

PREFACE

This supplement contains amendments to the environmental regulations adopted during the 1st quarter of 2007 (January - March).

The amendments in this publication include the following:

Media	Rule Log #	Final Date
Part I. Office of the Secretary	OS072	March 20, 2007
	OS074	January 20, 2007
Part III. Air	AQ272	March 20, 2007
Part V. Hazardous Waste	HW091P	March 20, 2007
	HW092	March 20, 2007
	HW093	January 20, 2007
	HW093 repromulgated	February 20, 2007
Part VII. Solid Waste	SW042	January 20, 2007
Part IX. Water Quality	WQ068	March 20, 2007
Part XV. Radiation Protection	RP043ft	March 20, 2007

ft – Fast-Track Rule - Federal regulations promulgated in accordance with expedited procedures in R.S. 49:953(F)(3)

F – Federal Language

L – Louisiana Language

S – Substantive Changes to Proposed Rule

P – Rule resulting from a Petition for Rulemaking

Brenda Hayden

Environmental Regulatory Code Editor

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Title 33

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part I. Office of the Secretary

Subpart 1. Departmental Administrative Procedures

Chapter 12. Requests for Review of Environmental Conditions

§1201. Applicability and Scope

A. This Chapter applies to reviews by the department of reports of environmental conditions at specified tracts of immovable property when such reports from site investigations are not required or requested by the administrative authority.

B. Nothing herein shall be construed to diminish the responsibility of any person (e.g., owner, operator, employee, agent, contractor, or assign) having knowledge of the presence at any site of any hazardous substance, hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituent, or other pollutant or contaminant, to notify the department pursuant to LAC 33:I.Chapter 39. If additional information becomes available to indicate that the source of the release is a current discharge or a discharge that should have been reported, enforcement action may be taken.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 20:2001, et seq., and specifically 2011(D)(25).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:447 (March 2007).

§1203. Procedure for Submittal of Request

A. All requests for reviews by the department of reports of environmental conditions shall be accompanied by an initial \$1500 minimum fee. All payments shall be made by check, draft, or money order payable to the Department of Environmental Quality.

B. Contents of Request. An applicant requesting a review of environmental conditions for specific immovable property shall furnish the following information:

1. the agency interest number or a completed agency interest form from the department identifying the facility/agency interest;
2. the area of investigation, if different from the facility/agency interest location;
3. the basis for the request;
4. the purpose of the use of the property and the date-range of the use;
5. a brief description of activities that occurred on the property;
6. the future intended use of the property;

7. the types and results of investigations that have occurred, including the following information:

- a. report dates;
- b. the media investigated;
- c. the constituents of concern (COC);
- d. the maximum remaining concentration of the COC; and
- e. the limiting RECAP standards for the COC;

8. any remedial standards previously developed for the property;

9. any remedial actions taken for the property; and

10. any other information requested by the administrative authority.

C. An applicant shall submit the request for review, in accordance with the requirements of Subsection B of this Section, in triplicate, with the initial minimum fee in Subsection A of this Section, to the administrator of the Office of Environmental Assessment, Remediation Services Division.

D. The administrative authority will issue the result of the review to the owner/operator of the facility and to the person requesting the review.

E. The administrative authority shall keep an accounting of time spent by the department civil service employee processing the review request. Every hour or portion thereof that the department civil service employee works processing the request shall be multiplied by the maximum per-hour overtime salary, including associated related benefits, of the department civil service employee who performed the work. If this amount exceeds the initial minimum fee charged pursuant to R.S. 30:2011(D)(25) and Subsection A of this Section, an additional fee shall be charged for the amount exceeding the initial minimum fee.

1. An invoice for the additional fee shall be transmitted to the person requesting the review after the review is complete.

2. Failure to pay the additional fee by the due date specified on the invoice will constitute a violation of these regulations and shall subject the person requesting the review to relevant enforcement action under the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 20:2001, et seq., and specifically 2011(D)(25).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:447 (March 2007).

Chapter 20. Records of Decision for Judicial Review

§2001. Scope and Purpose

A. ...

B. The copying, assembly, and lodging of a record of decision with a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to an appeal or other request for judicial review of an agency decision or other department action shall be considered a public records request in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 23.

1. The cost, in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 23, of the preparation of a record of decision for lodging with the court shall be borne by the person seeking judicial review unless otherwise assigned by the court.

2. In the event of conflict between the requirements of LAC 33:I.Chapter 23 and this Chapter, the requirements of this Chapter shall apply.

C. These regulations do not apply to matters handled by the Department of State Civil Service, Division of Administrative Law.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular, 2050.20.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, LR 25:857 (May 1999), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:88 (January 2007).

Chapter 23. Procedures for Public Record Requests

§2305. Standard Operating Procedures

A. All requests for copies of public records, including discovery requests, subpoenas duces tecum for production of

public records, and the preparation of a record of decision pursuant to LAC 33:I.Chapter 20, shall be made using LDEQ Form ISD-0005-01. A certification on LDEQ Form ISD-0005-02 shall be submitted with a request for free or reduced rate copies. Completed forms may be submitted in person, by mail, by facsimile, or by another approved method. No other form of request will be honored. Copies of the forms may be obtained through the department’s website or from the department’s custodian of records.

B. Payment shall be made in accordance with the rates established in this Chapter.

C. Advance payment is required, except for a request for an administrative record of decision required to be lodged with a court. Payment shall be made only by check or money order made payable to the Department of Environmental Quality. The department does not accept cash.

D. In order to ensure the preservation of department records, no records shall leave the premises, whether accompanied by agency personnel or otherwise.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 49:950 et seq. and 44:1 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Management and Finance, Fiscal Services Division, LR 25:429 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2442 (November 2000), LR 29:702 (May 2003), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 30:2020 (September 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:88 (January 2007).

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part III. Air

**Chapter 21. Control of Emission of
Organic Compounds**

Subchapter A. General

§2103. Storage of Volatile Organic Compounds

A. – G.3. ...

4. JP-4 fuels stored in horizontal underground tanks;
5. with regard to the requirements of Paragraph C.1 of this Section, any storage tank that is used for less than two weeks in the calendar year, provided that the tank is empty and liquid-free when not in use; and
6. with regard to the submerged fill pipe provisions of Subsection A of this Section, tanks, drums, or other containers storing pyrophoric catalyst at the Vistalon

Production Facility of ExxonMobil Chemical Company's Baton Rouge Chemical Plant.

H. – J. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 15:1065 (December 1989), repromulgated LR 16:27 (January 1990), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:360 (April 1991), LR 18:1121 (October 1992), LR 20:1376 (December 1994), LR 21:1223 (November 1995), repromulgated LR 21:1333 (December 1995), amended LR 22:453 (June 1996), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), LR 24:20 (January 1998), LR 24:2242 (December 1998), LR 25:657 (April 1999), LR 25:852 (May 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2452 (November 2000), LR 28:1763 (August 2002), LR 30:1671 (August 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2439 (October 2005), LR 33:447 (March 2007).

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Part V. Hazardous Waste and
Hazardous Materials
Subpart 1. Department of
Environmental Quality—Hazardous
Waste
Chapter 1. General Provisions and
Definitions

§105. Program Scope

These rules and regulations apply to owners and operators of all facilities that generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, except as specifically provided otherwise herein. The procedures of these regulations also apply to the denial of a permit for the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or TSD unit under LAC 33:V.706. Definitions appropriate to these rules and regulations, including *solid waste* and *hazardous waste*, appear in LAC 33:V.109. Wastes that are excluded from regulation are found in this Section.

A. - O.2.c.vi. ...

P. Criteria for Hazardous Waste Being Managed Within an Area of Contamination. An area of contamination (AOC) is a discrete area of generally dispersed contamination, the designation of which has been approved by the administrative authority. Under certain conditions, environmental media impacted with hazardous waste may be moved within an AOC without triggering land disposal restrictions or minimum technology requirements. This approach encourages and expedites remedial actions where hazardous waste releases have occurred.

1. Any person who proposes to manage contaminated media within an AOC must submit the definition of the project's AOC to the Office of Environmental Assessment. Approval from the administrative authority concerning the extent of the AOC must occur prior to movement of contaminated media. In general the AOC should be consistent with the area impacted by the release.

