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DEQ presents 23 Environmental Leadership Awards

The Environmental Leadership Awards for 2015 were presented at DEQ in late March. The recipients of these awards have projects that improve the environment -- not because they are required to, but because they care. They are environmental leaders. These projects go above and beyond standards and come in all shapes and sizes.

The first award of the afternoon was presented to the Harry Hurst Middle School Wetland Watchers from Destrehan, a program that promotes service learning. Fifteen students, wearing green Swamp School Wetland Watchers T-shirts and representing 250 sixth, seventh and eighth grade students, joined their teacher, Barry Guillot, to receive the award. These students won for participating in service activities to improve their local habitat and raise environmental awareness through outreach.



Barry Guillot and 15 of his students at Harry Hurst Middle School accept an ELP Award from Sen. Mike Walsworth and Rep. Gordon Dove.

DEQ Secretary Peggy Hatch, Senate Environmental Quality Committee Chair Mike Walsworth, and House of Representatives Natural Resources and Environmental Committee Chair Gordon Dove presented the awards.

The students, also accompanied by their principal, Steven Gutterrez, received the Special Recognition Award in Community Environmental Outreach for their school.

"It is a great honor for the Hurst Middle Wetland Watchers Project to be selected by the Environmental Leadership Awards Committee with a Special Recognition Award," Guillot said. "There are so many wonderful environmental education projects in Louisiana that it is exciting to see my students and partners singled out for the hard work and effort put into every Wetland Watcher outreach and service event."

"The students were so impressed with how pretty the trophy is, the fact that there was a senator and a representative present for the awards, and that they got interviewed on television," Guillot continued. "Most of all the students were able to look at the

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Wetland Watchers Project through the eyes of others and see how big of a difference they are making through their service and outreach efforts. These students have grown up with Wetland Watchers as a part of their community with older siblings and relatives participating, so it is easy for them to think that all students get these opportunities. To have some of the other award winners approach the students after the ceremony to tell them how much they admire the work that they do and all the places they have seen Wetland Watcher students presenting was a very proud moment.”

Kenilworth Science and Technology Charter School from Baton Rouge received a School Honorable Mention Award in Pollution Prevention for the Smart Coastal Protection Project. St. Landry Parish was awarded a Municipality Achievement Award in Community Environmental Outreach for the Upper Elementary Environmental Literacy Project developed for fifth grade teachers in conjunction with the school board. Louisiana State University received University Recognition Award in Pollution Prevention for the “Tigers to Cubs: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Project.”

Large, medium and small businesses, municipalities, non-governmental organizations and schools/universities received awards for voluntary pollution prevention efforts, community environmental outreach initiatives and environmental management systems that went above and beyond regulatory compliance to improve the environment. Seven new ELP members, who joined in 2014-2015, were recognized. This year, DEQ presented 23 awards in recognition of the following:

Pollutants reduced by the projects:

- 11,390,816 gallons of pollutants including sulfuric acid, caustic soda and wastewater
- 9,679,963 pounds of carbon monoxide
- 7,715 cubic feet of natural gas

Pollutants reused:

- 11,914,180 pounds of non-contaminated soils and clarified slurry oil sediment

Pollutants recycled:

- 1,428,743 pounds of benzene, chlorinated organics, e-waste, filter media and plastics
- 24,354 cubic yards of compost and woodwaste
- 61,553 gallons of used oil
- 5,644,818 gallons of oily water

Other award winners were Eagle US 2 LLC, Lake Charles; Marathon Petroleum, Garyville (2 awards); Rubicon LLC, Geismar; Thibodaux Regional Medical Center, Thibodaux; Valero Refining, Norco; Baker-Hughes, Broussard; Alliance Compressors, Natchitoches; Stuller, LLC, Lafayette; ExxonMobil, Baton Rouge; Nalco Champion, Garyville; Capital Area Corporate Recycling Council, Baton Rouge; Martin Ecosystems, Baton Rouge; Advanced Specialized Carriers, Pineville; Country Club Auto Repairs and Bentley’s Collision, Lake Charles; St. Landry Parish, Washington (2 awards); Town of Woodworth, Woodworth; and The Port of New Orleans, New Orleans.

