OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

WATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

MASTER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER LAG330000

OIL & GAS EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES LOCATED WITHIN COASTAL WATERS OF LOUISIANA
AI NUMBER 101080 / PER20200001

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended (La. R. S. 30:2001 et seq.), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit is reissued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements herein and who have been approved by this Office, to discharge to waters of the State dewatering effluent from reserve pits which have not received drilling fluids and/or drill cuttings since December 15, 1996, deck drainage, formation test fluids, treated sanitary wastewater, domestic wastewater, hydrostatic test wastewater, and miscellaneous discharges, from oil & gas exploration, development, and production facilities located within Coastal Waters of Louisiana, in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, other requirements, and standard conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on May 5, 2021

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

Issued on May 5, 2021

Elliott B. Vega
Assistant Secretary

PART I

SECTION A. APPLICABILITY

This permit establishes effluent limitations, prohibitions, reporting requirements, and other requirements for discharges associated with oil and gas production facilities and independent wells (wells that do not or will not tie into an existing production facility, wildcat wells, or wells that tie into an existing production facility that are operated by a different operator) engaged in production, field exploration, development drilling, well completion, and well treatment operations located within the Coastal Waters of Louisiana.

The permit authorizes discharges from New Sources and Existing Sources in the Coastal Subcategory of the Oil and Gas Extraction Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 435, Subpart D) involved in exploration, development, and production located in Louisiana and discharging to Coastal Waters, which as defined in 40 CFR 435.40, Subpart D as "any location in or on a water of the United States landward of the inner boundary of the territorial seas; or any location landward from the inner boundary of the territorial seas and bounded on the inland side by the line defined by the inner boundary of the territorial seas, eastward of the latitude and longitude points defined in 40 CFR 435.40, Subpart D". This permit does not authorize discharges from facilities located in "onshore" or "stripper" (see 40 CFR Part 435, Subparts C or F) subcategories.

Unless otherwise notified by the Office of Environmental Services (Office), all facilities operating a source or conducting an activity that results in a discharge into waters of the State as described herein, are eligible for coverage under this general permit. Upon submittal of a correctly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) to this Office, operators will become permittees authorized to discharge wastewater and/or stormwater under the terms and conditions of this general permit, after fourteen (14) calendar days of the receipt of a correctly completed hand-delivered or an electronically submitted NOI to this Office, or 14 calendar days after the postmark date on the envelope that contains the NOI. Upon determination of eligibility, the facility will be notified of the permit authorization number for coverage under this general permit. Operators who fail to notify this Office of their intent to be covered are not authorized to discharge under this general permit. Should electronic NOIs (e-NOIs) become available during the term of this permit, the Department may suspend use of paper NOIs.

Each NOI received to request authorization under this LPDES general permit will be evaluated by the Agency to assess the reasonable potential for the discharge of pollutants from the facility to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards for any known impairments. Coverage under the general permit may be denied and regulation under an individual permit required if more stringent limitations than the limitations contained in the general permit are required for protection of a receiving stream.

Submission of an NOI is an acknowledgement that the conditions of this general permit are applicable to the proposed discharge, and that the applicant agrees to comply with the conditions of this general permit. **The applicant's signature on the NOI legally certifies that**

the applicant qualifies for coverage under the permit and agrees to comply with all terms and conditions of the authorization to discharge to waters of the State of Louisiana.

Discharges from oil & gas exploration, development, and production facilities located within coastal waters of Louisiana can originate from several sources, including dewatering effluent from reserve pits which have not received drilling fluids and/or drill cuttings since December 15, 1996, deck drainage, formation test fluids, treated sanitary wastewater, domestic wastewater, hydrostatic test wastewater, and miscellaneous discharges.

Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this general permit shall be made using Form CWOGF-G. A printed hard copy of this NOI form may be obtained by contacting LDEQ's Water Permits Division at (225) 219-3590, or a copy can be downloaded from the LDEQ website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/. Go through the following links to find the NOI form: WATER – Permits – LPDES Forms – LPDES Permit Application Forms – CWOGF-G. An NOI must be submitted for <u>each</u> production facility or independent well (i.e. wells that are not tied to a permitted production facility). In addition, the establishment of a new production facility shall require submittal of an NOI for separate coverage. Upon determination of eligibility, the facility will be notified of the permit authorization number for coverage under this general permit. Proposed facilities desiring coverage under this permit must submit the NOI at least fourteen (14) calendar days prior to commencement of discharge. If the facility is in existence and has not been permitted, the NOI shall be submitted immediately.

Operators at a facility that submitted a complete and correct NOI and are authorized to discharge under the LPDES version of this permit that expires on January 31, 2021, are not required to submit a new NOI for that facility. Provided the applicability requirements of the reissued permit are met, these permitted dischargers will be reauthorized under the reissued LPDES permit for five years. Per 40 CFR 122.28(b)(2)(vi) and LAC 33:IX.2515.B.2.f, LDEQ will notify each permittee in writing after permit finalization. This written notification of coverage, along with a link to the reissued permit, will be sent to each permittee after permit finalization. Upon the postmark date of the notification of the permittee's coverage under the reissued permit, permit conditions in the reissued permit are effective for these automatically reauthorized permittees, unless they request and obtain an individual permit.

Any permittee covered by an individual permit or other general permit coverage(s) may submit an NOI and request in the cover letter that the individual permit or other general permit coverage(s) be terminated if the permitted source or activity is also eligible for coverage under this general permit. Upon approval by this Office, the permittee will be notified of coverage by this general permit and of termination of the previous individual permit or other general permit coverage(s). An exception would be in the case when a permittee has a separate permit authorization under the Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associate with Industrial Activities (MSGP), LAR050000, the permittee must submit the MSGP Notice of Termination form (MSGP-NOT) to terminate that separate coverage. The permittee would automatically be required to prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) if required by Part II, Section R of the LAG330000 permit.

Coverage under this permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining other permits as necessary, such as EPA's Vessel General Permit (VGP), nor does it relieve permittee from maintaining compliance with other regulations promulgated under authorities, e.g. U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.

The permittee must keep a copy of the NOI that it submitted to the Water Permits Division and a copy of the General Permit at the permitted facility or nearest manned facility (see Part II, Definitions, "Unmanned Site".)

The NOI includes an Outfall Identification Table, which requires applicants to request coverage for all outfall descriptions that occur/will occur at their facility. If circumstances change in the future that result in the addition or elimination of permitted outfalls, or a change in the composition of the effluent from a permitted outfall, the permittee is required to notify the Water Permits Division of the elimination/change of any outfall descriptions that were identified in the NOI or the addition of outfall descriptions that were not identified in the NOI that was submitted for general permit coverage. Notification of the addition or elimination/change of permitted outfalls must be made in writing and must be accompanied by a site diagram that clearly illustrates and identifies current outfall locations at the site. Prior approval must be obtained from this Office for any new proposed discharges at the site. If any facility information changes are required (such as mailing address, water permit contact information, responsible official, water billing party, etc.), e-mail the Public Participation and Permit Support Division at facupdate@la.gov.

A printed hard copy of this permit may be obtained by contacting LDEQ's Water Permits Division at (225) 219-3590, or a copy can be downloaded from the LDEQ website at www.deq.louisiana.gov/. Go through the following links to find the permit: WATER – Permits – LPDES Permit Information – LAG330000.

After obtaining coverage under this general permit, the permittee shall submit in writing any changes in facility information [i.e., the establishment of a new tank battery, the drilling of new wells (exploration and/or development facilities) in relation to the permitted production facility, and/or the plug and abandonment of wells, etc.], to this Office, which shall include the legal name and address of the operator, the general permit authorization number issued, the oil & gas field, the number of miles and direction from the nearest city and parish (location of the facility), the name of each new facility (i.e. reference name of individual well or facility), the estimated date of operation commencement for the new facilities and all supporting documentations such as site maps, plot plans, coordinate locations, plugging and abandonment reports, etc., within fourteen (14) calendar days prior to anticipated changes. For facilities that are authorized under this general permit, the permittee must provide a verbal or faxed notification to the appropriate regional office at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to drilling a new well or moving a drilling rig to a new location to perform work on the production facility and/or the facility's well and appurtenances.

All wells (existing and proposed) owned and/or operated by the permitted production facility that are tied into or will tie into such production facility are covered under its permit authorization. **Contractors** performing drilling or other activities on such existing and proposed wells owned and/or operated by the permitted production facility are not required to obtain a separate permit

authorization, since the discharges associated with those activities are covered under the production facility's general permit authorization.

In the event one operator's independent oil and gas wells are tied into a permitted production facility owned and/or operated by another operator, the discharge from such independent oil and gas wells is **AUTOMATICALLY** covered under the permit authorization issued to the production facility, provided that a notification letter to corroborate such an arrangement is submitted to this Office and the appropriate Regional Office within thirty (30) calendar days or within thirty (30) calendar days from the permit authorization date, whichever is appropriate. If the permitted production facility does not wish to extend permit coverage to another operator's independent oil and gas wells, the operator of the independent wells must obtain a separate permit authorization for those independent wells.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 435.70(b)(2)(i), if an oil and gas facility, operator or its agent or contractor moves wastewaters from a wellhead located in one subcategory to another subcategory where oil and gas facilities are governed by less stringent effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or pretreatment standards, the more stringent effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or pretreatment standards applicable to the subcategory where the wellhead is located shall apply. For example, if coastal subcategory produced water was transferred to the offshore subcategory, the discharge prohibition applying to the location of the wellhead would apply. Therefore, facilities located in the coastal subcategory are prohibited from transferring produced water to territorial seas and/or federal waters.

For facilities applying for authorization to discharge under Outfalls 001, 003, or 007, and for any future drilling of new wells, the NOI must certify that these discharges are not within 1,300 feet (via water) of an active oyster lease, live natural oyster or other molluscan reef, designated oyster seed bed, or sea grass bed.

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2511.C.1.c, in the event a Reportable Quantity (RQ) release in stormwater of oil or a hazardous substance (for which notification is required pursuant to either 40 CFR 117.21, or 40 CFR 302.6, or 110.6) occurs at the facility, or if the facility contributes to a violation of a water quality standard (pursuant to 40 CFR 110.3), the operator must prepare, implement, and maintain (and review and update, if necessary) a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) as required in Part II, Section R, within sixty (60) calendar days after first knowledge. During this interim period while the SWP3 is being prepared and implemented, the operator shall take all appropriate measures to limit the discharge of pollutants in the facility's stormwater.

All wastewaters covered by this permit must be treated, if necessary, to meet the effluent limitations in the applicable RLP# Outfall # before being discharged from the site of origin. Wastewater types other than those described herein are not authorized under this general permit and discharge of such wastewaters at a site covered under this general permit will constitute a violation of the permit unless authorization to discharge has been granted under a separate LPDES permit.

The definition of New Source is found at 40 CFR 122.2 and the criteria for New Source determination are found at 40 CFR 122.29. Additional definitions pertaining to Coastal Subcategory New Sources are found at 40 CFR 435, Subpart D.

Oil and gas exploration, development, and production facilities within the Coastal Waters of Louisiana which discharge the following wastewaters are eligible for coverage by this general permit:

1. discharges of dewatering effluent from reserve pits which have not received drilling fluids and/or drill cuttings since December 15, 1996,

2. discharges of deck drainage,

3. discharges of formation test fluids,

4. discharges of treated sanitary wastewater,

5. discharges of domestic wastewater,

6. discharges of hydrostatic test wastewater,

7. discharges of the following miscellaneous discharges: desalinization unit discharge; blowout preventer fluid; ballast water; bilge water; mud, cuttings, and cement at the seafloor or mudline; uncontaminated water; boiler blowdown; non-contact cooling water; diatomaceous earth filter media; excess cement slurry, and

8. discharges of any combination of the above wastewaters.