2. Use of an AOC to manage hazardous waste may be appropriate where the additional flexibility of a corrective action management unit pursuant to LAC 33:V.Chapter 26 is not needed. Movement and consolidation of contaminated media, treating contaminated media *in situ*, or leaving contaminated media in place in a single area or engineered unit within an AOC will not trigger the hazardous waste land disposal restrictions or minimum technology requirements of LAC 33:V.Subpart 1.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq., and in particular, 2186(A)(2).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste,

Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 11:1139 (December 1985), LR 12:319 (May 1986), LR 13:84 (February 1987), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 13:651 (November 1987), LR 14:790 (November 1988), LR 15:181 (March 1989), LR 16:47 (January 1990), LR 16:217, LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 16:398 (May 1990), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 17:362, 368 (April 1991), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 17:883 (September 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 19:1022 (August 1993), amended by the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:813, 831 (September 1996), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 23:298 (March 1997), amended by the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:564, 567 (May 1997), LR 23:721 (June 1997), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:952 (August 1997), LR 23:1511 (November 1997), LR 24:298 (February 1998), LR 24:655 (April 1998), LR 24:1093 (June 1998), LR 24:1687, 1759 (September 1998), LR 25:431 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:268 (February 2000), LR 26:2464 (November 2000), LR 27:291 (March 2001), LR 27:706 (May 2001), LR 29:317 (March 2003), LR 30:1680 (August 2004), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 30:2463 (November 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2451 (October 2005), LR 32:605 (April 2006), LR 32:821 (May 2006), LR 33:450 (March 2007).

§106. Hazardous Waste Determination for Contaminated Media

A. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, environmental media that contain hazardous waste subject to regulation under LAC 33:V.4901 or LAC 33:V.4903, shall be managed as hazardous waste. An environmental medium (soil/sediment, surface water, or groundwater) no longer contains a hazardous waste when:

1. the concentration of the hazardous constituent that serves as the basis for the waste being listed as hazardous (as defined in LAC 33:V.109 or as determined by the department on a case-by-case basis, e.g., creosote) remaining in the medium meets the appropriate standards described in this Section; and

2. the medium no longer exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in LAC 33:V.4903. Land disposal treatment standards (LAC 33:V.2299) shall continue to apply to contaminated environmental media that are treated and then determined to no longer contain hazardous waste. Contaminated environmental media determined not to contain any hazardous waste prior to treatment are not subject to any RCRA Subtitle C requirement, including the standards in LAC 33:V.2299.

B. Nonhazardous Environmental Medium (NHEM) Determination

1. Upon written request, the department may make a site-specific determination that an environmental medium contaminated with a listed hazardous waste at a concentration of the hazardous constituent at or below the level described in this Section no longer contains hazardous

waste. Such a determination shall be known as a NHEM determination. A site-specific NHEM determination may be granted by the department contingent upon management of the environmental medium in accordance with any institutional control or other requirement described in the letter granting the request.

2. When a NHEM determination would be useful to expedite site remediation, a written request and payment of the fee in accordance with LAC 33:V.5147 may be submitted to the Office of Environmental Assessment. The request must demonstrate application of the process described in Paragraphs B.3-4 of this Section and that land disposal treatment standards are met when applicable.

3. A NHEM determination does not authorize the placement of contaminated media in, or establish remedial standards for, a particular area. Approval for placement of the contaminated medium in a specific area must be obtained from the Office of Environmental Assessment, unless it is otherwise allowed by regulation. Remedial standards for areas of contamination shall be established in accordance with the Risk Evaluation/Corrective Action Program (RECAP) as incorporated by reference in LAC 33:I.1307.

4. The identification, development, and application of the standards for media to be determined to no longer contain hazardous waste shall comply with the following process.

a. Determine the area of investigation (AOI). The AOI is a zone contiguous to and including impacted media, defined vertically and horizontally by the presence of one or more constituents in concentrations exceeding a limiting standard.

b. Identify the area of investigation concentration (AOIC). The AOIC is to be identified by the maximum detected concentration of the constituent of concern (COC) in the AOI or the upper bound estimate (e.g. upper confidence limit) of the arithmetic mean concentration of the COC.

[NOTE: The department recommends that the upper bound estimate of the arithmetic mean concentration be identified as the concentration recommended by the *ProUCL* program, a software program available from EPA's Technical Support Center for Monitoring and Site Characterization (www.epa.gov/nerlesd1/tsc/form.htm).]

c. Determine the soil standard ($Soil_{NHEM}$). The soil standards are presented in Table 1 of this Section. For a constituent not included in Table 1, the applicant shall calculate a value using the appropriate equation and input values from LAC 33:V.199.Appendix A. Compare the soil standard to the AOIC. If the AOIC detected for a COC does not exceed the soil standard, then a NHEM determination may be made.

d. Identify the groundwater exposure concentration (EC). The EC shall be identified as the maximum concentration of COC detected in the groundwater AOI.

e. Determine the groundwater standard (GW_{NHEM}). The groundwater standards are presented in Table 1 of this

Section. If a detected groundwater constituent cannot be found in Table 1, then the maximum contaminant level (MCL), contained in the National Primary Drinking Water regulations (40 CFR Part 141), multiplied by 100 is to be used as the groundwater standard. If an MCL is not available then a groundwater standard is to be calculated in accordance with appropriate equations and input values from LAC 33:V.199.Appendix A. Compare the groundwater EC to the groundwater standard. If quantitative values for constituents are less than the limiting standards, the groundwater may qualify for a NHEM determination.

Table 1			
Soil and Groundwater Standards			
Compound	CAS #	Soil _{NHEM} (mg/kg)	GW _{NHEM} (mg/l)
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	6.1E+05	3.7E+02
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	5.1E+05	3.7E+02
Acetone	67-64-1	1.4E+05	6.1E+02
Aldrin	309-00-2	1.3E+00	3.9E-03
Aniline	62-53-3	1.7E+03	1.2E+01
Anthracene	120-12-7	1.0E+06	1.8E+03
Antimony	7440-36-0	8.2E+03	6.0E-01
Arsenic	7440-38-2	2.7E+01	1.0E+00
Barium	7440-39-3	1.0E+06	2.0E+02
Benzene	71-43-2	3.1E+01	5.0E-01
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	2.9E+01	9.1E-02
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	2.9E+00	2.0E-02
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	2.9E+01	9.1E-02
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	2.9E+02	9.1E-01
Beryllium	7440-41-7	4.1E+04	4.0E-01
Biphenyl, 1,1'-	92-52-4	4.4E+05	3.0E+02
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	1.1E+01	9.6E-03
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	108-60-1	1.7E+02	2.7E-01
Bis(2-ethyl-hexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	1.7E+03	6.0E-01
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	4.2E+01	1.0E+01
Bromoform	75-25-2	1.8E+03	1.0E+01
Bromomethane	74-83-9	3.0E+02	8.7E+00
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	1.0E+06	7.3E+03
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1.0E+04	5.0E-01
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	2.5E+04	1.0E+03
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	1.1E+01	5.0E-01
Chlordane	57-74-9	1.0E+02	2.0E-01
Chloroaniline, p-	106-47-8	1.7E+04	1.5E+02
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	1.2E+04	1.0E+01
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	5.4E+01	1.0E+01
Chloroethane (Ethylchloride)	75-00-3	8.2E+01	3.8E+00
Chloroform	67-66-3	1.2E+01	1.0E+01
Chloromethane	74-87-3	7.3E+01	1.5E+00
Chloronaphthalene, 2-	91-58-7	8.3E+05	4.9E+02
Chlorophenol, 2-	95-57-8	1.4E+04	3.0E+01

Table 1			
Soil and Groundwater Standards			
Compound	CAS #	Soil _{NHEM} (mg/kg)	GW _{NHEM} (mg/l)
Chromium(III)	16065-83-1	1.0E+06	1.0E+01
Chromium(VI)	18540-29-97	6.1E+04	1.0E+01
Chrysene	218-01-9	2.9E+03	9.1E+00
Cobalt	7440-48-4	1.0E+06	2.2E+03
Copper	7440-50-8	8.2E+05	1.3E+02
Cyanide (free)	57-12-5	3.6E+05	2.0E+01
DDD	72-54-8	1.6E+02	2.8E-01
DDE	72-55-9	1.1E+02	2.0E-01
DDT	50-29-3	1.2E+02	2.0E-01
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	2.9E+00	9.1E-03
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	6.5E+04	2.4E+01
Dibromo-3-chloropropane,1,2-	96-12-8	1.8E+01	2.0E-02
Dichlorobenzene,1,2-	95-50-1	7.4E+04	6.0E+01
Dichlorobenzene,1,3-	541-73-1	1.8E+03	5.5E+00
Dichlorobenzene,1,4-	106-46-7	1.6E+02	7.5E+00
Dichlorobenzidine,3,3'-	91-94-1	4.2E+01	1.5E-01
Dichloroethane,1,1-	75-34-3	4.7E+04	8.1E+02
Dichloroethane,1,2-	107-06-2	1.8E+01	5.0E-01
Dichloroethene,1,1-	75-35-4	9.1E+03	7.0E-01
Dichloroethene,cis,1,2-	156-59-2	3.4E+03	7.0E+00
Dichloroethene,trans,1,2-	156-60-5	4.8E+03	1.0E+01
Dichlorophenol,2,4-	120-83-2	2.0E+04	1.1E+02
Dichloropropane,1,2-	78-87-5	1.8E+01	5.0E-01
Dichloropropene,1,3-	542-75-6	1.0E+02	3.9E-01
Dieldrin	60-57-1	1.5E+00	4.1E-03
Diethylphthalate	84-66-2	1.0E+06	2.9E+04
Dimethylphenol,2,4-	105-67-9	1.1E+05	7.3E+02
Dimethylphthalate	131-11-3	1.0E+06	3.7E+05
Di-n-octylphthalate	117-84-0	3.5E+05	1.5E+03
Dinitrobenzene,1,3-	99-65-0	5.0E+02	3.7E+00
Dinitrophenol,2,4-	51-28-5	6.9E+03	7.3E+01
Dinitrotoluene,2,6-	606-20-2	4.6E+03	3.7E+01
Dinitrotoluene,2,4-	121-14-2	9.8E+03	7.3E+01
Dinoseb	88-85-7	5.4E+03	7.0E-01
Endosulfan	115-29-7	4.5E+04	2.2E+02
Endrin	72-20-8	2.5E+03	2.0E-01
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1.3E+05	7.0E+01
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	2.9E+05	1.5E+03
Fluorene	86-73-7	5.4E+05	2.4E+02
Heptachlor	76-44-8	3.5E-01	4.0E-02
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	2.6E+00	2.0E-02
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	2.0E+01	1.0E-01
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	1.6E+02	8.5E-01
Hexachlorocyclohexane,alpha	319-84-6	4.4E+00	1.1E-02