“The Environmental Leadership Program recognizes voluntary pollution reductions by government, schools, businesses and community groups in Louisiana,” Hatch said. “Award winners have gone above and beyond regulation to combat pollution, spearhead community outreach efforts, or present educational programs that make a positive difference in the quality of Louisiana’s environment.”

The ELP began in 1995 as a cooperative effort between DEQ and participating companies in the state. Today, any company, federal entity, municipality, non-governmental organization, school or university committed to improving the quality of the state’s environment is eligible to join the program. For more information about the ELP, please contact Linda Hardy at 225-219-3954 or visit the DEQ website at www.deq.louisiana.gov/elp.



Geoscientists and engineers attend ethics course at DEQ headquarters



DEQ geologist Bill Schramm conducts the class on ethics at DEQ headquarters in Baton Rouge

On March 31, the Louisiana Environmental Health Association (LEHA) offered an hourlong class on the topic of professional ethics at DEQ headquarters in Baton Rouge. The class was specifically targeted for geoscientists and engineers within DEQ and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as a component of their continuing professional education.

Approximately 37 employees from DEQ and DNR were in attendance.

The class was presented by licensed professional geologist William Schramm, who is a 25-year veteran of DEQ, the president of LEHA and an American Association of Petroleum Geologists delegate for the Baton Rouge Geological Society. He has co-authored ethics papers which were presented at the National Ground Water Association and the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Society Conventions.

In order to meet annual licensing requirements, geoscientists and engineers with DEQ are required to obtain continuing education

units in various subjects. One of those subjects is a career-specific ethics course. While the class does not satisfy the state-mandated ethics requirement that all state employees must take annually, the attendees were awarded a certificate of completion which counts toward their professional continuing education.

Schramm kicked off the presentation with a brief history of the ethics discipline, including examples on the development of ethical behavior and its associated societal rules. Of importance was how the rules apply to professionals – specifically toward geoscientists and engineers – as it relates to their daily interaction with peers, clients and the general public.

The underlying theme throughout the class was how the discipline of ethics tells us that it's always best to stay professional and morally straight when it comes to decision-making. Decisions, good or bad, have an effect on others and come with a set of consequences. To illustrate that point, Schramm gave examples where poor professional practices and careless actions took the form of unethical conduct; actions which resulted in a bridge collapse or a project malfunction where people lost their lives.

While the subject of ethics can mean different things to different people, Schramm highlighted a few general rules that closely define the discipline – and how an individual's political motivations, religious background and life experiences all play a role in shaping their own interpretation. "The older you get, the more your life experience molds your view and your personal definition of ethics."

On the professional side, however, ethics is an embedded component in the job description for state workers. Those who serve with the state government are not only entrusted to maintain ethical bearing, they are routinely advised and educated on ethical conduct in the performance of their duties.

This is true for professional engineers and geoscientists. For starters, the licensing requirement for those fields sets standards that ensure the licensee has the required education, experience and trade knowledge in order to adequately perform the job.

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The act of licensing and the need for it in itself protects the public from imposters as well as unprincipled licensees who operate against trade standards and/or regulations. Licensing also sets forth guidelines for disciplinary action upon charlatans and license holders who are found to be acting deceitfully or illegally.

“There are several definitions for ethics, but the basic concept is to know right from wrong, and to abide by a strong moral duty and code of conduct in the course of your profession. Rising above the standards, promoting the profession and continuing to educate yourself on new developments in the field are a part of that,” said Schramm. “All in all, it is always best to ask yourself how you can improve and where you can contribute.”

