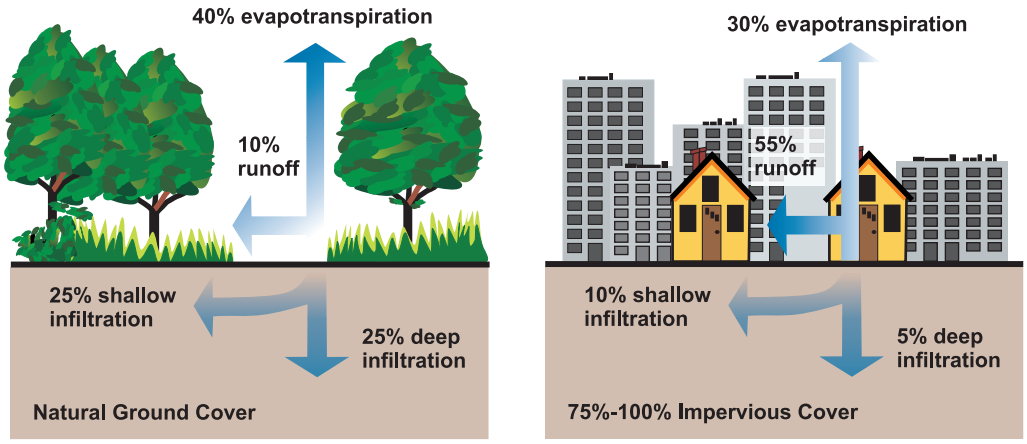
The loss of infiltration from urbanization may also cause profound groundwater changes. Although urbanization leads to great increases in flooding during and immediately after wet weather, in many instances it results in lower stream flows during dry weather. Many native fish and other aquatic life cannot survive when these conditions prevail.

Increased Pollutant Loads

Urbanization increases the variety and amount of pollutants carried into streams, rivers, and lakes. The pollutants include:

- Sediment
- Oil, grease, and toxic chemicals from motor vehicles
- Pesticides and nutrients from lawns and gardens
- Viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste and failing septic systems
- Road salts
- Heavy metals from roof shingles, motor vehicles, and other sources
- Thermal pollution from dark impervious surfaces such as streets and rooftops

These pollutants can harm fish and wildlife populations, kill native vegetation, foul drinking water supplies, and make recreational areas unsafe and unpleasant.



Relationship between impervious cover and surface runoff. Impervious cover in a watershed results in increased surface ruunoff. As little as 10 percent impervious cover in a watershed can result in stream degradation.

Managing Urban Runoff

What Homeowners Can Do

To decrease polluted runoff from paved surfaces, households can develop alternatives to areas traditionally covered by impervious surfaces. Porous pavement materials are available for driveways and sidewalks, and native vegetation and mulch can replace high maintenance grass lawns. Homeowners can use fertilizers sparingly and sweep driveways, sidewalks, and roads instead of using a hose. Instead of disposing of yard waste, they can use the materials to start a compost pile. And homeowners can learn to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce dependence on harmful pesticides.

In addition, households can prevent polluted runoff by picking up after pets and using, storing, and disposing of chemicals properly. Drivers should check their cars for leaks and recycle their motor oil and antifreeze when these fluids are changed. Drivers can also avoid impacts from car wash runoff (e.g., detergents, grime, etc.) by using car wash facilities that do not generate runoff. Households served by septic systems should have them professionally inspected and pumped every 3 to 5 years. They should also practice water conservation measures to extend the life of their septic systems.

Controlling Impacts from New Development

Developers and city planners should attempt to control the volume of runoff from new development by using low impact development, structural controls, and pollution prevention strategies. Low impact development includes measures that conserve natural areas (particularly sensitive hydrologic areas like riparian buffers and infiltrable soils); reduce development impacts; and reduce site runoff rates by maximizing surface roughness, infiltration opportunities, and flow paths.