Table 1			
Soil and Groundwater Standards			
Compound	CAS #	Soil _{NHEM} (mg/kg)	GW _{NHEM} (mg/l)
Hexachlorocyclohexane,beta	319-85-7	1.6E+01	3.7E-02
Hexachlorocyclohexane,gamma	58-89-9	2.0E+01	2.0E-02
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	9.4E+02	5.0E+00
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	1.4E+03	7.9E-01
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	2.9E+01	9.1E-02
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	6.2E+05	1.1E+04
Isophorone	78-59-1	1.1E+04	7.0E+01
Lead (inorganic)	7439-92-1	3.4E+04	1.5E+00
Mercury (inorganic)	7487-94-7	6.1E+03	2.0E-01
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	4.3E+04	4.0E+00
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	4.4E+02	5.0E-01
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	4.4E+05	1.9E+03
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	6.3E+05	2.0E+03
Methylnaphthalene,2-	91-57-6	1.7E+04	6.2E+00
MTBE (methyl tert-butyl ether)	1634-04-4	4.7E+05	2.0E+00
Naphthalene	91-20-3	4.3E+03	6.2E+00
Nickel	7440-02-0	4.1E+05	7.3E+02
Nitrate	14797-55-8	1.0E+06	1.0E+03
Nitrite	14797-65-0	1.0E+06	1.0E+02
Nitroaniline,2-	88-74-4	5.2E+01	2.1E-01
Nitroaniline,3-	99-09-2	1.4E+04	1.8E+01
Nitroaniline,4-	100-01-6	1.0E+04	1.1E+02
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	2.5E+03	3.4E+00
Nitrophenol,4-	100-02-7	3.3E+04	2.9E+02
Nitrosodi-n-propylamine,n-	621-64-7	1.4E+00	9.5E-03
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	4.0E+03	1.4E+01
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	9.7E+01	1.0E-01
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	1.0E+06	1.8E+03
Phenol	108-95-2	1.0E+06	1.8E+03
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3	9.0E+00	5.0E-02
Pyrene	129-00-0	5.6E+05	1.8E+02
Selenium	7782-49-2	1.0E+05	5.0E+00
Silver	7440-22-4	1.0E+05	1.8E+02
Styrene	100-42-5	4.3E+05	1.0E+01
Tetrachlorobenzene,1,2,4,5-	95-94-3	1.2E+03	1.1E+01
Tetrachloroethane,1,1,1,2-	630-20-6	5.9E+01	4.3E-01
Tetrachloroethane,1,1,2,2-	79-34-5	2.0E+01	5.5E-02
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	3.5E+02	5.0E-01
Tetrachlorophenol,2,3,4,6-	58-90-2	1.7E+05	1.1E+03
Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4E+03	2.0E-01
Toluene	108-88-3	4.7E+04	1.0E+02
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	2.2E+01	3.0E-01
Trichlorobenzene,1,2,4-	120-82-1	1.2E+05	7.0E+00
Trichloroethane,1,1,1-	71-55-6	7.0E+04	2.0E+01

Table 1			
Soil and Groundwater Standards			
Compound	CAS #	Soil ^{NHEM} (mg/kg)	GW ^{NHEM} (mg/l)
Trichloroethane,1,1,2-	79-00-5	4.3E+01	5.0E-01
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	2.1E+00	5.0E-01
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	2.6E+04	1.3E+03
Trichlorophenol,2,4,5-	95-95-4	6.6E+05	3.7E+03
Trichlorophenol,2,4,6-	88-06-2	1.7E+03	6.0E+00
Vanadium	7440-62-2	1.4E+05	2.6E+02
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	7.9E+00	2.0E-01
Xylene(mixed)	1330-20-7	1.2E+04	1.0E+03
Zinc	7440-66-6	1.0E+06	1.1E+04
Aliphatics C6-C8	NA	1.0E+04	3.2E+04
Aliphatics >C8-C10	NA	1.0E+04	1.3E+03
Aliphatics >C10-C12	NA	1.0E+04	1.4E+03
Aliphatics >C12-C16	NA	1.0E+04	1.4E+03
Aliphatics >C16-C35	NA	1.0E+04	7.3E+04
Aromatics >C8-C10	NA	1.0E+04	3.4E+02
Aromatics >C10-C12	NA	1.0E+04	3.4E+02
Aromatics >C12-C16	NA	1.0E+04	3.4E+02
Aromatics >C16-C21	NA	1.0E+04	1.1E+03
Aromatics >C21-C35	NA	1.0E+04	1.1E+03
TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	NA	1.0E+04	3.4E+02
TPH-DRO (C10-C28)	NA	1.0E+04	3.4E+02
TPH-ORO (>C28)	NA	1.0E+04	1.1E+03

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq. and, in particular, 2186(A)(2).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:450 (March 2007).

§199. Appendix A—Equations for the Development of Soil and Groundwater Standards

Soil^{NHEM}—Carcinogenic Effects—Organic Constituents (mg/kg):

(EQ1)

$$EF_i \times ED_i \times \left[\left(SF_o \times 10^{-6} \frac{kg}{mg} \times IRS_i \right) + \left(SF_i \times IRA_a \times \left(\frac{1}{VF_i} \right) \right) + \left(SF_o \times SA_i \times AF_i \times ABS \times 10^{-6} \frac{kg}{mg} \right) \right]$$

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
Soil ^{NHEM}	NHEM industrial risk-based chemical concentration in soil/ sediment (mg/kg)	--
TR	Target excess individual lifetime cancer risk (unitless)	10 ⁻⁵
SF _o	Oral cancer slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	CS ^a
SF _i	Inhalation cancer slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	CS ^a
BW _a	Average adult body weight (kg)	70 ^b

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
AT _c	Averaging time - carcinogens (yr)	70 ^b
EF _i	Industrial exposure frequency (days/yr)	250 ^b
ED _i	Industrial exposure duration (yr)	25 ^b
IRS _i	Industrial soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	50 ^b
IRA _a	Adult inhalation rate (m ³ /day)	20 ^c
VF _i	Industrial soil-to-air volatilization factor (m ³ /kg)	CS ^d
SA _i	Skin surface area for an industrial worker (cm ² /day)	3,300 ^c
AF _i	Soil-to-skin adherence factor for an industrial worker (mg/cm ²)	0.2 ^c
ABS	Dermal absorption factor (unitless)	CS ^c

^a Chemical-specific; refer to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/index.html>) or other appropriate EPA reference.

^b Soil Screening Guidance: User's Guide, EPA 1996.

^c Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume I Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment), EPA/540/R-99/005.

^d Chemical-specific; refer to EQ5.

^e Chemical-specific; refer to Table A-1.

Soil^{NHEM}—Carcinogenic Effects—Inorganic Constituents (mg/kg):

(EQ2)

$$\frac{TR \times BW_a \times AT_c \times 365 \text{ days / yr}}{EF_i \times ED_i \times \left[\left(SF_o \times 10^{-6} \frac{kg}{mg} \times IRS_i \right) + \left(SF_o \times SA_i \times AF_i \times ABS \times 10^{-6} \frac{kg}{mg} \right) \right]}$$

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
Soil ^{NHEM}	NHEM industrial risk-based chemical concentration in soil/ sediment (mg/kg)	--
TR	Target excess individual lifetime cancer risk (unitless)	10 ⁻⁵
SF _o	Oral cancer slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	CS ^b
BW _a	Average adult body weight (kg)	70 ^b
AT _c	Averaging time - carcinogens (yr)	70 ^b
EF _i	Industrial exposure frequency (days/yr)	250 ^b
ED _i	Industrial exposure duration (yr)	25 ^b
IRS _i	Industrial soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	50 ^b
SA _i	Skin surface area for an industrial worker (cm ² /day)	3,300 ^c
AF _i	Soil-to-skin adherence factor for an industrial worker (mg/cm ²)	0.2 ^c
ABS	Dermal absorption factor (unitless)	CS ^d

^a Chemical-specific; refer to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/index.html>) or other appropriate EPA reference.