Joshua Tully, Louisiana Tech University student, receives EPA fellowship

Louisiana Tech student Joshua Tully has been awarded a research fellowship grant by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Tully, a native of Bossier City, is a member of an Air Force family and traveled extensively when he was growing up. Tully lived in seven different states and for two years in Germany. He graduated from high school in Hinesville, Ga. Originally interested in pursuing a career in information technology and computer programming, he transferred from a college in Georgia to Louisiana Tech in Ruston and changed course.

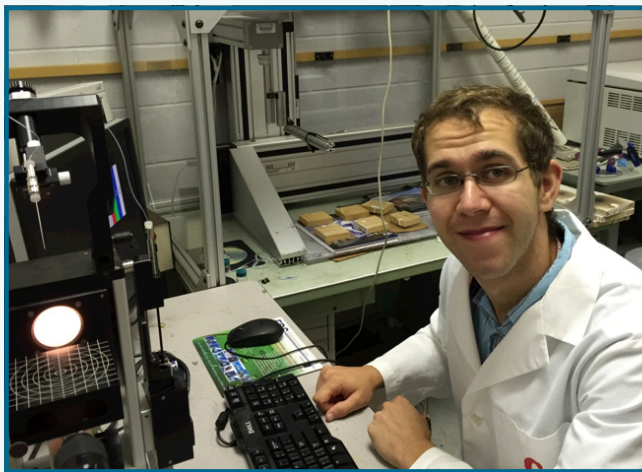
“I started a new path in chemistry,” Tully said. “While here (at Louisiana Tech), I met my current research professor, Dr. Yuri Lvov. Since then, I’ve been very busy combining bio- and nano-technology and exploring relatively untouched territory.”

This grant money was part of \$1.7 million given to 34 students nationwide through EPA’s Greater Research Opportunities (GRO) Fellowship program. The winners are undergraduates entering their junior year in college. Recipients are eligible to receive up to \$20,700 a year of academic support and \$8,600 to use for a summer internship. Previous fellows have gone on to become government researchers, engineers, university professors and high school science teachers. The GRO fellowship provides students with financial support while giving them the opportunity to have a paid internship at an EPA facility working with scientists in their field of study.

“The fellowship I received is aimed at students that have at least two years of university remaining and are enrolled in a STEM field,” Tully commented. “I believe the goal of the program is to recruit a diverse set of students and apply their unique skills to the difficult problems that face EPA.”

Tully thought the application process was moderately simple and was like many scholarship applications. The student was required to provide an unofficial summary of their education, three reference letters and a personal statement that may or may not contain a research proposal.

“In my personal statement I described both my interest in protecting the environment and also described how my personal research can be applied to water purification problems,” Tully said.



Joshua Tully, a student at Louisiana Tech University, in the research lab.

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“The most important aspect of the fellowship is the 12-week internship that occurs over the summer,” Tully said.

While the internship is in the future, Tully knows what it will be. As part of Tully’s fellowship, he will be working in Gulf Breeze, Fla., monitoring water parameters, such as dissolved oxygen, temperature and currents in the estuaries of the region.

“We will collect this data via long-term sensors that will sit out for one month and collect samples that we will take on a regular basis and return for analysis,” Tully said. “We will also perform data analysis of the results and attempt to make sound conclusions about environmental patterns on the quality of the water. Ultimately, we wish to understand how the climate affects the marine life/environment. I will be working with EPA personnel at the facility.”

This fellowship is an opportunity to get hands-on experience in the field and gives a student applied science knowledge.

The fellowship gives him options for his future career plans, Tully said. “There are two ways to look at it. If I pursue a career with EPA, they will already know me and my work. It gives me a place to get started with them. If I chose to do something else, it gives me valuable experience in applied science.”

For more than 30 years, EPA’s GRO Fellowship has provided students in environmental science related fields the tools to succeed not only in their undergraduate studies and internship, but also in their future careers. The GRO program gives institutions the opportunity to grow and create a culture of excellence through their students.

