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Road signs mark a new beginning for drivers of alternative fuel vehicles

Louisiana commuters can expect to see “signs” of change coming up along the states’ newly designated Alternative Fuels corridors over the next few months. On March 18, Gov. John Bel Edwards and three cabinet members, including LDEQ Secretary Chuck Carr Brown, posed with a road marker to commemorate the beginning of a new clean fuels landscape in Louisiana. The signs will be positioned at the beginning of the newly designated Alternative Fuels Corridors and at exits where specific fueling stations are located. The initial interstates making up the Alternative Fuels Corridors in Louisiana include I-10, I-12, I-20 and I-49.



“These signs will provide vital information to drivers of alternative fuels vehicles who are traveling Louisiana interstates,” Gov. John Bel Edwards said. “In the future, we will look back on this as one of Louisiana’s first steps toward a cleaner more energy efficient transportation infrastructure.”

From left, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Secretary Tom Harris, Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development Secretary Dr. Shawn Wilson, Gov. John Bel Edwards and Louisiana Department of Environment Quality Secretary Dr. Chuck Carr Brown.

LDEQ worked closely with Louisiana Clean Fuels and Capitol Region Planning Commission to complete the states’ proposal to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). LDEQ is proud to announce Louisiana now joins 34 other states where the FHWA has approved Alternative Fuels Corridors. FHWA and participating states hope the Alternative Fuel Corridors will bring together stakeholders like state agencies, utilities, alternative fuel providers and car manufacturers to promote the advancement and use of alternative fuels.

FHWA’s Alternative Fuel Corridor is a national network of alternative fueling and charging infrastructure along national highway system corridors. The FHWA is establishing Alternative Fuel Corridors for vehicles that are fueled with compressed natural gas (CNG), electricity, hydrogen, liquefied natural gas (LNG) and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Louisiana has been approved for signage for CNG, Propane and LPG fuels in Louisiana.

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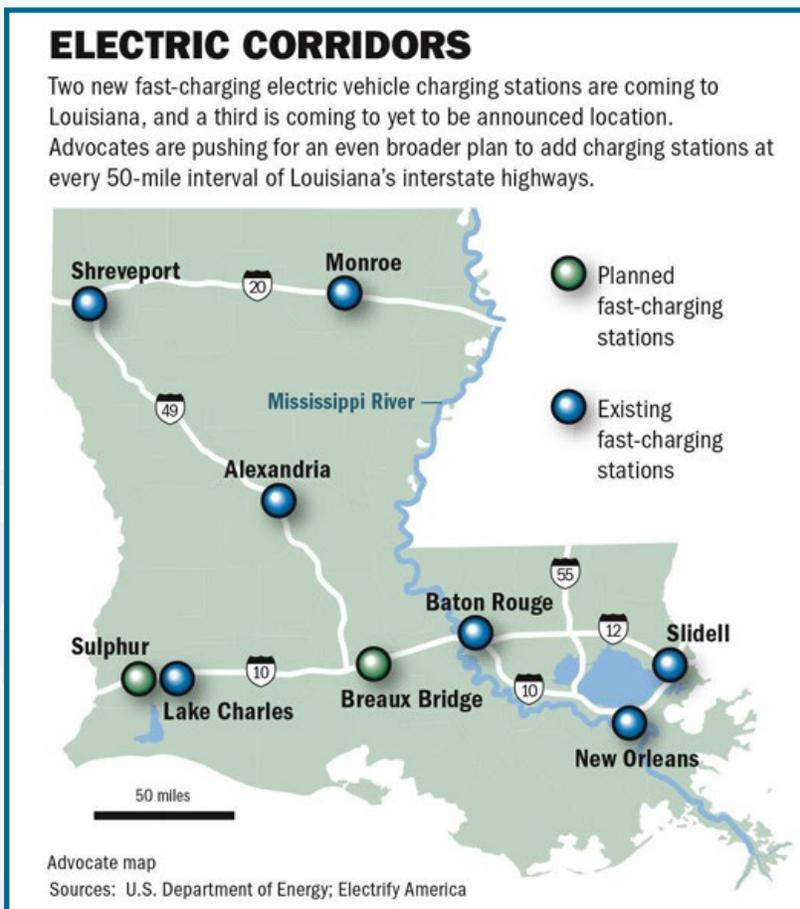
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A person driving a CNG-powered vehicle can follow the signs to find a place to buy CNG. Electric charging stations are not yet included on the Louisiana signs because the state does not meet the minimum requirement for public DC fast-charging stations separated by no more than 50 miles. A blank space on Louisiana’s signs will eventually be filled with the “EV” logo when the infrastructure for charging electric vehicles meets federal requirements.