The general permit will authorize only discharges identified below in *Section B.*

This permit **shall not** apply to:

1. discharges from facilities classified as “Majors” in the LPDES permitting system,

2. discharges other than those authorized by this general permit,

3. discharges authorized by this general permit that are mixed with other, noncovered discharge types unless those other discharges are in compliance with another LPDES permit,

4. discharges, or the potential for discharge, of substances that are not addressed by or would not be adequately detected by the effluent limitations in this permit, including any of the Organic Toxic Pollutants, Other Toxic Pollutants (Metals and Cyanide), Total Phenols, and Toxic Pollutants and Hazardous Substances listed in Tables II, III, and V of LAC 33:IX.7107 Appendix D (except as specifically listed in Part I of this permit for Outfalls 001 and 006),

5. discharges of wastewaters, which have limits assigned to them in the Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan, an approved Waste Load Allocation or TMDL that are more stringent than those in this permit for the same parameter,

6. into waters that are likely to contain rare, threatened, or endangered species,

7. discharges of wastewaters which adversely affect properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historical Places, unless they are in compliance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and any necessary activities to avoid or minimize impacts have been coordinated with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer; (*for questions, the operator should contact the Section 106 Review Coordinator in the Office of Cultural Development, Archaeology Division, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804; or telephone (225) 342-8170)*,

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

9. discharges resulting from the decontamination of equipment involved in remediation type activities,

10. discharges associated with the disposal, storage, or treatment of hazardous (RCRA non-exempt) oilfield waste,

11. discharges which will cause or contribute to the violation of state water quality standards,

12. discharges from facilities which are located in an environmentally sensitive area,

13. discharges from new facilities, as one which commenced construction after July 17, 2006, with a design intake flow threshold of greater than 2 million gallons per day, with at least 25 percent of the intake water used exclusively for cooling purposes and meet the requirements under 40 CFR parts 9, 122, 123, et al. of the **316 (b)** Phase III Rule,

14. discharges of washwaters from the interior cleaning of tanks and vessels associated with oil and gas exploration, development, and production facilities,

15. discharges of dewatering effluent from reserve pits which have received drilling fluids and/or drill cuttings since December 15, 1996, formation test fluids, or miscellaneous discharges (desalinization unit discharge; blowout preventer fluid; ballast water; bilge water; mud, cuttings, and cement at the seafloor or mudline; uncontaminated water; boiler blowdown; non-contact cooling water; diatomaceous earth filter media; excess cement slurry), within 1,300 feet (via water) of an active oyster lease, live natural oyster or other molluscan reef, designated oyster seed bed, or sea grass bed, and

16. discharges in Areas of Biological Concern, including marine sanctuaries.

At the discretion of this Office, coverage under this general permit **may not** be available to discharges:

1. from facilities not in compliance with a previously issued individual or general wastewater discharge permit,

2. from facilities which have previously been in violation of state water quality regulations,

3. that violate the Antidegradation Policy and the Implementation Procedures in accordance with LAC 33:IX.1109 and LAC 33:IX.1119, respectively,

4. into water bodies which have been designated by the State as Outstanding Natural Resource Waters (in accordance with LAC 33:IX.1111 and 1123),

5. into water bodies designated by the State pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, or

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

This general permit **prohibits** the following:

1. discharges of drilling fluids,

2. discharges of drill cuttings,

3. discharges of produced water,

4. discharges of produced sand,

5. discharges of produced brine,

6. discharges of dewatering effluent from reserve pits which **have** received drilling fluids and/or drill cuttings since December 15, 1996,

7. discharges of well treatment, completion, and workover fluids,

8. discharges of dispersants, surfactants, and detergents which are not in compliance with the safety requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This restriction applies to tank cleaning and other operations that do not directly involve the safety of workers,

9. the treatment and discharge of water from off-site oil field waste disposal pits or pits containing waste other than nonhazardous oil field wastes,

10. discharges of waste oil, other wastes, or any uncontrolled discharges of wastewater (including stormwater runoff),

11. discharges of washwater from equipment involved in the disposal of hazardous (RCRA non-exempt) oilfield waste, and
12. discharge of garbage. See Part II, Section A.

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

The state administrative authority may require any discharger authorized by a general permit to apply for and obtain an individual LPDES permit. Any interested person may petition the state administrative authority to require an individual permit in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2515.B.3.a.i-vii. NOIs for all facilities requesting coverage under this general permit will be posted to LDEQ's public internet site. Likewise, all facilities authorized to discharge under this general permit will be posted on LDEQ's public internet site. Cases where an individual LPDES permit may be required include the following:

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

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

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

4. a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other appropriate water quality management control strategy containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved;

5. circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary; or

6. the discharge(s) is/are a significant contributor of pollutants. In making this determination, the state administrative authority may consider the following factors:

    (a) the location of the discharge with respect to waters of the state;
    (b) the size of the discharge;
    (c) the quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the state; and
    (d) other relevant factors (such as, but not limited to, critical flow and harmonic mean flow determinations, environmental considerations, site operational data, designated uses, water quality characteristics, and other applicable water quality and regulatory requirements).

TERMINATIONS

Operators shall submit a LPDES Request for Termination (LPDES-RFT) form to the state administrative authority within sixty (60) calendar days after the permanent termination of all discharges from their facility. The LPDES-RFT form must include the date the discharges were terminated.

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

Coverage under this general permit is not transferable to any person except after notifying and approval by this Office. The permittee is required to submit a permit transfer request to the Public Participation and Permit Support Division either prior to, or no later than, 45 days after a permitted facility changes ownership/operator. The request must be made on the official LDEQ form NOC-1 which is available on the LDEQ website at: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/ - About LDEQ – Public Participation and Permit Support – Expedited Permit Program – Name and Ownership Change (NOC-1) form. Any questions related to making a permit transfer should be directed to the LDEQ Permit Application Administrative Review (PAAR) Group at (225) 219-3292.

SECTION B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Permittees shall not discharge nor shall they cause or allow the discharge of pollutants regulated under this general permit except in compliance with its limitations and terms. Operators of facilities generating pollutants regulated under this permit shall take reasonable positive steps to assure said pollutants are not unlawfully discharged to waters of the State by third parties and shall maintain documentation of those steps for no less than three years.

During the period beginning with automatic coverage under this general permit (after fourteen (14) calendar days of the receipt of a hand-delivered or an electronically submitted correctly completed NOI to this Office, or 14 calendar days after the postmark date on the envelope that contains the correctly completed NOI), and lasting through the expiration date of this general permit, all permittees covered by this general permit are authorized to discharge dewatering effluent from reserve pits which have not received drilling fluids and/or drill cuttings since December 15, 1996, deck drainage, formation test fluids, treated sanitary wastewater, domestic wastewater, hydrostatic test wastewater, and miscellaneous discharges, or any combination of the above wastewaters, as specified in the NOI submitted by the applicant and in accordance with the conditions that follow. Automatic coverage will not be granted for proposed facilities desiring coverage after the expiration date of the permit. Existing facilities that are currently permitted will maintain coverage after the expiration date of the permit. Therefore, existing permit coverage is considered administratively continued.

OUTFALL 001: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORINGREQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF DEWATERING EFFLUENT FROM RESERVE PITS WHICH HAVE NOT RECEIVED DRILLING FLUIDS AND/OR DRILL CUTTINGS SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1996

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [1]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD) 50050	Report	Report	1/day	Estimate
Oil & Grease 03582	--------	15 mg/L	1/day	Grab
Free Oil 49498	--------	No free oil [2]	1/day	Grab (static sheen)
Chloride 00940	--------	500 mg/L	1/day	Grab
Total Chromium 01034	--------	0.5 mg/L	1/day	Grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (high level) 00340	--------	125 mg/L	1/day	Grab
Total Suspended Solids 00530	--------	50 mg/L	1/day	Grab
Total Zinc 01092	--------	5 mg/L	1/day	Grab
pH 00400	6.0 s.u. min. [3]	9.0 s.u. max. [3]	1/day	Grab

Footnotes:

1. Sample when discharging.

2. **No Discharge of Free Oil** as measured by the static sheen test in accordance with EPA Method 1617 and 40 CFR 435.41(ff). The permittee shall keep a manual log recording individual entries of the results of the daily static sheen tests, at the facility or nearest manned office, for three years from the inspection date. No DMR reporting is required for Free Oil; therefore, do not report Free Oil on the DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters. However, if free oil is observed discharging during a daily inspection, as measured by a static sheen test, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.7. Letters of noncompliance must be signed and certified in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.10.d. Copies of noncompliance letters during the monitoring period shall also be attached to quarterly DMRs.

3. The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

If batch discharged, the measurement frequency shall be once per discharge event, and the flow must be estimated for the entire discharge event.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic

organisms. There shall be no accumulation of solids on the seafloor or mudline as a result of this operation that have the potential to have a negative impact on aquatic life.

OUTFALL 002: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF DECK DRAINAGE

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [1]	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD) 50050	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
Free Oil 49498	--------	No free oil [2]	1/day	Observance (visual sheen)

Footnotes:

1. When facility is manned, and discharging (ee definition of "Unmanned Site").

2. **No Discharge of Free Oil** as determined by (conducting the visual sheen method) a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the receiving water (to determine if a visual sheen is present at the outfall) when possible, unless the static sheen test in accordance with EPA Method 1617 and 40 CFR 435.41(ff) is used at the operator's option. The permittee shall keep a manual log recording individual entries of the results of the daily visual observations, at the facility or nearest manned office, for three years from the inspection date. No DMR reporting is required for Free Oil; therefore, do not report Free Oil on the DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters. However, if a visual sheen is noted during a daily inspection, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.7. Letters of noncompliance must be signed and certified in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.10.d. Copies of noncompliance letters during the monitoring period shall also be attached to quarterly DMRs.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream, which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

OUTFALL 003: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF FORMATION TEST FLUIDS

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [1]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD) 50050	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
Free Oil 49498	--------	No free oil [2]	1/day	Grab (static sheen)
pH 00400	6.0 s.u. min. [3]	9.0 s.u. max. [3]	1/day	Grab

Footnotes:

1. Sample when discharging.

2. **No Discharge of Free Oil** as measured by the static sheen test in accordance with EPA Method 1617 and 40 CFR 435.41(ff). The permittee shall keep a manual log recording individual entries of the results of the daily static sheen tests, at the facility or nearest manned office, for three years from the inspection date. No DMR reporting is required for Free Oil; therefore, do not report Free Oil on the DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters. However, if free oil is observed discharging during a daily inspection, as measured by a static sheen test, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.7. Letters of noncompliance must be signed and certified in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.10.d. Copies of noncompliance letters during the monitoring period shall also be attached to quarterly DMRs.