^b *Soil Screening Guidance: User's Guide*, EPA 1996.

^c *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume I Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment)*, EPA/540/R-99/005.

^d Chemical-specific; refer to EQ5.

^e Chemical-specific; refer to Table A-1.

Soil_{NHEM}—Noncarcinogenic Effects—Organic Constituents (mg/kg):

(EQ3)

$$ED_i \times EF_i \times \left[\left(\left(\frac{1}{RfD_o} \right) \times 10^{-6} \frac{kg}{mg} \times IRS_i \right) + \left(\left(\frac{1}{RfD_i} \right) \times IRA_a \times \left(\frac{1}{VF_i} \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{1}{RfD_o} \right) \times 10^{-6} \frac{kg}{mg} \times SA_i \times AF_i \times ABS \right) \right]$$

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
Soil _{NHEM}	NHEM industrial risk-based chemical concentration in soil/ sediment (mg/kg)	--
THQ	Target hazard quotient (unitless)	10
RfD _o	Oral reference dose (mg/kg-day)	CS ^a
RfD _i	Inhalation reference dose (mg/kg-day)	CS ^a
BW _a	Average adult body weight (kg)	70 ^b
AT _{ni}	Averaging time - noncarcinogens, industrial (yr)	25 ^b
EF _i	Industrial exposure frequency (days/yr)	250 ^b
ED _i	Industrial exposure duration (yr)	25 ^b
IRS _i	Industrial soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	50 ^b
IRA _a	Adult inhalation rate (m ³ /day)	20 ^c
VF _i	Industrial soil-to-air volatilization factor (m ³ /kg)	CS ^d
SA _i	Skin surface area for an industrial worker (cm ² /day)	3,300 ^e
AF _i	Soil-to-skin adherence factor for an industrial worker (mg/cm ²)	0.2 ^e
ABS	Dermal absorption factor (unitless)	CS ^e

^a Chemical-specific; refer to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/index.html>) or other appropriate EPA reference.

^b *Soil Screening Guidance: User's Guide*, EPA 1996.

^c *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume I Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment)*, EPA/540/R-99/005.

^d Chemical-specific; refer to EQ5.

^e Chemical-specific; refer to Table A-1.

Soil_{NHEM}—Noncarcinogenic Effects—Inorganic Constituents (mg/kg):

(EQ4)

$$THQ \times BW_a \times AT_{ni} \times 365 \text{ days / yr}$$

$$ED_i \times EF_i \times \left[\left(\left(\frac{1}{RfD_o} \right) \times 10^{-6} \frac{kg}{mg} \times IRS_i \right) + \left(\left(\frac{1}{RfD_o} \right) \times 10^{-6} \frac{kg}{mg} \times SA_i \times AF_i \times ABS \right) \right]$$

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
Soil _{NHEM}	NHEM industrial risk-based chemical concentration in soil/ sediment (mg/kg)	--
THQ	Target hazard quotient (unitless)	10
RfD _o	Oral reference dose (mg/kg-day)	CS ^a
BW _a	Average adult body weight (kg)	70 ^b
AT _{ni}	Averaging time - noncarcinogens, industrial (yr)	70 ^b
EF _i	Industrial exposure frequency (days/yr)	250 ^b
ED _i	Industrial exposure duration (yr)	25 ^b
IRS _i	Industrial soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	50 ^b
SA _i	Skin surface area for an industrial worker (cm ² /day)	3,300 ^c
AF _i	Soil-to-skin adherence factor for an industrial worker (mg/cm ²)	0.2 ^c
ABS	Dermal absorption factor (unitless)	CS ^d

^a Chemical-specific; refer to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/index.html>) or other appropriate EPA reference.

^b *Soil Screening Guidance: User's Guide*, EPA 1996.

^c *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume I Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment)*, EPA/540/R-99/005.

^d Chemical-specific; refer to EQ5.

^e Chemical-specific; refer to Table A-1.

VF_i—Volatilization Factor—Organic Constituents (m³/kg):

(EQ5)

$$\frac{(Q/C) \times (3.14 \times D_A \times T)^{1/2} \times 10^{-4} (m^2/cm^2)}{(2 \times \rho_b \times D_A)}$$

where:

(EQ6)

$$D_A (cm^2/s) = \frac{[(\theta_a^{10/3} \times D_i \times H^1 + \theta_w^{10/3} \times D_w) / n^2]}{\rho_b \times K_d + \theta_w + \theta_a \times H^1}$$

(EQ7)

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
VF _i	Industrial soil-to-air volatilization factor (m ³ /kg)	--
D _A	Apparent diffusivity (cm ² /s)	--
Q/C	Inverse of the mean concentration at the center of source (g/m ³ -s per kg/m ³)	79.25
T	Exposure interval – industrial (s)	7.9E+08 ^a
ρ _b	Dry soil bulk density (g/cm ³)	1.7 ^b
θ _a	Air-filled soil porosity (L _{air} /L _{soil})	n-θ _w
n	Total soil porosity (L _{pore} /L _{soil})	1 - (ρ _b /ρ _s)
θ _w	Water-filled soil porosity (L _{water} /L _{soil})	0.21 ^b
ρ _s	Soil particle density (g/cm ³)	2.65 ^b
D _i	Diffusivity in air (cm ² /s)	CS ^c
H'	Henry's Law Constant (dimensionless)	CS ^{c,d}
D _w	Diffusivity in water (cm ² /s)	CS ^c
K _d	Soil-water partition coefficient (cm ³ /g) = K _{oc} × f _{oc}	CS ^c
K _{oc}	Soil organic carbon partition coefficient (cm ³ /g)	CS ^c
f _{oc}	Fractional organic carbon in soil (g/g) = percent organic matter/174 (ASTM 2974)	0.006 ^b

^a Soil Screening Guidance: User's Guide, EPA 1996.

^b LDEQ default value.

^c Chemical-specific.

^d H' = H × 41 where: H = Henry's Law Constant (atm-m/mol); R = Universal Law Constant (0.0000821 atm-m³/mole-K); and T = Absolute temperature of soil (K) [273 + C (25 C)].

Table A-1 Dermal Absorption Factors ¹	
Constituent	ABS (unitless)
Arsenic	0.03
Cadmium	0.001
Chlordane	0.04
2,4-D	0.05
DDT	0.03
Gamma-hexachlorocyclohexane	0.04
TCDD	0.03
Pentachlorophenol	0.25
Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.14
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	0.13
Other semivolatile organic constituents	0.10
Other inorganic constituents (metals)	0
Volatile constituents	0

¹ Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume I: Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment), Interim Guidance. EPA 2004. EPA/540/R-99/005.

GW_{NHEM}—Carcinogenic Effects—Volatile Constituents (mg/l):

$$\frac{TR \times AT_c \times 365 \text{ days / yr}}{EF_{mi} \times [(SF_i \times K_w \times IRA_{adj}) + (SF_o \times IRW_{adj})]} \times DF$$

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
GW _{NHEM}	NHEM chemical concentration in groundwater (mg/l)	--
TR	Target excess individual lifetime cancer risk (unitless)	10 ⁻⁵
SF _o	Oral cancer slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	CS ^a
SF _i	Inhalation cancer slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	CS ^a
AT _c	Averaging time - carcinogens (yr)	70 ^b
EF _{mi}	Industrial exposure frequency (days/yr)	350 ^b
IRW _{adj}	Age-adjusted water ingestion rate (L-yr/kg-day)	1.1 ^b
IRA _{adj}	Age-adjusted inhalation rate (m ³ -yr/kg-day)	11 ^b
K _w	Water-to-indoor air volatilization factor (L/m ³)	0.5 ^{c,d}
DF	Dilution and Attenuation Factor (unitless)	100 ^c

^a Chemical-specific: refer to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/index.html>) or other appropriate EPA reference.

^b Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels, EPA Region VI, 2003.

^c Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume I Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part B, Development of Risk-Based Preliminary Remedial Goals), EPA 1991.

^d The water-air concentration relationship represented by the volatilization factor (K_w) is applicable only to chemicals with a Henry's Law Constant of greater than 1E-05 atm-m³/mole and a molecular weight of less than 200 g/mole.