While the federal requirement for the EV logo to be placed on the signs has yet to be met, there are dozens of charging stations that already exist throughout the state, including the downtown Baton Rouge area, in New Orleans and at retail centers such as Tanger Outlets, Whole Foods and hotels. Most of the existing stations are level-two chargers, which can take hours to charge a vehicle. Most electric vehicle owners have level-one chargers at home, which will generally charge a car overnight. The level-three chargers, or DC fast-charging stations, claim to charge an electric car in as little as 30 minutes. However, they are in short supply. Only seven exist in Louisiana, and six of those are exclusively for Tesla vehicles.

This is the first step of many to cleaner transportation options in Louisiana, and LDEQ looks forward to even more growth in this sector in the near future. LDEQ believes advanced technology and alternative fuels can help meet business and environmental goals furthering Louisiana’s environmental, economic and energy security. To learn more, visit <https://deq.louisiana.gov/page/baton-rouge-area-advance-program>.





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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY NEWSLETTER



March 2019 Issue Number: 86

Message from the Secretary

Chuck Carr Brown, Ph.D.

Like many other LDEQ employees, I enjoyed a visit to the Louisiana Solid Waste Association Conference (LSWAC) in Lafayette last week. I spoke March 21 and had the pleasure of introducing a few of the agency employees who were in the audience. Then I asked all of the LDEQ employees who were in the crowd to stand up. I was proud and honored to see so many from the agency standing tall. I loved the moment.

This year was also tinged with sadness for me and everyone else at the conference who knew Bill Mollere. “Brother Bill” was a fixture at LSWC for years and served as president of the Louisiana Solid Waste Association until he passed away in 2018. He was the first director of the solid waste division at LDEQ, and he was an organizer of the first LSWAC. He was beloved and will be missed.

Five members from the air planning and assessment division went on a six-day mission to northwest Arkansas last week (March 18-23), driving 10 hours one way to reach a “stump dump” fire and assist the Arkansas DEQ with monitoring. The request for help came in through the Emergency Assistance Compact (EMAC), a mutual aid pact where states offer each other assistance (people, equipment, technical advice, etc.) during emergencies or times of extreme need. The fire in Bella Vista, Ark., has been burning since last summer. It’s an underground fire, and it is challenging to extinguish. All this time it has been sending smoke out into the surrounding neighborhoods.

Although some monitoring had already been done at the fire, LDEQ’s MAML has mobility and 24-hour monitoring capability that other equipment lacks. Despite dismissive language some people have used to describe it, the MAML is a state-of-the-art piece of equipment. It’s impressive, and Arkansas knew what it could do. So they sent a request for help. LDEQ is always ready to help a neighbor in need, even a state away. The Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security also pitched in and helped find some federal money to pay for the mission. In addition to collecting samples with the onboard equipment, LDEQ staff collected 10 summa canisters to be sent to a laboratory for analysis. We’re going to review the results and pass them on to the Arkansas DEQ.

You might have noticed some improvement in the appearance of the Galvez Building. The work to clean and seal the outside of the building is obvious, but the inside is getting some spiffing up too. The floors are being cleaned and polished. Much work is being done to clean up the building, and it’s starting to look better. We can all help by making sure we don’t litter. Even something as small as a gum wrapper detracts from the cleanliness of the building. Use the trash cans provided on every floor. Let’s be proud of our workplace.

Stay safe as you go about your jobs. We respond to some potentially dangerous situations. Don’t let a lapse in awareness get you or a co-worker hurt. The best safety equipment you own is not your hardhat; it’s what is under it. Take advantage of that.



I enjoyed visiting with the many LDEQ employees who attended the Louisiana Solid Waste Association Conference.