3. The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

Discharges of formation test fluids are only allowed to the Mississippi River below Venice, Atchafalaya River below Morgan City, Wax Lake Outlet, and to waterbodies and adjacent wetlands in brackish or saline marsh areas. There shall be no discharge of formation test fluids to lakes, rivers, streams, freshwater wetlands, or intermediate wetlands. Discharges of formation test fluids are also prohibited to wildlife refuges, game preserves, scenic streams, or other specifically protected lakes or waterbodies.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

OUTFALL 04A: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF TREATED SANITARY WASTEWATER (NON-OYSTER PROPAGATION SUBSEGMENT)

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [1,2]	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE [3]	DAILY MAXIMUM [3]	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD) 50050	Report	Report	1/six months	Estimate
Solids 78246	--------	No Presence [4]	1/day	Observation [5]
BOD_5 00310	30 mg/L [6]	45 mg/L	1/six months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids 00530	30 mg/L [7]	45 mg/L	1/six months	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine [8,9] 50060	1.0 mg/L (Minimum)	2.0 mg/L (Maximum)	1/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform [9] 74055	200 number/ 100 mL [10]	400 number/ 100 mL	1/six months	Grab
pH 00400	6.0 s. u. min. [11]	9.0 s. u. max. [11]	1/six months	Grab

Footnotes:

1. Sample when discharging.

2. Do not submit DMRs for this Outfall if the facility discharges to an oyster propagation subsegment.

3. When reporting electronically and monitoring is not required during a certain quarter(s), use a no data indicator (NODI) code of 9 for conditional or not required.

4. **No Floating Solids shall be discharged** to the receiving waters in accordance with 40 CFR 435. The permittee shall keep a manual log recording individual entries of the results of the daily visual observations, at the facility or nearest manned office, for three years from the inspection date. No DMR reporting is required for floating solids; therefore, do not report floating solids on the DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters. However, if floating solids are observed discharging during a daily inspection, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.7. Letters of noncompliance must be signed and certified in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.10.d. Copies of noncompliance letters during the monitoring period shall also be attached to quarterly DMRs.

5. Monitoring shall be accomplished during daylight by visual observation of the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of treated sanitary wastewater outfalls. Observations shall be made following either the morning or midday meal at a time of maximum estimated discharge.

6. The permittee shall comply with the BOD_5 monthly average discharge limitation only when it is identified in Appendix A of the permit authorization letter. The 30 mg/L monthly average limit shall apply to facilities on a case-by-case basis, to obtain information, to address a 303(d) impairment, and/or to address a TMDL.

7. The permittee shall comply with the TSS monthly average discharge limitation only when it is identified in Appendix A of the permit authorization letter. The 30 mg/L monthly average limit shall apply to facilities on a case-by-case basis, to obtain information, to address a 303(d) impairment, and/or to address a TMDL.

8. The TRC discharge limitations only apply to those facilities continuously manned by ten (10) or more persons (see definition of "Unmanned Site"). Maintain discharges of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) between 1.0 mg/L Minimum and 2.0 mg/L Maximum. The permittee shall maintain the concentration of TRC as close as possible to 1 mg/l. Perform TRC analysis in the field by any EPA approved method in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136. In lieu of fecal coliform, sampling for TRC is required if the treatment unit utilizes chlorination as a disinfection method.

9. For facilities that are manned by less than ten (10) persons, TRC may be analyzed in lieu of fecal coliform if the treatment unit utilizes chlorination as a disinfection method.

10. The permittee shall comply with the Fecal Coliform monthly average discharge limitation only when it is identified in Appendix A of the permit authorization letter. The 200 colonies/100 mL monthly average limit shall apply to facilities on a case-by-case basis, to obtain information, to address a 303(d) impairment, and/or to address a TMDL.

11. The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

There shall be no discharge of settleable solids, or visible foam, in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily material, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids on the seafloor or mudline as a result of this operation that have the potential to have a negative impact on aquatic life.

OUTFALL 04B: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF TREATED SANITARY WASTEWATER (OYSTER PROPAGATION SUBSEGMENT)

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [1,2]	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE [3]	DAILY MAXIMUM [3]	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD) 50050	Report	Report	1/six months	Estimate
Solids 78246	--------	No Presence [4]	1/day	Observation [5]
BOD_5 00310	30 mg/L [6]	45 mg/L	1/six months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids 00530	30 mg/L [7]	45 mg/L	1/six months	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine [8,9] 50060	1.0 mg/L (Minimum)	2.0 mg/L (Maximum)	1/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform [9] 74055	14 number/ 100 mL [10]	43 number/ 100 mL	1/six months	Grab
pH 00400	6.0 s. u. min. [11]	9.0 s. u. max. [11]	1/six months	Grab

Footnotes:

1. Sample when discharging.

2. Do not submit DMRs for this Outfall if the facility discharges to a non-oyster propagation subsegment.

3. When reporting electronically and monitoring is not required during a certain quarter(s), use a no data indicator (NODI) code of 9 for conditional or not required.

4. **No Floating Solids shall be discharged** to the receiving waters in accordance with 40 CFR 435. The permittee shall keep a manual log recording individual entries of the results of the daily visual observations, at the facility or nearest manned office, for three years from the inspection date. No DMR reporting is required for floating solids; therefore, do not report floating solids on the DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters. However, if floating solids are observed discharging during a daily inspection, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.7. Letters of noncompliance must be signed and certified in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.10.d. Copies of noncompliance letters during the monitoring period shall also be attached to quarterly DMRs.

5. Monitoring shall be accomplished during daylight by visual observation of the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of treated sanitary wastewater outfalls. Observations shall be made following either the morning or midday meal at a time of maximum estimated discharge.

6. The permittee shall comply with the BOD_5 monthly average discharge limitation only when it is identified in Appendix A of the permit authorization letter. The 30 mg/L monthly average limit shall apply to facilities on a case-by-case basis, to obtain information, to address a 303(d) impairment, and/or to address a TMDL.

7. The permittee shall comply with the TSS monthly average discharge limitation only when it is identified in Appendix A of the permit authorization letter. The 30 mg/L monthly average limit shall apply to facilities on a case-by-case basis, to obtain information, to address a 303(d) impairment, and/or to address a TMDL.

8. The TRC discharge limitations only apply to those facilities continuously manned by ten (10) or more persons. (See definition of "Unmanned Site".) Maintain discharges of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) between 1.0 mg/L Minimum and 2.0 mg/L Maximum. The permittee shall maintain the concentration of TRC as close as possible to 1 mg/l. Perform TRC analysis in the field by any EPA approved method in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136. In lieu of fecal coliform, sampling for TRC is required if the treatment unit utilizes chlorination as a disinfection method.

9. For facilities that are manned by less than ten (10) persons, TRC may be analyzed in lieu of fecal coliform if the treatment unit utilizes chlorination as a disinfection method.

10. The permittee shall comply with the Fecal Coliform monthly average discharge limitation only when it is identified in Appendix A of the permit authorization letter. The 14 colonies/100 mL monthly average limit shall apply to facilities on a case-by-case basis, to obtain information, to address a 303(d) impairment, and/or to address a TMDL.

11. The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

There shall be no discharge of settleable solids, or visible foam, in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily material, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids on the seafloor or mudline as a result of this operation that have the potential to have a negative impact on aquatic life.

OUTFALL 04C: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF TREATED SANITARY WASTEWATER (ENTEROCOCCI SUBSEGMENT)

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
ENTEROCOCCI (number/100 mL) 61211	35	135	1/six months	Grab

Upon written notification of coverage under this permit, the permittee shall comply with the effluent limitations outfall(s) stated in Appendix A of the permit authorization. When appropriate, Outfall 04C will be required in conjunction with either Outfall 04A or 04B. Outfall 04C will apply to facilities located in coastal marine waters for which Enterococci criteria have been finalized in LAC 33:IX.1123, Table 3.

OUTFALL 005: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [1]	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD) 50050	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
Solids 78246	--------	No Presence [2]	1/day	Observation [3]

Footnotes:

1. When discharging.

2. **No Floating Solids or Garbage or Foam shall be discharged** to the receiving waters in accordance with 40 CFR 435. (See definition of "Garbage".) The permittee shall keep a manual log recording individual entries of the results of the daily visual observations, at the facility or nearest manned office, for three years from the inspection date. No DMR reporting is required for floating solids or garbage or foam; therefore, do not report floating solids or garbage or foam on the DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters. However, if floating solids or garbage or foam are observed discharging during a daily inspection, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.7. Letters of noncompliance must be signed and certified in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.10.d. Copies of noncompliance letters during the monitoring period shall also be attached to quarterly DMRs.

3. Monitoring shall be accomplished during daylight by visual observation of the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of domestic wastewater outfalls. Observations shall be made following either the morning or midday meal at a time of maximum estimated discharge.

There shall be no discharge of settleable solids in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily material, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids on the seafloor or mudline as a result of this operation that have the potential to have a negative impact on aquatic life.

OUTFALL 006: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF HYDROSTATIC TEST WASTEWATER

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS *	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM [1]	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [2, 3]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD) 50050	Report	Report	1/discharge event	Estimate
TSS 00530	--------	90 mg/L	Once prior to proposed discharge	Grab
TSS – NET [4] 00530	--------	90 mg/L	Once prior to proposed discharge	Grab
TSS (intake) [5] 00530	-----	Report	Once prior to proposed discharge	Grab
TSS (effluent) [5] 00530	-----	Report	Once prior to proposed discharge	Grab
Oil & Grease 03582	--------	15 mg/L	Once prior to proposed discharge	Grab
TOC [6] 00680	--------	50 mg/L	Once prior to proposed discharge	Grab
Benzene [6] 34030	--------	50 µg/L	Once prior to proposed discharge	Grab
BTEX [6, 7] 49491	--------	250 µg/L	Once prior to proposed discharge	Grab
Total Lead [6] 01051	--------	50 µg/L	Once prior to proposed discharge	Grab
pH 00400	6.0 s. u. min. [8]	9.0 s. u. max. [8]	Once prior to proposed discharge	Grab

* All "heels" or free liquids must be removed from a container **before** washing, rinsing or conducting a hydrostatic test on the storage tank, vessel, or similar container.

Footnotes:

1. When reporting electronically and monitoring is not required during a certain quarter(s), use a no data indicator (NODI) code of 9 for conditional or not required.

2. If any discharge extends beyond one calendar week in duration, then sampling the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

3. For discharges of wastewater from the hydrostatic testing of **new** pipes, vessels, and/or tanks**, if approved by the appropriate regional office (see Part II, Other Conditions, Section L)**, the permittee may sample and run analysis for the required parameters at the time of discharge (i.e., not prior to discharge). All other reporting requirements in Part II, Other Conditions, Section L must be met. Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at http://deq.louisiana.gov/directory/office/regional-offices.

4. Net = Effluent – Intake. The background concentration of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) will be allowed in the discharge if the effluent is being returned to the same water source from which the intake water was obtained. The TSS of the discharge shall not exceed the intake TSS by more than 90 mg/L and shall be reported on the DMR as the net.

5. Report the TSS intake and effluent values on the DMR.

6. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) shall be measured on discharges from pipes, vessels, and/or tanks which have previously been in service (i.e., those which are not new). Benzene, Total BTEX, and Lead shall be measured on discharges from pipes, vessels, and/or tanks which have been used for the storage or transportation of liquid or gaseous petroleum hydrocarbons. **Accordingly, Flow, TSS, Oil and Grease, and pH are the only limitations and testing requirements for NEW pipes, vessels, and tanks.**

7. BTEX shall be measured as the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, and para-xylene, as quantified using the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR Part 136.