“Supporting students in fields of environmental studies provides a continuous stream of specialists that will help us meet new environmental challenges,” said EPA Regional Administrator Ron Curry. “We are proud to support some of the most promising future contributors to the environmental field.”

Eagle Scout project connects fishing with recycling

Have you ever been out to a recreational area and noticed tangled fishing line strewn along the ground or in the water? An environmental eyesore, discarded monofilament line also causes health and safety hazards for humans as well as fish and wildlife. In fact, monofilament line causes more problems than many other forms of waste because of its durable, high-density nylon composition that, according to the Wetlands Institute, can take more than 600 years to decompose in the environment.

Discarded fishing line has resulted in choking and entangling hazards, including starvation, loss of limb and even death – particularly for aquatic life and birds. Getting ensnared in discarded fishing line also presents a hazard for divers, swimmers and water-skiers, and often causes damage to boat propellers.

Johnny Fitzmorris, a Boy Scout from Troop 610 in Abita Springs, decided to address this issue directly.

To earn the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America, a scout must initiate and organize a community service project. For his project, Fitzmorris put together a plan that would reduce – and hopefully eliminate -- fishing line waste at two popular fishing spots in Mandeville.

The idea came to fruition on a trip to Florida when he noticed plastic tubes affixed to posts at several fishing piers. The tubes were recycling receptacles placed there for the collection of broken or used monofilament fishing line. Realizing that Mandeville could benefit from a similar concept, Fitzmorris devised a project and presented it to Mandeville Mayor Donald Villere. The

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Eagle Scout Johnny Fitzmorris stands beside a fishing line recycling receptacle at Sunset Pier in Mandeville.

Mayor granted approval and put him in contact with Keep Mandeville Beautiful and the city’s Department of Public Works to help him install the receptacles. Troop 610 assisted, and the project was launched in September 2013.

“We installed signage and three receptacles at Sunset Pier in Mandeville, and two more at Mandeville Harbor,” said Fitzmorris.

Through a partnership with the city, the Berkley Conservation Institute, an Oregon-based environmental conservation organization aimed at the fishing community, got involved. As discarded fishing line from the receptacles is collected by the Department of Public Works, the material is mailed to Berkley in prepaid shipping boxes the organization provides. Berkley processes the used fishing line for reconfiguration and reuse in building artificial reefs – a use which reduces hazardous waste, controls erosion and supports marine life habitats.

“This was an excellent project to not only recycle but to also make anglers aware of what happens to fishing line once it is discarded,” Troop 610 Scoutmaster Jim Stillwell, Jr. said.

“The project has also educated everyone on how long fishing line can last if not properly disposed of.”

Since most fishermen are environmentally conscious and proud of our “Sportsman’s Paradise,” the receptacles provide a convenient way for them to do their part to protect the environment.

The project was completed in November 2013, and Fitzmorris was lauded in January 2014 by the St. Tammany Parish Government. After an interview and evaluation of the project by the Eagle Board of Review, Fitzmorris was awarded the rank of Eagle Scout in March 2014.

Today, more than a year into the program, fishing line waste has greatly diminished as Fitzmorris’ project continues to set a standard for initiative in environmental stewardship. The project has not only been instrumental in reducing waste, it has promoted recycling, safety awareness and ecological protection among the St. Tammany Parish fishing community.

For more information on fishing line recycling, contact the Berkley Conservation Institute at: <http://www.berkley-fishing.com/Berkley-Conservation-Institute/Berkley-conservation-institute,default.pg.html>.



Dillard University takes on the EPA Food Recovery Challenge

One day a letter arrived at the Gentilly Boulevard campus of Dillard University and was plopped down on the desk of President Walter Kimbrough. It looked like junk mail, and it could have been except it was from the Environmental Protection Agency. Kimbrough opened the letter and with that small action set into motion the school's participation in the EPA's Food Recovery Challenge, a federal push to "raise awareness of the environmental, health and nutritional issues created by wasted food."