GW_{NHEM}—Noncarcinogenic Effects—Volatile Constituents (mg/l):

(EQ8)

$$\frac{THQ \times BW_a \times AT_{ni} \times 365 \text{ days / yr}}{EF_{mi} \times ED_{mi} \times \left[\left(\frac{1}{RfD_i} \times K_w \times IRA_a \right) + \left(\frac{1}{RfD_o} \times IRW_a \right) \right]} \times DF$$

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
GW _{NHEM}	NHEM chemical concentration in groundwater (mg/l)	--
THQ	Target hazard quotient (unitless)	10
RfD _i	Inhalation reference dose (mg/kg-day)	CS ^a
RfD _o	Oral reference dose (mg/kg-day)	CS ^a
BW _a	Average adult body weight (kg)	70 ^b
AT _{ni}	Averaging time - noncarcinogens, non-industrial (yr)	30 ^b
EF _{ni}	Non-industrial exposure frequency (days/yr)	350 ^b

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
ED _{ni}	Industrial exposure duration (yr)	30 ^b
IRW _a	Adult water ingestion rate (L/day)	20 ^b
IRA _a	Adult inhalation rate (m ³ /day)	20 ^b
K _w	Water-to-indoor air volatilization factor (L/m ³)	0.5 ^{c,d}
DF	Dilution Factor (unitless)	100

^a Chemical-specific; refer to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/index.html>) or other appropriate EPA reference.

^b Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels, EPA Region VI, 2003.

^c Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume I Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part B, Development of Risk-Based Preliminary Remedial Goals), EPA 1991.

^d The water-air concentration relationship represented by the volatilization factor (K_w) is applicable only to chemicals with a Henry's Law Constant of greater than 1E-05 atm-m³/mole and a molecular weight of less than 200 g/mole.

GW_{NHEM}—Carcinogenic Effects—Non-Volatile Constituents (mg/l):

(EQ9)

$$\frac{TR \times AT_c \times 365 \text{ days / yr}}{EF_{ni} \times (SF_o \times IRW_{adj})} \times DF$$

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
GW _{NHEM}	NHEM chemical concentration in groundwater (mg/l)	--
TR	Target excess individual lifetime cancer risk (unitless)	10 ^{-5 a}
SF _o	Oral cancer slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	CS ^b
AT _c	Averaging time - carcinogens (yr)	70 ^a
EF _{ni}	Non-industrial exposure frequency (days/yr)	350 ^a
IRW _{adj}	Age-adjusted water ingestion rate (L-yr/kg-day)	1.1 ^a
DF	Dilution Factor (unitless)	100

^a Chemical-specific; refer to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/index.html>) or other appropriate EPA reference.

^b Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels, EPA Region VI, 2003.

GW_{NHEM}—Noncarcinogenic Effects—Non-Volatile Constituents (mg/l):

(EQ10)

$$\frac{THQ \times BW_a \times AT_{nni} \times 365 \text{ days / yr}}{EF_{ni} \times ED_{ni} \times (1 / RfD_o \times IRW_a)} \times DF$$

Parameter	Definition (units)	Input Value
GW _{NHEM}	NHEM chemical concentration in groundwater (mg/l)	--
THQ	Target hazard quotient (unitless)	10
RfD _o	Oral reference dose (mg/kg-day)	CS ^a
BW _a	Average adult body weight (kg)	70 ^b
AT _{nni}	Averaging time - noncarcinogens, non-industrial (yr)	30 ^b
EF _{ni}	Non-industrial exposure frequency (days/yr)	350 ^b
ED _{ni}	Non-industrial exposure duration (yr)	30 ^b
IRW _a	Adult water ingestion rate (L/day)	2 ^b
DF	Dilution Factor (unitless)	100

^a Chemical-specific; refer to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/index.html>) or other appropriate EPA reference.

^b Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels, EPA Region VI, 2003.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq. and, in particular, 2186(A)(2).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:452 (March 2007).

Chapter 11. Generators

Subchapter A. General

§1107. The Manifest System

A. General Requirements. The revised manifest form and procedures in 40 CFR Part 262 and the Appendix to Part 262 shall be effective as of September 5, 2006. As of September 5, 2006, Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest forms must be obtained only from EPA-registered and approved sources as identified by the Manifest Registry. Contact the Office of Environmental Services, Environmental Assistance Division, or access the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's website to obtain information on EPA-registered and approved sources.

1. – 7. ...

8. The requirements of this Chapter and LAC 33:V.1109.C do not apply to the transport of hazardous wastes on a public or private right-of-way within or along the border of contiguous property under the control of the same person, even if such contiguous property is divided by a public or private right-of-way. Notwithstanding LAC 33:V.1301.A, the generator or transporter must comply with the requirements for transporters set forth in LAC 33:V.1315 and 1317 in the event of a discharge of hazardous waste on a public or private right-of-way.

B. Required Information

1. The manifest must contain all of the following information before being issued:

a. the name, physical address, telephone number, and active EPA identification number of the generator;

b. the name, physical address, telephone number, and active EPA identification number of each transporter;

c. the name, physical address, telephone number, and active EPA identification number of the designated facility;

d. the description of the waste(s) (e.g., proper shipping name, EPA hazardous waste number, etc.) required by Hazardous Materials regulations of the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections in LAC 33:V.Subpart 2.Chapter 101; and

e. the total quantity of each hazardous waste in tons, cubic yards, pounds, or gallons (liquids only), and the type, including but not limited to, metal drums, barrels, kegs, fiberboard or plastic drums, cargo tanks, tank trucks, dump trucks, metal boxes, cartons, cases, burlap bags, paper bags, plastic bags, wooden drums, portable tanks, tank cars, cylinders, wooden boxes, and fiber or plastic boxes, and number of containers as loaded into or onto the transport vehicle. If the weight is unknown, the volume and estimated weight shall be provided.

B.2. – E.2. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 12:319 (May 1986), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 17:362 (April 1991), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 20:1109 (October 1994), LR 21:266, 267 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1693 (September 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2470 (November 2000), LR 27:42 (January 2001), LR 27:709 (May 2001), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:823 (May 2006), LR 33:89 (January 2007), re-promulgated LR 33:281 (February 2007).

Chapter 49. Lists of Hazardous Wastes

\$4999. Appendices—Appendix A, B, C, D, and E

Appendix A. – Appendix D. ...

Appendix E. Wastes Excluded under LAC 33:V.105.M

A. – B.3.b. ...

Table 1 - Wastes Excluded
BFI Waste Systems of Louisiana LLC, Colonial Landfill, Sorrento, LA nonhazardous solid waste prior to August 6, 1998. For the purpose of this exclusion, landfill leachate resulting from petroleum refining operations includes EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers K169, K170, K171, and K172. The constituents of concern for these wastes are listed as arsenic; benzene; benzo(a)pyrene; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; benz(a)anthracene; benzo(b)fluoranthene; benzo(k)fluoranthene; 3-methylcholanthrene; and 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (see LAC 33:V.4901). BFI Colonial must implement a testing and management program that meets the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid.
(1). Testing Sample collection and analyses, including quality control (QC) procedures, must be performed according to methods described in <i>Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods, EPA Publication Number SW-846</i> , as incorporated by reference in LAC 33:V.110.
(1)(A). Inorganic Testing During the first 12 consecutive months of this exclusion, BFI Colonial must collect and analyze a monthly composite sample of the leachate. Composite samples must be composed of one grab sample from each of three different days during a representative week of operation. The monthly samples must be analyzed for the constituents listed in condition (3)(A) prior to disposal of the leachate. BFI Colonial must report to the department the unit operating conditions and analytical data (reported in milligrams per liter) for antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, silver, thallium, tin, vanadium, and zinc, including quality control information. If the department and BFI Colonial concur that the analytical results obtained during the 12 monthly testing periods have been significantly below the delisting levels in condition (3)(A), then BFI Colonial may replace the inorganic testing required in condition (1)(A) with the inorganic testing required in condition (1)(B). Condition (1)(A) shall remain effective until this concurrence is reached.
(1)(B). Subsequent Inorganic Testing Following concurrence by the department, BFI Colonial may substitute the following testing conditions for those in condition (1)(A). BFI Colonial must continue to monitor operating conditions and analyze quarterly composite samples representative of normal operations. BFI Colonial must report to the department the unit operating conditions and analytical data (reported in milligrams per liter) for antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, silver, thallium, tin, vanadium, and zinc, including quality control information. The samples must be composed of one grab sample from each of three different days during a representative week of operation, during the first month of each quarterly period. These quarterly representative composite samples must be analyzed for the constituents listed in condition (3)(A) prior to disposal of the leachate. If delisting levels for any inorganic constituents listed in condition (3)(A) are exceeded in any quarterly sample, BFI Colonial must re-institute testing as required in condition (1)(A). BFI Colonial may, at its discretion, analyze composite samples gathered more frequently to demonstrate that smaller batches of waste are nonhazardous.
(1)(C). Organic Testing During the first 12 consecutive months of this exclusion, BFI Colonial must collect and analyze monthly one grab sample of the leachate. These monthly representative grab samples must be analyzed for the constituents listed in condition (3)(B) prior to disposal of the leachate. BFI Colonial must report to the department the landfill operating conditions and analytical data (reported in milligrams per liter) for acenaphthene; anthracene; benzene; bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; 2-butanone; m, p-cresol; o-cresol; diethyl phthalate; ethylbenzene; 2-hexanone; methyl isobutyl ketone; 2-methylnaphthalene; naphthalene; phenanthrene; phenol; toluene; and total xylenes; including quality control information. If the department and BFI Colonial concur that the analytical results obtained during the 12 monthly testing periods have been significantly below the delisting levels in condition (3)(B), then BFI Colonial may replace the organic testing required in condition (1)(C) with the organic testing required in condition (1)(D). Condition (1)(C) shall remain effective until this concurrence is reached.
(1)(D). Subsequent Organic Testing Following concurrence by the department, BFI Colonial may substitute the following testing conditions for those in condition (1)(C). BFI Colonial must continue to monitor operating conditions and analyze one quarterly grab

Table 1 - Wastes Excluded
[See Prior Text in DuPont Dow Elastomers LLC, LaPlace, LA - Motiva Enterprises LLC, Norco, LA, (4)(B)]

Table 1 - Wastes Excluded
BFI Waste Systems of Louisiana LLC, Colonial Landfill, Sorrento, LA The BFI Colonial Landfill is a nonhazardous solid waste landfill permitted to receive residential, commercial, and industrial nonhazardous solid waste. Landfill leachate, at a maximum annual generation rate of 36,000 cubic yards per year (approximately 7.2 million gallons per year), is generated as liquid leachate from the landfill. Effective August 6, 1998, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) listed four waste streams as hazardous waste. The EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers of these wastes are: K169, K170, K171, and K172. BFI Colonial received these wastes as

Table 1 - Wastes Excluded
BFI Waste Systems of Louisiana LLC, Colonial Landfill, Sorrento, LA
<p>sample representative of normal operations. BFI Colonial must report to the department the landfill operating conditions and analytical data (reported in milligrams per liter) for acenaphthene; anthracene; benzene; bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; 2-butanone; m, p-cresol; o-cresol; diethyl phthalate; ethylbenzene; 2-hexanone; methyl isobutyl ketone; 2-methylnaphthalene; naphthalene; phenanthrene; phenol; toluene; and total xylenes; including quality control information. This quarterly representative grab sample must be collected during the first month of each quarterly period and analyzed for the constituents listed in condition (3)(B) prior to disposal of the leachate. If delisting levels for any organic constituents listed in condition (3)(B) are exceeded in the quarterly sample, BFI Colonial must re-institute testing as required in condition (1)(C). BFI Colonial may, at its discretion, analyze grab samples gathered more frequently to demonstrate that smaller batches of waste are nonhazardous.</p>
<p>(2). Waste Holding and Handling BFI Colonial must treat the leachate as hazardous waste until the verification testing is completed, as specified in conditions (1)(A)-(1)(D), and the leachate has satisfied the delisting criteria, as specified in condition (3). If the levels of constituents in the samples of leachate are below all of the applicable levels set forth in condition (3), then the leachate thereby becomes nonhazardous solid waste and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If hazardous constituent levels in any monthly composite or other representative sample equal or exceed any of the delisting levels set in condition (3), the leachate must be managed and disposed of in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA until the leachate meets the delisting levels. BFI Colonial must repeat the analyses for the constituents listed in conditions (3)(A) and (3)(B) prior to disposal.</p>
<p>(3). Delisting Levels Concentrations in conditions (3)(A) and (3)(B) must be measured in the extract from the samples by the method specified in LAC 33:V.4903.E. All leachable concentrations in the extract must be less than the following levels (all units are milligrams per liter).</p>
<p>(3)(A). Inorganic Constituents (all units are milligrams per liter) Antimony—0.082; Arsenic—0.38; Barium—22.2; Cadmium—0.06; Chromium—0.50; Cobalt—27; Copper—0.50; Lead—0.50; Nickel—5.0; Silver—0.50; Thallium—0.34; Tin—225; Vanadium—8.38; Zinc—50.0.</p>
<p>(3)(B). Organic Constituents (all units are milligrams per liter) Acenaphthene—3.0; Anthracene—0.20; Benzene—0.018; Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate—6.74; 2-Butanone—5.0; m, p-Cresol—7.88; o-Cresol—7.88; Diethyl phthalate—18.6; Ethylbenzene—8.4; 2-Hexanone—6.3; Methyl isobutyl ketone—5.0; 2-Methylnaphthalene—5.0; Naphthalene—0.96; Phenanthrene—1.0; Phenol—50.; Toluene—1.0; Xylenes (total)—1.0.</p>
<p>(4). Changes in Operating Conditions If BFI Colonial significantly changes the operating conditions specified in the petition, BFI Colonial must notify the department in writing. Following receipt of written approval by the department, BFI Colonial must re-institute the testing required in conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C) for a minimum of four</p>

Table 1 - Wastes Excluded
BFI Waste Systems of Louisiana LLC, Colonial Landfill, Sorrento, LA
<p>consecutive months. BFI Colonial must report unit operating conditions and test data required by conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C), including quality control data, obtained during this period no later than 60 days after the changes take place. Following written notification by the department, BFI Colonial may replace testing conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C) with (1)(B) and (1)(D). BFI Colonial must fulfill all other requirements in condition (1).</p>

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, LR 20:1000 (September 1994), amended by the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:830 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:952 (August 1997), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:2397 (December 1999), LR 26:2509 (November 2000), LR 29:1084 (July 2003), repromulgated LR 29:1475 (August 2003), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 30:2464 (November 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:445 (March 2007).

Chapter 51. Fee Schedules

§5136. Manifest Form Fee

Repealed.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2014 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:267 (March 1995), repealed by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:89 (January 2007).

§5147. Fee for NHEM Determination for Contaminated Environmental Media

A. A fee of \$3,000 shall be submitted at the time a request for a review of contaminated environmental media for a NHEM determination is made in accordance with LAC 33:V.106.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq. and, in particular, 2186(A)(2).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:455 (March 2007).

Title 33 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part VII. Solid Waste

Subpart 2. Recycling

Chapter 105. Waste Tires

§10505. Definitions

A. ...

* * *

Qualified Scrap or Salvage Yard—any facility that is required to be licensed pursuant to R.S. 32:752.

* * *

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2411-2422.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, LR 18:37 (January 1992), amended LR 20:1001 (September 1994), LR 22:1213 (December 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2773 (December 2000), LR 27:829 (June 2001), LR 27:2226 (December 2001), LR 28:1953 (September 2002), LR 29:2779 (December 2003), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1323 (June 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:3158 (December 2005), LR 33:89 (January 2007).

§10519. Standards and Responsibilities of Generators of Waste Tires

A. – B. ...

C. Each tire dealer, other than qualified scrap or salvage yard tire dealers selling tires salvaged from a Louisiana-titled vehicle, doing business in the state of Louisiana shall be responsible for the collection of the \$2 waste tire fee upon the sale of each passenger/light truck tire, \$5 waste tire fee upon the sale of each medium truck tire, and \$10 waste tire fee upon the sale of each off-road tire. For recapped or retreaded tires, a waste tire fee of \$1.25 shall be collected upon the sale of each recapped or retreaded tire. *Tire dealer* includes any dealer selling tires in Louisiana, other than qualified scrap or salvage yard tire dealers selling tires salvaged from a Louisiana-titled vehicle. Qualified scrap or salvage yard tire dealers are only exempt on tires salvaged from Louisiana-titled vehicles through June 30, 2008. Any new or used tires sold by qualified scrap or salvage yard tire dealers that are not salvaged from Louisiana-titled vehicles shall have the appropriate fees collected upon the sale.

D. Each dealer of passenger/light truck tires, medium truck tires, or off-road tires shall remit all waste tire fees collected as required by LAC 33:VII.10535.B and C to the department on a monthly basis on or before the twentieth day following the month during which the fees were collected. The fees shall be remitted to the Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division. Each such dealer shall also submit a Monthly Waste Tire Fee Report (Form WT02, available from the Office of

Management and Finance, Financial Services Division), to the Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division, on or before the twentieth day of each month for the previous month's activity, including months in which no fees were collected. Each tire dealer required to make a report and remit the fee imposed by this Section shall keep and preserve records as may be necessary to readily determine the amount of fee due. Each such dealer shall maintain a complete record of the quantity of tires sold, together with tire sales invoices, purchase invoices, inventory records, and copies of each Monthly Waste Tire Fee Report for a period of no less than three years. These records shall be maintained by all parties for a minimum of three years and shall be made available for audit and/or inspection at the place of business during regular business hours.

E. – E.1. ...

2. "All Louisiana tire dealers, other than qualified scrap or salvage yard tire dealers selling tires salvaged from a Louisiana-titled vehicle, are required to collect a waste tire cleanup and recycling fee of \$2 for each passenger/light truck tire, \$5 for each medium truck tire, and \$10 for each off-road tire, upon sale of each tire. These fees shall also be collected upon replacement of all recall and adjustment tires. Tire fee categories are defined in the Waste Tire Regulations. No fee shall be collected on tires weighing more than 500 pounds or solid tires. This fee must be collected whether or not the purchaser retains the waste tires. Tire dealers must accept from the purchaser, at the time of sale, one waste tire for every tire sold, unless the purchaser elects to retain the waste tire."

