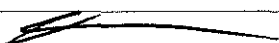
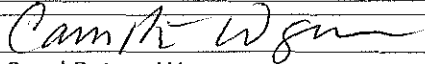


**Region 6 Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division
INSPECTION REPORT**

Inspection Date(s):	October 25, 2017		
Media:	Water		
Regulatory Program(s)	NPDES		
Company Name:	SNF		
Facility Name:	SNF Flopam		
Facility Physical Location:	26790 Hwy 405		
(city, state, zip code)	Plaquemine, LA 70764		
Mailing address:	26790 Hwy 405		
(city, state, zip code)	Plaquemine, LA 70764		
County/Parish:	Iberville Parish		
Facility Contact:	Timothy Kane	EHS Manager	
	225-692-7207	timothyk@snfhc.com	
FRS Number:	110064592409		
Identification/Permit Number:	AI # 166443 / permit # LA0125270		
Media Number:	NA		
NAICS:			
SIC:	2869-Industrial Organic Chemicals, 2899- Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, and 4952-Sanitary		
Personnel participating in inspection:			
Rachel Matthews	EPA – Region 6	Life Scientist	214-665-8589
Mike Tillman	EPA – Region 6	Environmental Scientist	214-665-7531
Don Weinell	LDEQ	Environmental Scientist III	225-219-2128
Timothy Kane	SNF Flopam	EHS Manager	225-692-7207
Paul West	SNF Flopam	Site Manager	225-692-7247
Daron Suggs	SNF Flopam	Environmental Engineer	225-692-7440
Danny Burgard	SNF Flopam		225-692-7406
EPA Lead Inspector			12-14-17
Signature/Date	Rachel Matthews		Date
Supervisor			12/14/17
Signature/Date	Carol Peters-Wagnon		Date

Section I - INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE INSPECTION

EPA Region 6 inspectors Rachel Matthews and Mike Tillman arrived at the SNF Flopam chemical plant (Plant) at 9:00am on October 25, 2017 for an unannounced Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI). After initial facility entry we met with Timothy Kane, EHS Manager of the Plant, as well as other staff, at the opening conference. We presented our credentials to Mr. Kane and informed him this was an EPA inspection to determine compliance with the facility's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and Clean Water Act (CWA). The inspection was conducted under the authority of the NPDES permit program, in accordance with the Federal CWA.

This report is based on information supplied by the Plant's representatives (the permittee), observations made by the U.S. EPA inspector(s), and records and reports maintained by the permittee, the State of Louisiana, and the U.S. EPA.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Plant is located on Highway 405, in Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, LA. It is a new organic chemical manufacturing facility that is not currently built out. While construction is still underway, and several process units are not built, the plant is permitted for full production capacity. The facility is located on 900 acres, with 85 acres designated for build-out.

The primary product made is polyacrylamide powder generally used as a flocculent, but also used in agricultural and mining industries. A more in-depth description of the various processes can be found in the current application. See Appendix 3 for the written description within the current permit application.

See aerial photo in the photo log (Appendix 1) as well as the storm water drainage map (Appendix 4) for a full view of the chemical plant. In addition, a more in-depth description of the various processes can be found in the current application. See Appendix 3 for the written description within the current permit application.

The current permit (Appendix 2) was effective on November 1, 2016. The permit includes authorization to discharge wastewater from eight (8) outfalls, four (4) of which are internal. Final discharges are to the Mississippi River and the Bayou LaButte. Outfalls 01A and 01B are for intermittent discharges of non-process area storm water, light industrial area storm water, some loading/unloading areas, hydrostatic test waters, equipment wash water, firefighting systems, etc. These outfalls discharge from the storm water detention pond, first going to the Mississippi River (from 01A) and during emergencies to the Bayou LaButte (from 01B).

Outfall 002 is also intermittent and discharges monitored wastewaters from all four (4) internal outfalls to the Mississippi River. Internal outfall 102 includes the continuous discharge of sanitary wastewater. Internal outfall 202 includes only filter water from the raw water treatment system. Internal outfall 302 includes the intermittent discharge of process wastewaters, process area storm water, and other wastewaters. And, internal outfall 402 includes utility wastewaters, scrubber blowdown, cooling tower

blowdown, lab wastewater, equipment wash water, etc. These internal outfalls co-mingle at a lift station prior to conveying to the final outfall 002.

The final outfall 003 discharges only hydrostatic test waters intermittently. The hydrostatic test waters are discharged in various locations within the internal outfall areas, and therefore does not have a specific outfall location as the others. Final discharge can be from any of the final outfalls.

The Permit also includes a Phase I and Phase II progression. While the plant is currently running under Phase I, Phase II includes the start-up of a biological treatment system to be constructed when needed. Currently, industrial process wastewaters are sent to off-site treatment. Once Phase II is initialized, multiple changes to treatment, discharges, and outfalls are expected.

Section II - OBSERVATIONS

During the inspection, we looked at the storm water detention pond, outfalls 01A and 01B (See photos 1 & 2), as well as the storm water drainage system to the detention pond. Some storm water drainage areas included gate valves for emergency clean-up of spills, while the (east) area by the railway and loading/unloading did not include a gate valve. Staff explained that drainage systems also convey groundwater when the water levels get high, as most of the property is low, hydric, agricultural ground.

We inspected the sanitary wastewater treatment (package) plant (see photo 3), which is rated at 10,000 gallons per day. However, the system is currently only treating about 5,000 gallons per day and according to staff still under loaded. At times staff must add seed to ensure proper operation. The package plant blowers were not running at the time of inspection, but the plant appeared to be in satisfactory condition.

At this time, without the biological treatment plant under Phase II, industrial process wastewaters are piped to holding tanks, where it is shipped off site for treatment and disposal by outside treatment companies. Other process wastewaters, through internal outfall 402, are piped to equalization tanks for pH adjustment prior to discharge. See photo 4.

There were four (4) 20,000 gallon frac tanks for additional wastewater treatment for the process area storm water from the tank farm and some railcar/truck loading areas. They are connected to internal outfall 302 where the wastewater is treated prior to mixing at the lift station with all other internal outfalls and then discharging to Outfall 002. See photos 5 and 6. Flopam added the extra treatment in 2014 as part of a settlement agreement with the state when discharge limits were exceeded.

Also at the mixing lift station are the discharges from the raw water treatment system (filter backwash and clarifier wastewater) which discharge through internal outfall 202 and then into the lift station for final discharge to 002. See photo 6 for the raw water treatment system.

Except for outfall 003 and 01B, an overview of all other outfall locations (from the permit application) can be seen in Appendix 5. The overview shows outfall 001, instead of both 01A and 01B in the permit, as "monitoring outfall 001" at the detention pond. This includes the pump station for (permitted) 01A

and where the samples are taken. While the location of 01B (the permitted emergency outfall) is located on the opposite side of the detention pond.

The onsite inspection concluded on October 25, 2017 while we awaited requested records for review at a later date so as not to encumber SNF Flopam staff another day. After receiving the records, we conducted a review, with some follow up questions. The following was noted regarding Chain of Custody reports (Appendix 6):

1. Several reports show samplers relinquishing the samples at specified dates/times. However, the receiver date/times do not match up. There is a disconnect between when the sampler collects the sample and delivers the sample to the next person.
2. If there is a considerable delay from the time a sampler collects a sample, and it is relinquished to the next person.
3. Multiple Chain of Custody reports show samples are not delivered with a custody seal.

Section III – AREAS OF CONCERN

Concern – The sample refrigerator in the lab is not locked for proper chain of custody purposes.

Requirement - The permit, under Part III, Section B 3 Proper Operation and Maintenance, requires the permittee to “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 the permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures”.

Concern – The east side of the plant does not have an emergency gate valve to block spills in the storm water drainage ways, while the rest of the drainage areas do. The main concern is the inability to stop a spill from discharging to the detention pond, or Bayou LaButte, especially when excess groundwater is almost continuously moving through the drainage areas. Any groundwater (or storm water) flow would push a spill through quickly without the ability to temporarily valve it off for proper clean-out.

Section IV – FOLLOW UP

The following requested information was received by EPA on October 26, 2017 following the day of the inspection.

- Sample and monitoring analyses
- Chain-of-custody reports

Section V – LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Photo Log

Appendix 2 – Permit

Appendix 3 – Application – Written Description

Appendix 4 – Storm Water Drainage Map

Appendix 5 – Outfall Locations Overview

Appendix 6 – Several Chain of Custody Reports

Appendix 1 – Photo Log



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Photograph Log

Location: SNF Flopam		
City: Plaquemine	County/Parish: Iberville Parish	State: LA



Google Aerial 1 - View of facility from Google Maps



Photo 1 - Outfall 01A at the Detention Pond



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Photograph Log

Location: SNF Flopam		
City: Plaquemine	County/Parish: Iberville Parish	State: LA



Photo 2 - Outfall 01B at the Detention Pond



Photo 3 – Sanitary Wastewater Treatment (package) Plant



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Photograph Log

Location: SNF Flopam		
City: Plaquemine	County/Parish: Iberville Parish	State: LA



Photo 4 – Equalization tanks and internal outfall 402



Photo 5 – two frac tanks connected to internal outfall 302



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Photograph Log

Location: SNF Flopam		
City: Plaquemine	County/Parish: Iberville Parish	State: LA



Photo 6 – Lift station with all internal outfalls combining before discharging to 002

Appendix 2 – Permit

JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR



CHUCK CARR BROWN, PH.D.
SECRETARY

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

OCT 04 2016

CERTIFIED MAIL 7016 0600 0000 1261 6996

-RETURN RECEIPT REQUEST

File No.: LA0125270

AI No.: 166443 Activity No.: PER20150002

Mr. Paul West, Site Manager
Flopam, Inc.
Plaquemine Plant
P.O. Box 1367
Plaquemine, LA 70764

RE: Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit to discharge treated process wastewater, process area and non-process area stormwater runoff, utility wastewaters, hydrostatic test wastewater, miscellaneous wastewaters, clarifier blowdown, filter backwash, and treated sanitary wastewater to the Mississippi River (Outfalls 001 and 002) or Bayou LaButte (Outfall 001) from an existing organic chemical manufacturing facility located at 26790 Highway 405 in Plaquemine, Iberville Parish.

Dear Mr. West:

This Office has not received any comments from either the general public or from Flopam, Inc. in response to the public notice published in the Office of Environmental Services Public Notice Mailing List on June 14, 2016, and the POST-SOUTH of Plaquemine on June 16, 2016.

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (La. R.S. 30:2001, et seq.), the attached LPDES permit has been issued. Provisions of this permit may be appealed in writing pursuant to La. R.S. 30:2024(A) within 30 days from receipt of the permit. A request for hearing must be sent to the following:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Attention: Hearings Clerk, Legal Division
Post Office Box 4302
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4302

Upon the effective date this permit shall replace the previously effective LPDES permit, LA0125270.

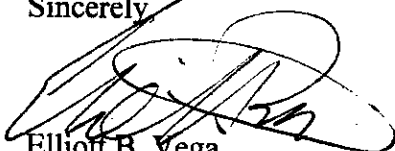
Flopam, Inc.
RE: LA0125270, AI No. 166443
Page 2

Monitoring results should be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form per the schedule specified. A copy of the form to be used is attached for your convenience.

Pursuant to LAC 33:IX.1309.I, LAC 33:IX.6509.A.1, and LAC 33:I.1701, you must pay any outstanding fees to the Department. Therefore, you are encouraged to verify your facility's fee status by contacting LDEQ's Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division at (225) 219-3863 or accessing LDEQ's web site at www.deq.louisiana.gov/fiscalreports. **Any outstanding fees must be remitted via a check to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality within thirty (30) days after the effective date of your permit.** Failure to pay the full amount due in the manner and time prescribed could result in applicable enforcement actions as prescribed in the Environmental Quality Act, including, but not limited to revocation or suspension of the applicable permit, and/or a civil penalty against you.

Should you have any questions concerning any part of the permit, please feel free to contact Amy Exnicios of the Office of Environmental Services at the address on the first page or by telephone at (225) 219-3501. To ensure that all future correspondence regarding this facility is properly filed into the Department's Electronic Document Management System, please reference your Agency Interest (AI) number 166443 and LPDES permit number LA0125270 on all future correspondence to this Department.

Sincerely,



Elliott B. Vega
Assistant Secretary

alc

Attachment(s): final permit, DMR, and any other addendums/attachments as applicable

c: IO-W File

ec: Amy Exnicios
Michelle Bickham
Jenniffer Sheppard
Water Permits Division

Evelyn Rosborough (6WQ-CA)
U.S. EPA, Region VI

Permit Compliance Unit
Southeast Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance



NETDMR NOW AVAILABLE TO LOUISIANA PERMITTEES!

WHAT IS NETDMR?

NetDMR is a Web-based tool that allows facilities to electronically sign and submit LPDES discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) to the LDEQ. NetDMR allows permittees to complete a DMR that is specific to their permit limits and outfalls.

How do I use NetDMR?

- Register in NetDMR
- Submit Subscriber Agreement to LDEQ
- Receive approval by LDEQ
- Sign and Submit On-line

Training is offered by both LDEQ and EPA. Please check the LDEQ NetDMR Training website at www.deq.louisiana.gov/netdmr for training materials and current information offered by LDEQ. Information about EPA's training can be found at www.epa.gov/netdmr

BENEFITS OF NETDMR

- Reduces paperwork burden
- Improves data quality by automatically error-checking and validating data prior to submission
- Improves timeliness and accessibility of data
- Provides instant confirmation of submission
- Allows for revisions of DMRs to be submitted electronically
- Allows for electronic submittal of attachments and supplemental documentation

Please check this site regularly for updates. If you have additional questions, please email deqnetdmr@la.gov.





NetDMR and Electronic DMR Reporting

****Useful Information****

- **EPA Electronic Reporting Rule**
 - o <https://www.epa.gov/compliance/final-national-pollutant-discharge-elimination-system-npdes-electronic-reporting-rule>
 - o Phase I- Requires electronic submittal of DMRs as of December 21, 2016
 - o Phase II- Requires electronic submittal of NOIs and Program Reports as of December 21, 2020
 - o Electronic DMR Reporting requirement adopted by LDEQ Water Regulations May 20, 2016
- **LDEQ Public Website**
 - o <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov>
 - o 225-219-5337 or 866-896-5337 (customer service)
- **LDEQ NetDMR Information**
 - o <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/netdmr>
 - o 225-219-3752 or 225-219-3767
- **LDEQ NetDMR Training** (training materials and schedule)
 - o <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/NetDMRTraining>
- **NetDMR Homepage**
 - o <https://netdmr.epa.gov>
- **Steps to Submit DMRs via NetDMR**
 - o Register in NetDMR
 - o Request Access to Permit and Submit Subscriber Agreement to LDEQ
 - o Receive approval by LDEQ
 - o Enter DMR data and add any attachments
 - o Sign and Submit On-line
 - o Download Submittal from NetDMR or EDMS
- **No Data Indicator (NODI) Codes**
 - o NODI codes are used to indicate why no DMR value was submitted for a specific data field, parameter, or whole DMR
 - o List of Common NODI Codes
 - C = no discharge
 - 9 = conditional monitoring/ not required this period
 - E = analysis not conducted (failure to sample)
 - B = below detection limit
 - D = lost sample
 - G = equipment failure
 - H = invalid test
- **NetDMR Attachments** (cover letters, noncompliance reports, etc.)
 - o Click the "Add Attachment" button on the DMR screen. Click "Browse..." and select the document you wish to attach to the DMR
 - o LDEQ only accepts PDF files as attachments
- **EDMS** (search documents related to a facility)
 - o <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/edms>



NetDMR Form

General Instructions

1. Form has been partially completed by the Office(s) specified in permit, verify the following information is correct on the form:
 - *Permittee Name/ Mailing Address and Facility Name/ Location*
 - *Permitted Feature/ Discharge*
 - *Monitoring Period*
 - *Parameter/ Permit Requirement/ Frequency of Analysis/ Sample Type*
2. Optional- Enter "*First Name/Last Name*", "*Title*" and "*Telephone Number*" of Principal Executive Officer
3. Enter "*Sample Measurement*" (Smpl.) data for each parameter under "*Quantity*" and "*Quality*" in units specified in permit.
4. Under "*No Ex*" enter number of sample measurements during monitoring period that exceed maximum (and/or minimum or 7-day average as appropriate) permit requirement for each parameter. If none, enter "0".
5. Change "*Frequency of Analysis*" for *Sample Measurement* to actual frequency of analysis used during monitoring period if different than prepopulated value (e.g., Enter "99/99," for continuous monitoring, "01/07" for one per week, "01/30" for one per month, "01/90" for one per quarter, etc.)
6. Change "*Sample Type*" for *Sample Measurement* to actual sample type used during monitoring period if different than prepopulated value (e.g., Enter "GR" for grab samples, "24" for 24-hour composite, "CN" for continuous monitoring, etc.)
7. If "no discharge" occurs during monitoring period, choose appropriate no data indicator (NODI) code to correspond with reason no data is available for the entire DMR, the parameter(s), or the specific value(s)
8. Address *Edit Check Errors*, if applicable:
 - Hard Errors must be resolved by editing the DMR
 - Soft Errors can be resolved by editing the DMR or by acknowledging the errors
 - Errors must be addressed before DMRs can be Signed & Submitted
9. Where violations of permit requirements are reported, attach non-compliance report with a brief explanation to describe cause and corrective actions taken, and reference each violation by date.
10. Comments- this field provides space to enter additional comments related to your DMR submission, if any.
11. Attachments- *Add Attachment* allows one or more PDF files to be attached to the DMR submission (such as cover letters, non-compliance reports, other permit required reports, etc.)
12. DMRs with a *NetDMR Validated* status may be signed & submitted. A Copy of Record (COR) will be maintained with in NETDMR.
13. More detailed Instructions for use of NetDMR may be obtained from the Office(s) specified in permit.