Participants in the challenge submit data to the EPA about what actions they are taking to reduce food waste in institutional settings. The goal is to keep the wasted food out of landfills and to save energy by not cooking, transporting or throwing away extra food. Participants also submit their innovations to EPA in hopes of gaining recognition from the federal agency. Sustainability is the mantra of the program.

Kimbrough thought that was a great idea. So does Nathan Ruger, catering manager for Sodexo Quality of Life Services, the contractor which operates Dillard's dining hall on the second floor of Kearney Hall as well as a smaller satellite grill and a market on campus. Ruger said around 450 people eat lunch at Kearney Hall each day. The first step toward reducing food waste is to develop a strategy. Enlisting the help of Natashia Ordogne, Sodexo's marketing coordinator at Dillard, Ruger instituted programs to get diners to forgo the use of a tray – starting small with a once-weekly "Trayless Tuesday." It is hoped that by eliminating the tray, diners will take and waste less food.



Sodexo Marketing Coordinator Natashia Ordogne stands in front of a display in Dillard University's Kearney Hall dining room. The bags of food waste and accompanying signage are designed to help students and faculty become more aware of food waste they can help reduce.

"We found from our data that we've been gathering and entering with EPA that the Tuesday trayless dining is reducing our food waste by approximately 40 percent, which is pretty significant. That was data that was collected over the summer and last fall (2014)," Ruger said. "That actually contributes to everything from the dish (washing) machine itself; it's 80 gallons less water that we use on average, to less electricity. And it means less food we have to buy. That is less food that has to be trucked to the dining hall. That right there is gasoline (used for delivery)." Buying local also cuts transportation costs and saves energy, he said, and provides diners with fresher food. "We go out of our way to make sure we buy local," Ruger said.

Since the bulk of their clientele is college students, Ruger and Ordogne reached out to them where they live: on social media. "I try not to flood them with too much information, but a quick two lines – 'Hey, did you know that you're saving x amount of food, etc.' on social media," Ordogne said. She also uses a website and has Twitter and Instagram accounts. "There are multiple avenues we use to reach the students," she said. There is also a student food committee. The staff at Kearney, about 25 Sodexo employees, also gives out brochures, key chains and sustainability quizzes.

The most effective thing is probably visual aids, Ruger said. On "Weigh the Waste" days, students can look at a plastic bag of food waste and see exactly how much is going into the garbage. "It's a 50-gallon bag. It weighs, on average, about 25 pounds," Ruger said.

For faculty and others who are on a tight lunch schedule, there are "Choose to Reuse" containers which allow them to get their food in a take-out container (recyclable) that can be cleaned and reused over and over.

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Sodexo Catering Manager Nathan Ruger shows off a poster board that touts the Dillard University reusable food container program, a sustainability push that is part of the university's participation in EPA's Food Recovery Challenge.

No matter how efficient these programs are, there is still going to be some food waste, Ruger said. If the quantity is large enough, the food can be donated to local homeless shelters or other groups that feed the needy, he said. That process is facilitated by student organizations. Other leftovers from diners' plates are going to be sent to a composting service.

"The composting network is based here in greater New Orleans. They provide you with a bin. You take the organic food waste, from preparation (and leftovers) – we're talking things like banana peels, tops of peppers, things like that – we put them in a special container and then that goes downstairs into a bin downstairs that gets picked up once a week. And that food waste goes directly to a composting center and gets recycled into what is referred to as 'black gold' which is very rich soil that local farmers can use," Ruger said.

Ordogne said Sodexo's goal at Dillard is to go completely trayless by fall of 2015. "Since we started the Trayless Tuesdays Program, they (diners) little-by-little started to realize 'Wow, I really am throwing

away a whole piece of cake just because I am rushing to get to class' or 'I got two pieces of pizza when I really couldn't handle all that.' Little-by-little it has started to sink in for the students, and they are getting onboard with that," she said.