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

All permittees shall complete a DMR monthly even if there were no discharges during a particular monitoring period. If more than one sample is collected during a monitoring period, the highest result from any individual test taken during the Monitoring Period must be reported as the Daily Maximum. Laboratory results for each regulated parameter in your discharge shall be averaged and reported as the Monthly Average on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Note that Daily Maximum values cannot be averaged.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids, or visible foam, in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily material, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids on the seafloor or mudline as a result of this operation that have the potential to have a negative impact on aquatic life. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv), the permittee is required to use the most sufficiently sensitive method necessary to prove compliance with the effluent limitations. Further, be advised that all effluent testing shall be conducted utilizing EPA-approved methods from laboratories accredited to conduct the required analyses.

For a given parameter, if the MQL prescribed by the permit is less than the permit limitation, any EPA-approved method with a method detection level (MDL) which is equal to or less than this MQL may be utilized. In this scenario, if an individual analytical result is below the MQL, the permittee may report "0" on a discharge monitoring report (DMR).

Where the MQL prescribed by the permit is greater than the permit limitation, the permittee shall use a sufficiently sensitive EPA-approved method capable of yielding a quantifiable result which proves compliance with the limitation. If a sufficiently sensitive method is available with an MDL equal to or less than the permit limit, and the individual analytical result is less than the MDL, the permittee may report "0" on a DMR. However, some instances may occur where there is no sufficiently sensitive EPA-approved method which will yield a quantifiable result equal to or less than the permit limitation. In these cases, the permittee must submit supporting documentation indicating that they used the most sensitive method

available. In this scenario, if an individual analytical result is not detectable at the MDL of the method used, the permittee must report "non-detect" on the DMR. Please note that ANY quantifiable result above the permit limitation shall be reported as an excursion.

No discharge shall generate a flow condition within any drainage conveyance or water body, which, either alone or in concert with stormwater runoff, represents a threat to public safety by virtue of discharge velocity.

In addition to all other conditions and requirements contained within this permit, the permittee shall follow all reporting requirements in Part II, Section L.

Additives such as corrosion inhibitors, bactericides, and dyes may not be added to the test water to be discharged without prior written approval from this Office. Written requests for approval must include toxicity data for each additive proposed for use, as well as a clear description of the proposed discharge including projected volumes of wastewaters and additive levels in the wastewaters. See Part II, Other Conditions, Section W for specific requirements.

There shall be no discharge of PCBs. Proof that PCBs are not present in the pipe is required for all pipelines which have been in use for transmission of *natural gas*. Such proof shall consist of a statement, signed by a responsible company official, certifying that *either* the pipeline has been tested for and found to be free of PCBs, *or* that compressors or other equipment that contained PCBs were never used on the pipeline. If the permittee cannot furnish such certification, then the discharge water must be tested for PCBs prior to any discharge, in accordance with the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136, and the results submitted to the Water Permits Division.

OUTFALL 007: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGES:

DESALINIZATION UNIT DISCHARGE
BLOWOUT PREVENTER FLUID
BALLAST WATER [4]
BILGE WATER
MUD, CUTTINGS, AND CEMENT AT THE SEAFLOOR OR MUDLINE
UNCONTAMINATED WATER
BOILER BLOWDOWN
NON-CONTACT COOLING WATER
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH FILTER MEDIA
EXCESS CEMENT SLURRY [5]

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [1]	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD) 50050	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
Free Oil 49498	--------	No free oil [2]	1/day	Observance [3] (visual sheen)

Footnotes:

1. When facility is manned, and discharging. (See definition of "Unmanned Site".)

2. **No Discharge of Free Oil** as determined by (conducting the visual sheen method) a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the receiving water (to determine if a visual sheen is present at the outfall) when possible, unless the static sheen test in accordance with EPA Method 1617 and 40 CFR 435.41(ff) is used at the operator's option. The permittee shall keep a manual log recording individual entries of the results of the daily visual observations, at the facility or nearest manned office, for three years from the inspection date. No DMR reporting is required for Free Oil; therefore, do not report Free Oil on the DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters. However, if a visual sheen is noted during a daily inspection, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.7. Letters of noncompliance must be signed and certified in accordance with Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.10.d. Copies of noncompliance letters during the monitoring period shall also be attached to quarterly DMRs.

3. When discharging, discharges are authorized only at times when a visual sheen observation is possible. Discharges may occur at any time if the operator uses the static sheen test for detecting the free oil.

4. If applicable, ballast water shall be in compliance with the Coast Guard regulations found at 33 CFR Part 151 – Ballast Water Discharge Standards (Federal Register/Vol.77, No.57/Friday March 23, 2012).

5. Discharges of excess cement slurry are only allowed to the Mississippi River below Venice, Atchafalaya River below Morgan City, Wax Lake Outlet, and to waterbodies and adjacent wetlands in brackish or saline marsh areas. There shall be no discharge of excess cement slurry to lakes, rivers, streams, freshwater wetlands, or intermediate wetlands. Discharges of excess cement slurry are also prohibited to wildlife refuges, game preserves, scenic streams, or other specifically protected lakes or waterbodies.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids, or visible foam, in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily material, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in Appendix A of the cover letter from LDEQ that authorizes coverage under the general permit. Unless specified otherwise in Appendix A, samples shall be taken before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance (immediately after exiting the treatment mechanism, if treatment is applied). *A facility–specific Appendix A will be attached to each cover letter that authorizes facility–specific discharges under this general permit.*

2. Provisions must be made during the installation of any treatment unit for obtaining a proper sample.

3. Proper sampling techniques shall be used to ensure that analytical results are representative of pollutants in the discharge.

4. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

5. All monitoring records must be retained for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample measurements. The permittee shall make available to this Office, upon request, copies of all monitoring data required by this permit (see Part III, Standard Conditions, Section C.4).

6. Monitoring results must 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. When reporting electronically and monitoring is not required during a certain period(s), use a no data indicator (NODI) code of 9 for conditional or not required. For additional information regarding NetDMR, see the LDEQ's NetDMR website: http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/netdmr. **Permittees shall submit a DMR for each outfall identified in Appendix A attached to the permittee's cover letter for every monitoring period even if there were no discharges during a monitoring period.**

   When the permit stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur once/month or more frequently (such as 1/discharge event or once prior to proposed discharge), you must complete one DMR for each month and submit the DMRs to LDEQ on a quarterly basis. For monthly average discharge limitations, when the permit stipulates that monitoring shall occur once/week or at any frequency greater than once/month during any month, laboratory results for each regulated parameter in your discharge shall be averaged for each sample analyzed during the month and summarized on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. When the outfall schedule in the permit stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur once/month or more frequently, the permittee must complete one DMR form for that outfall for each month even if there were no discharges from the outfall during a month.

Monthly DMRs shall be submitted electronically to LDEQ on a quarterly basis.

Monitoring results for all hydrostatic tests performed during each month shall be summarized and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) and electronically submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance on a quarterly basis as described below.

When the permit stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur 1/6 months the permittee must complete one DMR every six months and submit the DMR to LDEQ on a semiannual basis. If samples are taken at a frequency of greater than 1/6 months, laboratory results for each regulated parameter in all samples analyzed during the six month period shall be summarized on a DMR form. For monthly average discharge limitations, if samples are taken at a frequency of greater than 1/6 months, laboratory results for each regulated parameter in your discharge shall be averaged for each sample analyzed during the six month period and summarized on a DMR form. When the outfall schedule in the permit stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur 1/6 months, the permittee must complete one DMR form for that outfall for each six month monitoring period even if there were no discharges from the outfall during the six month monitoring period. DMRs shall be submitted electronically to LDEQ on a semiannual basis.

The schedule for quarterly DMR submission is as follows:

Quarterly Submission

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

The schedule for semi-annual DMR submission is as follows:

Semiannual Submission

Monitoring Period	DMR Postmark Date
January 1 – June 30	July 28th
July 1 - December 31	January 28th

The “Monthly Average” concentration that is reported on the DMR form is calculated using one formula when flow is not measured as a continuous record and is calculated using a different formula when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer. Part III, Standard Conditions, Section F of the permit explains which formula should be used and how to calculate “Monthly Average” concentrations when flow is not measured as a continuous record versus when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer.

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503.A and B, DMRs must be signed and certified by an authorized person. Be aware that LDEQ will accept laboratory results only from "LDEQ accredited" laboratories (see *Part III, Standard Conditions,* C.10).

An electronic DMR reporting system (NetDMR) is available at www.deq.louisiana.gov/ using the following path: Enforcement – NetDMR. Permittees must use this online system, unless a waiver is granted by the Office of Environmental Compliance – Enforcement Division, Permit Compliance Unit (PCU). If granted, Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be submitted to the Enforcement Division, Office of Environmental Compliance, Department of Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312. **DMRs must be electronically submitted in accordance with LAC 33:I.2101.A and B no later than the 28th day of the month following the reporting period.**

SECTION D. REGIONAL OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

For facilities authorized under this general permit, **the permittee must notify the appropriate regional office listed below at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to drilling a new well or moving a drilling rig to a new location to perform work on the production facility and/or the facility's well and appurtenances.**

Mailing Addresses for Regional Offices

Acadiana Regional Office
Surveillance Division
Office of Environmental Compliance
111 New Center Drive
Lafayette, LA 70508
(337) 262-5584

Bayou Lafourche Regional Office
Surveillance Division
Office of Environmental Compliance
125 Barataria Street
Lockport, LA 70374
(985) 532-6206

Capital Regional Office
Surveillance Division
Office of Environmental Compliance
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312
(225) 219-3480

Surveillance Division
Northeast Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
508 Downing Pines Rd.
West Monroe, LA 71292
(318) 362-5439

Northwest Regional Office
Surveillance Division
Office of Environmental Compliance
1525 Fairfield Avenue, Room 520
Shreveport, LA 71101-4388
(318) 676-7476

Southeast Regional Office
Surveillance Division
Office of Environmental Compliance
201 Evans Road, Bldg 4, Suite 420
New Orleans, LA 70123-5230
(504) 736-7701

Southwest Regional Office
Surveillance Division
Office of Environmental Compliance
1301 Gadwall Street
Lake Charles, LA 70615-5176
(337) 491-2667

PART II
OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The permittee must comply with all applicable provisions of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations including standard conditions found in LAC 33:IX.2701. This Office has established the following definitions and requirements in accordance with those regulations. The definition of other terms may be found in the Louisiana Water Pollution Control Regulations (LAC 33:IX.2313).

SECTION A. DEFINITIONS

For more definitions of monitoring and sampling terminology see Part III, Section F.

1. *Act*: means Act 449 of the 1979 Louisiana Legislature which established Section 2001, et seq. of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 and any subsequent amendment to these Sections.

2. *Activity*: any conduct, operation or process, which causes or may cause the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state.

3. *Administrative Authority*: the secretary of the Department of Environmental Quality, or his/her designee, or the appropriate assistant secretary or his/her designee.

4. *Ballast Water*: surface water free of oil, noxious liquid substances, or hazardous substances used in a manner prohibited by U.S. Laws, including section 311 of the Clean Water Act, that is used to maintain proper draft or to stabilize drilling or workover vessels.

5. *Batch or Bulk Discharge*: any discharge of a discrete volume or mass of effluent from a pit, tank, or similar container that occurs on a one time or infrequent or irregular basis.

6. *Bilge Water*: water that accumulates in the bilge area of drilling or workover vessels.

7. *Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)*: means the amount of oxygen required by bacteria during the decay of organic and nitrogenous materials. BOD_5 means the five day BOD.

8. *Blowout Preventer Fluid*: fluid used to actuate the hydraulic equipment on the blowout preventer.

9. *Boiler Blowdown*: discharge from boilers necessary to minimize solids build-up in the boilers, including vents from boilers and other heating systems.

10. *Brackish Marshes*: those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of moderate salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in these soil and contiguous surface water conditions.

Typical vegetation includes wiregrass (*Spartina patens*), three-cornered grass (*Scirpus olneyi*), coco (*Scipus robustus*), and widgeon grass (*Ruppia maritime*). Interstitial water salinity normally ranges between seven and 15 parts per thousand.

11. *Bypass*: the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

12. *Cement*: Portland cement, either dry or in slurry form, including additives. Additives include such materials as: accelerators (e.g., calcium chloride), retarders (e.g., lignosulfonates), weighting materials (e.g., barium sulfate), extenders (e.g., bentonite), and lost circulation materials (e.g., walnut shells).

13. *Coastal*: Any location in or on a water of the United States landward of the inner boundary of the territorial seas; or any location landward from the inner boundary of the territorial seas and bounded on the inland side by the line defined by the inner boundary of the territorial seas, eastward of the latitude and longitude points defined in 40 CFR 435.40, Subpart D.

14. *COD*: chemical oxygen demand.

15. *Commingled Discharges*: waste streams that are mixed prior to final discharge and cannot be sampled separately as internal outfalls.

16. *Completion Fluids*: salt solutions, weighted brines, polymers or various additives used to prevent damage to the well bore during operations which prepare the drilled well for hydrocarbon production. These fluids move into the formation and return to the surface as a slug with the produced water. Drilling muds remaining in the well bore during logging, casing, and cementing operations or during temporary abandonment of the well are not considered completion fluids and are regulated by drilling fluids requirements.

17. *Deck Drainage*: all wastewater resulting from platform washings, deck washings, spillage, rainwater, and runoff from curbs, gutters, and drains, including drip pans and wash areas within facilities covered under this permit.

18. *Desalinization Unit Discharge*: wastewater associated with the process of creating freshwater from saltwater.

19. *Development Drilling*: the drilling of wells required to efficiently produce a hydrocarbon formation or formations.

20. *Development Facility*: any fixed or mobile structure subject to this permit that is engaged in the drilling of productive wells.

21. *Dewatering Effluent*: wastewater from drilling fluids and drill cutting dewatering activities, including but not limited to reserve pits or other tanks or vessels, and chemical or mechanical treatment occurring during the drilling solids separation/ recycle/ disposal process.

22. *Diatomaceous Earth Filter Media*: Filter media used to filter water or other authorized fluids that are subsequently washed from the filter.

23. *Domestic Wastewater*: wastewaters discharged from galleys, sinks, showers, baths, safety showers, eyewash stations, hand washing stations, fish cleaning stations, and laundries. Does not include drainage from toilets, urinals, and cargo spaces.

24. *Drill Cuttings*: particles generated by drilling into subsurface geological formations including cured cement carried to the surface with the drilling fluid.

25. *Drilling Fluids*: any fluid sent down the hole, *including drilling muds* and any specialty products, from the time a well is begun until final cessation of drilling in that hole. The circulating fluid (mud) used in the rotary drilling of wells to clean and condition the hole and to counterbalance formation pressure. A water-based drilling fluid is the conventional drilling mud in which water is the continuous phase and the suspending medium for solids, whether or not oil is present. An oil based drilling fluid has diesel oil, mineral oil, or some other oil as its continuous phase with water as the dispersed phase.

26. *Drilling Mud*: a heavy suspension used in drilling a well, introduced down the drill pipe and through the drill bit.

27. *Effluent Limitation*: any applicable state or federal quality or quantity limitation that imposes any restriction or prohibition on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants discharged into the waters of the State.

28. *Enterococci*: means a group of fecal bacteria used as an indicator of fecal contamination and predictor of human illness.

29. *Excess Cement Slurry*: the excess mixed cement, including additives and wastes from equipment washdown after a cementing operation.

30. *Exploratory Facility*: any fixed or mobile structure subject to this permit that is engaged in the drilling of wells to determine the nature of potential hydrocarbon reservoirs.

31. *Facility*: means a pollution source, or any public or private property or site and all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances and improvements, where any activity is conducted which discharges or may result in the discharge of pollutants into waters of the State.

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

33. *Formation Test Fluids*: the discharge that would occur if hydrocarbons are located during exploratory drilling and tested for formation pressure and content.

34. *Free Oil*: oil that causes a sheen when discharges are released or when a static sheen test is used.

35. *Freshwater Swamps and Marshes*: those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of negligible to very low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in these soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical vegetation includes maiden cane (*Panicum hemitomon*), Hydrocotyl sp., water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), and bulltongue (*Sagittaria sp*.). Interstitial water salinity is normally less than two parts per thousand.

36. *Garbage*: all kinds of food waste, wastes generated in living areas of the facility, and operational waste (excluding fresh fish and parts thereof from fish cleaning operations) generated during the normal operation of the facility and liable to be disposed of continuously or periodically; except dishwater, graywater, and those substances that are defined or listed in other Annexes to MARPOL 73/78 (Marpol, marine pollution, 1973 and 1978 is the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships).

37. *Graywater*: drainage from dishwater, shower, laundry, bath, and washbasin drains. Does not include drainage from toilets, urinals, and drainage from cargo spaces.

38. *Hydrostatic Test Wastewater:* a leakage determination test with water used to conduct a hydrostatic test on a hollow object or piece of equipment by filling the tested item (pipe, vessel, and/or tank) with water and subjecting it to pressure.

39. *Individual Well:* a well located in an existing oil & gas production area that is not or will not tie into an existing production facility, or a well that will tie into an existing production facility, but is operated by another operator.

40. *Intermediate Marshes:* those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in these soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical vegetation includes wiregrass (*Spartina patens*), deer pea (*Vigna repens*), bulltongue (*Sagittaria sp*.), wild millet (*Echinochloa walteri*), bullwhip (*Scirpus californicus*), and sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*). Interstitial water salinity normally ranges between three and six parts per thousand.

41. *Inverse Emulsion Drilling:* an oil-based drilling fluid which also contains a large amount of water.

42. *Major Facility*: any LPDES facility or activity classified as such by the EPA regional administrator, or, in the case of approved state programs, the EPA regional administrator in conjunction with the state administrative authority.

43. *Muds, Cuttings, and Cement at the Seafloor or Mudline*: discharges which occur at the seafloor or mudline prior to installation of the marine riser and during marine riser disconnect and well abandonment and plugging operations.

44. *New Source*: any facility or activity that meets the definition of "new source" under 40 CFR part 122.2 and meets the criteria for determination of new sources under 40 CFR part 122.29(b) applied consistently with all of the following definitions:

(a) The term "water area" as used in the term "site" in 40 CFR parts 122.29 and 122.2 shall mean the water area and ocean floor beneath any exploratory development, or production facility where such facility is conducting its exploratory, development, or production activities.

(b) The term "significant site preparation work" as used in 40 CFR part 122.29 shall mean the process of surveying, clearing, or preparing an area of the ocean floor for the purpose of constructing or placing a development or production facility on or over the site.

45. *Non-Contact Cooling Water*: means that water used for the purpose of heat removal and which does not come in contact with any raw materials, intermediate or finished products, or any spilled materials in conveyances.

46. *Office*: the Office of Environmental Services within the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

47. *Outstanding Natural Resource Water (ONRW)*: water bodies designated for preservation, protection, reclamation, or enhancement of wilderness, aesthetic qualities, and ecological regimes, such as those designated under the Louisiana Natural and Scenic Rivers System or those designated by the department as waters of ecological significance. This use designation shall apply only to those water bodies specifically so designated in LAC 33:IX.1123, Table 3 and not their tributaries or distributaries unless so specified.

48. *Packer Fluid*: low solids fluids between the packer, production string, and well casing. They are considered to be workover fluids.

49. *Pollutant*: any substance introduced into the waters of the State by any means that would tend to degrade the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of the environment.

50. *Pollution Source*: the immediate site or location of a discharge or potential discharge, including such surrounding property as is necessary to secure or quarantine the area from access by the general public.

51. *Produced Sand*: Sand and other solids removed from produced water, oil, or gas. Slurried particles used in hydraulic fracturing, the accumulated formation sand, and scale particles generated during production. Produced sand also includes desander discharge from produced water waste streams and blowdown of water phase from the produced water treating system.

52. *Produced Water*: liquid and suspended particulate waste material generated by the processing of fluids brought to the surface in conjunction with recovery of oil or natural gas from underground geological formations or with underground storage of hydrocarbons.

53. *Production Facility*: any fixed or mobile structure equipment, or device, which is used for exploring for, drilling for, production, storing, handling, transferring, or processing, oil or natural gas. Also, any fixed or mobile structure that is either engaged in well completion or used for active recovery of hydrocarbons from producing formations. It includes two or more well heads that flow into a common physical location.

54. *Reportable Quantity (RQ) Release*: discharge of oil or a hazardous substance (for which notification is required pursuant to either 40 CFR 117.21, or 40 CFR 302.6, or 110.6) occurs

at the facility or if the facility contributes to a violation of a water quality standard (pursuant to 40 CFR 110.3). Discharges of oil in such quantities that the Administrator has determined may be harmful, is defined in 40 CFR 110.3 as, "the amount of oil that violates applicable water quality standards, or causes a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines". The RQ releases for hazardous substances are defined in 40 CFR 302.6.

55. *Saline Marshes*: those wetland areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of salinity characteristic of near Gulf of Mexico ambient water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in these soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical vegetation includes oystergrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), glasswort (*Salicornia sp.*), black rush (*Juncus roemerianus*), Batis maritime, black mangrove (*Avicennia nitida*), and saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*). Interstitial water salinity normally exceeds 16 parts per thousand.

56. *Sanitary Wastewater*: treated or untreated wastewater that contains human metabolic waste discharged from toilets and urinals located within facilities subject to this permit.

57. *Sheen*: a silvery or metallic sheen, gloss, or increase reflectivity, visual color or iridescence on the water surface.

58. *Source Water and Sand*: water, including the entrained solids, from non-hydrocarbon bearing formations, used for the purpose of pressure maintenance or secondary recovery.

59. *Static Sheen*: defined in the static sheen test in accordance with EPA Method 1617 and 40 CFR 435.41(ff).

60. *Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity*: defined at LAC 33:IX. 2511.B.14.

61. *Territorial Seas*: the belt of the seas measured from the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters, and extending seaward a distance of three miles.

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

63. *Unauthorized Discharge*: a continuous, intermittent or one-time discharge, whether intentional, anticipated, or unanticipated, from any source, permitted or unpermitted, which is in contravention of any provision of the Act or of any permit terms and conditions, or of any applicable regulation, compliance schedule, variance or exception of the administrative authority.

64. *Uncontaminated Water*: freshwater or saltwater that is returned to the receiving water without the addition of any chemicals. Included are (1) discharges of excess water that permit the continuous operation of fire control and utility lift pumps, (2) excess water from pressure maintenance and secondary recovery projects, (3) water released during the training and testing of personnel in fire protection, (4) once-through, non-contact cooling water, (5) potable water released during transfer and tank emptying operations, (6) condensate from air

conditioning units, (7) cooling water overboard discharge, (8) chain locker effluent, and (9) fire main system discharge.

65. *Unmanned Site*: For the purposes of this permit, an unmanned site is a facility for which no personnel are present, either on a temporary or permanent basis, for the entire monitoring period. If a discharge occurs during a time when a staff member is present, exceptions to monitoring requirements do not apply.

66. *Upland*: any land area that is not normally inundated with water and that would not, under normal circumstances, be characterized as swamp or fresh, intermediate, brackish, or saline marsh. The term shall have both a regional and site-specific connotation; for example, naturally occurring and man-made topographic highs that are partially or totally surrounded by swamp, marsh, or open water will be considered upland on a local basis, but will not necessitate characterization of the surrounding area as upland. The land and water bottoms of all parishes north of the nine parishes contiguous with the Gulf of Mexico will be considered *in toto* as upland regions. The designation of upland in those parishes bordering the Gulf of Mexico shall be determined on a case-by-case basis with reference to the presence of a regional expanse of emergent aquatic vegetation or open water.

67. *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.

68. *Utility Wash Water*: Wash water, excluding internal and external vehicle wash water. This wastewater may include wash water from the washing of uncontaminated tanks or vessels, items at a rental store, warehouse floors, etc., with or without soaps and/or detergents.

69. *Well Treatment Fluid*: any fluid used to restore or improve productivity by chemically or physically altering hydrocarbon-bearing strata after a well has been drilled. These fluids move into the formation and return to the surface as a slug with the produced water. Stimulation fluids include substances such as acids, solvents, and propping agents.

70. *Wildcat Well*: a well drilled in an area where no oil or gas production exists.

71. *Workover Fluid*: salt solutions, sometimes containing specialty additives, which are used in a producing well to allow safe repair and maintenance procedures. High solids drilling fluids used during workover operations are not considered workover fluids by definition and therefore must meet drilling fluid effluent limitations before discharge may occur. Packer fluids, low solid fluids between the packer, production string and well casing, are considered to be workover fluids.

SECTION B. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The permittee shall be in compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specified herein on the date of authorization of coverage under this general permit. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee may be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

SECTION C. OTHER DISCHARGES

This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not authorized in the permit.

SECTION D. COVERAGE UNDER SUBSEQUENT PERMITS

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

SECTION E. TERMINATION OF AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

This Office reserves the right to revoke the authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit as it applies to any person and/or require such person to apply for and obtain an individual permit if:

1. the covered source or activity is a significant contributor to pollution or creates other environmental problems;

2. the permittee is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit;

3. conditions or standards have changed so that the source or activity no longer qualifies for this general permit;

4. the discharge limitations contained in this permit are not in accordance with the Water Quality Management Plan; or

5. a TMDL is issued subsequent to authorization of coverage that requires additional and/or more stringent effluent limitations or requirements than allowed under this permit.

SECTION F. STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

LAC 33:IX.1113 describes numerical and general criteria that apply to all water bodies of the State. Criteria are elements of the water quality regulations which set limitations on the permissible amounts of a substance or other characteristics of state waters. The General Criteria, as described in the Louisiana Administrative Code, limit discharges to maintain aesthetics, color, turbidity, the biologic and aquatic community integrity, and many other elements in the receiving water body. Any noncompliance with the General or Numerical Criteria is not authorized under this permit.

Discharges from facilities permitted under LPDES general permits typically consist of low volume flows, and discharges that are intermittent in nature. This general permit is applicable to very specific types of facilities and allows very limited types of discharges that specifically occur at industrial facilities that are eligible for coverage under this permit. The effluent limitations and other conditions are determined to be sufficient to assure protection to state waters. Pursuant to

LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9, new source discharges or new discharges of wastewater from a facility whose discharges are in compliance with the general permit requirements should not adversely impact water quality of 303(d) listed impaired water bodies nor should they cause or contribute to the violation of state water quality standards in receiving water bodies throughout the state, including 303(d) listed impaired water bodies. Discharges from facilities which are authorized under this general permit will not negatively impact the water quality of receiving water bodies because permitted facilities are required to be in compliance with the general permit requirements immediately upon coverage by the permit. In accordance with Part II, Section S, Requiring An Individual Permit Or An Alternative General Permit and Part II, Section I, Permit Reopener Clause, measures can be taken by the permitting authority to prohibit any discharge that is not protective of state water quality standards.

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

SECTION G. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) (WASHDOWN WASTEWATERS)

1. All washing shall be conducted either without soaps and detergents, or with biodegradable, low-phosphate, and low-surfactant soaps and/or detergents, used in minimal amounts. The use of non-biodegradable or emulsifying soaps and detergents, cleaners containing potentially hazardous chemicals, and solvents, is prohibited.

2. If the washing activity takes place on an impermeable surface (such as concrete or asphalt paving), the area where the washing operation is to be conducted and the subsequent drainage path shall be swept clean of dirt and other dry substances immediately prior to commencing the washing operation.

3. Any spills, drips of fluids, or other contamination to the washing area and the subsequent drainage area shall be picked up by dry means prior to the beginning of the washing operation. The use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled contaminants is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State and Federal safety regulations (e.g., requirement for a non-slippery work surface). In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal, where practical, and chemical usage shall be minimized.

SECTION H. COMBINED OUTFALLS

Effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for outfall numbers (types of wastewater and/or storm water discharges) that are permissible under this general permit are found in Part I, Section B, Effluent Limitations. The outfall number(s) listed in the NOI submitted by the applicant must properly identify the type(s) of wastewater and/or storm water that discharges from that outfall. The permittee must follow the effluent limitations page(s) found in Part I, Section B that

corresponds to the outfall number(s) that is/are identified in the NOI submitted to the Water Permits Division. If two or more different wastewater types are to be discharged from a single outfall point, then that outfall shall be subject to all the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements which apply to each separate wastewater type (RLP Outfall schedule). If an effluent characteristic (monitoring parameter) is limited in more than one outfall schedule that applies to a combined outfall, then the more stringent numerical effluent limitation and/or monitoring requirement for that parameter must be met.

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

SECTION I. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

If there is evidence indicating that the discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard, the discharger may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with the Part II, Section S of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different requirements and/or limitations.

SECTION J. WASHING PROHIBITIONS

Discharges of equipment washwater from the following sources are prohibited under this permit: 1) equipment involved in the disposal of hazardous (RCRA non-exempt) oil field waste; and 2) the interiors of tanks or cargo compartments used for storing, hauling, or dispensing chemicals of any type and waste materials such as garbage from commercial/industrial facilities, or hazardous waste.

SECTION K. OTHER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) (ADDITIONAL SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES)

Prepare and implement a Spill Prevention and Control Plan in accordance with the provisions specified in LAC 33:IX.901-907. Establish in the plan a program for regular inspection of all storage tanks, separators, and related production and transfer equipment. Include provisions for, at a minimum, annual monitoring of flow line integrity through a combination of visual inspection and pressure testing or through the use of an approved alternate methodology. Maintain inspection and test records for a minimum of three years. Establish in the plan provisions for ready access to, and rapid deployment of, containment booms and ancillary spill containment and cleanup equipment.

Control of discharges shall be obtained through use of the following measures:

1. All workover and drilling barges, and production facilities, shall be equipped with adequate pollution containment devices that, under normal operating conditions, prevent unpermitted discharges to the Waters of the State.

2. All pumps and loading/unloading areas, storage tanks, separators, or vessels (and related production and transfer equipment) containing hydrocarbons or other chemicals that cannot be surrounded by an impervious dike, such as those to be located in wetlands or over open waters where the building of dikes is impossible or impracticable, shall be installed on impervious decks provided with curbs, gutters, and/or sumps capable of preventing discharge of free oil to Waters of the State and retaining spills of oil, produced water, or any other product or waste materials.

3. All drains from diked areas shall be equipped with valves that are kept in the closed position, except during periods of supervised discharge.

4. All spilled oil, produced water, or any other spilled product or waste material shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of according to all applicable regulations. Failure to initiate cleanup operations upon becoming aware of an unpermitted discharge or spill to the Waters of the State or uncontained areas that drain to said Waters shall be a violation of this permit. Each additional day that cleanup operations are delayed shall be a separate violation. The remedial response shall include immediate removal of discharged materials and, to the extent practicable, decontamination of any water, soil, sediment, or vegetation adversely impacted by the unauthorized discharge. In the event that immediate cleanup is not considered to be an appropriate remedial measure, the responsible party shall notify the Office of Environmental Compliance/Inspection Division of the alternative remedial plan and shall promptly implement said plan upon approval by the Office of Environmental Compliance/ Inspection Division. Submission of an alternate plan shall in no way relieve the responsible party of its duty to contain and mitigate the effects of the spill, pending approval by the Office of Environmental Compliance/ Inspection Division.

5. The discharge of any oilfield waste into manmade or natural drainage or directly into state waters is prohibited, except as provided under the terms and conditions of this general permit.

6. Use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled oil is prohibited, unless the use has been specifically approved by LDEQ, except where necessary to comply with State or Federal safety regulations (i.e., requirement for a non-slippery work surface). In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal, and chemical usage shall be minimized. Detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants shall not be employed to sink, obscure, or camouflage spilled materials or to in any way hinder observation of a spill event.

7. Maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard in all earthen pits at any time. Conduct any discharge of wastewater from earthen pits directed to waters of the state in accordance with the provisions of a valid LPDES permit.

SECTION L. REPORTING TO THE REGIONAL OFFICE (Hydrostatic Testing)

In addition to the sampling analysis provisions specified above in Outfall 006, any permittee hydrostatic testing **used** pipes, pipelines, vessels, and/or tanks must telephone the local regional office in whose region the discharge will occur **prior** to the initial discharge from a hydrostatic test. Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/directory/office/regional-offices.

At the time of the telephone call the permittee must provide the regional office with:

1. the location of the proposed discharge;
2. the approximate date of the proposed discharge;
3. the effluent pathway into the receiving waters;
4. the source of the fill water to be utilized during the hydrostatic test;
5. the approximate volume of water to be discharged;
6. whether the discharge is to be from new or used equipment (pipes, pipelines, vessels, and/or tanks);
7. whether additives approved by the Office of Environmental Services are to be used in the test water; and
8. any additional information which the Regional Office representative deems necessary.

Facilities that conduct hydrostatic testing of pipes, pipelines, vessels, and/or tanks at their site on a regular basis may request approval from the regional office to discharge from scheduled hydrostatic test events. The facility should submit a written request to the regional office that includes the above information along with a schedule of when testing will occur. If approved by the regional office, the facility may discharge in accordance with the schedule of testing without notifying the regional office by telephone **prior** to each testing event.

In addition, written results of laboratory analyses conducted in accordance with the effluent limitations in Outfall 006 of this permit must be submitted to the regional office **prior** to commencing the discharge from the hydrostatic test. The sample analysis must have been performed less than thirty (30) working days before the proposed commencement of discharge. **If approved by the appropriate regional office**, this prior submission of laboratory analyses will not be required for discharges from **new** pipes, pipelines, vessels, and/or tanks. In such instances, sampling shall be conducted for the purposes of DMR submittal at the time of the discharge in accordance with the effluent limitations in Outfall 006 of this permit.

SECTION M. REPORTING TO THE REGIONAL OFFICE (New Activities)

The permittee must **notify the appropriate regional office at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to drilling a new well or moving a drilling rig to a new location to perform work on the production facility and/or the facility's well and appurtenances**. The regional office may be notified by phone and/or by fax. This notification must include the following:

1. the permit authorization and AI numbers under which the discharges are covered;
2. the location of the proposed discharge (including coordinates and field name);
3. the approximate start date of the proposed activities; and
4. any additional information which the regional office representative deems necessary.