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location if Different)
NAME

ADDRESS

FACILITY
LOCATION

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

Form Approved.
OMB No. 2040-0004

PERMIT NUMBER	DISCHARGE NUMBER
---------------	------------------

MONITORING PERIOD					
YEAR	MO	DAY	YEAR	MO	DAY
FROM			TO		

☐ Check here if No Discharge

NOTE: Read Instructions before completing this form

PARAMETER		QUANTITY OR LOADING			QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE TYPE
		VALUE	VALUE	UNITS	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	UNITS			
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
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	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER	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.	TELEPHONE		DATE			
TYPED OR PRINTED		SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT	AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

COMMENTS AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)

General Information Sheet

AI ID: 166443 - FloPam Inc - Plaquemine Plant

Alternate Identifiers	Name	User Group	Dates
2204700141	AFS (EPA Air Facility System)	AFS (EPA Air Facility System)	01-01-2000
1280-00141	CDS Number	CDS Number	08-24-2009
15639911	EPA EIS Facility Site ID	EPA EIS Facility Site ID	01-01-2011
LAR000073445	FloPam Inc	Hazardous Waste Notification	04-20-2011
LA0125270	LPDES Permit #	LPDES Permit #	05-13-2010
LAR10G490	LPDES Permit #	LPDES Permit #	07-01-2010
	SNF Holding Co (Parent Co)	Multimedia	08-24-2009
	Priority 2 Emergency Site	Priority 2 Emergency Site	07-31-2012
1000024256	Flopam, Inc.	Risk Management Plan EPA ID	01-01-2001

Physical Location: 26790 Hwy 405
Plaquemine, LA 70764 **Main Phone:** 2256927100

Mailing Address: PO Box 1367
Plaquemine, LA 707641367

Location of Front Gate: -91.146963 longitude, 30.270878 latitude

Related People:	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Email	Relationship
Paul West	26790 Hwy 405 Plaquemine, LA 70764	2256927100	paulw@snfhc.com	Responsible Official for
Timothy Kane	26790 Hwy 405 Plaquemine, LA 70764	2256927207	timothyk@snfhc.com	Air Permit Contact For
Timothy Kane	26790 Hwy 405 Plaquemine, LA 70764	2256927207	timothyk@snfhc.com	Emission Inventory Facility Contact for
Timothy Kane	26790 Hwy 405 Plaquemine, LA 70764	2256927207	timothyk@snfhc.com	Water Permit Contact For

Related Organizations	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Relationship
FloPam Inc	PO Box 1367 Plaquemine, LA 707641367	2256872917	Air Billing Party for
FloPam Inc	PO Box 1367 Plaquemine, LA 707641367	2256872917	Emission Inventory Billing Party
FloPam Inc	PO Box 1367 Plaquemine, LA 707641367	2256872917	Operates
FloPam Inc	PO Box 1367 Plaquemine, LA 707641367	2256872917	Owns
FloPam Inc	PO Box 1367 Plaquemine, LA 707641367	2256872917	Water Billing Party for

SIC Codes: 2899, Chemical preparations, nec
2869, Industrial organic chemicals, nec

NAIC Codes: 325998, All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing

General Information Sheet

AI ID: 166443 - FloPam Inc - Plaquemine Plant

Note: This report entitled "General Information" contains a summary of facility-level information contained in LDEQ's TEMPO database for this facility and is not considered a part of the permit. Please review the information contained in this document for accuracy and completeness. If any changes are required, or if you have questions regarding this document, please email the Permit Support Services Division at facupdate@la.gov.



PERMIT NUMBER
LA0125270
AI No.: 166443

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Water Discharge Permit

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, and in reliance on statements and representations heretofore made in the application, a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit is issued authorizing

Flopam, Inc.
Plaquemine Plant
P.O. Box 1367
Plaquemine, LA 70764

Type Facility: organic chemical manufacturing facility

Location: 26790 Highway 405 in Plaquemine
Iberville Parish

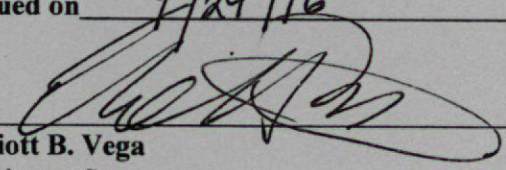
Receiving Waters: Mississippi River - Subsegment 070301 (Outfalls 001 and 002) or Bayou LaButte - Subsegment 120201 (Outfall 001)

to discharge in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in a Part II condition is proposed, Parts I, II, and III attached hereto.

This permit shall become effective on 11/1/16

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

Issued on 9/29/16


Elliott B. Vega
Assistant Secretary

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 01A (Mississippi River), the intermittent discharge of non-process area stormwater runoff; hydrostatic test wastewaters associated with new vessels, pipes, equipment, etc. not previously put into service; miscellaneous wastewaters, including but not limited to, general facility washwater, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment washwater, and fire water/fire foam from actual firefighting activities; and previously monitored hydrostatic test discharges from Outfall 003.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	STORET Code	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		Other Units (mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Measurement Frequency(*1)	Sample Type
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Estimate
TOC	00680	---	---	---	50	1/quarter	Grab
TSS (*2)	00530	---	---	---	135	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	00556	---	---	---	15	1/quarter	Grab
pH Minimum/Maximum Values (Standard Units)	00400	---	---	6.0 (*3) (Min)	9.0 (*3) (Max)	1/quarter	Grab

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oil materials, nor 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.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 01A, at the point of discharge from the stormwater detention pond, prior to combining with other waters and entering the Mississippi River.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) When discharging.

(*2) Report the TSS concentration of the intake on the DMR along with the concentration of TSS in the effluent, if the effluent is being returned to the same water source from which the intake water was obtained. In these cases, concurrent sampling of the influent and the effluent is required, and the net value shall not exceed 135 mg/L.

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

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 01B (Bayou LaButte), the intermittent discharge of non-process area stormwater runoff; hydrostatic test wastewaters associated with new vessels, pipes, equipment, etc. not previously put into service; miscellaneous wastewaters, including but not limited to, general facility washwater, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment washwater, and fire water/fire foam from actual firefighting activities; and previously monitored hydrostatic test discharges from Outfall 003.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	STORET Code	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		Other Units (mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Measurement Frequency(*1)	Sample Type
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Estimate
TOC	00680	---	---	---	50	1/quarter	Grab
TSS	00530	---	---	---	135	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	00556	---	---	---	15	1/quarter	Grab
Sulfates	00154	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	Grab
pH Minimum/Maximum Values (Standard Units)	00400	---	---	6.0 (*2) (Min)	9.0 (*2) (Max)	1/quarter	Grab

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oil materials, nor 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.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 01B, at the point of discharge from the stormwater detention pond, prior to combining with other waters and entering Bayou LaButte.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) When discharging.

(*2) The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 002, the intermittent discharge of previously monitored wastewaters from Internal Outfalls 102, 202, 302, and 402; miscellaneous wastewaters, including but not limited to, general facility washwater, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment washwater, and fire water/fire foam from actual fire fighting activities; and previously monitored hydrostatic test discharges from Outfall 003.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>STORET Code</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Measurement Frequency(*1)	Sample Type
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/week	Estimate
pH Minimum/Maximum Values (Standard Units) (*2)	00400	---	---	6.0 (Min)	9.0 (Max)	1/week	Grab
Oil & Grease	00556	---	---	---	15	1/month	Grab
<u>WHOLE EFFLUENT (ACUTE)</u>		(Percent %, UNLESS STATED)					
<u>TOXICITY TESTING</u>	<u>STORET Code</u>	Monthly Avg 48-Hour Minimum		Minimum	Maximum	Measurement Frequency (*1)	Sample Type
NOEC, Pass/Fail [0/1], Lethality, Static Renewal, 48-Hour Acute, <u>Pimephales promelas</u>	TEM6C	Report	Report	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Lethality, Static Renewal, 48-Hour Acute, <u>Pimephales promelas</u>	TOM6C	Report	Report	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Coefficient of Variation, Static Renewal, 48-Hour Acute, <u>Pimephales promelas</u>	TQM6C	---	---	---	Report	1/year	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Pass/Fail [0/1], Lethality, Static Renewal, 48-Hour Acute, <u>Daphnia pulex</u>	TEM3D	Report	Report	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Lethality, Static Renewal, 48-Hour Acute, <u>Daphnia pulex</u>	TOM3D	Report	Report	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Coefficient of Variation, Static Renewal, 48-Hour Acute, <u>Daphnia pulex</u>	TQM3D	---	---	---	Report	1/year	24-hr. Composite

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EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Outfall 002 continued)

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oil materials, nor 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.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 002, at the point of combined discharge from the lift station along the northeast side of the facility, prior to discharge into the Mississippi River.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) When discharging.

(*2) The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

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EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through startup of the biological treatment system (*1) the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Internal Outfall 102 (Phase I), the continuous discharge of treated sanitary wastewater.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	STORET Code	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		Other Units (mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Estimate
BOD ₅	00310	---	---	30	45	1/quarter	Grab
TSS	00530	---	---	30	45	1/quarter	Grab
Fecal Coliform colonies/100 ml (*2)	74055	---	---	200	400	1/quarter	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Internal Outfall 102, at the point of discharge from the wastewater treatment system, prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) See Part II.K.

(*2) 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 a future Total Residual Chlorine Limit may be required if chlorine is used as a method of disinfection. In many cases, this becomes a NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine Limit.

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EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning upon startup of the biological treatment system (*1) and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Internal Outfall 102 (Phase II), the continuous discharge of treated sanitary wastewater.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	STORET Code	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		Other Units (mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Estimate
Fecal Coliform colonies/100 ml (*2)	74055	---	---	200	400	1/quarter	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Internal Outfall 102, at the point of discharge from the wastewater treatment system, prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) See Part II.K.

(*2) 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 a future Total Residual Chlorine Limit may be required if chlorine is used as a method of disinfection. In many cases, this becomes a NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine Limit.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Internal Outfall 202, the intermittent discharge of clarifier blowdown and filter backwash from treatment of incoming river water.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>		<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Measurement Frequency(*1)	Sample Type
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/week	Estimate

COAGULANTS:

The quantity and types of all coagulants (clarifying agents) used in the intake raw river water treatment clarification system during the sampling month shall be recorded. Records of the quantity and type of coagulants used shall be retained for three (3) years following Part III.C.3. No DMR reporting shall be required.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Internal Outfall 202, at the point of discharge, prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) When discharging.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through startup of the biological treatment system (*1) the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Internal Outfall 302 (Phase I), the intermittent discharge of process wastewaters, process area stormwater, potentially contaminated stormwater from non-process areas; hydrostatic test discharges associated with new and previously used vessels, pipes, equipment, etc; and miscellaneous wastewaters, including but not limited to, general facility washwater, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment washwater, and fire water/fire foam from actual firefighting activities.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>		<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		Other Units (ug/L, UNLESS STATED)		Measurement Frequency(*2)	Sample Type
<u>CONVENTIONAL AND NONCONVENTIONAL</u>	STORET Code	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	----	3/week	Estimate
pH Minimum/Maximum Values (Standard Units)	00400	---	---	6.0 (Min)	9.0 (Max)	3/week	Grab
Oil & Grease	00556	---	---	---	15 mg/l	3/week	Grab
BOD ₅	00310	---	---	44.8 mg/l	119.5 mg/l	3/week	Grab
TSS	00530	---	---	56.9 mg/l	182.6 mg/l	3/week	Grab
<u>VOLATILE COMPOUNDS</u>							
Acrylonitrile	34215	---	---	94	232	1/quarter	Grab
Benzene	34030	---	---	57	134	1/year	Grab
Carbon Tetrachloride	32102	---	---	142	380	1/year	Grab
Chlorobenzene	34301	---	---	142	380	1/year	Grab
Chloroethane	85811	---	---	110	295	1/year	Grab
Chloroform	32106	---	---	111	325	1/year	Grab
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	34536	---	---	196	794	1/year	Grab
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	34566	---	---	142	380	1/year	Grab
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	34571	---	---	142	380	1/year	Grab
1,1-Dichloroethane	34496	---	---	22	59	1/year	Grab
1,2-Dichloroethane	32102	---	---	180	574	1/year	Grab
1,1-Dichloroethylene	34501	---	---	22	60	1/year	Grab
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	34546	---	---	25	66	1/year	Grab
1,2-Dichloropropane	34541	---	---	196	794	1/year	Grab
1,3-Dichloropropene (*3)	77163	---	---	196	794	1/year	Grab
Ethylbenzene	34371	---	---	142	380	1/year	Grab
Methyl Chloride	34418	---	---	110	295	1/year	Grab
Methylene Chloride	34423	---	---	36	170	1/year	Grab
Tetrachloroethylene	34475	---	---	52	164	1/year	Grab
Toluene	34010	---	---	28	74	1/year	Grab
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	34506	---	---	22	59	1/year	Grab
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	34511	---	---	32	127	1/year	Grab
Trichloroethylene	39180	---	---	26	69	1/year	Grab
Vinyl Chloride	39175	---	---	97	172	1/year	Grab

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Outfall 302 - Phase I continued)

Effluent Characteristic	STORET Code	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		Other Units (ug/L, UNLESS STATED)		Measurement Frequency (*2)	Sample Type
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
<u>ACID COMPOUNDS</u>							
2,4-Dimethylphenol	34606	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol	34657	---	---	78	277	1/year	Grab
2,4-Dinitrophenol	34616	---	---	1207	4291	1/year	Grab
2-Nitrophenol	34591	---	---	65	231	1/year	Grab
4-Nitrophenol	34646	---	---	162	576	1/year	Grab
Phenol	34694	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
<u>BASE NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS</u>							
Acenaphthene	34205	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
Acenaphthylene	34200	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
Anthracene	34220	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
Benzo(a)anthracene	34526	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	34247	---	---	20	48	1/year	Grab
Benzo (b) fluoranthene (*4)	34230	---	---	20	48	1/year	Grab
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	34242	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	39100	---	---	95	258	1/year	Grab
Chrysene	34320	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
Diethyl phthalate	34336	---	---	46	113	1/year	Grab
Dimethyl phthalate	34341	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
Di-n-butyl phthalate	39110	---	---	20	43	1/year	Grab
Fluoranthene	34376	---	---	22	54	1/year	Grab
Fluorene	34381	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
Hexachlorobenzene	39700	---	---	196	794	1/year	Grab
Hexachlorobutadiene	34391	---	---	142	380	1/year	Grab
Hexachloroethane	34396	---	---	196	794	1/year	Grab
Naphthalene	34696	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
Nitrobenzene	34447	---	---	2237	6402	1/year	Grab
Phenanthrene	34461	---	---	19	47	1/year	Grab
Pyrene	34469	---	---	20	48	1/year	Grab
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	34551	---	---	196	794	1/year	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Internal Outfall 302, at the point of discharge from the wastewater tank, prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) See Part II.K.

(*2) When discharging.

(*3) 1,3-Dichloropropene is a synonym for 1,3-Dichloropropylene.