Controlling Impacts from Existing Development

Controlling runoff from existing urban areas is often more costly than controlling runoff from new developments. Economic efficiencies are often realized through approaches that target "hot spots" of runoff pollution or have multiple benefits, such as high-efficiency street sweeping (which addresses aesthetics, road safety, and water quality). Urban planners and others responsible for managing urban and suburban areas can first identify and implement pollution prevention strategies and examine source control opportunities. They should seek out priority pollutant reduction opportunities, then protect natural areas that help control runoff, and finally begin ecological restoration and retrofit activities to clean up degraded water bodies. Local governments are encouraged to take lead roles in public education efforts through public signage, storm drain marking, pollution prevention outreach campaigns, and partnerships with citizen groups and businesses. Citizens can help prioritize the clean-up strategies, volunteer to become involved in restoration efforts, and mark storm drains with approved "don't dump" messages.

Related Publications

Turn Your Home into a Stormwater Pollution Solution!

www.epa.gov/nps

This web site links to an EPA homeowner's guide to healthy habits for clean water that provides tips for better vehicle and garage care, lawn and garden techniques, home improvement, pet care, and more.

National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas

www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm

This technical guidance and reference document is useful to local, state, and tribal managers in implementing management programs for polluted runoff. Contains information on the best available, economically achievable means of reducing pollution of surface waters and groundwater from urban areas.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Resources

www.epa.gov/owm/onsite

This web site contains the latest brochures and other resources from EPA for managing onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) such as conventional septic systems and alternative decentralized systems. These resources provide basic information to help individual homeowners, as well as detailed, up-to-date technical guidance of interest to local and state health departments.

Low Impact Development Center

www.lowimpactdevelopment.org

This center provides information on protecting the environment and water resources through integrated site design techniques that are intended to replicate preexisting hydrologic site conditions.

Stormwater Manager's Resource Center (SMRC)

www.stormwatercenter.net

Created and maintained by the Center for Watershed Protection, this resource center is designed specifically for stormwater practitioners, local government officials, and others that need technical assistance on stormwater management issues.

Strategies: Community Responses to Runoff Pollution

www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/storm/stoinx.asp

The Natural Resources Defense Council developed this interactive web document to explore some of the most effective strategies that communities are using around the nation to control urban runoff pollution. The document is also available in print form and as an interactive CD-ROM.

For More Information

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503T)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

www.epa.gov/nps

February 2003

Clean Waters

Starting in Your Home and Yard

Managing Your Household Chemicals

Your Home Contains Hazardous Chemicals

Household products are potentially hazardous if they pose risks to people, animals or the environment. Many of the chemicals that are used in everyday activities can be poisonous when they enter aquatic systems (lakes, ponds, streams or estuaries such as Long Island Sound) and can also contaminate area drinking water supplies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that the average household in America generates 20 pounds of hazardous household wastes annually. The typical home also stores 100 pounds of hazardous wastes.

How Do You Know if a Product is Hazardous?

Hazardous chemicals fit into one of the following categories:

CORROSIVE – able to eat through other materials;
FLAMMABLE – can ignite or burn readily;
REACTIVE – will undergo rapid chemical change such as bubbling or explosion if improperly used;
TOXIC – poisonous, can cause severe illness or death if inhaled or swallowed.

Many household products have cautionary labeling. The purpose of cautionary labeling is to alert consumers to potential human health hazards resulting from improper use. The Federal Hazardous Substance Act requires household cleaning products to be labeled by manufacturers as follows:

CAUTION or WARNING – Risk is minor; permanent damage not likely to result with first aid treatment
DANGER – Risk is substantial; typical for flammable, corrosive or toxic products
POISON – Extremely risky; a severe hazard; (uncommon on household products).

Cautionary labeling does not apply to environmental hazards resulting from improper use. Some products with no or low-level cautionary labeling may cause significantly more harm to the environment than they would to human health.

Protect Yourself, Your Family, Your Community

You can prevent human health and environmental problems, and save some time and money by making wise choices in the purchase and use of hazardous household products.

At the Store:
- Read labels thoroughly.
- Select products with the least cautionary labeling.
- Compare products.
- Seek the least hazardous products to accomplish the job.
- Products mixed with water are better for the environment.
- Select the right products.
- Buy products with safety closures.
- Choose products with environmental friendly packaging (i.e., recyclable symbols).
- Look for concentrates, which use less packaging.
- Purchase the smallest amounts needed.

At home:
- Follow directions on products.
- Consider using all-purpose products to accomplish multiple tasks.
- Discover safe, tested, alternative products that may also save you money.
- Store cleaning chemicals safely in locked cabinets in the kitchen, garage and hobby areas, away from children, the sun, heat, and ignitable sources.

Clean Waters is a collaboration of the Connecticut Sea Grant Extension Program and the University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System's NEMO Project, educating individuals about the impacts of everyday activities on water quality and simple techniques that help protect water resources from the home well to Long Island Sound.

2
Fact Sheet
December 1999

Judy Ricketts-White

- Store pressurized containers away from heat sources and moisture to prevent explosion and rusting.
- Use products in well-ventilated areas.
- Store products only in original containers.
- Dispose of containers when empty; don't reuse.
- Do not mix commercial chemicals.
- Use appropriate landscaping techniques to reduce chemical applications.
- Do not use septic system additives. Some may actually damage your system.
- Wear protective clothing – long pants, long sleeved shirts, gloves, goggles, closed shoes and hats (in some cases) as recommended on the label.
- Dispose of cleaning rags in a safe manner to avoid spontaneous combustion.
- Keep fire extinguishers handy throughout your home. (Check with your fire department for recommended type.)
- Do not burn or bury leftover oil, chemicals, paints, pesticides or containers.
- Do not pour leftover products down storm drains or on the ground.
- Do not wash chemicals down impervious surfaces (paved driveways and sidewalks).
- Never pour chemicals down the sink or storm drain .
- Do not apply pesticides on windy days.

If chemical spills do occur, clean up with an absorbent material like kitty litter or sawdust to avoid dispersion.

You can reduce the amount of cleaners used by following some practical household tips:

- Clean up messes when they occur. Stronger cleaning products may be required to remove stains once they set.
- Use water or a dampened cloth whenever possible to polish or eliminate spills.
- Reduce mildew in bathrooms by installing an exhaust fan. Squeegee shower walls after bathing.
- Pour fat/grease in metal containers, not down the drain.
- Wipe up oven spills promptly after cooking.
- Vacuum rugs frequently to reduce the necessity of shampooing.
- Regularly bathe pets and comb with a flea comb.

In Your Community:

- Follow your community recycling guidelines.
- Share unused products with others (in a clearly labeled container).
- Participate in community hazardous chemical collection days.
- Think about how your actions could affect others.
- Be a neighborhood advocate for safe home management and product practices.

Make Your Own Non/Low Toxic Household Cleaners

By making your own cleaning products, you can: promote a healthy environment, reduce chemicals going to landfills or incinerators, save money, eliminate cluttered cabinets, and easily prepare the right amount of cleaner for any job.

Follow these safety tips when making and using homemade cleaners:

- Ventilate the area.
- Wear gloves.
- Wear protective clothing and shoes.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Store cleaners in labeled, non-food containers.
- Lock cleaners in a cabinet out of children's reach.
- Rinse surfaces thoroughly with water before applying a different product.
- Do not mix different products.
- Keep products away from heat, cigarettes, and flammable sources.
- Keep the telephone number of the nearest poison control center handy.
- Dispose of empty containers by following recycling instructions in your community.

Cleaning Supply List

These items can be purchased at most supermarkets and discount or hardware stores.

Products	Supplies
Baking Soda	Aluminum Foil
Chlorine Bleach*	Bucket
Lemon Oil	Cleaning Cloths
Mineral Oil	Gloves
Salt	Measuring Cups
Soap Flakes	Measuring Spoons
White Vinegar	Non-food Containers
Whiting**	

* Chlorine bleach compounds are toxic to aquatic organisms in very low concentrations but are less toxic than many other cleaning products. Consider using chlorine as a cleaning agent only when necessary for heavy cleaning jobs.
**Whiting (calcium carbonate) is available at hardware and paint stores.

Air Fresheners

- Open windows
- Circulate air with a fan or air conditioner
- Place cut lemons or baking soda in a dish
- Boil cinnamon and cloves in water

All Purpose Cleaners

- Mix 1/4 cup baking soda and 1 quart warm water. Wipe surface with sponge, then dry.
- Soap Jelly can be made by adding 1 cup of shaved soap flakes or leftover soap pieces to 1 quart of boiling water. Stir until dissolved. Pour into jar and let cool. Mix with water as needed.

Aluminum Cleaners

- Soak in a solution of 1/4 cup white vinegar to 1 quart water; boil if necessary.
- Soak in a solution of 2 teaspoons cream of tartar in 1 quart of water; boil if necessary.

Bathroom Cleaners

- Mix 1/2 cup chlorine bleach and 1 cup water. Spray on tile to remove mildew. Let stand for ten minutes. Rinse with water.
- Mix 1/4 cup baking soda and 1 quart water. Wash with sponge, wipe dry.
- Remove tub stains by scrubbing with a paste of cream of tartar and hydrogen peroxide.
- Remove copper stains (green) by using salt and vinegar or salt and lemon juice.
- Remove lime deposits with vinegar.

Brass and Copper Cleaner

- Mix 2 tablespoons salt, 1 tablespoon lemon juice and 1 tablespoon vinegar. Rub with sponge and let dry. Rinse with hot water, then dry with soft cloth.

Chrome Cleaner

- Mix 1/4 cup baking soda with enough water to make a paste. Rub on, rinse with water, then dry.
- Apply whiting on a damp cloth.

Disinfectants

- Mix 1/4 cup bleach to 1 quart water
- Mix 1/2 cup borax to 1 gallon hot water.

Drain Cleaners

- Use drain traps.
- Pour boiling water down the drain.
- Use a plunger or plumber's snake.
- Mix 1/2 cup baking soda, 1/2 cup vinegar and 1/2 cup boiling water. Pour into drain. Let stand.

Floor Wax Remover
- Mix 3/4 cup dry detergent, 1 gallon hot water and 1/3 cup ammonia. Spread solution on a small area and let stand a few minutes. Scrub to remove wax. Rinse floor thoroughly. Let dry.

Furniture Polish
- Mix 1 teaspoon lemon oil and 1 pint mineral oil. Spray on furniture; wipe clean with soft cloth.
- Mix 1/4 cup linseed oil, 1/4 cup vinegar and 1/2 cup lemon juice. Rub into wood with soft cloth.

Household Insecticides (For Plants)
- Mix 1/2 teaspoon shaved soap flakes and 1 quart water. Wash leaves with soap solution, rinse with water. Large plants can be rinsed in the shower. (Do not use on plants located in low light.)

Household Pests
- Contact the UConn Home and Garden Center (toll free) @ 1-877-486-6271.

Marble
- Mix 1 tablespoon baking soda and 1 quart water. Wash with sponge, wipe dry.

Mothballs
- Store clean clothing in airtight chests or containers.

Oven Cleaner
- Make a paste of equal parts of salt, baking soda and water. Apply to walls of oven. Let stand for five minutes, wipe clean with a damp cloth. (Use a brush on heavy spills). Do not allow baking soda to touch wiring or heating elements.

Paint Brushes
- Place hardened paintbrushes in a bowl of hot vinegar for ten minutes. Rinse thoroughly.

Painted Surfaces
- Dust and vacuum surface before applying liquid solutions. Use a well-wrung cloth dipped in the cleaning solution. Starting from the baseboard, work upwards toward the ceiling to prevent streaking. Clean small areas at a time. Rinse with water, then dry.
- Mix 1/4 cup soap jelly (see all-purpose cleaners) and 1 gallon hot water. Wash walls with cloth dipped in this mixture.
- Mix four parts whiting to one part soap jelly to clean heavily soiled areas. Rub carefully on soiled areas. Rinse with water and let dry.

Refrigerator
- Mix 1/2 cup bleach and 1 gallon water. Wash refrigerator interior, wipe dry.

Silver Cleaners
- Line an aluminum pan with a piece of aluminum foil.
- Mix 1 teaspoon baking soda, 1 teaspoon salt and 1 quart hot water. Add silver and boil for three minutes. Remove silver, wash with detergent, rinse and dry. (Do not use on silver jewelry).

Toilet Bowl Cleaner
- Add 1/2 cup bleach to toilet. Let stand for a half-hour. Scrub bowl with brush and flush.

Upholstery Shampoo
- Mix 2 teaspoons mild detergent, 1 teaspoon water softener and 1 pint warm water. Whip into a foam with electric beater. Vacuum furniture. Test foam for color fastness in an inconspicuous area. Apply foam gently with a sponge or soft brush in a circular motion. Rub until foam disappears. Do not saturate fabric. Dry rapidly with fans.

Whiting
- Sprinkle whiting on surface. Rub with soft damp cloth to polish chrome or porcelain and remove metal marks on stoneware.

Window Cleaner
- Add 2 tablespoons vinegar to 1 quart warm water. Spray on windows and wipe dry.

Written by –
Mary Ellen Welch
Extension Educator
University of Connecticut
Cooperative Extension System

For more information contact: Connecticut Sea Grant, 1084 Shennecossett Rd. Groton, CT 06340
www.seagrant.uconn.edu

Sea Grant Connecticut

The Connecticut Sea Grant College Program, based at the University of Connecticut, is part of a national network of university-based programs sponsoring coastal and marine-related research, outreach and education.

NEMO

Fact Sheet #2

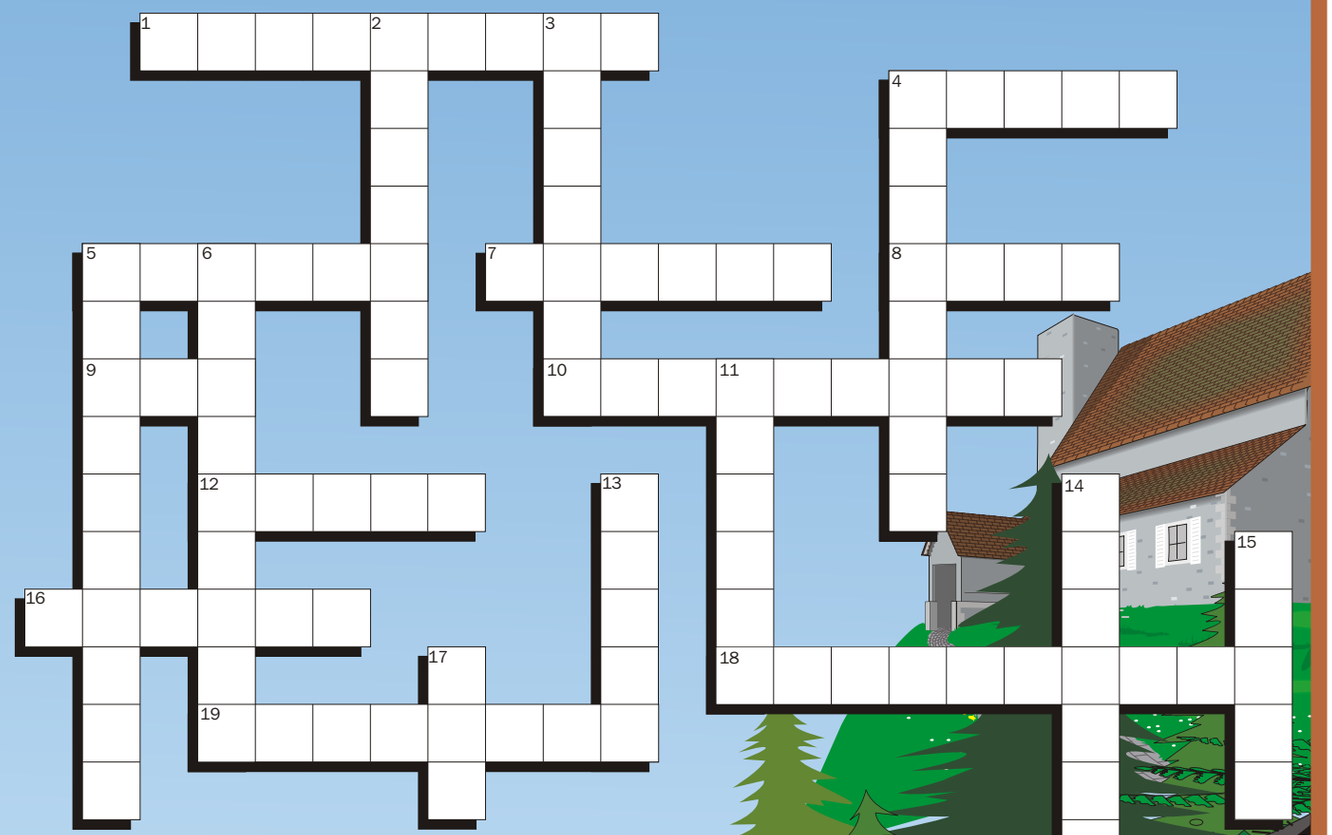
Take the Stormwater Runoff Challenge

Across:

1) The area of land that drains into an estuary, lake, stream, or groundwater is known as a _____.
4) The _____ of speeding boats can erode shorelines.
5) Maintaining your _____ tank will help to prevent bacteria and nutrients from leaking into groundwater and surface waters.
7) Wetland plants act like a natural water _____, removing harmful pollutants from stormwater runoff.
8) Leave your grass clippings on your _____ to reduce the need for commercial fertilizers.
9) A single quart of motor _____, if disposed of improperly, can pollute 2 million gallons of water.
10) Fertilizers and animal wastes contain _____ that "feed" algae and other aquatic plants harmful to water quality.
12) Polluted runoff from both rural and _____ sources has a significant impact on water quality.
16) Storm _____ don't always connect to sewage treatment plants, so runoff can flow directly to rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.
18) Follow directions carefully when applying _____ on your lawn—more isn't always better.
19) Polluted runoff (also called_____ source pollution) comes from so many places that it's hard to "pinpoint" a source.
20) Yard and vegetable food waste are suitable additions to a _____ pile.

Down:

2) Don't dump used motor oil into storm drains. _____ it!
3) _____ of soil from barren land can cloud nearby streams.
4) _____ prevent flooding, improve water quality, and provide habitat for waterfowl, fish, and wildlife.
5) Marking "Do Not Dump, Drains to Bay" on a _____ is one way to educate people about polluted runoff.
6) Excess sediment, nutrients, toxics, and pathogens are all types of runoff _____.
11) Polluted _____ is the nation's #1 water quality problem.
13) The cattail is one wetland _____ that helps purify polluted runoff.
14) Too much _____ in water can harm aquatic life.
15) Proper crop and animal management on _____ helps to control water pollution.
17) _____ impact development helps control stormwater pollution through conservation approaches and techniques.



Choices:

compost	nonpoint	sediment
drains	nutrients	septic
erosion	oil	storm drain
farms	plant	urban
fertilizer	pollution	wakes
filter	recycle	watershed
lawn	runoff	wetlands
Low		

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

For more information, please visit EPA's Polluted Runoff web site at www.epa.gov/nps

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