SECTION N. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.6.b. of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported to the Office of Emergency Response. Notification of all violations of daily maximum limitations for these parameters must be reported to the Office of Environmental Compliance Single Point of Contact (SPOC) within 24 hours after learning of the discharge. Notification can be made by email or orally utilizing any **one** of the following procedures: (1) by completing the online form found at https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/file-a-complaint-report-an-incident; (2) by email utilizing the Incident Report form and instructions found at https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/single-point-of-contact; or (3) verbally notify LDEQ by calling SPOC at (225) 342-1234 or (225) 219-3640 which is manned during normal office hours (M-F, 8:00 am – 4:30 pm). The online notification procedure removes the need to make a verbal call to the SPOC phone number and allows the notification to be submitted directly to the SPOC electronically. The Excursion Form found at https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/file-a-complaint-report-an-incident may be completed and emailed to spoc@la.gov to satisfy the 24-hour reporting requirement. Under the provisions of Part III, Standard Conditions, Section D.6.e of this permit, the facility must also submit a Written Notification Report within five (5) days after submitting the 24-hour electronic or verbal notification of any LPDES permit limit excursion. Written notification Reports may be either faxed or mailed to the LDEQ, Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division. Written Notification Reports should be **either** faxed to (225) 219-4044, **or** mailed to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, ATTN: Office of Environmental Compliance – SPOC, Unauthorized Discharge Notification Report, P. O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312.

Pollutants: Total Chromium; Total Zinc; Benzene; BTEX; Total Lead.

SECTION O. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)

The permittee may develop an effluent specific method detection limit (MDL) in accordance with Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901). For any pollutant for which the permittee determines an effluent specific MDL, the permittee shall send to this Office a report containing QA/QC documentation, analytical results, and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the effluent specific MDL was correctly calculated. An effluent specific minimum quantification level (MQL) shall be determined in accordance with the following calculation:

$$MQL = 3.3 \times MDL$$

Upon written approval by this Office, the effluent specific MQL may be utilized by the permittee for all future Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements

METALS	MQL (µg/L)
Chromium (Total)	10
Zinc (Total)	20
Lead (Total)	2

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	MQL (µg/L)
Benzene	10
Ethylbenzene	10
Toluene	10
Xylene (Total)	10

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)	MQL (µg/L)
PCB-1242	0.2
PCB-1254	0.2
PCB-1221	0.2
PCB-1232	0.2
PCB-1248	0.2
PCB-1260	0.2
PCB-1016	0.2

SECTION P: SUFFICIENTLY SENSITIVE METHODS

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)(iv), the permittee is required to use the most sufficiently sensitive method necessary to prove compliance with the effluent limitations. Further, be advised that all effluent testing shall be conducted utilizing EPA-approved methods from laboratories accredited to conduct the required analyses.

For a given parameter, if the MQL prescribed by the permit is less than the permit limitation, any EPA-approved method with a method detection level (MDL) which is equal to or less than this MQL may be utilized. In this scenario, if an individual analytical result is below the MQL, the permittee may report "0" on a discharge monitoring report (DMR).

Where the MQL prescribed by the permit is greater than the permit limitation, the permittee shall use a sufficiently sensitive EPA-approved method capable of yielding a quantifiable result which proves compliance with the limitation. If a sufficiently sensitive method is available with an MDL equal to or less than the permit limit, and the individual analytical result is less than the MDL, the permittee may report "0" on a DMR. However, some instances may occur where there is no sufficiently sensitive EPA-approved method which will yield a quantifiable result equal to or less than the permit limitation. In these cases, the permittee must submit supporting documentation indicating that they used the most sensitive method available. In this scenario, if an individual analytical result is not detectable at the MDL of the method used, the permittee must report "non-detect" on the DMR. Please note that ANY quantifiable result above the permit limitation shall be reported as an excursion.

SECTION Q. FLOW MEASUREMENT "ESTIMATE" SAMPLE TYPE

The flow monitoring sample type for the effluent outfalls contained in this general permit is specified as "estimate". Therefore, the permittee shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions for flow measurement established in the Part III, Standard Conditions, Section C.6 of this permit. When collecting samples for permit compliance purposes, the flow may be estimated using best engineering judgment. [LAC 33:IX.2701]

SECTION R. STORMWATER DISCHARGES

This section (in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2511.C.1.c) only applies to those facilities that have had a Reportable Quantity (RQ) release in stormwater of oil (pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21, or 40 CFR 302.6, or 110.6) or a hazardous substance (pursuant to 40 CFR 302.6), or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard (pursuant to 40 CFR 110.3).

There shall be no discharge of free oil or other oily materials from any facility as evidenced by a visible sheen or residual oil deposits or stains in the drainage area downstream of the discharge point. [LAC 33:IX.708.C.4.c]

Stormwater runoff shall not exceed 100 mg/L COD. [LAC 33:IX.708.C.4.d]

1. This section applies to all stormwater discharges from the facility, either through permitted outfalls or through outfalls which are not listed in the permit or as sheet flow. The purpose of the pollution prevention plan is to identify potential sources of pollution that would reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater and identify the practices that will be used to prevent or reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges.

2. Any runoff leaving the developed areas of the facility, other than the permitted outfall(s), exceeding 50 mg/L TOC, 15 mg/L Oil and Grease, or having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units shall be a violation of this permit. Any discharge in excess of these limitations, which is attributable to offsite contamination shall not be considered a violation of this permit. A visual inspection of the facility shall be conducted and a report made annually as described in Paragraph 4 below.

3. The operator must prepare, implement, and maintain (and review and update, if necessary) a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) within sixty (60) calendar days after first knowledge of a Reportable Quantity release in stormwater of oil or a hazardous substance occurring at the facility, or of the facility contributing to a violation of a water quality standard (in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2511.C.1.c). The terms and conditions of the SWP3 shall be an enforceable part of the permit. If the permittee maintains other plans that contain duplicative information, that plan could be incorporated by reference into the SWP3. Examples of these type plans include, but are not limited to: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), Best Management Plan (BMP), Response Plans, etc. EPA document 833-B-09-002 (Storm Water Management for Industrial Operators) may be used as a guidance for the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, and may be obtained at the following website link: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/upload/industrial_swppp_guide.pdf.

4. The following conditions are applicable to all facilities and shall be included in the SWP3 for the facility.

    a. The permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to the storm water discharge from developed areas of the facility and evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWP3 are adequate and have been properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed.

    b. The permittee shall develop a site map which includes all areas where stormwater may contact potential pollutants or substances which can cause pollution. Any locations where reportable quantity leaks or spills have previously occurred are to be documented in the SWP3. The SWP3 shall contain a description of the potential pollutant sources, including, the type and quantity of material present and what action has been taken to assure stormwater precipitation will not directly contact the substances and result in contaminated runoff.

    c. Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (e.g. a tank overflow or leakage), natural condition (e.g. precipitation), or other circumstances which result in significant amounts of pollutants reaching surface waters, the SWP3

should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow and total quantity of pollutants which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each condition or circumstance.

d. The permittee shall maintain for a period of three years a record summarizing the results of the inspection and a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWP3, and identifying any incidents of noncompliance. The summary report should contain, at a minimum, the date and time of inspection, name of inspector(s), conditions found, and changes to be made to the SWP3.

e. The summary report and the following certification shall be signed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503. The summary report is to be attached to the SWP3 and provided to the Department upon request.
"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

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

f. The permittee shall make available to the Department, upon request, a copy of the SWP3 and any supporting documentation.

5. The following shall be included in the SWP3, if applicable.

a. The permittee shall utilize all reasonable methods to minimize any adverse impact on the drainage system and water body including but not limited to:

i. maintaining platforms/structures to ensure areas are cleaned of petroleum hydrocarbons or other substances that are likely to cause harm to the marine environment;

ii. removing debris and accumulated solids from the drainage system, and materials capable of creating floating debris that could adversely impact safety, human health or ecological or aesthetic value of the marine environment; and

iii. cleaning up immediately any spill by sweeping, absorbent pads, or other appropriate methods.

b. All spilled product and other spilled wastes shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of according to all applicable regulations, Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) plans or Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans. Use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled product is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State or Federal safety regulations (i.e., requirement for a non-slippery work surface). In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal and chemical usage shall be minimized.

c. All equipment, parts, dumpsters, trash bins, petroleum products, chemical solvents, detergents, or other materials exposed to stormwater shall be maintained in a manner which prevents contamination of stormwater by pollutants.

d. All waste fuel, lubricants, coolants, solvents, or other fluids used in the repair or maintenance of vehicles or equipment shall be recycled or contained for proper disposal. Spills of these materials are to be cleaned up by dry means whenever possible.

e. All storage tank installations should be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents for the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Diked areas should be sufficiently impervious to contain spills.

f. All drainage from diked storage areas should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent a spill event, except where facility treatment systems are designed to handle such spills. Flapper-type drain valves should not be used as a restraint device. Valves used for the drainage of diked areas should, as far as practical, be of manual, open-and-closed design. In all cases, drainage from diked areas shall be in accordance with all applicable rules, regulations and laws.

g. All above-ground valves and pipelines should be subjected to regular examinations by operating personnel at which time the general conditions of items such as flange joints, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces should be assessed. In addition, periodic pressure testing may be warranted for piping in areas where facility drainage is such that a failure might lead to a spill event if there is reason to suspect the integrity of the piping. Records of such inspections and tests shall be kept for three years and include all items addressed.

h. The permittee shall assure compliance with all applicable regulations promulgated under the Louisiana Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Law and the Hazardous Waste Management Law (LA R.S. 30:2151, etc.). Management practices required under above regulations shall be referenced in the SWP3.

i. The permittee shall amend the SWP3 whenever there is a change in the facility or change in the operation of the facility which materially increases the potential for the ancillary activities to result in a discharge of significant amounts of pollutants.

j. If the SWP3 proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of preventing the release of significant amounts of pollutants to water of the state, then the specific objectives and requirements of the SWP3 shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised SWP3 requirements.

SECTION S. REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT OR AN ALTERNATIVE GENERAL PERMIT

1. Applicants who fail to meet all permit eligibility conditions are not authorized and will be provided written notice of ineligibility. These operators may pursue coverage under an individual permit or alternative general permit by submitting the appropriate application form.

2. The LDEQ may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual LPDES permit or an alternative LPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the LDEQ to take action under this paragraph. Where the LDEQ requires a discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual LPDES permit, the LDEQ shall notify the discharger in writing that a permit application or alternative general permit application is required. This notification shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual LPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. At the discretion of the LDEQ, and upon written notification to the permittee, general permit coverage may be terminated prior to the issuance of an individual LPDES permit or alternative general permit. The LDEQ may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If a discharger fails to submit in a timely manner an application as required by the LDEQ under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the LDEQ for application submittal.

3. Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. In such cases, the permittee shall submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2515.B.3.c., with reasons supporting the request, to the State Administrative Authority at the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Services, P. O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313, ATTN: Water Permits Division. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.

4. In order to appropriately cover all discharges that might occur at a facility, a permittee authorized to discharge under this LPDES permit might also need coverage under an individual LPDES permit or other LPDES general permits for discharges that occur at the facility/site that are not authorized by this general permit. The permittee shall maintain appropriate permit coverage for the permitted facility/site and shall maintain compliance with all effective LPDES permits issued to the facility/site.

5. When an individual LPDES permit is issued to cover discharges otherwise subject to this permit, or the discharger is authorized to discharge under an alternative LPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to that LPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. **When an individual LPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative LPDES general permit, that owner or operator then becomes ineligible for authorization to discharge under this general permit, unless the State Administrative Authority determines that specific discharges from the owner or operator's facility may be authorized by this permit.**

6. Coverage under this permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining other permits as necessary, such as EPA's Vessel General Permit (VGP), nor does it relieve permittee from maintaining compliance with other regulations promulgated under authorities, e.g. U.S. Coast Guard and the Army Corp of Engineers.