(*4) Benzo (b) Fluoranthene is a synonym for 3,4-Benzofluoranthene

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning upon startup of the biological treatment system (*1) and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Internal Outfall 302 (Phase II), the intermittent discharge of process wastewaters, process area stormwater, potentially contaminated stormwater from non-process areas; scrubber blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, miscellaneous utility waters, RO water skids, boiler blowdown, lab wastewaters, hydrostatic test discharges associated with new and previously used vessels, pipes, equipment, etc; and miscellaneous wastewaters, including but not limited to, general facility washwater, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment washwater, treated sanitary wastewater, and fire water/fire foam from actual firefighting activities.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>		<u>Discharge Limitations</u>		<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>				
				Other Units				
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)	(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)					
<u>CONVENTIONAL AND STORET</u>		Monthly	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Measurement	Sample	
<u>NONCONVENTIONAL</u>	Code	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Frequency	Type	
Flow-MGD		50050	Report	Report	---	----	Continuous	Recorder
pH Range Excursions (Continuous Monitoring), Number of Events >60 Minutes		82581	---	0(*2)	---	---	Continuous	Recorder
pH Range Excursions (Continuous Monitoring), Monthly Total Accumulated Time in Minutes		82582	---	446(*2)	---	---	Continuous	Recorder
pH Minimum/Maximum Values (Standard Units)		00400	---	---	Report(*2) (Min)	Report(*2) (Max)	Continuous	Recorder
Oil & Grease		00556	---	---	---	15 mg/l	3/week	Grab
BOD ₅		00310	109	249	---	---	3/week	24-hr. Composite
TSS		00530	172	421	---	---	3/week	24-hr. Composite
<u>VOLATILE COMPOUNDS</u>								
Acrylonitrile		34215	0.11	0.28	---	---	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
Benzene		34030	0.04	0.16	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Carbon Tetrachloride		32102	0.02	0.04	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Chlorobenzene		34301	0.02	0.03	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Chloroethane		85811	0.12	0.31	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Chloroform		32106	0.02	0.05	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		34536	0.09	0.19	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,3-Dichlorobenzene		34566	0.04	0.05	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		34571	0.02	0.03	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,1-Dichloroethane		34496	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,2-Dichloroethane		32103	0.08	0.25	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,1-Dichloroethylene		34501	0.02	0.03	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene		34546	0.02	0.06	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,2-Dichloropropane		34541	0.18	0.27	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,3-Dichloropropene (*3)		77163	0.03	0.05	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Ethylbenzene		34371	0.04	0.13	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Methyl Chloride		34418	0.10	0.22	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Outfall 302 - Phase II continued)

Effluent Characteristic	STORET Code	Discharge Limitations		Other Units		Monitoring Requirements	
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Methylene Chloride	34423	0.05	0.10	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Tetrachloroethylene	34475	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Toluene	34010	0.03	0.09	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	34506	0.02	0.06	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	34511	0.02	0.06	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Trichloroethylene	39180	0.02	0.06	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Vinyl Chloride	39175	0.12	0.31	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
<u>ACID COMPOUNDS</u>							
2-Chlorophenol	34586	0.04	0.11	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
2,4-Dichlorophenol	34601	0.05	0.13	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
2,4-Dimethylphenol	34606	0.02	0.04	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol	34657	0.09	0.32	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
2,4-Dinitrophenol	34616	0.08	0.14	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
2-Nitrophenol	34591	0.05	0.08	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
4-Nitrophenol	34646	0.08	0.14	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Phenol	34694	0.02	0.03	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
<u>BASE NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS</u>							
Acenaphthene	34205	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Acenaphthylene	34200	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Anthracene	34220	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Benzo(a)anthracene	34526	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Benzo(a)pyrene	34247	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Benzo (b) fluoranthene (*4)	34230	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24 hr. Composite
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	34242	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	39100	0.12	0.33	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Chrysene	34320	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Diethyl phthalate	34336	0.09	0.24	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Dimethyl phthalate	34341	0.02	0.05	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Di-n-butyl phthalate	39110	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	34611	0.13	0.33	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	34626	0.30	0.75	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Fluoranthene	34376	0.03	0.08	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Fluorene	34381	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Hexachlorobenzene	39700	0.02	0.03	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Hexachlorobutadiene	34391	0.02	0.06	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Hexachloroethane	34396	0.02	0.06	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Naphthalene	34696	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Nitrobenzene	34447	0.03	0.08	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Phenanthrene	34461	0.03	0.07	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
Pyrene	34469	0.03	0.08	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	34551	0.08	0.16	---	---	1/year	24-hr. Composite

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Outfall 302 - Phase II continued)

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Internal Outfall 302, at the point of discharge from the wastewater treatment system, prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

- (*1) See Part II.K.
- (*2) The pH shall be within the range of 6.0 - 9.0 standard units at all times subject to the continuous monitoring pH range excursion provisions at Part II.I.
- (*3) 1,3-Dichloropropene is a synonym for 1,3-Dichloropropylene.
- (*4) Benzo (b) Fluoranthene is a synonym for 3,4-Benzofluoranthene

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through startup of the biological treatment system (*1) the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Internal Outfall 402 (Phase I), the intermittent discharge of utility wastewaters, including but not limited to, scrubber blowdown; cooling tower blowdown; miscellaneous utility wastewaters; RO water skids; boiler blowdown; lab wastewaters; previously monitored hydrostatic test wastewaters from Outfall 003; and miscellaneous wastewaters, including but not limited to, general facility washwater, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment washwater, and fire water/fire foam from actual firefighting activities.

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>		<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
		Other Units				Measurement	Sample
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED) (mg/L, UNLESS STATED)					
	STORET Code	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Frequency(*2)	Type
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/month	Estimate
TOC	00680	---	---	---	50	1/month	Grab
Oil and Grease	00556	---	---	---	15	1/month	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Internal Outfall 402, at the point of discharge of all combined Outfall 402 effluents, prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) See Part II.K.

(*2) When discharging.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 003, the intermittent discharge of hydrostatic test wastewaters.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic (*1)	STORET Code	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
		Other Units				Measurement Frequency(*4)	Sample Type
		(lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)	(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)				
		Monthly Average(*2)	Daily Maximum(*3)	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum(*3)		
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/discharge	Estimate
TSS (*5)	00530	---	---	---	90	1/discharge	Grab
Oil & Grease	00556	---	---	---	15	1/discharge	Grab
TOC	00680	---	---	---	50	1/discharge	Grab
Benzene	34030	---	---	---	50 µg/L	1/discharge	Grab
Total BTEX (*6)	49491	---	---	---	250 µg/L	1/discharge	Grab
Total Lead	01051	---	---	---	50 µg/L	1/discharge	Grab
pH Minimum/Maximum Values (Standard Units) (*7)	00400	---	---	6.0 (Min)	9.0 (Max)	3/week	Grab

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oil materials, nor 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.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 003, at the point of discharge from the pipe or vessel being tested, prior to combining with any other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

- (*1) Flow, TSS, Oil and Grease, and pH shall be measured on discharges from all new and existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks. In addition, Total Organic Carbon (TOC) shall be measured on discharges from existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks which have previously been in service; (i.e., those which are not new). Benzene, Total BTEX, and Total Lead shall be measured on discharges from existing pipelines, flow lines, vessels, or tanks which have been used for the storage or transportation of liquid or gaseous petroleum hydrocarbons.
- (*2) The flow for the month with the highest monthly average flow shall be reported.
- (*3) The highest result from any individual hydrostatic test must be reported.
- (*4) Monitoring is required once per discharge event.
- (*5) Report either a TSS effluent value or a TSS net value on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). If a TSS effluent value is reported, then a no data indicator (NODI) code of 9 for conditional/not required should be used for the TSS net value. If a TSS net value is reported, then a no data indicator (NODI) code of 9 for conditional/not required should be used for the TSS effluent value.

If the effluent is being returned to the same water source from which the intake water was obtained, a TSS net value may be calculated. In these cases, concurrent sampling of the influent and the effluent is required, and the net value shall not exceed 90 mg/L. If TSS net value is calculated, enter the effluent and intake values in the comment section of the DMR.

PART I

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EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Outfall 003 - continued)

- (*6) BTEX shall be measured as the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ortho-xylene, and para-xylene as quantified using methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136, Tables, A-G.**
- (*7) The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.**

PART II

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the standard conditions required in all permits and listed in Part III, the Office has established the following additional requirements in accordance with the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations.

- A. This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not listed or quantified in the application or limited or monitored for in the permit.
- B. Authorization to discharge pursuant to the conditions of this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to state waters or private property. For discharges to private land, this permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining proper approval from the landowner for appropriate easements and rights of way.
- C. For definitions of monitoring and sampling terminology see STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR LPDES PERMITS, Section F.
- D. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Part III.D.6.e.(3) of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported orally to the Office of Environmental Compliance within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

METALS

Total Lead

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS

Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloroform
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropylene
Ethylbenzene
Methyl Chloride
Methylene Chloride
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Vinyl Chloride

ACID COMPOUNDS

2-Chlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol
2,4-Dinitrophenol
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
Phenol

BASE NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS

Acenaphthene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
Benzo(a)anthracene
Benzo(a)pyrene
3,4-Benzofluoranthene
Benzo(k)fluoranthene
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
Chrysene
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl phthalate
Di-n-butyl phthalate
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Fluoranthene
Fluorene
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachloroethane
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
Phenanthrene
Pyrene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

E. COMPOSITE SAMPLING (24-HOUR)

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the term "24-hour composite sample" means a sample consisting of a minimum of four (4) aliquots of effluent collected at regular intervals over a normal 24-hour operating day and combined in proportion to flow or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over a normal 24-hour operating period.

2. VOLATILE COMPOUNDS

For the "24-hour composite" sampling of volatile compounds using EPA Methods 601, 602, 603, 624, 1624, or any other 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) method approved after the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

manually collect four (4) aliquots (grab samples) in clean zero head-space containers at regular intervals during the actual hours of discharge during the 24-hour sampling period using sample collection, preservation, and handling techniques specified in the test method. These aliquots must be combined in the laboratory to represent the composite sample of the discharge. One of the following alternative methods shall be used to composite these aliquots.

- a. Each aliquot is poured into a syringe. The plunger is added, and the volume in the syringe is adjusted to 1-1/4 ml. Each aliquot (1-1/4 ml.) is injected into the purging chamber of the purge and trap system. After four (4) injections (total 5 ml.), the chamber is purged. Only one analysis or run is required since the aliquots are combined prior to analysis.
- b. Chill the four (4) aliquots to ≤ 6 Degrees Centigrade. These aliquots must be of equal volume. Carefully pour the contents of each of the four aliquots into a 250-500 ml. flask which is chilled in a wet ice bath. Stir the mixture gently with a clean glass rod while in the ice bath. Carefully fill two (2) or more clean 40 ml. zero head-space vials from the flask and dispose of the remainder of the mixture. Analyze one of the aliquots to determine the concentration of the composite sample. The remaining aliquot(s) are replicate composite samples that can be analyzed if desired or necessary.
- c. Alternative sample compositing methods may be used following written approval by this Office.

The individual samples resulting from the application of these compositing methods shall be analyzed following the procedures specified for the selected test method. The resulting analysis shall be reported as the daily composite concentration.

As an option to the above compositing methods, the permittee may manually collect four (4) aliquots (grab samples) in clean zero head-space containers at regular intervals during the actual hours of discharge during the 24-hour sampling period using sample collection, preservation, and handling techniques specified in the test method. A separate analysis shall be conducted for each discrete grab sample following the approved test methods. The determination of daily composite concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all grab samples collected during the 24-hour sampling period.

F. FLOW MEASUREMENT "CONTINUOUS" SAMPLE TYPE - ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURE

In the event of a flow monitoring device failure with equipment used for backup purposes, the permittee shall use the daily average flow prior to the upset event to estimate flow. Continuous monitoring must be restored as soon as possible, and in no event more than 72 hours from the time of the monitor failure. This exception to continuous flow monitoring can be used no more than once per month per outfall. During periods of interruption of

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

instantaneous flow measurement, sample compositors will collect samples at regular intervals of time.

In the event of a flow monitoring device failure, the permittee shall provide the following information in the comment section of the DMR:

- a. The date and time of the flow monitoring device failure.
- b. The date and time that the flow monitoring device is restored.

G. 40 CFR PART 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, monitoring shall be conducted according to analytical, apparatus and materials, sample collection, preservation, handling, etc., procedures listed at 40 CFR Part 136, and in particular, Appendices A, B, and C (See LAC 33:IX.4901).

H. FLOW MEASUREMENT "ESTIMATE" SAMPLE TYPE

If the flow measurement sample type in Part I is specified as "estimate", flow measurements shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions established at Part III.C.6 of this permit. The daily flow value may be estimated using best engineering judgement.

I. pH RANGE EXCURSION PROVISIONS

Where a permittee continuously measures the pH of wastewater as a requirement or option in a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit, the permittee shall maintain the pH of such wastewater within the range set forth in the permit, except that excursions from the range are permitted, provided:

1. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 446 minutes in any calendar month; and
2. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

For the purposes of this section, an "excursion" is an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the permit.

J. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)

If any individual analytical test result is less than the minimum quantification level listed below, a value of zero (0) may be used for that individual result for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

<u>NONCONVENTIONAL</u>	<u>MQL (µg/L)</u>
Phenolics, Total Recoverable (4AAP)	5
Chlorine (Total Residual)	33
3-Chlorophenol	10
4-Chlorophenol	10

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2,3-Dichlorophenol	10
2,5-Dichlorophenol	10
2,6-Dichlorophenol	10
3,4-Dichlorophenol	10
2,4-D	10
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	4

METALS AND CYANIDE

	<u>MQL (µg/L)</u>
Aluminum (Total)	2.5
Antimony (Total)	60
Arsenic (Total)	5
Beryllium (Total)	0.5
Cadmium (Total)	1
Chromium (Total)	10
Chromium (3+)	10
Chromium (6+)	10
Copper (Total)	3
Lead (Total)	2
Mercury (Total)	0.005
Molybdenum (Total)	30
Nickel (Total) Freshwater	5
Nickel (Total) Marine	5
Selenium (Total)	5
Silver (Total)	0.5
Thallium (Total)	0.5
Zinc (Total)	20
Cyanide (Total)	10

DIOXIN

	<u>MQL (µg/L)</u>
2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.00001

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS

	<u>MQL (µg/L)</u>
Acrolein	50
Acrylonitrile	20
Benzene	10
Bromoform	10
Carbon Tetrachloride	2
Chlorobenzene	10
Chlorodibromomethane	10
Chloroethane	50
2-Chloroethylvinylether	10
Chloroform	10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10
Dichlorobromomethane	10
1,1-Dichloroethane	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	10
1,1-Dichloroethylene	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	10
1,3-Dichloropropylene	10
Ethylbenzene	10
Methyl Bromide [Bromomethane]	50

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Methyl Chloride [Chloromethane]	50
Methylene Chloride	20
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	10
Tetrachloroethylene	10
Toluene	10
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	10
Trichloroethylene	10
Vinyl Chloride	10

ACID COMPOUNDSMQL (ug/L)

2-Chlorophenol	10
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10
2,4-Dimethylphenol	10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol [2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol]	50
2,4-Dinitrophenol	50
2-Nitrophenol	20
4-Nitrophenol	50
p-Chloro-m-Cresol [4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol]	10
Pentachlorophenol	5
Phenol	10
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10

BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDSMQL (ug/L)

Acenaphthene	10
Acenaphthylene	10
Anthracene	10
Benzidine	50
Benzo(a)anthracene	5
Benzo(a)pyrene	5
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	10
Benzo(ghi)perylene	20
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	5
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) Methane	10
Bis(2-chloroethyl) Ether	10
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) Ether	10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	10
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	10
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	10
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	10
Chrysene	5
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	5
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	5
Diethyl Phthalate	10
Dimethyl Phthalate	10
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	10
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	10
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	20
Fluoranthene	10

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Fluorene	10
Hexachlorobenzene	5
Hexachlorobutadiene	10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10
Hexachloroethane	20
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene [2,3-o-Phenylene Pyrene]	5
Isophorone	10
Naphthalene	10
Nitrobenzene	10
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	50
n-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	20
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	20
Phenanthrene	10
Pyrene	10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10

PESTICIDES

	<u>MQL (ug/L)</u>
Aldrin	0.01
Alpha-BHC	0.05
Beta-BHC	0.05
Gamma-BHC [Lindane]	0.05
Delta-BHC	0.05
Chlordane	0.2
4,4'-DDT	0.02
4,4'-DDE [p,p-DDX]	0.1
4,4'-DDD [p,p-TDE]	0.1
Dieldrin	0.02
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-Endosulfan	0.02
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.1
Endrin	0.02
Endrin Aldehyde	0.1
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide [BHC-Hexachlorocyclohexane]	0.01
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
Toxaphene	0.3

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:

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

$$MQL = 3.3 \times MDL$$

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.

- K. The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specified for discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

Outfall	Compliance Date
Outfalls 01A, 01B, 002, 003, 003, 102 (Phase I), 202, 302 (Phase I), and 402	Effective date of the permit
Outfalls 102 (Phase II) and 302 (Phase II)	Upon startup of the biological treatment system

The permittee shall notify the Office of Environmental Services/Permits Division and the Office of Environmental Compliance within 7 days of startup of the biological treatment system.

L. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

This permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitations issued or approved under sections 301(b) (2) (C) and (D); 304(b) (2); and 307(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, 316(b) requirements, or more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon additional water quality studies and/or TMDL's, if the effluent standard, limitations, water quality studies or TMDL's so issued or approved:

1. Contain different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
2. Control any pollutant not limited in the permit; or
3. Require reassessment due to change in 303(d) status of waterbody; or
4. Incorporate the results of any total maximum daily load allocation, which may be approved for the receiving water body.