3. "Qualified scrap or salvage yard tire dealers are only exempt on tires salvaged from Louisiana-titled vehicles through June 30, 2008. Any new or used tires sold by qualified scrap or salvage yard tire dealers that are not salvaged from Louisiana-titled vehicles shall have the appropriate fees collected upon the sale."

F. – N. ...

O. All tire wholesalers shall keep a record of all tire sales made in Louisiana. These records shall contain the name and address of the purchaser, the date of the purchase, the number of tires purchased, and the type and size of each tire purchased. These records shall be maintained by all parties for a minimum of three years and shall be made available for audit and/or inspection at the place of business during regular business hours.

P. All generators of waste tires (e.g., new tire dealers, used tire dealers, qualified scrap or salvage yards, and recappers) shall maintain a complete record of purchase invoices, inventory records, and sales invoices for a period of no less than three years. Qualified scrap or salvage yard tire dealers shall make available to the administrative authority the register of business transactions as required by R.S. 32:757(A), and also maintain a record of the number of tires recovered from Louisiana-titled vehicles, which tires are resold. These records shall be maintained by all parties for a minimum of three years and shall be made available for

audit and/or inspection at the place of business during regular business hours. Qualified scrap or salvage yard tire dealers are only exempt on tires salvaged from Louisiana-titled vehicles through June 30, 2008. Any new or used tires sold by qualified scrap or salvage yard tire dealers that are not salvaged from Louisiana-titled vehicles shall have the appropriate fees collected upon the sale.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2411-2422.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, LR 18:40 (January 1992), amended LR 20:1001 (September 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2777 (December 2000), LR 27:830 (June 2001), LR 27:2227 (December 2001), LR 28:1953 (September 2002), LR 29:1818 (September 2003), LR 29:2780 (December 2003), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1323 (June 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2503 (October 2005), LR 33:90 (January 2007).

§10521. Standards and Responsibilities of Motor Vehicle Dealers

A. – B. ...

C. Motor vehicle dealers shall remit all waste tire fees collected as required by LAC 33:VII.10535.B and C to the department on a monthly basis on or before the twentieth day following the month during which the fees were collected. The fees shall be remitted to the Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division. Each such dealer shall also submit a Monthly Waste Tire Fee Report (Form WT02, available from the Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division) to the Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division, on or before the twentieth day of each month for the previous month's activity, including months in which no fees were collected. Each motor vehicle dealer is required to

make a report and remit the fee imposed by this Section and shall keep and preserve records as may be necessary to readily determine the amount of fee due. Each such dealer shall maintain a complete record of the quantity of vehicles sold, together with vehicle purchase and sales invoices, and inventory records, for a period of no less than three years. These records shall be maintained by all parties for a minimum of three years and shall be made available for audit and/or inspection at the place of business during regular business hours.

D. – H. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2411-2422.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1324 (June 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:91 (January 2007).

§10533. Manifest System

A. – C. ...

D. Completed manifests shall be maintained by all parties for a minimum of three years and shall be made available for audit and/or inspection at the place of business during regular business hours.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2411 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, LR 20:1001 (September 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2780 (December 2000), LR 27:831 (June 2001), LR 27:2228 (December 2001), LR 29:2780 (December 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2504 (October 2005), LR 33:91 (January 2007).

Title 33

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part IX. Water Quality

Subpart 1. Water Pollution Control

Chapter 11. Surface Water Quality Standards

§1105. Definitions

* * *

Bottomland Hardwood Swamps—those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of negligible to very low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal conditions do support, bottomland hardwood vegetation. These ecosystems are commonly found wherever streams or rivers occasionally cause flooding beyond their channel confines. They are deciduous forested wetlands, made up of different species of gum (*Nyssa* spp.), oak (*Quercus* spp.), dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*), and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), and other species. These swamps cannot tolerate continuous flooding; typically areas are flooded two to six months per year.

Brackish Marshes—those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of moderate salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, brackish emergent vegetation. Typical vegetation includes bulltongue (*Sagittaria* spp.), wild millet (*Echinochloa walteri*), bullwhip (*Scirpus californicus*), sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*), wiregrass (*Spartina patens*), three-cornered grass (*Scirpus olneyi*), and widgeongrass (*Ruppia maritima*). *Brackish marshes* are also characterized by interstitial water salinity that normally ranges between 3 and 15 parts per thousand (ppt) or practical salinity units (psu).

* * *

Cypress-Tupelo Swamps—those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of negligible to very low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, cypress-tupelo vegetation. Typical vegetation includes water tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *aquatica*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), and common wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*). *Cypress-tupelo swamps* can tolerate continuously flooded conditions and are divided into two subtypes: continuously flooded and seasonally flooded. Continuously flooded swamps are those areas that have standing water present all year round. They range from forests with a closed canopy to open canopy conditions with understory freshwater emergent wetland vegetation. Seasonally flooded swamps are those areas that are typically flooded for more than six months per year. They typically have a closed canopy that limits understory vegetation.

* * *

Forested Wetlands—a category of wetlands that includes *bottomland hardwood swamps*, *cypress-tupelo swamps*, and *oligotrophic seasonally flooded pine forests* as defined in this Section.

* * *

Freshwater Emergent Wetlands (including *freshwater marshes*)—those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of negligible to very low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, freshwater emergent vegetation. Typical vegetation includes cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), bulltongue (*Sagittaria* spp.), maiden cane (*Panicum hemitomon*), water hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), and *Hydrocotyl* spp. *Freshwater emergent wetlands* also are characterized by interstitial water salinity that is normally less than 2 ppt or psu. There are two subtypes of *freshwater emergent wetlands*: floating and attached. Floating wetlands are those areas where the wetland surface substrate is detached and is floating above the underlying deltaic plain (also called “buoyant” and “flotant”). Attached wetlands are those areas where the vegetation is attached to the wetland surface and is contiguous with the underlying wetland substrate and can be submerged or emergent.

Freshwater Swamps and Marshes—Repealed.

Intermediate Marshes—Repealed.

* * *

Non-Forested Wetlands—a category of wetlands that includes *freshwater emergent wetlands*, *brackish marshes*, and *salt (saline) marshes* as defined in this Section.

* * *

Oligotrophic Seasonally Flooded Pine Forests—palustrine, seasonally saturated pine communities on hydric soils that may become quite dry for part of the year and generally occur in flat or nearly flat areas not associated with a river or stream system. They are usually dominated by loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). These pine forests are seasonally flooded and receive very low nutrient inputs. Because of their oligotrophic nature, these forests are characterized by unique understory vegetation communities that may include insectivorous plants.

* * *

Saline Marshes—Repealed.

Salt (Saline) Marshes—those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of salinity characteristic of nearshore Gulf of Mexico ambient water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, saline emergent vegetation. Typical vegetation includes oystergrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), glasswort (*Salicornia* spp.), black rush (*Juncus roemerianus*), saltwort (*Batis maritima*), black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), and salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*).

Salt marshes are also characterized by interstitial water salinity that normally exceeds 16 ppt or psu.

* * *

Wetlands—those areas that have one or more of the following attributes: support hydrophytic (water tolerant) vegetation during most of the year; contain predominately undrained hydric (water saturated) soils; and/or are periodically inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater.

* * *

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 20:883 (August 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:2401 (December 1999), LR 26:2545 (November 2000), LR 29:557 (April 2003), LR 30:1473 (July 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:456 (March 2007).

§1109. Policy

Water quality standards policies concerned with the protection and enhancement of water quality in the state are discussed in this Section. Policy statements on antidegradation, water use, water body exception categories, compliance schedules and variances, short-term activity authorization, errors, severability, revisions to standards, and sample collection and analytical procedures are described.

A. – B.3.f. ...

C. Water Body Exception Categories. Some water bodies, because of natural water quality or physical limitations, may qualify for an excepted use classification. This classification will be made on a case-by-case basis. Whenever data indicate that an excepted classification is warranted, the department will recommend the exception to the administrative authority for approval. In all cases where exceptions are proposed, the concurrence of the regional administrator of the EPA must be obtained and the opportunity for public participation must be provided during the exceptions review process. In most cases, the proposed exception will be considered during the public participation process along with a permit application or management plan update. Exceptions are allowed for the following three categories of water bodies: certain intermittent streams, man-made water bodies, and naturally dystrophic waters. Requests for excepted water use classifications may be considered for certain water bodies that satisfy one of the following descriptions.

C.1. – I.4. ...

J. Wetlands

1. *Wetlands*, as defined in LAC 33:IX.1105, are a valuable resource to the state of Louisiana. Because of the state's natural low elevations, extensive riverine and riparian environments, and the presence of the Mississippi River delta, Louisiana has a large and diverse amount of wetland

habitat. Specific values of Louisiana wetlands include commercial, recreational, and cultural uses. In addition, Louisiana wetlands provide important biological and physiochemical functions that include, but are not limited to, buffering against hurricanes and storms, holding excess floodwaters during high rainfall or high tides, recharging groundwater aquifers used for drinking water and irrigation, and improving water quality by filtering pollutants and taking up nutrients.

2. There are two basic types of Louisiana wetlands: forested wetlands and non-forested, or marsh, wetlands. Forested wetlands include bottomland hardwood swamps, continuously flooded cypress-tupelo swamps, seasonally flooded cypress-tupelo swamps, and oligotrophic seasonally flooded pine forests. Non-forested or marsh wetlands include floating freshwater emergent wetlands, attached freshwater emergent wetlands, brackish marshes, and salt (saline) marshes. Each of these wetland types are defined in LAC 33:IX.1105.

3. Wetlands approved by the administrative authority for wastewater assimilation projects pursuant to the Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3, Section 10, Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards, are assigned the following designated uses: secondary contact recreation and fish and wildlife propagation.

4. Applicable Criteria. Wetlands provide several values and functions that necessitate water quality criteria protective primarily of vegetative productivity. Additionally, wetlands can periodically become anoxic or anaerobic, or lack water altogether. Therefore, the following criteria are applicable to wetlands approved by the administrative authority for wastewater assimilation projects pursuant to the Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3, Section 10, Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards.

a. A numerical dissolved oxygen criterion is not necessary to protect the beneficial use of fish and wildlife propagation.

b. The general criteria found in LAC 33:IX.1113.B, except for LAC 33:IX.1113.B.3 and 9, apply.

c. Numerical criteria found in LAC 33:IX.1113.C.4, 5.b, and 6 apply.

d. The biological criteria found in LAC 33:IX.1113.B.12.b apply.

e. Additional or site-specific criteria may be necessary to protect other existing or beneficial uses identified by the administrative authority.

5. A wastewater discharge may be proposed for a wetland of any defined type only if the discharge will not cause impairment of the wetland or exceedance of applicable general or site-specific criteria.

6. Discharges to wetlands approved by the administrative authority for wastewater assimilation projects will only be permitted following procedures pursuant to the

Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3, Section 10, Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 17:966 (October 1991), LR 20:883 (August 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2546 (November 2000), LR 29:557 (April 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:457 (March 2007).

§1113. Criteria

A. – B.11. ...

12. Biological and Aquatic Community Integrity

a. The biological and community structure and function in state waters shall be maintained, protected, and restored except where not attainable and feasible as defined in LAC 33:IX.1109. This is the ideal condition of the aquatic community inhabiting the unimpaired water bodies of a specified habitat and region as measured by community structure and function. The biological integrity will be guided by the fish and wildlife propagation use designated for that particular water body. Fish and wildlife propagation uses are defined in LAC 33:IX.1111.C. The condition of these aquatic communities shall be determined from the measures of physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of each surface water body type, according to its designated use (LAC 33:IX.1123). Reference site conditions will represent naturally attainable conditions. These sites should be the least impacted and most representative of water body types. Such reference sites or segments of water bodies shall be those observed to support the greatest variety and abundance of aquatic life in the region as is expected to be or has been recorded during past surveys in natural settings essentially undisturbed by human impacts, development, or discharges. This condition shall be determined by consistent sampling and reliable measures of selected, indicative communities of animals (i.e., fish, invertebrates, etc.) and/or plants as established by the department and may be used in conjunction with acceptable chemical, physical, and microbial water quality measurements and records as deemed appropriate for this purpose.

b. Assessment of Biological Integrity for Wetlands Approved for Wastewater Assimilation Projects Pursuant to the Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3, Section 10, Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards. Wetland biological integrity will be guided by above-ground wetland vegetative

productivity with consideration given to floral diversity. Due to effluent addition, the discharge area of a wetland shall have no more than a 20 percent reduction in the rate of total above-ground wetland productivity over a five-year period as compared to a reference area. The *discharge area* is the area of a wetland directly affected by effluent addition. For each location, the discharge area will be defined by the volume of discharge. The *reference area* is the wetland area that is nearby and similar to the discharge area but that is not affected by effluent addition. Above-ground productivity is a key measurement of overall ecosystem health in the wetlands of south Louisiana. Primary productivity is dependent on a number of factors, and the methods for measurement of above-ground productivity and floral diversity are found in the current Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3, Section 10, Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards.

13. Other Substances and Characteristics. General criteria on other substances and characteristics not specified in this Subsection will be developed as needed.

C. Numerical Criteria. Numerical criteria identified in LAC 33:IX.1123, Table 3, apply to the specified water bodies, and to their tributaries, distributaries, and interconnected streams and water bodies contained in the water management subsegment if they are not specifically named therein, unless unique chemical, physical, and/or biological conditions preclude the attainment of the criteria. In those cases, natural background levels of these conditions may be used to establish site-specific water quality criteria. Those water bodies officially approved and designated by the state and EPA as intermittent streams, man-made water bodies, or naturally dystrophic waters may be excluded from some or all numerical criteria as stated in LAC 33:IX.1109. Although naturally occurring variations in water quality may exceed criteria, water quality conditions attributed to human activities must not exceed criteria when flows are greater than or at critical conditions (as defined in LAC 33:IX.1115.C).

C.1. – Table 1A.Footnote d. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 17:967 (October 1991), repromulgated LR 17:1083 (November 1991), amended LR 20:883 (August 1994), LR 24:688 (April 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:2402 (December 1999), LR 26:2547 (November 2000), LR 27:289 (March 2001), LR 30:1474 (July 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:457 (March 2007).

Title 33

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part XV. Radiation Protection

Chapter 3. Licensing of Radioactive Material

Subchapter C. General Licenses

§322. General Licenses: Radioactive Material Other Than Source Material

A. – D.3.f. ...

g. except as provided in Subparagraph D.3.h of this Section, transfer or dispose of the device containing radioactive material only by export as provided in 10 CFR Part 110 or by transfer to a specific licensee of the department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or any other agreement state or licensing state whose specific license authorizes him or her to receive the device and, within 30 days after transfer of a device to a specific licensee, except when the device is transferred to the specific licensee in order to obtain a replacement device, shall furnish to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Emergency and Radiological Services Division, a report containing:

i. identification of the device by the manufacturer's name, model number, and serial number, or by the initial transferor's name;

ii. the name, address, and license number of the person receiving the device; and

iii. the date of the transfer;

h. ...

i. where the device remains in use at a particular location. In such case the transferor shall give the transferee a copy of this regulation and any safety documents identified in the label on the device and, within 30 days of the transfer, report to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Emergency and Radiological Services Division, the manufacturer's (or the initial transferor's) name; the model number and serial number of the device transferred; the name, mailing address for the location of use, and license number of the transferee; the date of the transfer; and the name and/or position of an individual who may constitute a point of contact between the department and the transferee; or

h.ii. – n. ...

4. The general license in LAC 33:XV.322.D.1 does not authorize the manufacture or import of devices containing radioactive material.

D.5. – J.4. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:34 (January 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2567 (November 2000), LR 27:1226 (August 2001), LR 30:1663 (August 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2524 (October 2005), LR 32:811 (May 2006), LR 33:448 (March 2007).

Subchapter Z. Appendices

§399. Schedules A and B, and Appendices A, B, C, D, E, and F

Schedule A. – Schedule B. ...

Footnotes to Schedule B

Note 1: For purposes of subdivision where a combination of radionuclides is involved, the limit for the combination shall be derived as follows: For each radionuclide, determine the amount possessed, and 1,000 times the amount given in Schedule B for that radionuclide. The sum of the ratios of these two quantities, for all the combinations involved, may not exceed 1.

Example:

$$\frac{\text{Amt. of Radionuclide A possessed}}{1000 \times \text{Schedule B quantity for Radionuclide A}} + \frac{\text{Amt. of Radionuclide B possessed}}{1000 \times \text{Schedule B quantity for Radionuclide B}} \leq 1$$

Note 2: To convert microcuries (μCi) to SI units of kilobecquerels (kBq), multiply the values given in Schedule B by 37.

Example:

$$\text{Zirconium-97} (10 \mu\text{Ci} \times 37 = 370 \text{ kBq})$$

Appendix A. – Appendix F. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:34 (January 1992), LR 20:180 (February 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2574 (November 2000), LR 27:1228 (August 2001), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:46 (January 2005), LR 31:1580 (July 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2528 (October 2005), LR 32:820 (May 2006), LR 32:1853 (October 2006), LR 33:449 (March 2007).

Chapter 6. X-Rays in the Healing Arts

§607. Intraoral Dental Radiographic Systems

A. – A.2.a. ...

b. a shielded PID (position-indicating device) shall be used. The shielding shall be equivalent to the requirements of LAC 33:XV.604.A.3; and

2.c. – 8.d. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 19:1421 (November 1993), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:449 (March 2007).