Annual LSWAC offers updates, speeches, crawfish

The annual Louisiana Solid Waste Association Convention (LSWAC) in Lafayette’s Cajundome Convention Center is a spring ritual for personnel of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ). With aisles of industry exhibitors displaying the latest offerings in environmental technology and lecture room after lecture room featuring agency experts, the event is a flea market of environmental innovation.

LDEQ Secretary Dr. Chuck Carr Brown opened the convention with a keynote address Thursday, March 21. Secretary Brown began by recalling his previous stint at LDEQ as a young assistant secretary who found himself dealing with the massive drifts of debris left by Hurricane Katrina.

“We disposed of 55 million cubic yards of debris after Katrina,” he told the packed room. “We authorized 409 disposal sites. Thirteen years later, there has not been one environmental issue.”

Secretary Brown paused to introduce some of his executive staff, using the opportunity to outline the agency’s makeup. Since he returned as LDEQ secretary in 2016, Brown said the agency has made strides in air quality, coming into attainment for all of EPA’s criteria pollutants except one parish that remains out of attainment for sulfur dioxide. The big win was reaching attainment for ozone in 2018; he pointed out. The agency didn’t do it with smoke and mirrors. Just smoke.

“There were wildfires out west in Oregon and Washington,” Secretary Brown said. When the Jet Stream set up just right, he said, it was like a conveyor belt for that smoke, carrying it eastward and depositing it in Louisiana. “We applied for an exceptional event,” he said. EPA examined the satellite imagery, and it was clearly visible – the smoke dropped right down on Lake Charles and traveled across the state, impacting monitors everywhere in Louisiana. EPA granted the exceptional event, and Louisiana achieved attainment for the 2015 ozone standard of 70 parts per billion.

Secretary Brown briefly described the agency’s push for electric vehicles (EVs) and water quality trading plan based on economic incentives. He said Louisiana needs to regionalize waste water systems, to reduce costs and improve services.

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Secretary Tom Harris also spoke at the opening session, giving an update on his agency’s oil and gas regulatory changes.

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LDEQ Secretary Dr. Chuck Carr Brown speaks at LSWAC.



LDEQ Environmental Scientist Marissa Jimenez (left) and LDEQ Environmental Manager Linda Piper welcome LDEQ Secretary Dr. Chuck Carr Brown to the LDEQ booth at the LSWAC.



The line for crawfish was long, but what was at the end of the line was worth the wait.



EPA Region 6 Administrator Anne Idsal closed out the morning session with an update on EPA activities. All afternoon Thursday and up until noon Friday, experts gave lectures about everything from groundwater management to underground storage tanks to permitting to compliance. Most of the lecturers were experienced environmental professionals from LDEQ. Others were consultants, engineers and service providers in environmental businesses.

The crowd-pleaser came Thursday night when a crawfish boil complete with DJ drew a large, hungry crowd to nearby Blackham Coliseum. Music, fried fish, beer and, of course, boiled crawfish were all on the menu.

LDEQ extends helping hand to Arkansas

It was a long drive with a smoky landfill at the other end, but the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) didn't hesitate to answer a call for help from our northern neighbor. A "stump dump" on Trafalgar Road in Bella Vista, Ark., has been burning since last summer, and Arkansas DEQ head Becky Keogh sent out a call for LDEQ to send its Mobile Air Monitoring Laboratory (MAML) to the site located hard by the Missouri border to sample for constituents of concern.

When LDEQ received the request through Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) – a mutual aid pact between states – the MAML crew fueled up and hit the road on Monday, March 11. Three people traveled in the MAML that day, overnighing in Hot Springs, Ark., and two support people came in two other vehicles March 12.

"It was a 10-hour drive," Dave Wagenecht said. Wagenecht, a DCLA, was joined on the mission by Environmental Scientist Senior Randy Creighton, Environmental Scientist 3 Bradley Gauthier, Environmental Scientist 3 Thomas Lee and Environmental Scientist Supervisor William Felicien. "They were happy to see us," Wagenecht said.

Arriving at Bella Vista, the crew first positioned the MAML at the town fire station to start monitoring for a list of compounds specified by ADEQ. The underground fire was burning at an illegal dump site, mostly fueled by buried wood. "We smelled smoke the whole time," Gauthier said. "You could feel the heat through your feet."

Much of the instrumentation on the MAML runs on its own, Creighton said. The 24-hour monitoring capability and movability of the MAML made it ideal for the job. Arkansas DEQ thought so too.

When the wind shifted, the crew had to reposition the MAML at another downwind location in a neighborhood.



The Trafalgar Road stump dump fire in Bella Vista, Ark.



(l to r) LDEQ staff and supervisory personnel Bob Bailey, Assistant Secretary Roger Gingles, Thomas Lee, Randy Creighton, Bradley Gauthier, William Felicien, Dave Wagenecht, Secretary Chuck Carr Brown and Administrator Jason Meyers.



Drinking Water Protection Program holds meetings, conducts field work in Claiborne Parish



LDEQ Geologist Shanna Mason gives a presentation on potential sources of contamination at a meeting in Claiborne Parish.

As part of the ongoing effort to inform the public on drinking water protection methods, LDEQ’s Aquifer Evaluation and Protection Team visited Claiborne Parish during the first quarter of 2019 to conduct meetings and identify water wells and potential contamination sources in the area.

In conjunction with the Louisiana Rural Water Association (LRWA), the team’s mission is to protect drinking water sources throughout the state. One component of that effort is to hold community meetings where information is provided to the public on drinking water protection methods and the steps everyone can take to do their part. The team also asks the attendees to spread the word to their friends, family, neighbors and business associates.

A result of a collaborative effort among several agencies and organizations, the presentations and meetings are key to circulating information throughout the community.

With support from Susan Robins with the LRWA, LDEQ Geologists Jesse Means and Shanna Mason conducted a presentation in the towns of Homer and Haynesville to provide information on the team’s activities.

While water treatment operators and local water works officials typically make up the majority of the audience, the general public is always encouraged to attend. This ties into the heart of the team’s mission, which is to continually reach new audiences and provide communities information on what they can do to protect their water supply from contamination.

An increase in community engagement has been a positive result of the statewide effort, and any media coverage at the events helps to generate interest. “Visiting drinking water protection areas to conduct outreach by spreading the word and through the distribution of literature is a continual process that actually does make a difference,” Means said.

“If we can hand out information to a gas station owner on how to clean up and report oil or gas spills on their property, it really helps them to do their part in being mindful of protecting their drinking water sources. In doing so, we’ve made a difference in protecting an area’s drinking water,” Mason added.

Watchdog efforts help to identify anyone who might be engaging in the illegal dumping of chemicals into the soil or groundwater, so LDEQ relies on citizens to report those instances immediately so that an investigation can be launched. To that end, the team promotes the use of LDEQ’s Single Point of Contact line as another way of informing the public on how and where to report a spill.

Special thanks to the following for their assistance:

- Louisiana Rural Water Association
- Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
- Beverlee Killgore, mayor of Haynesville
- Mark Brown, president of Claiborne Electric
- Claiborne Parish Police Jury
- David Wade Correctional Center in Homer
- Claiborne Parish Fair Complex

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“Anything spilled onto the ground can seep into the water supply,” Means said. “Often, those conducting illegal dumping operations cannot be located, so it’s typically up to the local municipalities and towns to foot the bill for the cleanup. This is another reason why protecting clean drinking water sources is so important.”

Aside from conducting meetings and participating in community outreach functions, the team is on the road each week tracking and monitoring water wells (both active and abandoned) and identifying locations that bear the markings of potential contamination sources. While those sources vary, they generally include businesses such as gas stations, dry cleaners, cemeteries, rail yards, sewage treatment plants, machine shops, car washes, oxidation ponds and practically any location whose business operation may result in an offsite impact where chemicals can seep into the soil and/or groundwater.

Seeing instances of environmental neglect throughout their travels, the team always cites the importance of each business having a spill prevention and control plan in place. Since the plan provides guidance to employees on the importance of cleanups, it also alerts everyone to stay mindful of work practices that may involve a potential chemical release into the environment. Ensuring businesses have a plan is an essential part of the process since many accidental spills can be addressed immediately before they develop into a greater problem.

For more information, visit LDEQ’s Aquifer Sampling and Assessment Program page at <https://deq.louisiana.gov/page/aquifer-sampling-and-assessment-program>. To report an environmental incident, visit <https://deq.louisiana.gov/page/file-a-complaint-report-an-incident>.