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit based upon any changes to established TMDL's for this discharge, or to accommodate for pollutant trading provisions in approved TMDL watersheds as necessary to achieve compliance with water quality standards. 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.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

M. STORMWATER DISCHARGES

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. **For first time permit issuance**, the permittee shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. **For renewal permit issuance**, the permittee shall review and update, if necessary, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. 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, those plans 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 Activities) may be used as a guidance and may be obtained at the following website:

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 location where reportable quantities leaks or spills have previously occurred are to be

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

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 of (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 including but not limited to:
 - i. maintaining adequate roads and driveway surfaces;

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- ii. removing debris and accumulated solids from the drainage system; 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 non-slippery work surface) except where the cleanup practice does not result in a discharge and does not leave residues exposed to future storm events. 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. If applicable, all storage tank installations (with a capacity greater than 660 gallons for an individual container, or 1,320 gallons for two or more containers in aggregate within a common storage area) shall be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Diked areas should be sufficiently impervious to contain spills.
- f. All diked areas surrounding storage tanks or stormwater collection basins shall be free of residual oil or other contaminants so as to prevent the accidental discharge of these materials in the event of flooding, dike failure, or improper draining of the diked area. All drains from diked areas shall be equipped with valves which shall be kept in the closed condition except during periods of supervised discharge.
- g. All check valves, tanks, drains, or other potential sources of pollutant releases shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis to assure their proper operation and to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- h. The permittee shall assure compliance with all applicable regulations promulgated under the Louisiana Solid Waste and

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Resource Recovery Law and the Hazardous Waste Management Law (L.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.

6. Facility Specific SWP3 Conditions:

None

N. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an approved substitute). All monitoring reports must be retained for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample measurement. The permittee shall make available to this Department, upon request, copies of all monitoring data required by this permit.

If there is no discharge during the reporting period, place an "X" in the NO DISCHARGE box located in the upper right corner of the Discharge Monitoring Report for that outfall.

Monitoring results for each reporting period shall be summarized on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form (one DMR form per monitoring period per outfall) and submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance either hand delivered, postmarked, or electronically submitted in accordance with LAC 33:I.2101.A and B no later than the 15th day of the month following each reporting period.

1. For parameter(s) with monitoring frequencies of 1/month or more frequent (i.e. continuous, 1/batch, 1/discharge event, 1/day, 3/week, 2/week, 1/week, 2/month, etc.), DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

Submit DMR postmarked by the 15th day of the following month.

2. For parameter(s) that require a monitoring frequency of 1/ 2 months, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>DMR Postmark Date</u>
Jan-Feb, Mar-Apr, & May-Jun	July 15th
Jul-Aug. Sept-Oct, & Nov-Dec	January 15th

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

3. For parameter(s) that require a monitoring frequency of quarterly, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>DMR Postmark Date</u>
January, February, March	April 15th
April, May, June	July 15th
July, August, September	October 15th
October, November, December	January 15th

4. For parameter(s) that require a semiannual monitoring frequency, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>DMR Postmark Date</u>
January - June	July 15th
July - December	January 15th

5. For parameter(s) that require an annual monitoring frequency, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>DMR Postmark Date</u>
January-December	January 15th

For facilities with individually permitted hydrostatic test water discharges (Outfall 003), the monitoring results for all hydrostatic tests performed during each quarter shall be summarized and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form EPA 3320-1 or an approved substitute, and submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance on a quarterly basis (in accordance with the quarterly submittal schedule above). If there is no discharge during an entire quarter, the DMR shall be submitted with "No Discharge" written in the upper right corner of the DMR.

If not submitting electronically, duplicate sets of DMR's (one set of originals and one set of copies) signed and certified as required by LAC 33:IX.2503, and all other reports (one set of originals) required by this permit shall be submitted to the Permit Compliance Unit at the following address:

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Compliance
Permit Compliance Unit
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

O. 48 HR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

It is unlawful and a violation of this permit for a permittee or the designated agent to manipulate test samples in any manner, to delay shipment, or to terminate a toxicity test. Once initiated, all toxicity tests must be completed unless specific authority has been granted by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

1. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section.

APPLICABLE TO OUTFALL(S): 002

CRITICAL DILUTION: 0.05%

EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES: 0.02%, 0.03%, 0.04%,
0.05%, and 0.07%

COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE: Defined at PART I

TEST SPECIES/METHODS: 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC
33:IX.4901)

Daphnia pulex acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using EPA 821-R-02-012, or the latest update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with ten (10) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using EPA 821-R-02-012, or the latest update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with ten (10) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

- b. The NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur.
- c. This permit may be reopened to require whole effluent toxicity limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.
- d. Test failure is defined as a demonstration of statistically significant lethal effects to a test species at or below the effluent critical dilution.

2. PERSISTENT LETHALITY

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

The requirements of this subsection apply only when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. Significant lethal effects are herein defined as a statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between the survival of the appropriate test organism in a specified effluent dilution and the control (0% effluent).

If any valid test demonstrates significant lethal effects to a test species at or below the critical dilution, the frequency of testing for that species is automatically increased to once per quarter for the term of the permit.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of three (3) additional tests for any species that demonstrates statistically significant lethal toxic effects at the critical dilution or lower effluent dilutions. The additional tests shall be conducted monthly during the next three consecutive months in which a discharge occurs to determine if toxicity is persistent or occurs on a periodic basis. The purpose of this testing is to determine whether toxicity is present at a level and frequency that will provide toxic sample results to use in performing a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE). If no additional test failures occur during the retest monitoring period, the testing frequency will be once per quarter for the term of the permit or until another test failure occurs. The permittee may substitute one of the additional tests in lieu of one routine toxicity test. A full report shall be prepared for each test required by this section in accordance with procedures outlined in Item 4 of this section and submitted with the period discharge monitoring report (DMR) to the permitting authority for review.
- b. If any of the valid additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall initiate Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements as specified in Item 6 of this section. The permittee shall notify the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Compliance - Permit Compliance Unit in writing within 5 days of the failure in any retest, and the TRE initiation date will be the test completion date of the first failed retest. A TRE may also be required due to a demonstration of intermittent lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests.
- c. The provisions of Item 2.a are suspended upon submittal of the TRE Action Plan.

3. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

- a. Test Acceptance

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

The permittee shall repeat a test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, if the procedures and quality assurance requirements defined in the test methods or in this permit are not satisfied, including the following additional criteria:

- i. Each toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have a survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- ii. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for: Daphnia pulex survival test; and Fathead minnow survival test.
- iii. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal effects are exhibited for: Daphnia pulex survival test; and Fathead minnow survival test.

Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%. A repeat test shall be conducted within the required reporting period of any test determined to be invalid.

b. Statistical Interpretation

For the Daphnia pulex survival test and the Fathead minnow survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a statistically significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in EPA 821-R-02-012, or the most recent update thereof.

If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item 3.a above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 90% in the critical dilution concentration and all lower dilution concentrations, the test shall be considered to be a passing test regardless of the NOEC, and the permittee shall report a NOEC of not less than the critical dilution for the DMR reporting requirements found in Item 4 below.

c. Dilution Water

- i. Dilution water used in the toxicity tests will be receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. The permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of similar pH, hardness and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water for;

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- (A) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and
 - (B) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.
- ii. If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Item 3.a), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - (A) a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements of Item 3.a was run concurrently with the receiving water control;
 - (B) the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 48 hours);
 - (C) the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by Item 4 below; and
 - (D) the synthetic dilution water shall have a pH, hardness and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water or closest downstream perennial water not adversely affected by the discharge, provided the magnitude of these parameters will not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.
- d. Samples and Composites
 - i. The permittee shall collect two 24-hour flow-weighted composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at Item 1.a above. A 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 4 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals representative of a 24-hour operating day and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected proportional to flow over a 24-hour operating day.
 - ii. The permittee shall collect a second 24-hour composite sample for use during the 24-hour renewal of each dilution concentration for both tests. The permittee must collect the 24-hour composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 36 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first 24-hour composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping and/or storage.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- iii. The permittee must collect the 24-hour composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.
- iv. If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 4. of this section.
- v. MULTIPLE OUTFALLS: If the provisions of this section are applicable to multiple outfalls, the permittee shall combine the composite effluent samples in proportion to the average flow from the outfalls listed in Item 1.a above for the day the sample was collected. The permittee shall perform the toxicity test on the flow-weighted composite of the outfall samples.

4. REPORTING

- a. A valid test must be completed and test results must be submitted for each species during each Monitoring Period. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this Part in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of EPA 821-R-02-012, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated, whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report pursuant to the provisions of Part III.C.3 of this permit. For any test which fails, is considered invalid or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for agency review. Any available information relevant to the test failure (e.g., faulty equipment, severe weather conditions) should be included in this report to assist the agency in assessing proper controls to prevent future toxic discharges. The permittee shall submit the first full report to the following address:

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Compliance
Enforcement Division
P.O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312
Attn: Permit Compliance Unit

In addition, if enforcement authority has been retained by EPA, a copy of the report must also be submitted to the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Water Enforcement Branch, 6 EN-WC
1445 Ross Ave.
Dallas, Texas 75202

- b. The permittee shall submit the results of each valid toxicity test on the DMR for that Monitoring Period in accordance with Part III.D.4 of this permit. Submit retest information clearly marked as such on the DMR for the Monitoring Period in which the retest occurred. Only results of valid tests are to be reported on the DMR. The permittee shall submit the Table 1 Summary Sheet with each valid test.

i. Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow)

- (A) If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TEM6C.
- (B) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOM6C.
- (C) Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQM6C.

ii. Daphnia pulex

- (A) If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TEM3D.
- (B) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOM3D.
- (C) Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQM3D.

- iii. The permittee shall report the following results for all VALID toxicity retests on the DMR for that Monitoring Period.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- (A) Retest #1 (STORET 22415): If the first monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for survival less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0".
- (B) Retest #2 (STORET 22416): If the second monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for survival less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0".
- (C) Retest #3 (STORET 51443): If the third monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for survival less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0".

If, for any reason, a retest cannot be performed during the Monitoring Period in which the triggering routine test failure is experienced, the permittee shall report it on the following Monitoring Period's DMR, and the comments section of the DMRs shall be annotated to that effect. If retesting is not required during a given Monitoring Period, the permittee shall leave these DMR fields blank.

The permittee shall submit the toxicity testing information contained in Table 1 of this permit with the DMR subsequent to each and every toxicity test Monitoring Period. The DMR and the summary tables should be sent to the address indicated in 4.a.

5. TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE)

- a. Within ninety (90) days of confirming lethality in the retests, the permittee shall submit a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Action Plan and Schedule for conducting a TRE. The TRE Action Plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A Toxicity Reduction Evaluation is an investigation intended to determine those actions necessary to achieve compliance with water quality-based effluent requirements/and or chemical-specific limits by reducing an effluent's toxicity to an acceptable level. A TRE is defined as a step-wise process which combines toxicity testing and analyses of the physical and chemical characteristics of a toxic effluent to identify the constituents causing effluent toxicity and/or treatment methods which will reduce the effluent toxicity. The TRE Action Plan shall lead to the successful elimination of effluent toxicity at the critical dilution and include the following:
 - i. Specific Activities. The plan shall detail the specific approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

the TRE. The approach may include toxicity characterizations, identifications and confirmation activities, source evaluation, treatability studies, or alternative approaches. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Characterization Procedures the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA-600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Confirmations, the permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081), as appropriate.

The documents referenced above may be obtained through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by phone at (703) 487-4650, or by writing:

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Va. 22161

- ii. Sampling Plan (e.g., locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, preservation, etc.). The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity test, toxicity characterization, identification and confirmation procedures, and conduct chemical specific analyses when a probable toxicant has been identified;

Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical specific analyses for the identified and/or suspected pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity. Where lethality was demonstrated within 24 hours of test initiation, each composite sample shall be analyzed independently. Otherwise the permittee may substitute a composite sample, comprised of equal portions of the individual composite samples, for the chemical specific analysis;

- iii. Quality Assurance Plan (e.g., QA/QC implementation, corrective actions, etc.); and

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- iv. Project Organization (e.g., project staff, project manager, consulting services, etc.).
- b. The permittee shall initiate the TRE Action Plan within thirty (30) days of plan and schedule submittal. The permittee shall assume all risks for failure to achieve the required toxicity reduction.
- c. The permittee shall submit a quarterly TRE Activities Report, with the Discharge Monitoring Report in the months of January, April, July and October, containing information on toxicity reduction evaluation activities including:
 - i. any data and/or substantiating documentation which identify the pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity;
 - ii. any studies/evaluations and results on the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity; and
 - iii. any data which identify effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to achieve compliance with permit biomonitoring requirements and/or chemical-specific limits.

The TRE Activities Report shall be submitted to the following addresses:

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Compliance
Enforcement Division
P.O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312
Attn: Permit Compliance Unit

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Water Enforcement Branch, 6 EN-WC
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202

- d. The permittee shall submit a Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Activities no later than twenty-eight (28) months from confirming lethality in the retests, which provides information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the permittee achieving compliance with permit biomonitoring requirements and/or chemical-specific limits. The report will also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

A copy of the Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Activities shall also be submitted to the above addresses.

- e. Quarterly testing during the TRE is a minimum monitoring requirement. LDEQ recommends that permittees required to perform a TRE not rely on quarterly testing alone to ensure success in the TRE, and that additional screening tests be performed to capture toxic samples for identification of toxicants. At the end of the TRE, LDEQ will consider all information submitted and establish appropriate controls to prevent future toxic discharges, including WET and/or chemical-specific limits per state regulations at LAC 33:IX.2707.D.1.e.

P. 316(b) Requirements

Currently, the Facility is using less than 25% of water withdrawn from the Mississippi River for cooling purposes. Should the facility exceed using 25% for cooling purposes, the facility must submit a modification request with all the applicable 316(b) requirements.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY SHEET
Daphnia pulex ACUTE SURVIVAL TEST RESULTS

PERMITTEE: Flopam, Inc.
 FACILITY SITE: Plaquemine Plant
 LPDES PERMIT NUMBER: LA0125270, 166443
 OUTFALL IDENTIFICATION: 002
 OUTFALL SAMPLE IS FROM _____ SINGLE _____ MULTIPLE DISCHARGES
 BIOMONITORING LABORATORY: _____
 DILUTION WATER USED: _____ RECEIVING WATER _____ LAB WATER
 CRITICAL DILUTION 0.05% DATE TEST INITIATED _____

1. LOW-FLOW LETHALITY:

Is the mean survival at 48 hours significantly less ($p=0.05$) than the control survival for the low flow or critical dilution?

_____ yes _____ no

DILUTION SERIES RESULTS-DAPHNIA

TIME OF READING	RE P	0%	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	0.07%
24-HOUR	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
48-HOUR	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
MEAN							

2. Are the test results to be considered valid? _____ yes _____ no
 If X no (test invalid), what are the reasons for invalidity?

3. Is this a retest of a previous invalid test? _____ yes _____ no
 Is this a retest of a previous test failure? _____ yes _____ no

4. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) for Daphnia pulex:

NOEC = _____ % effluent
 LC₅₀48 = _____ % effluent

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 Department of Health and Hospitals state health officer or his designee. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, both municipal and private to operate a sanitary sewage treatment facility without proper authorization from the state health officer.

In accordance with La. R.S.40.1149, it is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, both municipal and private, operating a sewerage system to operate that system unless the competency of the operator is duly certified by the Department of Health and Hospitals state health officer. Furthermore, it is unlawful for any person to perform the duties of an operator without being duly certified.

In accordance with La. R.S.48.385, it is unlawful for any industrial wastes, sewage, septic tanks effluent, or any noxious or harmful matter, solid, liquid or gaseous to be discharged into the side or cross ditches or placed upon the rights-of-ways of state highways without the prior written consent of the Department of Transportation and Development chief engineer or his duly authorized representative and of the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals.

15. The standards provided in Chapter 11 – Surface Water Quality Standards are official regulations of the state, and any person who discharges pollutants to the waters of the state in such quantities as to cause these standards to be violated shall be subject to the enforcement procedures of the state as specified in R.S. 30:2025.

SECTION B. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**1. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense**

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

3. Proper Operation and Maintenance

- a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up

or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

- b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance and other functions necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

- a. Bypass. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
- b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Section B.4.c. and 4.d of these standard conditions.
- c. Notice
 - (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6 (24-hour notice) and Section D.6.e. of these standard conditions.
- d. Prohibition of bypass
 - (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the state administrative authority may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,
 - (c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Section B.4.c of these standard conditions.
 - (2) The state administrative authority may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the state administrative authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section B.4.d(1) of these standard conditions.