SECTION T. DISCHARGES OF OIL

The authority to discharge under this permit does not relieve the permittee of the legal requirement to contact the National Response Center should any discharge of oil (sheen, sludge, slick, etc.) or hazardous substance occur (40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, 40 CFR 302).

SECTION U. OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIABILITY

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA or Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

SECTION V. SANITARY DISCHARGE

Future water quality studies may indicate potential toxicity from the presence of residual chlorine in the treatment facility's effluent. Therefore, the permittee is hereby advised that, in many cases, a future NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine Limit may be required if chlorine is used as a method of disinfection. If such a limit were imposed, the permittee would be required to provide for dechlorination of the effluent prior to discharge. It is the permittee's responsibility to assure that no Total Residual Chlorine remains in the effluent after dechlorination in order to prevent toxicity in the receiving stream.

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon water quality studies. These studies may indicate the need for more advanced wastewater treatment. Studies of similar dischargers and receiving water bodies have resulted in monthly average effluent limitations of 5 mg/l $CBOD_5$ and 2 mg/l NH_3-N. Therefore, prior to upgrading or expanding this facility, the permittee should contact the Department to determine the status of the work being done to establish future effluent limitations and additional permit conditions.

The limitations and requirements for discharges of treated sanitary wastewater in this permit are consistent with the current LPDES Sanitary Discharge General Permit, Class I (LAG530000), and in accordance with the Statewide Sanitary Effluent Limitations Policy (SSELP). The following Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) impose more stringent limitations on discharges of sanitary wastewater, which are not included in this permit. Existing and proposed/new facilities that are located in the affected subsegments are not authorized to discharge treated sanitary wastewater under this general permit. Existing facilities permitted under a previous version of this permit must immediately seek alternate permit coverage under a general permit (for sanitary wastewater discharges only), which includes limitations in accordance with the TMDLs, or, submit an application for an individual permit.

- Gray's Creek TMDL for Biochemical Oxygen Demanding Substances (effective November 23, 2010)
- Bayou Manchac TMDL for Biochemical Oxygen Demanding Substances (effective May 11, 2011)
- Colyell Creek TMDL for Biochemical Oxygen Demanding Substances (effective July 29, 2011)

- Selsers Creek TMDL for Biochemical Oxygen Demanding Substances (effective July 29, 2011)
- Lower Amite River Watershed TMDL for Biochemical Oxygen Demanding Substances (effective May 20, 2011)
- Ponchatoula Creek and Ponchatoula River TMDL for Dissolved Oxygen (effective March 28, 2012)
- Lower Tchefuncte River TMDL for Biochemical Oxygen Demanding Substances (effective March 6, 2012)
- Bayou Lacombe TMDL for Biochemical Oxygen Demanding Substances (effective March 2, 2012)
- Bayou Cane TMDL for Biochemical Oxygen Demanding Substances (effective June 10, 2011)
- Bayou Liberty and Bayou Bonfouca TMDL for Oxygen Demanding Substances (effective October 19, 2011)

SECTION W. PROPOSED ADDITIVES

Additives such as corrosion inhibitors, bactericides, and dyes may not be added to the test water to be discharged without prior written approval from this Office. Written requests for approval must include the following information:

1. Facility name and physical address
2. GPS coordinates of the outfall that will discharge wastewater containing the proposed additive
3. First named receiving waters that the effluent from this facility will enter
4. Effluent flow from the applicable outfall (in MGD)
5. Duration of flow
6. End of pipe concentration (mg/L or ppm) of the proposed additive(s)
7. Holding time of the wastewater containing the additive
8. SDS sheets for each additive
9. Aquatic toxicity data. If ecological toxicity is not provided in the SDS sheets, Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing data may be provided by the facility

A letter which fully addresses items 1-9 above must be submitted to LDEQ at least sixty (60) days prior to the proposed discharge. If any of the above information is not submitted in the written request, the approval of the additive may be delayed or the use of the additive may be denied.

PART III
STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR LPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   b. General Permits. General permits expire five years after the effective date. The 180-day reapplication period as defined above is not applicable to general permit authorizations. Reissued general permits may provide automatic coverage for permittees authorized under the previous version of the permit, and no new application is required. Requirements for obtaining authorization under the reissued general

permit will be outlined in Part I of the new permit. Permittees authorized to discharge under an expiring general permit should follow the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new general permit to maintain discharge authorization.

6. Permit Action

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. Change of ownership or operational control.

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

7. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, nor does it authorize any injury to private or public property, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

8. Duty to Provide Information

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

9. Criminal and Civil Liability

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

10. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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

11. State Laws

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

12. Severability
    If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of these rules and regulations shall not be affected, so long as they can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end, the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

13. Dilution
    A permittee shall not achieve any effluent concentration by dilution unless specifically authorized in the permit. A permittee shall not increase the use of process water or cooling water or otherwise attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve permit limitations or water quality.

14. Facilities Requiring Approval from Other State Agencies
    In accordance with La. R.S.40.4(A)(6) the plans and specifications of all sanitary sewerage treatment systems, both public and private, must be approved by the Louisiana Department of Health 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 Louisiana Department of Health 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 Louisiana Department of Health.

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 ten days before the date of the bypass.

      (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6 (24-hour notice) and Section D.6.e. of these standard conditions.

   d. Prohibition of bypass
      (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the state administrative authority may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

         (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

         (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,

         (c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Section B.4.c of these standard conditions.

      (2) The state administrative authority may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the state administrative authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section B.4.d(1) of these standard conditions.

5. Upset Conditions
   a. Upset. An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

   b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section B.5.c. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by an upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Percent Removal
For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.A.3. and B.3. Publicly owned treatment works utilizing waste stabilization ponds/oxidation ponds are not subject to the 85 percent removal rate for Total Suspended Solids.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Sample Collection
(1) When the inspector announces that samples will be collected, the permittee 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 five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the state administrative authority at any time.

4. Record Contents
Records of monitoring information shall include:

a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
d. The time(s) analyses were begun;
e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
f. The analytical techniques or methods used;
g. The results of such analyses; and
h. The results of all quality control procedures.

5. Monitoring Procedures
a. Measurements and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

b. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to ensure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.

c. The permittee or designated laboratory shall have an adequate analytical quality assurance/quality control program to produce defensible data of known precision and accuracy. All quality control measures shall be assessed and evaluated on an on-going basis and quality control acceptance criteria shall be used to determine the validity of the data. All method specific quality control as prescribed in the method shall be followed. If quality control requirements are not included in the method, the permittee or designated laboratory shall follow the quality control requirements as prescribed in the

Approved Edition (40 CFR Part 136) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastes, Sections 1020A and 1020B. General sampling protocol shall follow guidelines established in the "Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater, 1982 "U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This publication is available from the National Service Center for Environmental Publications
https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/30000QSA.TXT?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=1981+Thru+1985&Docs=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A%5Czyfiles%5CIndex%20Data%5C81thru85%5CTxt%5C00000001%5C30000QSA.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h%7C-&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=hpfr&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1&SeekPage=x&ZyPURL.

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 and shall be calibrated by a qualified source at least once a year to ensure their accuracy. A qualified source is a person that has received formal training and/or has practical field experience in the calibration of the flow measurement device used at the facility. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, 1975," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number COM-75-10683.
https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-C13-a301a5f6bf6ec378b4fabc9c626c03e2/pdf/GOVPUB-C13-a301a5f6bf6ec378b4fabc9c626c03e2.pdf

b. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, Volumes 1 and 2," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA, 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-273 535.
Volume 1 –
https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-C13-c0f8a094b9fcc5c32be685edbd48f942/pdf/GOVPUB-C13-c0f8a094b9fcc5c32be685edbd48f942.pdf.

Volume 2 –
https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-C13-b3daf36f1cc0f770bc04d66da5cdc937/pdf/GOVPUB-C13-b3daf36f1cc0f770bc04d66da5cdc937.pdf

c. "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-82-131178.
https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/9101TZLK.TXT?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=1981+Thru+1985&Docs=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A%5Czyfiles%5CIndex%20Data%5C81thru85%5CTxt%5C00000026%5C9101TZLK.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h%7C-&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=hpfr&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1&SeekPage=x&ZyPURL

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

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

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

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

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

    b. The department laboratory accreditation program, Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) is designed to ensure the accuracy, precision, and reliability of the data generated, as well as the use of department-approved methodologies in generation of that data. Laboratory data generated by commercial environmental laboratories that are not (LELAP) accredited will not be accepted by the department. 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→ Public Participation and Permit Support ->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 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→ Enforcement -> 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
Post Office 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 seven calendar days after the notification. The report shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.d. of these standard conditions and any additional information in LAC 33:I.3925.B.

b. Prompt Notification
As required by LAC 33:I.3917, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that exceeds a reportable quantity specified in LAC 33:I.Subchapter E, but does not cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall promptly notify 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/page/file-a-complaint-report-an-incident**;or
(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 seven calendar days after the notification required by D.6.a. or 6.b., unless otherwise provided for in a valid permit or other department regulation. Written notification reports shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:
(1) the name, address, telephone number, Agency Interest (AI) number (number assigned by the department) if applicable, and any other applicable identification numbers of the person, company, or other party who is filing the written report, and specific identification that the report is the written follow-up report required by this section;
(2) the time and date of prompt notification, the state official contacted when reporting, the name of person making that notification, and identification of the site or facility, vessel, transport vehicle, or storage area from which the unauthorized discharge occurred;
(3) date(s), time(s), and duration of the unauthorized discharge and, if not corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue;
(4) details of the circumstances (unauthorized discharge description and root cause) and events leading to any unauthorized discharge, including incidents of loss of sources of radiation, and if the release point is subject to a permit:
(a) the current permitted limit for the pollutant(s) released; and
(b) the permitted release point/outfall ID.

(5) the common or scientific chemical name of each specific pollutant that was released as the result of an unauthorized discharge, including the CAS number and U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all released pollutants (total amount of each compound expressed in pounds, including calculations);
(6) a statement of the actual or probable fate or disposition of the pollutant or source of radiation and what off-site impact resulted;
(7) remedial actions taken, or to be taken, to stop unauthorized discharges or to recover pollutants or sources of radiation.
(8) Written notification reports shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance, 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
Post Office 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, Single Point of Contact at: (225) 219-4044.

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

e. Twenty-four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact

dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24hours:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see LAC 33:IX.2701.M.3.b.);
(2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
(3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the state administrative authority in Part II of the permit to be reported within 24 hours (LAC 33:IX.2707.G.).

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

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

9. Discharges of Toxic Substances
In addition to the reporting requirements under Section D.1-8, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant:
   i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
      (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
      (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4 -dinitro-phenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
      (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC33:IX.2501.G.7; or
      (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

   ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant:
   i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

      (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
      (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
      (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.G.7; or
      (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

   ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

10. Signatory Requirements
All applications, reports, or information submitted to the state administrative authority shall be signed and certified.

a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
   (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or,
   (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

NOTE: The department 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 two years, or both.

b. Knowing Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both.

c. Knowing Endangerment

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

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

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

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

SECTION F. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    Loading (lbs/day) = Flow (in MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34*

    *8.34 is the unit conversion for the weight of water

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 Publically Owned Treatment Works.

21. Sanitary Wastewater Term(s):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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