"The bottom line is there are certain parts of the country that are way ahead of the game, and we are playing catch-up. We want to be at least the leaders, in our region and hopefully meet and surpass the sustainability leaders in the country," Ruger said.

DEQ's Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Program – Part 3 of 3: How is water quality data processed and implemented?

Wrapping up our three-part series on DEQ's Water Quality Assessment Program, this month's focus is on how ambient water quality data is processed and used by DEQ.

As outlined in last month's story, DEQ collects ambient surface water quality data at approximately 125 sites across the state every month. In addition to direct instrument readings, water quality samples are sent to a lab for analysis to determine levels of constituents that may or may not exist in that sampled water body. The collective data is used to determine if the water quality of the water body meets the water quality standards set for the water body. Analytical results from the sampling are compiled into the state's biennial Water Quality Integrated Report, which is used as a reference point for many actions that DEQ may employ to protect and improve the water quality of the water body. The data may also be used to revise water quality standards for a water body, if it is determined that the current standards are not appropriate for the water body.

- As of 2015, there are more than 600 monitoring sites throughout the state
- Approximately 100 sites are identified each year for monthly monitoring
- In conjunction with monitoring efforts, an additional 21 sites at 16 water bodies in the state are monitored each month as long-term trend sites

For example, water quality assessments from the report are used to determine where Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) need to be developed. TMDLs are then used to help determine appropriate limitations for permitted water discharges (ie.,

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point sources) and recommended reductions in nonpoint sources (ie., agricultural runoff draining into the water body). These are set with the goal of protecting and improving the surface water quality across the state.

Data from the ambient water quality monitoring program can also be used to identify certain trends (such as the rising/lowering of a particular constituent over a period of time). Whenever there is a need to pinpoint a problem or potential problem, information from the Integrated Report or TMDL reports may indicate a need for additional monitoring at a given location.

Should analysis determine that water conditions do not meet the minimal acceptable standards for primary contact recreational use (such as swimming) or for fish and wildlife propagation (such as fishing) the water body will be noted as impaired on the Integrated Report. As a public record, the public may request data from the report.

When fecal coliform, chemical contamination or other impairments are found in a water body, the location will be reported as impaired. Fecal coliform contamination can be caused by non-existent or inadequate sewage systems, poorly maintained septic tanks, direct sewage discharges and/or runoff from nearby pastures or animal holding areas. In addition to sampling and inspections, DEQ's participation in community outreach efforts such as the Drinking Water Protection Program and the Nonpoint Source Program are designed to inform the public on ways in which they can reduce water pollution through environmentally sound practices.

Another facet of water quality inspections entails a watershed-based compliance monitoring approach to achieve positive environmental outcomes. An intensive survey of the target watershed is done in order to identify all sources contributing to pollutants of concern. Unpermitted point source dischargers in the watershed are required to obtain a permit and achieve compliance with the permit. Each permitted discharger is reviewed for compliance with water pollution control regulations under the Clean Water Act, and any deficiencies are identified and corrected. For this, several divisions within DEQ work together to address the sources through a combination of surveillance, inspections, enforcement actions, compliance assistance and community outreach programs.

One area currently under this type of comprehensive inspection is the Intracoastal Waterway, a sub-segment of the Barataria Basin Watershed that runs from Bayou Villars to the Mississippi River, which is being led by DEQ's Southeast Regional Office in New Orleans. Ultimately, the goal of the ambient water quality monitoring program is to ensure Louisiana's water bodies maintain, or are returned to, full designated use.

For more information, contact DEQ at (225) 219-9371. For general water quality information, visit: www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits/WaterQualityStandardsAssessment.aspx.



DEQ Environmental Scientist Eura DeHart readies sampling equipment at Bayou Stumpy, which is part of the Bayou Choctaw watershed in West Baton Rouge Parish. The watershed currently shows an impairment for fish and wildlife propagation due to low dissolved oxygen.



WHY?