5. Upset Conditions

- a. Upset. An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section B.5.c. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by an upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

- (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6.b.ii. and Section D.6.e.(2) of these standard conditions; and
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Section B.2 of these standard conditions.
- d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
6. Removed Substances
Solids, sewage sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or wastewater control shall be properly disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state and in accordance with environmental regulations.
7. Percent Removal
For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.A.3. and B.3. Publicly owned treatment works utilizing waste stabilization ponds/oxidation ponds are not subject to the 85 percent removal rate for Total Suspended Solids.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Inspection and Entry
The permittee shall allow the state administrative authority or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by the law to:
- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

Enter upon the permittee's premises where a discharge source is or might be located or in which monitoring equipment or records required by a permit are kept for inspection or sampling purposes. Most inspections will be unannounced and should be allowed to begin immediately, but in no case shall begin more than thirty (30) minutes after the time the inspector presents his/her credentials and announces the purpose(s) of the inspection. Delay in excess of thirty (30) minutes shall constitute a violation of this permit. However, additional time can be granted if the inspector or the Administrative Authority determines that the circumstances warrant such action; and
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that the department or its authorized representative determines are necessary for the enforcement of this permit. For records maintained in either a central or private office that is open only during normal office hours and is closed at the time of inspection, the records shall be made available as soon as the office is open, but in no case later than the close of business the next working day;
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, any substances or parameters at any location.
 - e. Sample Collection
(1) When the inspector announces that samples will be collected, the permittee will be given an additional thirty (30) minutes to prepare containers in order to collect duplicates. If the permittee

cannot obtain and prepare sample containers within this time, he is considered to have waived his right to collect duplicate samples and the sampling will proceed immediately. Further delay on the part of the permittee in allowing initiation of the sampling will constitute a violation of this permit.

- (2) At the discretion of the administrative authority, sample collection shall proceed immediately (without the additional 30 minutes described in Section C.1.a. above) and the inspector shall supply the permittee with a duplicate sample.
- f. It shall be the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that a facility representative familiar with provisions of its wastewater discharge permit, including any other conditions or limitations, be available either by phone or in person at the facility during all hours of operation. The absence of such personnel on-site who are familiar with the permit shall not be grounds for delaying the initiation of an inspection except in situations as described in Section C.1.b. of these standard conditions. The permittee shall be responsible for providing witnesses/escorts during inspections. Inspectors shall abide by all company safety rules and shall be equipped with standard safety equipment (hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses) normally required by industrial facilities.
- g. Upon written request copies of field notes, drawings, etc., taken by department personnel during an inspection shall be provided to the permittee after the final inspection report has been completed.
2. Representative Sampling
Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. All samples shall be taken at the outfall location(s) indicated in the permit. The state administrative authority shall be notified prior to any changes in the outfall location(s). Any changes in the outfall location(s) may be subject to modification, revocation and reissuance in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903.
3. Retention of Records
Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the state administrative authority at any time.
4. Record Contents
Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - d. The time(s) analyses were begun;
 - e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - f. The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - g. The results of such analyses; and
 - h. The results of all quality control procedures.
5. Monitoring Procedures
 - a. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
 - b. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to ensure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.

- c. The permittee or designated laboratory shall have an adequate analytical quality assurance/quality control program to produce defensible data of known precision and accuracy. All quality control measures shall be assessed and evaluated on an on-going basis and quality control acceptance criteria shall be used to determine the validity of the data. All method specific quality control as prescribed in the method shall be followed. If quality control requirements are not included in the method, the permittee or designated laboratory shall follow the quality control requirements as prescribed in the Approved Edition (40 CFR Part 136) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastes, Sections 1020A and 1020B. General sampling protocol shall follow guidelines established in the "Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater, 1982" U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-83-124503.

6. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

- a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, 1975," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number COM-75-10683.
- b. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, Volumes 1 and 2," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA, 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-273 535.
- c. "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-82-131178.

7. Prohibition for Tampering; Penalties

- a. La. R.S. 30:2025 provides for punishment of any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit.
- b. La. R.S. 30:2076.2 provides for penalties for any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance.

8. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

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

9. Averaging of Measurements

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

10. Laboratory Accreditation

- a. LAC 33:II.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 DIVISIONS → PERMIT SUPPORT SERVICES → LABORATORY ACCREDITATION at the following link:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov>

Questions concerning the program may be directed to (225) 219-9800.

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 at the following link:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/assistance/NOC-1%20FORM%20Jan%2025,%202006.pdf>

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Part I or Part II of this permit.

The permittee shall submit properly completed Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) on the form specified in the permit. Preprinted DMRs are provided to majors/92-500s and other designated facilities. Please contact the Permit Compliance Unit concerning 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

Copies of blank DMR templates, plus instructions for completing them, and EPA's LPDES Reporting Handbook are available at the department website located at:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2276>

5. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or 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 (225) 925-6595 (collect calls accepted 24 hours a day) immediately (a reasonable period of time after taking prompt measures to determine the nature, quantity, and potential off-site impact of a release, considering the exigency of the circumstances), but in no case later than one hour after learning of the discharge. (An emergency condition is any condition which could reasonably be expected to endanger the health and safety of the public, cause significant adverse impact to the land, water, or air environment, or cause severe damage to property.) Notification required by this section will be made regardless of the amount of discharge. Prompt Notification Procedures are listed in Section D.6.c. of these standard conditions.

A written report shall be provided within seven calendar days after the notification. The report shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.d. of these standard conditions and any additional information in LAC 33:I.3925.B.

b. Prompt Notification

As required by LAC 33:I.3917, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that exceeds a reportable quantity specified in LAC 33:I.Subchapter E, but does not cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall promptly notify the department within 24 hours after learning of the discharge. Notification should be made to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Assessment Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) in accordance with LAC 33:I.3923.

In accordance with LAC 33:I.3923, prompt notification shall be provided within a time frame not to exceed 24 hours and shall be given to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Assessment Division (SPOC) as follows:

- (1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx>; or
- (2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx>; or
- (3) by telephone at (225) 219-3640 during office hours, or (225) 342-1234 after hours and on weekends and holidays.

c. Content of Prompt Notifications. The following guidelines will be utilized as appropriate, based on the conditions and circumstances surrounding any unauthorized discharge, to provide relevant information regarding the nature of the discharge:

- (1) the name of the person making the notification and the telephone number where any return calls from response agencies can be placed;
- (2) the name and location of the facility or site where the unauthorized discharge is imminent or has occurred, using common landmarks. In the event of an incident involving transport, include the name and address of the transporter and generator;
- (3) the date and time the incident began and ended, or the estimated time of continuation if the discharge is continuing;
- (4) the extent of any injuries and identification of any known personnel hazards that response agencies may face;
- (5) the common or scientific chemical name, the U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all discharged pollutants;
- (6) a brief description of the incident sufficient to allow response agencies to formulate their level and extent of response activity.

d. Written Notification Procedures. Written reports for any unauthorized discharge that requires notification under Section D.6.a. or 6.b., or shall be submitted by the discharger to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Assessment Division SPOC in accordance with LAC 33:I.3925 within seven calendar days after the notification required by D.6.a. or 6.b., unless otherwise provided for in a valid permit or other department regulation. Written notification reports shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- (1) the name, address, telephone number, Agency Interest (AI) number (number assigned by the department) if applicable, and any other applicable identification numbers of the person, company, or other party who is filing the written report, and specific identification that the report is the written follow-up report required by this section;
- (2) the time and date of prompt notification, the state official contacted when reporting, the name of person making that notification, and identification of the site or facility, vessel, transport vehicle, or storage area from which the unauthorized discharge occurred;
- (3) date(s), time(s), and duration of the unauthorized discharge and, if not corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue;
- (4) details of the circumstances (unauthorized discharge description and root cause) and events leading to any unauthorized discharge, including incidents of loss of sources of radiation, and if the release point is subject to a permit:
 - (a) the current permitted limit for the pollutant(s) released; and
 - (b) the permitted release point/outfall ID.

- (5) the common or scientific chemical name of each specific pollutant that was released as the result of an unauthorized discharge, including the CAS number and U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all released pollutants (total amount of each compound expressed in pounds, including calculations);
- (6) a statement of the actual or probable fate or disposition of the pollutant or source of radiation and what off-site impact resulted;
- (7) remedial actions taken, or to be taken, to stop unauthorized discharges or to recover pollutants or sources of radiation.
- (8) Written notification reports shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Assessment Division SPOC by mail or fax. The transmittal envelope and report or fax cover page and report should be clearly marked **"UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT."**

Written reports (LAC 33:1.3925) should be mailed to:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
 Post Office Box 4312
 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312
 ATTENTION: ASSESSMENT DIVISION – SPOC "UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT"

The Written Notification Report may also be faxed to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Compliance, Assessment Division at: (225)-219-4044.

Please see LAC 33:1.3925.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 24 hours:
 - (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see LAC 33:IX.2701.M.3.b.);
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
 - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the state administrative authority in Part II of the permit to be reported within 24 hours (LAC 33:IX.2707.G.).
- 7. Other Noncompliance
 The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D.4., 5., and 6., at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.e.
- 8. Other Information
 Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the state administrative authority, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- 9. Discharges of Toxic Substances
 In addition to the reporting requirements under Section D.1-8, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
 - a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant:
 - i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

- (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
- (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred 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: DEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Section D.10.a(1)(a). The agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the state administrative authority to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Section D.10.a(1)(b) rather than to specific individuals.

- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:
 - (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or

- (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).
- b. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in Section D.10.a., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section D.10.a. of these standard conditions;
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position; and,
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.
- c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Section D.10.b. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section D.10.b. must be submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Section D.10. a. or b. above, shall make the following certification:

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

11. Availability of Reports

All recorded information (completed permit application forms, fact sheets, draft permits, or any public document) not classified as confidential information under La. R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, La. R.S. 44:1 et seq.

Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied:

- a. The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
- b. Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.
- c. Information required by LPDES application forms provided by the state administrative authority under LAC 33:IX.2501 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

SECTION E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITION

1. Criminal

a. Negligent Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who negligently violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provision in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not

more than 1 year, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

b. Knowing Violations

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

c. Knowing Endangerment

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

d. False Statements

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

2. Civil Penalties

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

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

SECTION F. DEFINITIONS

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

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

2. Accreditation means the formal recognition by the department of a laboratory's competence wherein specific tests or types of tests can be accurately and successfully performed in compliance with all minimum requirements set forth in the regulations regarding laboratory accreditation.
3. Administrator means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.
4. Applicable Standards and Limitations means all state, interstate and federal standards and limitations to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act, including, effluent limitations, water quality standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, best management practices, and pretreatment standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308 and 403.
5. Applicable water quality standards means all water quality standards to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act.
6. Commercial Laboratory means any laboratory, wherever located, that performs analyses or tests for third parties for a fee or other compensation and provides chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department. The term commercial laboratory does not include laboratories accredited by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in accordance with La. R.S.49:1001 et seq.
7. Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day. Daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample.
8. Daily Maximum discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge".
9. Director means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator, or the state administrative authority, or an authorized representative.
10. Domestic septage means either liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Domestic septage does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater and does not include grease removed from grease trap at a restaurant.
11. Domestic sewage means waste and wastewater from humans, or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.
12. Environmental Protection Agency or (EPA) means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
13. Grab sample means an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes, unless more time is needed to collect an adequate sample, and is representative of the discharge.
14. Industrial user means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR 403, introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.
15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.
16. Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) means those portions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and the Louisiana Water Control Law and all regulations promulgated under their authority which are deemed equivalent to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

under the Clean Water Act in accordance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and all applicable federal regulations.

17. Monthly Average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, discharge limitations are calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that month. When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; monthly average discharge =

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

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

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

18. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.
19. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
20. Sewage sludge means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage. *Sewage sludge* includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, domestic septage, portable toilet pumpings, Type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. *Sewage sludge* does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.
21. Stormwater Runoff—aqueous surface runoff including any soluble or suspended material mobilized by naturally occurring precipitation events.
22. Surface Water: all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, impounding reservoirs, wetlands, swamps, marshes, water sources, drainage systems and other surface water, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction that are not part of a treatment system allowed by state law, regulation, or permit.
23. Treatment works means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement Section 201 of the Clean Water Act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and their appurtenances, extension, improvement, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof. (See Part 212 of the Clean Water Act)
24. For fecal coliform bacteria, a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads.
25. The term MGD shall mean million gallons per day.

26. The term GPD shall mean gallons per day.

27. The term mg/L shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).
28. The term SPC shall mean Spill Prevention and Control. Plan covering the release of pollutants as defined by the Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC 33:IX.Chapter 9).
29. The term SPCC shall mean Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan. Plan covering the release of pollutants as defined in 40 CFR Part 112.
30. The term µg/L shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).
31. The term ng/L shall mean nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt).
32. Visible Sheen: a silvery or metallic sheen, gloss, or increased reflectivity; visual color; or iridescence on the water surface.
33. Wastewater—liquid waste resulting from commercial, municipal, private, or industrial processes. Wastewater includes, but is not limited to, cooling and condensing waters, sanitary sewage, industrial waste, and contaminated rainwater runoff.
34. Waters of the State: for the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination system, 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.
35. Weekly average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that week. When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; weekly average discharge

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

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

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

36. Sanitary Wastewater Term(s):

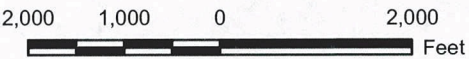
- a. 3-hour composite sample consists of three effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 3-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 3-hour period.

- 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.



Legend

- Property Boundary
- Basin Subsegments
- One-Mile Buffer
- Water Well Location



Reference

Base map comprised of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic maps, "Carville, LA", "White Castle, LA", "Plaquemine, LA" and "Saint Gabriel, LA". Watershed Basin Subsegments for Louisiana obtained from Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, LDEQ, 2006. Registered Water Wells obtained from the DNR SONRIS water well server as of 04/08/15. Any plugged and abandoned wells, destroyed wells, monitor wells, test holes, piezometers, observation wells, and recovery wells that may exist are not included in this inventory.

Site Location Map

LPDES Permit Renewal Application
Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, Louisiana

Flopam, Inc.
Plaquemine Plant



Drawn By	LMM	04/09/15
Checked By	LMH	04/09/15
Approved By	KM	04/09/15

Project Number 888-003	1 Figure
Drawing Number 888-003-B003	

Appendix 3 – Application – Written Description

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Flopam Inc. (Flopam), a wholly owned subsidiary of SNF Holding Company (SNF), is an organic chemical manufacturing facility known as the Flopam Plaquemine Facility located on the west bank of the Mississippi River near Plaquemine, Louisiana in Iberville Parish. The primary product produced at the manufacturing facility is polyacrylamide powder which is a water soluble polymer commonly used as a flocculent to assist in removing impurities from water and wastewater treatment applications. Polyacrylamide is also used in a variety of other applications including assisting in solid-liquid separation of tailing streams in mining and as a soil conditioning agent in agricultural applications.

The facility is currently authorized to discharge process wastewater and process area storm water, utility wastewater, maintenance wastewater and sanitary wastewater under the authority of Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit number LA0125270.

The Flopam Plaquemine Plant, is a new facility, and remains in the process of constructing the various process units at the facility. As the original LPDES permit was issued prior to startup of the facility, only certain units have been constructed to date, and process units are being built out as the market demands with ultimate production capacities remaining similar to what was originally permitted.

This document is being submitted as a permit renewal application for reissuance of LPDES permit number LA0125270. The renewal application includes the required information provided in the following narrative sections (1.0 through 8.0) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Application Form 1 (General Information), USEPA Form 2C (Wastewater Discharge Information), and USEPA Form 2F (Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity), which are located in **Appendices A, B, and C** respectively. **Appendix D** includes the pertinent sections of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) Application Form IND, which is information required as per LAC 33:I.1701, and the appropriate signature authorizing the LDEQ to act as Flopam's agent to publish the public notice of the draft LPDES permit. **Appendix E** contains copies of Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for chemicals maintained on site that have the potential of being present in the facility's discharges. **Appendix F** contains technology-based effluent limitation calculations for Outfall 302, and **Appendix G** presents the water quality standards screen for Outfall 002.

Figure 1, Site Location Map, is a topographic map showing the location of the Plaquemine Plant and the surrounding vicinity including the property boundary. **Figure 2** is a Facility Plot Plan and Storm Water Drainage Map detailing the significant features of the facility including the current outfall locations. **Figure 3**, Water/Wastewater Flow Balance Diagram, illustrates the routing of water, wastewater, and storm water throughout the facility and wastewater treatment systems.

Table 1 is a list of pertinent chemicals/materials maintained on site. **Table 2** presents a summary of whole effluent toxicity testing results for Outfall 002. **Table 3** presents a list of

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) water wells located within a one mile radius of the facility.

1.2 Regulatory and Permitting Background

The Plaquemine Facility currently operates under LPDES permit number LA0125270 which was issued by the LDEQ with an effective date of November 1, 2010 and an expiration date specified as five years from the effective date (*i.e.* October 31, 2015). The permit was subsequently modified on May 1, 2011. In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.D.2, the Plaquemine Facility is required to submit a permit renewal application at least 180 days prior to the expiration date (*i.e.* by May 4, 2015).