Mark Furlow, vice-president of the Claiborne Parish Police Jury (left) confers with Jesse Means of LDEQ and Patrick Raley of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources before the meeting in Haynesville. Drinking water protection community outreach events are the result of a collaborative effort between several agencies and organizations.

LDEQ to assist NASA on Pandora Project

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) met with National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) scientists in March to facilitate the long term placement of one of NASA’s Pandora Spectrometer Systems at an LDEQ air monitoring station. The Pandora Spectrometer System was designed to specifically look at levels of ozone, nitrogen dioxide and formaldehyde in the atmosphere. The Pandora instrument is being used in NASA’s Pandora Project which is a part of the larger Pandonia Global Network. The goal of the overarching project is to use spectroscopy to study ultraviolet (UV) and visible wavelengths of light to determine the composition of the atmosphere and its interactions with Earth’s environment.

Past studies have shown that due to the inherent difference in the field of view between satellite and ground data, statistics are needed to perform meaningful calibration and validation activities. This is especially true for highly variable (spatially and temporally) compounds such as nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and other tropospheric (lowest layer of the atmosphere) components. Therefore, a global network with as many as possible independent stations is the preferred solution.

For the Gulf Coast region specifically, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) is working with NASA on the Satellite Continental & Oceanic Atmospheric Pollution Experiment (SCOAPE) as a part of the Pandora Project. The Outer

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The most recent model of the Pandora being tested at the Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii.

Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) requires BOEM to ensure outer continental shelf oil and natural gas (ONG) exploration, development and production do not significantly impact the air quality of any state. Therefore, this specific aspect of the Pandora Project is a feasibility study on using satellite-based data for offshore air quality monitoring. This is where a relationship between LDEQ and NASA proves to be beneficial. NASA and BOEM require a site of mutual scientific, monitoring and programmatic interest of which LDEQ has many throughout the state via air monitoring stations.

In addition to deploying an instrument at one of LDEQ's air monitoring stations, NASA and BOEM will also be deploying one on a satellite validation cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. The instrument deployed at the LDEQ air monitoring station will help provide a feasibility report on the use of satellite data over the oil and natural gas activity and coastal environments, and the instrument onboard the cruise will validate satellite NO₂ and other products. The ultimate goal is to determine if NASA's satellite products can be used by BOEM to monitor offshore air quality. While SCOAPE is one aspect of the Pandora Project LDEQ will assist with, NASA is also discussing the long term placement of the instrument in Louisiana as part of the Pandora ground-based global network for ongoing research.



NASA Scientist Dr. Nader Abuhassan (left) and LDEQ AirField Services Manager Bob Bailey visit the Capital Sampling Site in Baton Rouge.

The Pandora Project is a part of the larger Pandonia Global Network. The objective of this project is to build a consistent ground-based remote sensing network measuring trace gas amounts and aerosol properties. In this capacity, LDEQ will assist NASA by continuing to provide a site for a long term fixed instrument to remain deployed where it has logistical support and supporting ancillary observations of air quality and atmospheric structure. The project is purely research-based to date with the health of the environment and people at its core.

LDEQ looks forward to working with NASA on this interagency project. For more information on the Pandora Project, visit <https://pandora.gsfc.nasa.gov/index.html>.

To stay better informed about ozone, particulate pollution and other air quality matters in Louisiana, please sign for the Enviroflash system on the LDEQ website, <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/enviroflash>.



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Video tutorial on the Electronic Document Management System now available

DEQ's Communications Section recently produced a video that provides a tutorial on the basics of navigating the EDMS, or Electronic Document Management System. The video is available on YouTube and the LDEQ website.

EDMS is the department's electronic repository of official public records that have been created or received by the department. It is an accessible database that is available to the public, and LDEQ employees are tasked with loading documentation into the system daily.

When trying to find documentation on a particular facility or event in Louisiana, the public can search EDMS in order to locate a specific document or simply scroll through a chronological history of documentation pertaining to the facility or event in question.

The tutorial provides basic instruction on how to navigate EDMS, with an audio narration that follows along with screen clicks to display what a user will typically see as they go about a document search.

The tutorial also mentions the importance of having an Agency Interest (AI) number, a unique number assigned to a facility or event that helps retrieve the correct documentation.

A basic query will provide results that will display any AI that has the corresponding keyword in the name, so users can then find the AI by searching for the specific facility or event. Having the AI number is key in conducting further inquiries, as that AI will tie directly to the subject in question.

If a document isn't available in EDMS, the public may visit any one of LDEQ's regional offices, or submit a public records request online at <https://edms.deq.louisiana.gov/prr/RequestForm.aspx>.

Should you have questions or need further assistance with EDMS, you can send an email to publicrecords@la.gov or call 225-219-3168, and the Public Records staff will be happy to help.

You can find the video at https://youtu.be/ksaIG36X_bU. Additionally, be sure to subscribe to the LDEQ YouTube channel for notifications when new videos are added at <http://bit.ly/LDEQYouTubeSubscribe>.

EDMS

Thank you for using DEQ's Electronic Document Management System (EDMS). The EDMS contains all official records that have been created or received by DEQ. To access all DEQ public records, simply click the button below.

In keeping with the regulations on confidential and security-sensitive information, DEQ continues to monitor and implement best practices for securing confidential and security-sensitive records and information. Therefore, documents pertaining to radiation are not included.

To view documents which are not available on the Internet, you may submit a Public Records Request. You may also view and print from the EDMS by visiting one of DEQ's Public Records Centers, located at DEQ Headquarters in Baton Rouge, or any one of DEQ's Regional Offices. Regional Offices are generally open from 8 AM – 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday, but we request that you contact the office ahead of your visit to ensure that someone will be available to assist you.

For assistance or for more information on accessing documents, please visit DEQ's Information and Records page or call 225-219-5337 or toll free 1-866-896-5337.

Thank you for using the EDMS. We value your patronage and will do everything possible to help you find the documents you seek.

[Proceed to EDMS](#)

EDMS introduction page provides information on the various ways in which the public may access documentation.



Association of Air Pollution Control Agencies comes to Baton Rouge

The Association of Air Pollution Control Agencies (AAPCA), of which LDEQ is a member, chose to come to Baton Rouge for its spring meeting earlier this month. The three-day meeting included many topics of interest to member agencies and air quality control districts.

The opening session on Risk/Environmental was opened by EPA Region 6 Regional Administrator Anne Idsal. Idsal spoke about cooperation between EPA and the states, lessons learned and the path forward. Jean Kelly with LDEQ Communications Section and Jeff Dauzat, administrator for LDEQ's Emergency Response and Radiological Services Division gave presentations concerning the varied types of response to crisis situations that Louisiana has faced. Kelly spoke about crisis communication in disasters such as hurricanes, flooding and oil spills. Dauzat explained the internal and external communication necessary from an agency perspective.

LDEQ Secretary Dr. Chuck Carr Brown opened the second day by welcoming the group to Louisiana and talking about the challenges faced in the state and how LDEQ responds.

Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Susan Parker Bodine was the keynote lunch speaker. Bodine touched upon how EPA is addressing enforcement and asked for input during the comment periods.

The attendees included members from Washington, D.C., Wyoming, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Ohio, Texas, Kentucky, Maine, Indiana and Georgia.



AAPCA Secretary and Treasurer Vivian Aucoin (left) and AAPCA Executive Director Jason Sloan at the AAPCA spring meeting.



LDEQ Secretary Dr. Chuck Carr Brown welcomes the AAPCA participants to Louisiana and discusses the challenges and successes faced.



World Water Day emphasizes the importance of water for everyone

World Water Day is celebrated March 22, and this year's theme is "Leaving No One Behind," which "tackles the water crisis by addressing the reasons why so many people are being left behind." The Sustainable Development Goal is for everyone to have accessible water by the year 2030.

Since 2010, the United Nations has taken the responsibility of "the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights." The UN-Water organization decided on this year's theme for World Water Day by observing that several households, schools, workplaces and families are struggling without having access to running water.

According to UN-Water, a lot of people do not have access to running water because of their sex, gender, nationality, health status and/or economic/social status. Other facts that contribute to the issue are climate change, population growth and migration flows that are disproportionately affecting marginalized groups.