Why is there chicken wire filled with trash and litter on La. 1 near the Intercoastal Canal? Who put it there and why? WHY?

The letters, W-H-Y, are composed of litter.

The “WHY?” signs will move from one area of the parish to another, and will be displayed to make residents aware of the trash and litter around them and hopefully to change the littering behavior.

The WHY? concept was discovered by former executive director of Keep West Baton Rouge Beautiful, Mary Delapasse. She came across the idea created by Rachael Hatley, a graphic designer in Washington Parish. Rachael initially created The Litter Letter Project for her MFA thesis which began in Louisiana and has since expanded nationwide.

The WHY?, a 3D messaging system of letters, is constructed of chicken wire and rebar and filled with trash picked up on West Baton Rouge Parish roads and highways.

The letters were stuffed with trash with help from Melvin Abbott, president of the Brusly Lions Club; Karin Deutsch, member of the Port Allen Lions Club; Kim Callegan, Keep WBR Beautiful board member; and Tammy Allen, current executive director of Keep WBR Beautiful.

Did you know that \$40 million dollars a year is spent picking up litter in Louisiana? And that is just the direct cost. It is important for every individual to think before they throw out the fast food bag, candy wrappers or plastic bottles for someone else to pick up.



“WHY?” display in West Baton Rouge Parish



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DEQ On The Move



DEQ Secretary Peggy Hatch speaks at the Solid Waste Conference.

The Louisiana Solid Waste Association Conference in Lafayette, at the Cajun Dome, was opened by DEQ Secretary Peggy Hatch. Hatch welcomed the attendees and gave an overview of DEQ activities. DEQ Press Secretary Greg Langley followed her with a talk about the different ways DEQ communicates with the public. Department of Natural Resources Secretary Steve Chustz spoke about new DNR regulations.

After the opening ceremony, more than 30 DEQ employees gave presentations on topics such as solid waste regulations, stormwater and air permitting, compliance, Trash Free Waters and more.



DEQ environmental scientists demonstrate Walnut Bayou - Adrienne Gossman – seated; Whitney Brasher –standing to left and Evella Spencer - standing to right

LDEQ Southeast Regional Office employees demonstrated Walnut Bayou at the 6th annual Ben Franklin Elementary School Environmental Fair in New Orleans. More than 100 elementary school students participated.



Who's Who At DEQ?



Ed Ballow – Supervisor Manufacturing Sections – Office of Environmental Services

Ballow, a native of Baton Rouge, graduated from Istrouma High School and from Louisiana State University. Prior to joining DEQ in 2001, Ballow worked for Ferro Corporation as a toxicologist and product manager.

Since he joined DEQ, Ballow has worked in air, surveillance, hazardous waste inspections, toxicology and the UST/Remediation Division. During this time, Ballow served as state On-Scene Coordinator for the BP Oil Spill and Incident Commander during Hurricane Isaac and Tropical Storm Karen.

Ballow was recently promoted to supervisor in the manufacturing section.

Ballow currently lives in Livingston Parish. He and his wife Janet have been married 40 years and have four grandchildren (number five is on the way). He enjoys travel, sailing, and fishing.

Jerry Lang – Office of Environmental Compliance – Emergency Response

Lang graduated from LSU with a degree in biological sciences with a concentration in fisheries. When he joined DEQ, Lang worked for the watershed section for eight months, before joining emergency response.

Before DEQ, Lang worked for the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries for four years as a biologist in marine fisheries.





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Louisiana Department Of Environmental Quality's First Quarter Summaries

First Quarter 2015 Enforcement Actions:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/Enforcement/EnforcementActions.aspx>

First Quarter 2015 Settlement Agreements:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/Enforcement/SettlementAgreements.aspx>

First Quarter 2015 Air Permits:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2922/Default.aspx>

First Quarter 2015 Water Permits:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2899/Default.aspx>

First Quarter 2015 Solid and Hazardous Waste Permits:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/divisions/wastepermits.aspx>