The discharge of effluent from the facility is regulated by the LPDES program administered by the LDEQ. The LPDES regulations as they apply to the facility are set forth in the Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) at Title 33, Part IX, Chapters 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 49, 57, 65, and 71 and (adopted by reference) in the Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR Parts 122, 124, 125, 129, and 136. Additionally, LAC Title 33, Part IX, Water Quality Regulations, Chapters 1 ("General Provisions" – includes important definitions), 5 ("Enforcement"), 9 ("Spill Prevention and Control"), 11 ("Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards"), and 13 ("Louisiana Water Pollution Control Fee System Regulations) apply to the facility.

In addition, the federal regulations regarding the Discharge of Oil (40 CFR Part 110) and Oil Pollution Prevention (40 CFR Part 112 – includes the federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan requirements) are applicable. The federal regulations regarding notification of releases of designated hazardous substances (40 CFR Parts 116 and 117) and the State of Louisiana regulations regarding the reporting of unauthorized releases of hazardous substances (LAC Title 33, Part I, Chapter 39) apply to the facility.

The establishment of effluent limitations in the Flopam Plaquemine Facility's current LPDES permit is governed by the aforementioned regulations and is based upon Best Professional Judgment through implementation of the effluent guidelines and standards for the Organic Chemicals, Plastics, and Synthetic Fibers Manufacturing Point Source Category (OCPSF effluent guidelines) at 40 CFR Part 414, Subpart F (Commodity Organic Chemicals), Subpart H (Specialty Organic Chemicals), Subpart J (Direct Discharge Point Sources That Do Not Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment) and Subpart I (Direct Discharge Point Sources That Do Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment).

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Plaquemine Facility is a polyacrylamide manufacturing facility located at 26790 Highway 405 in Plaquemine. Although the property owned by Flopam encompasses approximately 900 acres, only approximately 85 acres is being developed for the facility. The site contains batture areas that are not utilized for any industrial or agricultural activities and are subject to annual spring flooding from the river. The agricultural area has historically been leased for sugarcane production, and the batture land supports bottomland hardwood habitat.

Figure 1 is a Site Location Map depicting the property location and plant boundaries, as well as the surrounding vicinity and permitted outfalls. Also shown on **Figure 1** are the locations of water wells within a one-mile buffer of the site that are registered with the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD), Office of Public Works. Plugged wells, abandoned wells, destroyed wells, monitor wells, test holes, piezometers, observation wells, recovery wells, and stock wells are not included. **Figure 1** also includes a summary of information on the water wells located within the one-mile buffer.

Figure 2 is a Facility Plot Plan and Storm Water Drainage Map depicting certain features of the Plaquemine Facility. **Figure 2** includes: the location of the permitted outfalls; the location of pertinent manufacturing, processing, and utility units, equipment, and buildings; materials loading/unloading areas; access routes for the transportation of significant materials; storm water drainage areas; and less than 90-day hazardous waste storage areas.

3.0 FACILITY AND MANUFACTURING PROCESS DESCRIPTION

The standard industrial classification (SIC) code for polyacrylamide production is 2899 (Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, Not Elsewhere Classified). Additionally, the SIC code 2869 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified) applies to the facility because methanol is a co-product. Acrylamide is also produced for use in subsequent manufacturing operations that produce polyacrylamide powders and related products. The Flopam facility consists of the following processes:

- Acrylamide Plant
- Powder Plant
- Specialty Products Plant
- Emulsion Plant (not included in the previous LPDES permit)
- Diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC) Plant
- Polyamine Plant
- Chloromethylation (CM) Plant
- Dimethylaminoethylacrylate (ADAM) Plant
- Acrylamido tertio butyl sulfonate (ATBS) Plant

Production from the acrylamide, CM, ADAM, and ATBS plants is primarily dedicated for use as raw materials for other facility operations. The above plants include reactor process lines, process tanks, storage tanks, and various miscellaneous process units as part of their operations.

Acrylamide Manufacturing

The acrylamide manufacturing process uses a biocatalyst to produce acrylamide. The advantage of using biocatalysts over traditional reaction methods is that biocatalysts, unlike most chemical manufacturing catalysts, work in water, at or near ambient temperature and pressure, and at or near neutral pH. Processes using biocatalysts also typically result in waste streams that are easier to dispose since they are composed of biodegradable protein.

Up to five acrylamide lines are planned to be installed.

To produce acrylamide, catalyst, acrylonitrile, dilute sodium acrylate solution, and water are fed to the reactor(s). Caustic soda is added as needed to maintain pH. After the reactors, the process stream is processed in the centrifuge(s) to separate product and catalyst. The resultant aqueous acrylamide solution may be pH adjusted and is then transferred to the day storage tanks. Separated catalyst is processed for disposal.

Multiple scrubbers are used to minimize emissions from the process area. Maintaining the water in the scrubbers at a neutral pH will prevent the acrylamide from hydrolyzing and allow spent waters to be reused, thus eliminating a potential waste stream.

From the day storage tank(s), aqueous acrylamide is transferred to acrylamide storage tanks.

Powder Plants

Up to ten powder plants are planned to be installed that will produce polyacrylamide powder.

The major raw materials for production of powders is acrylamide, acrylic acid, cationic monomers (also known as quaternized monomers), base (such as caustic soda, ammonium, hydroxide, etc.), and water. In addition to these major raw materials, other chemicals (Urea, Salt, ATN, etc.) will be used in small quantities, either as catalysts, process aids, or product additives. The two main types of polyacrylamide powder produced in the powder plants is anionic and cationic.

In general, the process involve transferring and mixing raw materials into a dissolution tank prior to transfer to a reactor in which polymerization occurs. Polymerization results in a gel that is then ground into small particles and dried. Dissolution tanks, reactors, and granulator/dryer lines vent through a shared stack. Dried product then passes through a screening operation prior to being packaged.

The polyacrylamide product may also be packaged as a gel prior to drying.

Specialty Products Plant

"Base" is made in the base reactor(s) by combining acrylamide, DADMAC, calcium chloride, and catalyst. The base is then reacted with sodium hypochlorite and caustic. The reaction process vents to a scrubber. Hydrochloric acid and caustic will be added in neutralization and adjustment tanks to obtain the proper solution pH. The neutralization and adjustment tanks will also vent to a scrubber. The resultant aqueous unconcentrated product will then be stored in tanks prior to concentrating the materials in an evaporator to remove water.

Emulsion Plant

Emulsified cationic, anionic and nonionic polyacrylamide polymers are produced at the Emulsion Plant. Raw materials, including acrylamide and a base, such as sodium hydroxide (for anionic polyacrylamide polymers), cationic monomer (for cationic polyacrylamide polymers) are mixed in a dissolution tank and then transferred to the reactor along with oil, surfactant, and catalysts. The reaction mass is filtered prior to storage or packaging. The Emulsion Plant consists of up to ten production lines. Two lines are designated to use ammonium hydroxide as the base and are equipped with water scrubbers for odor control.

DADMAC Plant

Up to two DADMAC process lines are proposed for installation. Each line may consist of a monomer reactor, polymer reactors, an allyl alcohol/water receiver, salt separation process, and salt separation process receiver. Both lines share a slurry tank, liquid-liquid separation process, storage tank for allyl alcohol, receiver tank for organics, distillation column, and polymer blend/package tanks. The monomer reactor, allyl alcohol receiver, allyl alcohol storage tank, organics tank, and distillation column vent to a shared thermal oxidizer and a scrubber. There are also multiple miscellaneous product storage tanks for holding DADMAC monomer and polymer.

The major raw materials for producing DADMAC monomer are dimethylamine (DMA), allyl chloride (AC), water, and caustic soda.

Polyamine Plant

Up to two polyamine process lines will be installed at the facility. The raw materials for the process include Epichlorohydrin (EPI), Ethylenediamine (EDA), Hydrochloric acid, DMA, and caustic soda. For the polyamine process, EDA and DMA, are charged to a reactor followed by EPI to start the reaction. The reactor vents to a scrubber with scrubber water returned to the polyamine reactor for makeup in subsequent batches. The resultant polyamine is then transferred to a miscellaneous product storage tank prior to shipping or packaging.

Chloromethylation Plant

The CM Plant produces cationic monomer products that are later used in other facility processes or sold as products. The process involves chloromethylation using methyl chloride (MeCl) and ADAM or MADAM (dimethylaminoethylmethacrylate) to produce ADAM-MeCl or MADAM-MeCl, respectively. The process is performed in a series of reactors. Process vent lines will discharge to a thermal oxidizer which will vent to a scrubber.

ADAM Plant

The ADAM Plant produces water treatment intermediate chemicals, mainly dimethylaminoethylacrylate (ADAM). ADAM is produced via transesterification by reacting an acrylate ester [methyl acrylate (MA) or ethyl acrylate (EA)] with an alcohol (dimethylaminoethanol (DMOH)) to produce the product ester (ADAM) plus a co-product alcohol (methanol or ethanol). Co-product alcohol may either be sold or burned in the on-site boilers.

Raw materials are charged into a reactor. Co-product alcohol is removed from the crude ester product via distillation and decanting. The decanted organic phase is returned to distillation while the aqueous phase is routed to alcohol recovery. Crude product ester is transferred from the reactor to the product distillation area.

Product distillation consists of separation steps that generate recycle reactant, ADAM product, and recycle catalyst. Recycle reactant is sent back to a reactor. ADAM product is transferred to storage tanks. Catalyst residue is stored in a catalyst residue tank.

Aqueous-alcohol from reactor distillation is transferred to the alcohol recovery process for saponification. This produces a sodium-acrylate salt. Distillation separates the sodium acrylate from the alcohol-water stream. Further distillation produces a high concentration co-product alcohol and

water. The co-product alcohol is then transferred to a storage tank. The resulting water stream from the distillation is transferred to a recycle water tank for reuse in the process.

ATBS Process

ATBS will primarily be produced as a raw material for other facility processes. This process involves water, oleum, acrylonitrile, and isobutene to form an ATBS slurry. The slurry is then filtered, washed, and dried. Dry ATBS will be conveyed to silos and then packaged. An ATN solution (Caustic Water Solution and ATBS) will also be produced using the dry ATBS powder with intention to be used on site and shipped for commercial sales and consumption by other SNF facilities.

Auxiliary and Miscellaneous Equipment

Up to ten boilers will eventually be installed at the Plaquemine Plant. The boilers will be capable of burning natural gas, propane, methanol coproduct or ethanol coproduct.

As part of the chilled coolant system, up to thirty ethylene glycol tanks will be installed.

4.0 WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE

Figures 3a and 3b are Water/Wastewater Flow Balance Diagram for the Flopam facility. The flow rates included on the diagram are estimated long-term averages. As shown on these figures, the facility will receive water from the Mississippi River and will also use potable water from Iberville Parish. Wastewater collection, treatment, and discharge descriptions are provided below. Outfall 001 is the discharge from the detention pond of storm water from non-process areas and light industrial areas, as well as, uncontaminated secondary containment storm water from tank farm and unloading/loading operations. Also, Outfall 003, the discharge of hydrostatic test water from vessels, tanks, pipes, etc. already put into service, is requested to be able to discharge from all other outfalls.

OVERVIEW OF WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT AT THE MANUFACTURING FACILITY

The manufacturing processes for acrylamide and polyacrylamide is enclosed within buildings. Potentially exposed areas are limited to tank farms and material loading/unloading zones. Tank farms are equipped with secondary containment. Portions of the rail car loading/unloading zones are covered by a roof and a catch basin collect water coming into contact with the loading/unloading area and that water is routed to a collection sump. Truck loading/unloading zones maintain similar BMPs such as drip pans, catch basins, etc. as appropriate. The ADAM Plant which manufactures methanol (Subpart F) is roofed but not fully enclosed. Furthermore, the Specialty Products Plant, DADMAC, Polyamine, Chloromethylation, and ATBS Plants (all non OCPSF processes) is roofed, but is not fully enclosed. Storm water coming into contact with any of these processes (*i.e.* storm water that has become contaminated) is reused in the process, handled as wastewater and is routed to 302 for discharge, or is shipped off site.

The industrial supply water is obtained from the Mississippi River, and the silt and suspended solids are removed at the raw water clarifier by using coagulants. From the clarifier, the water is passed through media filters.

The underflow from the raw water clarifier and filter backwash are routed to Outfall 202. The water treated by clarification and filtration is then termed “filtered water” and is used in the facility for process water, fire water, cooling water, and other purposes.

Currently, the facility operates without use of a biological treatment system. Process wastewaters are routed to a wastewater holding tank where they are sent off site for treatment/proper disposal at a permitted facility. Storm water from the tank farm and railcar/truck loading areas are currently being sampled and discharged through Outfall 302 under the Phase I permit requirements.

If needed in the future, Flopam may install a biological treatment system. In this scenario, Flopam plans to discharge from biological treatment to Outfall 302 (Phase II). Outfall 302 (Phase II) is for the discharges of acrylamide process wastewater and contaminated process area storm water (subject to 40 CFR 414 Subparts H and I), as well as the discharges from the ADAM Plant (subject to 40 CFR 414 Subparts F, H, and I).

Furthermore, utility wastewaters is discharged via neutralization to Outfall 402. These wastewaters include Reverse Osmosis (RO) water skid blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, boiler blowdown, scrubber blowdown, and laboratory wastewater. The source of laboratory wastewater will be the plant process water supply. Waters discharging via Outfall 402 will receive pH adjustment prior to discharging.

Sanitary wastewaters are routed to a sanitary package treatment plant and then discharged to internal Outfall 102.

Internal Outfalls 102, 202, 302, and 402 commingle at a lift station along with clarifier blowdown and filter backwash before discharging to the Mississippi River via final Outfall 002

SITE-WIDE WASTEWATER ISSUES

Other De Minimis Wastewaters

Other intermittent wastewaters are treated as appropriate (e.g., neutralization and/or biological treatment) and discharged via internal Outfalls 302 or 402 and then final Outfall 002.

These intermittent wastewaters are *de minimis* in volume and are mainly maintenance related. They include the following:

- General facility washwater (such as facility washdown water, irrigation water, and dust control water)
- Steam trap condensate
- Safety shower and eye wash station water
- Fire fighting system test water
- Pump bearing cooling water
- Air conditioning condensate
- Vehicle and equipment washwater (goes to the wastewater holding tank and discharges via Outfall 302 or goes to neutralization and discharges via Outfall 402)
- Air compressor condensate
- Fire water/fire foam from actual fire-fighting activities

The above listed *de minimis* wastewaters may also be discharged to Outfall 001.

Hydrostatic Test Wastewater

Hydrostatic test wastewater is currently discharged through Outfall 003, which allows for the intermittent discharge of hydrostatic test wastewater from vessels, tanks, pipes, etc. already put into service. Outfall 003 will discharge via Outfalls 001, 002, 102, 202, 302, or 402.

5.0 STORM WATER DRAINAGE, MANAGEMENT, AND DISCHARGE

Flopam generates very little contaminated storm water as the entire acrylamide manufacturing process (OCPSF Subpart H) is covered inside buildings and enclosed piping systems. Although covered, the ADAM Plant, to be installed in the future, may have some exposure to precipitation events. (OCPSF Subpart F). Additionally, the Specialty Products Plant, DADMAC, Polyamine, Chloromethylation, and ATBS Plants will be roofed, but may not be fully enclosed. Storm water coming into direct contact with the process units will be minimal and will be routed to Outfall 302 as process area storm water or will be shipped off site. Keeping this in mind, other storm water flows at Flopam Plaquemine Plant will be handled as follows:

Uncontaminated storm water falling on the non-process, light industrial areas in the facility will be routed to the storm water detention basin. A portion of this storm water may be reused as make-up water at some time in the future. Storm water from the detention basin will discharge through Outfall 001 to the Mississippi River. During emergency conditions or as needed for maintenance, storm water from the detention basin may be discharged to Bayou la Butte.

Uncontaminated storm water falling into the tank farm and loading/unloading containment areas will be primarily routed to the storm water detention basin for discharge through Outfall 001 subsequent to inspection per the SPC/SPCC plan. Storm water that is determined to be contaminated in any tank farm or loading/unloading areas will either be routed to the wastewater holding tank for treatment and discharge via Outfall 302 or shipped off site.

Storm water falling into areas not associated with industrial activity and the area near the rail spur (unhatched areas on **Figure 2**) will drain via sheet flow through natural drainage to Bayou la Butte. Areas near the rail spur are managed with BMPs under the Flopam SWPPP.