LDEQ Geologist Mary Gentry addresses the issue that a lot of Louisiana's citizens tend to take water for granted in her presentations. In her presentation, three reasons are provided: "1. It's very abundant in Louisiana; 2. We simply have to turn on a faucet to get it; and 3. It cost very little in comparison to other utilities." Gentry also acknowledged the facts regarding the importance of water and its availability for everyone:

- **Cable TV, electricity, natural gas and telephones are luxuries ... water is a necessity.**
- **A person can survive for more than a month without food but less than a week without water.**
- **On average, water costs 10 times less than cable TV and 15 times less than electricity.**
- **You can refill an 8 ounce glass of water approximately 15,000 times for the same price as a 6-pack of soda.**

She also gives tips to conserve water:

- **Turn off the water while brushing your teeth or shaving – save 25 gallons/month.**
- **Use a nozzle on hoses – a running hose can discharge up to 10 gallons/minute.**
- **Shorten your shower by a minute or two – save 150 gallons/month.**
- **Match the water level to the size of the laundry load and run the dishwasher only when full – save up to 1,000 gallons/month.**
- **Fix dripping faucets and running toilets – save 300 gallons/month or more.**

Since we focus on protecting our water resources, Gentry said that people should remember this quote from leading U.S. geomorphologist and hydrologist Luna Leopold: "Water is the most critical resource issue of our lifetime and our children's lifetime. The health of our waters is the principal measure of how we live on the land."

For more information on what the United Nations does for World Water Day, go to their website at <http://worldwaterday.org> and check out their fact sheet at https://www.worldwaterday.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/WWD2019_factsheet_EN_vs4_29Jan2019.pdf.



LDEQ On The Move



Accountant Manager Fran Falke (left) and Financial and Administrative Services Administrator Theresa Delafosse get ready to serve the pizza with a smile. The “Pi Day” celebration at LDEQ’s Financial Services Section included pizza “PI” along with other pies and lots of smiles.





Who's Who At LDEQ?



Tiffany White - Environmental Scientist 4, Emergency and Radiological Services Division, Office of Environmental Enforcement

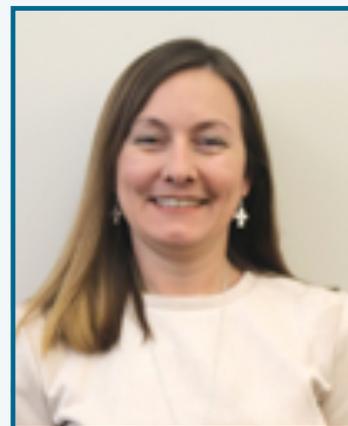
White earned a Bachelor of Health Science degree from Washburn University. She began her career at LDEQ in 2013 as a radiation inspector, later becoming a radiation license writer. She was recently promoted to environmental scientist 4.

As a member of the National Association of University Women (NAUW), White routinely volunteers to serve the youth and disadvantaged in her local community of Rayne. In her free time, she enjoys crafting and making lasting memories with family and friends.

April Baiamonte – Environmental Scientist Senior, Surveillance Division, Office of Environmental Enforcement

Baiamonte earned a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry from Southeastern Louisiana University. Prior to employment with LDEQ, she worked at the Department of Transportation and Development for six years as a regional environmental liaison.

She has worked for LDEQ for the past 11 years in the Southeast Regional office where she completed inspections/investigations for air, asbestos, water and lead. She was recently promoted to environmental scientist senior in the Surveillance Division.



Malcolm Andry - Environmental Scientist 4, Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division, Bayou Lafourche office

Andry earned a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from Nicholls State University. He is a resident of Houma with more than 20 years of experience in environmental compliance. He worked as an environmental compliance coordinator in the shipbuilding and repair industry prior to joining LDEQ in 2000.

Andry worked as an air quality inspector and is currently a solid and hazardous waste inspector at Bayou Lafourche office in Lockport.





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Louisiana Department Of Environmental Quality's Fourth Quarter Summaries

Fourth Quarter 2018 Enforcement Actions:

<http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/enforcement-actions>

Fourth Quarter 2018 Settlement Agreements:

<http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/enforcement-division>

Fourth Quarter 2018 Air Permits:

<http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/permits-issued-by-calendar-quarter>

Fourth Quarter 2018 Water Permits:

<http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/lpdes>

Fourth Quarter 2018 Solid and Hazardous Waste Permits:

<http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/waste-permits>