In accordance with the requirements of the LPDES storm water discharge permit application regulations under LAC 33:IX.2511, Flopam is presenting the following discussion on storm water management at the proposed site. Final Outfalls 001 and 002 discharge storm water to the Mississippi River. Internal Outfall 302 discharges a storm water component to Outfall 002. This discussion is presented in conjunction with the information provided on USEPA Form 2F (**Appendix C**) as it relates to the storm water at Outfall 001, which discharges non-process, uncontaminated storm water associated with industrial activity from the site. In addition, Outfalls 002 and 302 discharge both process wastewater and storm water from the site. The estimated quantitative analytical data characterizing the effluent from Outfalls 001, 002, and 302 are presented on USEPA Form 2F (**Appendix B**).

Storm water runoff at the Flopam site from areas associated with industrial activity (as defined by LAC 33:IX.2511) is discharged through final Outfalls 001 and 002. Storm water runoff at the site from areas not associated with industrial activity discharges from the site by sheet flow or point sources (does not

require permitting under LAC 33:IX.2511). **Figure 2** depicts features at the Flopam site pertinent to storm water which illustrates:

- The areas from which storm water drains into the outfalls
- Direction of storm water flow to these outfalls
- Impervious and pervious surfaces
- Intake and discharge structures
- Structural control measures designed to reduce pollutants in storm water
- Areas where significant materials that are potentially exposed to storm water are handled or stored

Structural controls to be used to minimize the potential for storm water contamination will include some containment dikes/berms around the toxic or hazardous materials handling areas, tanks, and the hazardous/non-hazardous waste storage areas (hazardous/non-hazardous wastes will be sent off site). Sloping and grading of roads and lands will be used to direct storm water runoff to a storm drain where appropriate. The storm drain system will provide a mechanism to contain and control runoff, facilitating the effective use of countermeasure plans in spill control.

As shown on **Figure 2**, an approximately 8-9 acre storm water detention basin is located prior to Outfall 001. The detention basin and the pump system to Outfall 001 was designed to for a "10-year, 24-Hour" rain event. Periods of extremely heavy or prolonged rain events may cause a temporary overflow of the detention basin. During these infrequent excessive rain events (e.g., tropical storms or hurricanes), it is also possible that the pumping capacity for the outfall may be exceeded. Therefore, Flopam requests that Outfall 001 continue to be allowed to discharge to Bayou la Butte in addition to the Mississippi River during emergency overflow conditions. The Outfall may also discharge during planned maintenance events.

The site will employ numerous operational practices to avoid and/or contain all potential releases of significant materials. Significant materials used in the process areas will be stored or handled to minimize any impact to storm water runoff. Many areas where significant materials will be handled are inside buildings or under roof. Loading and unloading areas are shown on **Figure 2**.

Nonstructural measures to be employed at the site which will aid in the management of storm water include:

- SWPPP (Construction and Operational)
- Spill Prevention Control-Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPC-SPCC Plan) Plan
- Environmental Inspections
- Plant Emergency Response Plan
- Employee Safety and LPDES Permitting Training and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Programs
- Equipment Preventive Maintenance Programs
- Management of Change Procedures

These programs will have definite schedules which encourage awareness of the importance of the program and require equipment operational tests and repairs which assist in minimizing the potential for contaminant releases.

The LDEQ typically includes preparation and implementation of a facility SWPPP in individual LPDES permits for major facilities. Flopam will prepare and implement an SWPPP that meets the permit requirements and minimizes impacts to storm water at the site.

Flopam will use commercial herbicides at the Plaquemine facility as needed. Herbicides will be used in minimal amounts and applied as liquid sprays during the growing seasons on an as needed basis. Commercially-approved insecticides will be applied as necessary at specific areas of the plant. Insecticides will typically be applied indoors, under roof, and therefore, will not be subject to storm water runoff. Application of any insecticides and herbicides will be made in accordance with USEPA labeling requirements. Commercially-approved fertilizers may be used in and restricted to landscaped areas.

All hazardous wastes will be containerized and held in less than 90 day storage areas for appropriate off-site disposal.

Flopam currently has no plans for the installation of a dock at the site.

Structural controls will be used to minimize the potential for storm water contamination that include indoor storage areas for the storage of significant materials where applicable. Significant material storage tanks/vessels at the plant will be diked or contained in accordance with applicable federal SPCC and State of Louisiana SPC requirements. Routine preventative maintenance for the control structures and materials management practices described above for each outfall will be performed as necessary.

There have been no reportable quantity spills at the Plaquemine Facility during the last three years.

6.0 WASTEWATER AND STORM WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Wastewater and storm water samples were collected from Flopam Plaquemine Facility's regulated outfalls in accordance with LAC 33:IX.Chapter 25.

Because all storm water discharged through Outfalls 002 and Internal Outfall 302 is commingled with process wastewater that undergoes wastewater treatment involving significant retention time, Outfalls 002 and Internal Outfall 302 were not sampled using storm water sampling protocols, but rather, process wastewater or "dry-weather" sampling protocols, and the quantitative analytical data characterizing the effluent discharged from Outfalls 002 and Internal Outfall 302 is presented on USEPA Application Form 2C (**Appendix B**) rather than USEPA Application Form 2F (**Appendix C**). Because all process wastewater is routed through internal Outfall 302 thence to Outfall 002, the effluent data from internal Outfalls 302 was used to characterize Outfall 002 in the renewal application.

Because current operations at the facility result in intermittent batch discharges one time grab samples were collected at Outfalls 002, 102, 302 and 402 in order to obtain the required analytical data. At these Outfalls, grab samples were manually collected during the dry-weather sampling event. Temperature and pH were measured in the field from individual grab samples.

Storm water samples were collected for the required pollutants at Outfall 001. Because the discharge of storm water through Outfall 001 is from an impoundment with a holding capacity of greater than 24 hours, a one-time grab sample was collected from Outfall 001. Measurements for pH and temperature were performed in the field by Flopam sampling personnel.

7.0 SUMMARY OF WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING RESULTS

As required by LAC 33:IX.2501.G.11, information on biological toxicity tests (i.e. whole effluent toxicity or biomonitoring tests) conducted on Flopam Plaquemine Facility's discharges within the last five years is included in this permit renewal application. Flopam Plaquemine Facility's LPDES permit (LA0125270) requires whole effluent acute toxicity testing (biomonitoring) at Outfall 002. The monitoring frequency is once per year (annually) for both the less sensitive species (*Pimphales promelas*) and the more sensitive species (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*). Acute toxicity testing is required to be conducted on a 48-hour composite sample at the following dilution concentrations:

- Outfall 002: 0.026%; 0.034%; 0.046%; 0.061%; and 0.082%. The critical dilution is 0.061%.

Flopam Plaquemine Facility has not experienced any WET test failures in the past five years. The testing results are summarized on **Table 2**.

8.0 REQUESTED PERMIT CONDITIONS

Described in the following sections below are changes in permit conditions that Flopam requests to be addressed in the renewal of the LPDES permit.

8.1 Phased Outfall Requirements

The current LPDES permit establishes phased effluent limitations at Internal Outfall 302 to account for the change in OCPSF subparts subsequent to the installation of a biological wastewater treatment system. Flopam requests that the phased limitations remain in the renewal permit as plans are still underway to install a biological wastewater treatment system in the future as the facility continues down the path to build-out and full production.

Because the discharge from Outfall 302 during Phase I is an intermittent batch discharge, Flopam requests that the technology based effluent limitations at Outfall 302 during Phase I remain concentration limitations in the renewal permit.

Appendix F contains the estimated technology-based effluent limitations Flopam is requesting in the renewal permit for the discharges from Outfall 302 for Phases I and II.

8.2 OCPSF Fractions

As effluent limitations under the OCPSF effluent guidelines are based on flow rates of regulated wastewater, Flopam requests that the flows be proportioned according to the following production weighting information in order for accurate limits to be issued for Outfall 302.

Acrylamide: 1.1023 billion lbs/year (Subpart H) note this is "wet" acrylamide, 50 % solution
Methanol: 0.014484222 billion lbs/year (Subpart F)

Therefore, the production ratios for Outfall 302 are:

- Subpart H-Acrylamide-0.98703 or 98.7%
- Subpart F-Methanol-0.01297 or 1.3%

Note that these production ratios do not include production of non-OCPSF chemicals. Wastewater from these production processes will also discharge via Outfall 302. See **Figures 3a and 3b**.

8.3 Description of Outfalls

Flopam is requesting the following outfall descriptions to be used in renewal of the LPDES permit. Please note that Flopam is requesting changes to the Outfall descriptions to be less specific and allow for more flexible routing of non-process area storm water throughout the facility.

- Outfall 001 (Phase I and II), the intermittent discharge of non-process area storm water runoff; hydrostatic test wastewaters associated with new vessels, pipes, equipment, etc. not previously put into service; miscellaneous wastewaters including but not limited to general facility wash water, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment wash water, and fire water/fire foam from actual firefighting activities; and previously monitored hydrostatic test discharges from Outfall 003
- Outfall 002 (Phase I and II), the intermittent discharge of previously monitored wastewaters from Internal Outfalls 102, 202, 302 and 402; miscellaneous wastewaters including but not limited to general facility wash water, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment wash water, and fire water/fire foam from actual firefighting activities; and previously monitored hydrostatic test discharges from Outfall 003
- Internal Outfall 102 (Phase I and II), the continuous discharge of treated sanitary wastewater
- Internal Outfall 202 (Phase I and II), the intermittent discharge of clarifier blowdown and filter backwash from treatment of incoming river water
- Internal Outfall 302 (Phase I), the intermittent discharge of process wastewaters, process area storm water, potentially contaminated storm water from non-process areas; hydrostatic test discharges associated with new and previously used vessels, pipes, equipment, etc; and miscellaneous wastewaters including but not limited to general facility wash water, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment wash water, and fire water/fire foam from actual fire fighting activities
- Internal Outfall 302 (Phase II), the intermittent discharge of process wastewaters, process area storm water, potentially contaminated storm water from non-process areas; scrubber blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, miscellaneous utility waters, RO water skids, boiler blowdown, lab wastewaters, hydrostatic test discharges associated with new and previously used vessels, pipes, equipment, etc; and miscellaneous wastewaters including but not limited to general facility wash water, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment wash water, and fire water/fire foam from actual firefighting activities

- Internal Outfall 402 (Phase I), the intermittent discharge of utility wastewaters including but not limited to scrubber blowdown; cooling tower blowdown; miscellaneous utility wastewaters; RO water skids; boiler blowdown; lab wastewaters; previously monitored hydrostatic test waters from Outfall 003; and miscellaneous wastewaters including but not limited to general facility wash water, condensate(s), safety shower and eye wash station water, firefighting system test water, pump bearing cooling water, vehicle and equipment wash water, and fire water/fire foam from actual firefighting activities
- Internal Outfall 402 (Phase II) – DELETE OUTFALL
- Outfall 003 (Phase I and II), the intermittent discharge of hydrostatic test wastewaters

8.4 Net TSS Limit at Outfall 001

Flopam requests that the total suspended solids (TSS) limitation at Outfall 001 be established as a net limitation. Monitoring for TSS was established at this outfall to account for the hydrostatic test component of the discharge at a limitation of 135 milligrams per liter (mg/L) as allowed for ponds. The hydrostatic test general permit allows for the background concentration of TSS to be taken into account in the discharge if the effluent is being returned to the same water source from which the intake water was obtained.

Because Flopam utilizes Mississippi River water for hydrostatic test events at the facility, and the discharge from Outfall 001 is made back into the Mississippi River, Flopam requests that the renewal permit allow for a net TSS limit at Outfall 001. Flopam will conduct concurrent sampling of the intake and effluent for purposes of determining TSS concentration.

8.5 Internal Outfall 102 Phase II Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

Upon installation of the biological wastewater treatment system for process wastewaters, the discharge of treated sanitary wastewater from Internal Outfall 102 will be routed to this treatment system for further treatment prior to discharge to the Mississippi River. Flopam requests that monitoring and effluent limitations for five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) and TSS at Internal Outfall 102 be removed in Phase II of the renewal permit. Flopam will continue to monitor flow and fecal coliform at this internal outfall under Phase II of the LPDES permit.

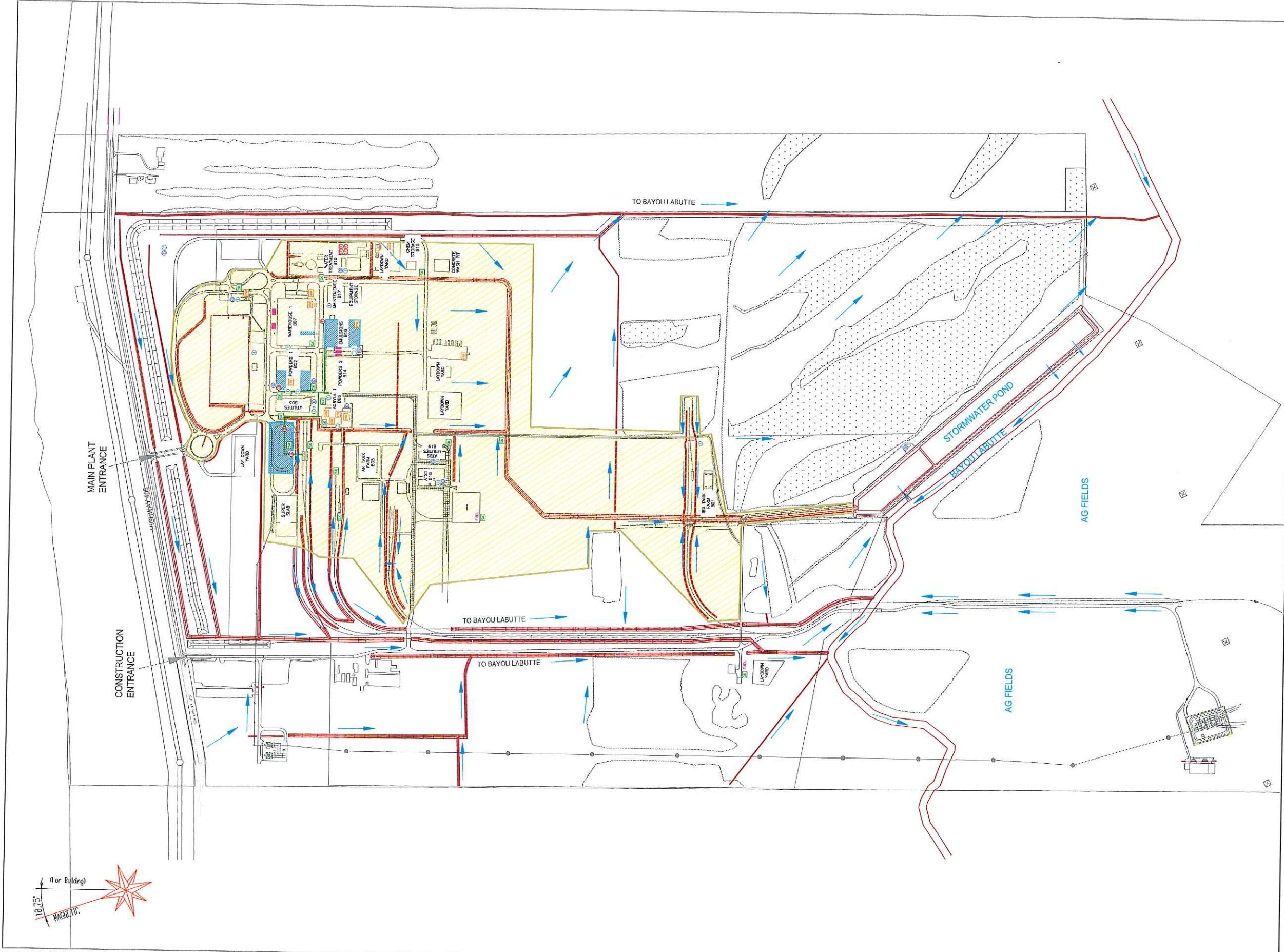
8.6 Removal of Outfall 402 for Phase II

Upon installation of the biological wastewater treatment system for process wastewaters, the intermittent discharge of utility wastewaters currently routed to Internal Outfall 402 will be routed to the biological treatment system prior to discharge to the Mississippi River. Therefore, Flopam requests that Internal Outfall 402 be deleted upon startup of Phase II. The Outfall 302 Phase II Outfall description has been updated to account for these wastewater streams in Phase II.

8.7 316(b) Consideration

The Clean Water Act Section 316(b) Phase I rule was promulgated in December 2005 with an effective date of January 17, 2006. The Phase I rule applies to any "new facility" (as defined in the rule) for which construction is commenced after January 17, 2006 and for which a surface water intake structure is constructed and operated that withdraws surface water from "waters of the United States" at a rate of 2.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more and uses at least 25% of the withdrawal flow rate for cooling water purposes. However, 316(b) Phase I regulations do not apply to Flopam because the facility uses less than 25% of the water withdrawn from the Mississippi River for cooling water purposes.

Appendix 4 – Storm Water Drainage Map



NOTES / COMMENTS

- SK - SPILL KIT
- HW - HAZARDOUS WASTE SATELLITE STORAGE AREA
- HW 90 - 90 DAY STORAGE AREA - WAREHOUSE
- FUEL - PORTABLE FUEL STORAGE
- OIL - OIL STORAGE AREA
- UNCONTAMINATED STORMWATER TO STORMWATER POND
- OIL LINE
- ROLLOFF
- GENERATOR
- TRANSFORMER
- FRAC TANK
- OIL TANK

E	12/10/15	UPDATED DRAINAGE MAP	WK	XX	XX
D	09/15/15	UPDATED DRAINAGE MAP	CM	XX	XX
C	07/25/14	UPDATED DRAINAGE MAP	CM	XX	XX
B	07/15/14	UPDATED DRAINAGE MAP	CM	XX	XX
A	06/25/00	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	XX	XX	XX
REV	DATE		DWN	CHK	
FLOPAM JOB NO.	00-0003				
DESIGNER	-				
PROJECT MGR.	-				
CHECKED	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
APPRO.	MGR-APPR				



28790 HIGHWAY 405
PLAQUEMINE, LOUISIANA 70764
VOICE - 225.687.2917
FAX - 225.687.4708
EMAIL - FLOPAMCAD@SNFHC.COM

SNF FLOPAM
PLAQUEMINE, LA
00-SITE

STORMWATER DRAINAGE MAP

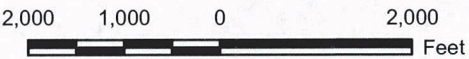
SCALE	NONE	1/256" = 1'	DO NOT SCALE THIS DWG USE DIMENSIONS ONLY	NUMBER	206 00 1151	REVISION	E
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Appendix 5 – Outfall Locations Overview



Legend

- Property Boundary
- Basin Subsegments
- One-Mile Buffer
- Water Well Location



Reference

Base map comprised of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic maps, "Carville, LA", "White Castle, LA", "Plaquemine, LA" and "Saint Gabriel, LA". Watershed Basin Subsegments for Louisiana obtained from Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, LDEQ, 2006. Registered Water Wells obtained from the DNR SONRIS water well server as of 04/08/15. Any plugged and abandoned wells, destroyed wells, monitor wells, test holes, piezometers, observation wells, and recovery wells that may exist are not included in this inventory.

Site Location Map

LPDES Permit Renewal Application
Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, Louisiana

Flopam, Inc.
Plaquemine Plant



Drawn By	LMM	04/09/15
Checked By	LMH	04/09/15
Approved By	KM	04/09/15

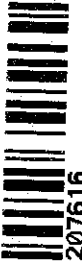
Project Number 888-003	1 Figure
Drawing Number 888-003-B003	

Appendix 6 – Several Chain of Custody Reports



CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY / Analytical

The Chain-of-Custody is a LEGAL DOCUMENT. All relevant fi



207616

Section A Required Client Information:		Section B Required Project Information:		Section C Invoice Information:	
Report To: SNF Flopan		Report To: Daron Suggs dsuggs@snfinc.com		Attention:	
24710 Playa Drive		Copy To:		Company:	
Plaquemine, LA 70764				Address:	
timothyk@snfinc.com		Paykey:		Quote:	
225.697.2917x207		Project Name: Outfall 302 Process Wastewater		Pace PM JUSTIN STOCK 504.305.3606	
Requested Due Date/PAT: Standard		Project Number: 3 x week		Profile #: 5363	
				☐ NPDES ☐ GROUND WATER ☐ DRINKING WATER ☐ UST ☐ RCRA ☐ OTHER Site Location: _____ STATE: _____	
				Page: _____ of _____ REGULATORY AGENCY: _____	

[illegible]

**Sample Condition**1000 Riverbend Blvd., Suite F
St. Rose, LA 70087**WO#: 207616**

PM: JLS

Due Date: 08/20/14

CLIENT: 20-SNF SNF FLOPAM

Courier: ☐ Pace Courier ☐ Hired Courier ☐ Fed X ☐ UPS ☐ DHL ☐ USPS ☐ Customer ☐ OtherCustody Seal on Cooler/Box Present: [see COC]Custody Seals intact: ☐ Yes ☐ NoThermometer
Used:

- ☐
- Therm Fisher IR 5
-
- ☐
- Therm Fisher IR 6
-
- ☐
- Therm Fisher IR 7

Type of Ice: Wet Blue None

Samples on ice: [see COC]

Cooler Temperature: [see COC]

Temp should be above freezing to 6°C

Date and Initials of person examining
contents: 08-06-14

Temp must be measured from Temperature blank when present

Comments:

Temperature Blank Present?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	1
Chain of Custody Present:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	2
Chain of Custody Complete:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	3
Chain of Custody Relinquished:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	4
Sampler Name & Signature on COC:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	5
Samples Arrived within Hold Time:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	6
Sufficient Volume:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	7
Correct Containers Used:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	8
Filtered vol. Rec. for Diss. tests	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	9
Sample Labels match COC:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	10
All containers received within manufacture's precautionary and/or expiration dates.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	11
All containers needing chemical preservation have been checked (except VOA, coliform, & O&G).	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	12
All containers preservation checked found to be in compliance with EPA recommendation.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	13
		If No, was preservative added? ☐ Yes ☐ No If added record lot no.: HNO3 _____ H2SO4 _____
Headspace in VOA Vials (>6mm):	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	14
Trip Blank Present:	☐ Yes ☒ No	15

Client Notification/ Resolution:

Person Contacted: _____

Date/Time: _____

Comments/ Resolution: _____

207801

CUSTODY / Analytical Request Document

is a LEGAL DOCUMENT. All relevant fields must be completed accurately.

Section A Required Client Information:		Section B Required Project Information:		Section C Invoice Information:	
Report To:	SNF Flopan	Report To:	Daron Suggs dsuggs@snfnc.com	Attention:	
Copy To:	24710 Plaza Drive	Company:			
	Plaquemine, LA 70764	Address:			
	timothyk@snfnc.com	Payee:			
	225.687.2917x207	Project Name:	Outfall 302 Process Wastewater	Pace PM	JUSTIN STOCK 504.305.3606
Requested Due Date/TAT:	Standard	Project Number:	3 x week	Profile #:	5363

Section D Client Information	Required	Valid Matrix Codes		COLLECTED		SAMPLE TYPE (G=GRAB C=COMP)	MATRIX CODE (see valid codes to left)	SAMPLE TEMP AT COLLECTION	# OF CONTAINERS	PRESERVATIVES		Analysis Test	Y/N	Paco Project No./ Lab I.D.	
		MATRIX	CODE	COMPOSITE START	COMPOSITE END/GRAB					DATE	TIME				DATE
SAMPLE ID (A-Z, 0-9 / -) Sample IDs MUST BE UNIQUE		DRINKING WATER	DW	WT											
		WASTE WATER	WW	P											
		PRODUCT	SL												
		SOLID	OL												
		SLURRY	WP												
		SLURRY	AR												
		SLURRY	TS												
		OTHER													
		TISSUE													

Section D
Client Information

SAMPLE ID
(A-Z, 0-9 / -)
Sample IDs MUST BE UNIQUE

Valid Matrix Codes

DRINKING WATER DW WT

WASTE WATER WW P

PRODUCT SL

SOLID OL

SLURRY WP

SLURRY AR

SLURRY TS

OTHER

TISSUE

COLLECTED

COMPOSITE START

COMPOSITE END/GRAB

DATE

TIME

DATE

TIME

SAMPLE TYPE (G=GRAB C=COMP)

MATRIX CODE
(see valid codes to left)

SAMPLE TEMP AT COLLECTION

OF CONTAINERS

PRESERVATIVES

Unpreserved

H₂SO₄

HNO₃

HCl

NaOH

Na₂O₂

Methanol

Other

Analysis Test

Oil & Grease

BOD

TSS

Y/N

Paco Project No./ Lab I.D.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

PH# 6.31

RECEIVED BY / AFFILIATION

8/10/14 1545

8/11/14 1315

DATE

8/11/14 1710

8/11/14 1315

TIME

RECEIVED BY / AFFILIATION

8/10/14 1545

8/11/14 1315

DATE

8/11/14 1710

8/11/14 1315

TIME

RECEIVED BY / AFFILIATION

8/10/14 1545

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RECEIVED BY / AFFILIATION

8/10/14 1545

8/11/14 1315

DATE

8/11/14 1710

8/11/14 1315

TIME

RECEIVED BY / AFFILIATION

8/10/14 1545

8/11/14 1315



Sample Condition Upon Receipt

1000 Riverbend Blvd., Suite F
St. Rose, LA 70087

Project #: **20**

Courier: ☒ Pace Courier ☐ Hired Courier ☐ Fed X ☐ UPS ☐ DHL ☐ USPS ☐ Customer ☐ Other

Custody Seal on Cooler/Box Present: [see COC]

Custody Seals intact: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Thermometer
Used:

- ☐ Therm Fisher IR 5
☐ Therm Fisher IR 6
☒ Therm Fisher IR 7

Type of Ice: Wet Blue None

Samples on ice: [see COC]

Cooler Temperature: [see COC]

Temp should be above freezing to 6°C

Date and Initials of person examining
contents: 8-11-14

Temp must be measured from Temperature blank when present

Comments:

Temperature Blank Present?	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	1
Chain of Custody Present:	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	2
Chain of Custody Complete:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	3
Chain of Custody Relinquished:	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	4
Sampler Name & Signature on COC:	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	5
Samples Arrived within Hold Time:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	6
Sufficient Volume:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	7
Correct Containers Used:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	8
Filtered vol. Rec. for Diss. tests	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	9
Sample Labels match COC:	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	10
All containers received within manufacture's precautionary and/or expiration dates.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	11
All containers needing chemical preservation have been checked (except VOA, coliform, & O&G).	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	12
All containers preservation checked found to be in compliance with EPA recommendation.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	13
		If No, was preservative added? ☐ Yes ☐ No If added record lot no.: HNO3 _____ H2SO4 _____
Headspace in VOA Vials (>6mm):	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	14
Trip Blank Present:	☐ Yes ☒ No	15

Client Notification/ Resolution:

Person Contacted: _____

Date/Time: _____

Comments/ Resolution: _____



CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY / A
The Chain-of-Custody is a LEGAL DOCUMENT

WO#: 208729



208729

Section A Required Client Information:		Section B Required Project Information:		Section C Invoice Information:	
Report To: SNF Flopan		Report To: Daron Suggs dsuggs@snfnc.com		Attention:	
24710 Plaza Drive		Copy To:		Company:	
Plaquemine, LA 70764				Address:	
timothyk@snfnc.com		Paykey:		Quote:	
225.687.2917x207		Project Name: Outfall 302 Process Wastewater		Pace PM JUSTIN STOCK 504.305.3806	
Requested Due Date/AT: Standard		Project Number: 3 x week		Profile #: 5363	

ITEM #	Section D Client Information	Valid Matrix Codes MATRIX CODE DRINKING WATER SW WT P WASTE WATER SL OL PRODUCT WP AR OT TS SOLIDWASTE OL WIFE AR OT TS OTHER TISSE	Required	COLLECTED		SAMPLE TYPE (G=GRAB C=COMP)	MATRIX CODE (see valid codes to left)	SAMPLE TEMP AT COLLECTION		# OF CONTAINERS	PRESERVATIVES		Requester Analytical Method (Y/N)	Pace Project No./ Lab I.D.
				COMPOSITE START	COMPOSITE END/DATE			DATE	TIME		DATE	TIME		
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	RECEIVED BY AFFILIATION		ACCEPTED BY AFFILIATION		SAMPLE CONDITIONS			
	DATE	TIME	DATE	TIME	Temp in °C	Received on loc (Y/N)	Cooler Sealed (Y/N)	Samples Intact (Y/N)
PH: 6.99	8/30/14	09:45	8/30/14	09:45	58	Y	Y	Y
SNF Flopan	8/30/14	11:10	8/30/14	11:10	58	Y	Y	Y
Alfreda R. R. R.	8/30/14	11:10	8/30/14	11:10	58	Y	Y	Y

SAMPLER NAME AND SIGNATURE		DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YY)	
PRINT Name of SAMPLER: ALFREDA PELICIE		08/30/2014	
SIGNATURE of SAMPLER: <i>Alfreda Pelicie</i>			



Sample Co

1000 Riverbend Blvd., Suite F
St. Rose, LA 70087

WO#: 208729

PM: JLS

Due Date: 09/16/14

CLIENT: 20-SNF SNF FLOPAM

Courier: ☒ Pace Courier ☐ Hired Courier ☐ Fed X ☐ UPS ☐ DHL ☐ USPS ☐ Customer ☐ Other

Custody Seal on Cooler/Box Present: [see COC]

Custody Seals intact: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Thermometer
Used:

- ☐ Therm Fisher IR 5
☐ Therm Fisher IR 6
☒ Therm Fisher IR 7

Type of Ice:

Wet Blue None

Samples on ice: [see COC]

Cooler Temperature: [see COC]

Temp should be above freezing to 6°C

Date and Initials of person examining
contents: 8-30-14 JMB

Temp must be measured from Temperature blank when present

Comments:

Temperature Blank Present?"	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	1
Chain of Custody Present:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	2
Chain of Custody Complete:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	3
Chain of Custody Relinquished:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	4
Sampler Name & Signature on COC:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	5
Samples Arrived within Hold Time:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	6
Sufficient Volume:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	7
Correct Containers Used:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	8
Filtered vol. Rec. for Diss. tests	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	9
Sample Labels match COC:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	10
All containers received within manufacture's precautionary and/or expiration dates.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	11
All containers needing chemical preservation have been checked (except VOA, coliform, & O&G).	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	12
All containers preservation checked found to be in compliance with EPA recommendation.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	13
Headspace in VOA Vials (>6mm):	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	14
Trip Blank Present:	☐ Yes ☒ No	15

Client Notification/ Resolution:

Person Contacted: _____

Date/Time: _____

Comments/ Resolution: _____

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY / Analytical Request Document

The Chain-of-Custody is a LEGAL DOCUMENT. All relevant fields must be completed accurately.

Section A Required Client Information:		Section C Invoice Information:	
Requested Due Date/TAT: 2039530 Standard		Page: <u>1</u> of <u>1</u>	
Report To: SNF Flopan 24710 Plaxa Drive Plaquemine, LA 70764 timothyksnfhc.com		Attention:	
Copy To:		Company:	
Paykey:		Address:	
Project Name: Outfall 402 CT & Boiler/Blowdown 225.687.2917x207		Quote:	
Project Number: Monthly		Pace PM JUSTIN STOCK 504.305.3606 Profile #: 5363	
Regulatory Agency		Regulatory Agency	
☐ NPDES ☐ GROUND WATER ☐ DRINKING WATER		☐ UST ☐ RCRA ☐ OTHER	
Site Location		STATE	

[illegible]

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	RELINQUISHED BY / AFFILIATION		DATE	TIME	ACCEPTED BY / AFFILIATION		DATE	TIME	SAMPLE CONDITIONS			
									Temp in °C	Received on Ice (Y/N)	Sealed Cooler Custody (Y/N)	Samples Intact (Y/N)
	Randy Patrice		7-12-16	10:25	W. Johnson		7-13-16	10:00				
	W. Johnson		7-13-16	14:50	J -2 Pace		7-13-16	14:50	4.2	Y	N	Y

SAMPLER NAME AND SIGNATURE	
PRINT Name of SAMPLER:	Randy Patrice
SIGNATURE of SAMPLER:	Randy Patrice
DATE Signed (MM/DD/YY): 7-12-16	

Page 12 of 1

***Important Note:** By signing this form you are accepting Pace's NET 30 day payment terms and agreeing to late charges of 1.5% per month for any invoices not paid within 30 days.

WO#: 2039630

PM: JLS

Due Date: 07/27/16

CLIENT: 20-SNF



Sample Condition Upon Re

1000 Riverbend Blvd., Suite F
St. Rose, LA 70087

Project #: 20

Courier: ☒ Pace Courier ☐ Hired Courier ☐ Fed X ☐ UPS ☐ DHL ☐ USPS ☐ Customer ☐ Other

Custody Seal on Cooler/Box Present: [see COC]

Custody Seals intact: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Thermometer
Used:

- ☐ Therm Fisher IR 5
☐ Therm Fisher IR 6
☒ Therm Fisher IR 7

Type of Ice:

Wet

Blue None

Samples on ice: [see COC]

Cooler Temperature: [see COC]

Temp should be above freezing to 6°C

Date and Initials of person examining
contents: 7-13-16 [Signature]

Temp must be measured from Temperature blank when present

Comments:

Temperature Blank Present?	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	1
Chain of Custody Present:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	2
Chain of Custody Complete:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	3
Chain of Custody Relinquished:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	4
Sampler Name & Signature on COC:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	5
Samples Arrived within Hold Time:	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	6
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All containers preservation checked found to be in compliance with EPA recommendation.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	13
Headspace in VOA Vials (>6mm):	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	14
Trip Blank Present:	☐ Yes ☒ No	15

Client Notification/ Resolution:

Person Contacted:

Date/Time:

Comments/ Resolution: