



FINAL

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

FOR THE

**DLA STORAGE AREA RECLAMATION – ROUTE 80 TANK FARM and EAST
ORE YARD CULVERT REPLACEMENT
AT THE RAVENNA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, RAVENNA, OHIO**

PREPARED FOR

**US ARMY Tank-Automotive & Armaments Command
CONTRACT No. DAAA09-03-C-0070**

NOVEMBER 2007

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Prepared by
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ACRONYMS

AST	Above-ground Storage Tank
CMP	Corrugated metal pipe
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CQC	Construction Quality Control
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
OHARNG	Ohio Army National Guard
Ohio EPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
RTLS	Ravenna Training and Logistics Site
RVAAP	Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Protection Plan
TACOM	US Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) stockpiled strategic ores and minerals at the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP) since the late 1940's. These materials were stockpiled in (1) unimproved piles (approximately 400,000 sq. ft. in total area) located in the transportation area near the facility's eastern boundary (East Ore Yard); (2) in 18 steel tanks (1,000 to 10,000 bbl in size) at a tank farm located on Route 80 (Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site); and (3) outdoors in 100 steel tanks (500 bbl in size) located at Load Line 3.

The original Scope of Work for this contract (TACOM DAAA09-03-C-0070) was to; 1) clean up and restore the East Ore Yard area, and 2) remove the last storage tank and restore the topography of the Rt. 80 Tank Farm site. Because of unresolved cleanup issues between the Army and the Ohio EPA the contract was modified to: 1) only replace a drainage culvert in the East Ore Yard area, and 2) remove the tank and regrade the Rt. 80 area into a mitigated wetland. All tasks under the modified contract were completed in October 2007.

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This report describes the work performed by SpecPro, Inc. in 2007 to accomplish the following tasks:

- Demolition and recycling of an above-ground storage tank located at the Route 80 Tank Farm area.
- Restoration of the Route 80 Tank Farm area to a Wetlands Area.
- Replacement of a culvert at the East Ore Yard Area.

1.1 HISTORY OF THE DLA STORAGE SITES

In support of national defense operations, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) stockpiled strategic ores and minerals at three outdoor locations within the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP) near Ravenna, Ohio since the late 1940's. These materials were stockpiled in (1) unimproved piles (approximately 400,000 sq. ft. in total area) located in the transportation area near the facility's eastern boundary (East Ore Yard); (2) in 18 steel tanks (1,000 to 10,000 bbl in size) at a tank farm located on Route 80 (Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site); and (3) outdoors in 100 steel tanks (500 bbl in size) located at Load Line 3. The relative locations of the three outdoor storage locations within RVAAP are shown in Figure 1-1.

The Route 80 Tank Farm is located near the intersection of Rt. 80 and North Line Road in the northwest portion of RVAAP. The Route 80 Tank Farm is approximately 10 acres and consisted of 18 above ground storage tanks (ASTs). All but one of the tanks in the area had been removed. The remaining tank (Tank #1306) was approximately 85-ft in diameter, 25-ft tall and was used to store talc. Several thousand cubic yards of asbestos and monazite contaminated soil was removed under previous contracts from the AST area, resulting in a reduced surface grade and several shallow depressions.

The East Ore Yard (approximately 75 acres) was used to store bulk manganese and chromium ore in approximately ten elongated piles. The pile footprints varied in length from approximately 400 to 600 feet and were approximately 20 to 40 feet wide. The ore from all nearby piles has been shipped off-site. A small amount of ore remains in the pile footprints. The disposition of this material remains unresolved between the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA), Army and DLA. The site continues to be used to store Manganese dioxide and ferrochrome metal. A culvert along one of the access lanes west of South Service Road has collapsed causing surface water runoff to flow over the access



Figure 1-1 RVAAP DLA Storage Areas

0 2,000 4,000 8,000 12,000 16,000 Meters

Legend

Color

Water

Buildings / Roads



Overview Map

Drawn By: VPG

Sheet No.
1-2

Checked by: CC

Date: June 2003

road to a drainage ditch located along South Service Road. The culvert requires replacement, and the road drainage restored to prevent further erosion of the access lane.

The storage tanks and the material stored at Load Line 3 had been removed under other contracts. This contract has no tasks assigned to this area.

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The original Scope of Work for this contract (US Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) DAAA09-03-C-0070) was to; 1) clean up and restore the East Ore Yard area, and 2) remove the last storage tank and restore the topography of the Rt. 80 Tank Farm site. Because of unresolved cleanup issues between the Army and the Ohio EPA the contract was modified to: 1) only replace a drainage culvert in the East Ore Yard area, and 2) remove the tank and regrade the Rt. 80 area into a mitigated wetland. All tasks under the modified contract were completed in October 2007. The Scope of Work for this project is presented in Appendix A.

The project's revised scope of work required the following tasks:

Rt. 80 Tank Farm Area

- Demolish the remaining storage tank and recycle the steel to the benefit of the Army.
- Clear site of left over construction debris remaining from prior contracts, such as railroad ties, metal bands, and plywood.
- Re-grade the site to generally match adjoining topography, and enhance the site so that it develops into a wetland area
- Seed the restored area with a specialized wetland seed mixture.

East Ore Yard

- Remove and replace 18" x 40-foot long corrugated metal pipe (CMP) with 24x36-inch reinforced elliptical concrete culvert pipe. Create drainage swale adjacent to gravel road to allow for more efficient drainage and prevent erosion. The culvert pipe will be constructed to withstand the weight of the M1A1 Abrams tank. The drainage swale will be cleared of vegetation to improve water flow where necessary.

1.3 PROJECT ORGANIZATION

The TACOM Contracting Officer is Jeff Golon. The Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) is Mr. Irving Venger. Mr. Venger is also the RVAAP

Acting Facility Manager. SpecPro, Inc. was the general contractor for this project. The SpecPro Program Manager for this project was Ms. Chantelle Carroll. The SpecPro Field Operations Manager was Mr. Al Brillinger. He was also the Site Safety Officer, and the Construction Quality Control (CQC) Officer. SpecPro's corporate Health and Safety Officer was Mr. Gregg Rexroad.

The following subcontractors were used to complete this project:

- Tank Demolition – Eagle Construction and Environmental Services, L.P., Findlay, OH
- Site Filling and Re-grading – Falkenberg Excavating, Inc., Mantua, OH
- Site Re-seeding – Improved Environments Landscaping, Inc., Hiram, OH
- Culvert Replacement - Eagle Construction and Environmental Services, L.P., Findlay, OH

2.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Representative photographs of the project's field work are presented in Appendix B.

2.1 ROUTE 80 TANK FARM

2.1.1 Tank Removal

The tank was demolished between March 5 to March 7, 2007 by Eagle Construction, Co., of Findlay, Ohio. The tank was torn down and cut into shippable pieces using a Komatsu 300 excavator with a hydraulic shear unit. As the tank was cut into scrap pieces, the steel was placed into a dump trailer or roll-off boxes supplied by the metal recycling subcontractor, Niles Iron & Metal Company Inc., Niles, OH. The demolition work was performed in accordance with all applicable OSHA construction standards.

Five 20-cubic yard roll-off boxes and one 15-cubic yard dump trailer were removed from the site. 68,400 pounds (34.2 tons) of steel were removed from the site. The weigh tickets and steel resale receipts are presented in Appendix C.

2.1.2 Debris Removal

Construction debris other than recyclable steel consisting of plywood, metal bands, and railroad ties was left behind from prior work performed at the Route 80 Tank location. This debris filled one 10-cubic yard roll-off box and was

removed from the site by Falkenberg Excavating, Inc. of Mantua, Ohio on September 13, 2007. The material was properly disposed of at the Landmark Disposal Construction and Demolition Landfill, Valley View, OH.

2.1.3 Wetland Restoration

The Rt. 80 tank farm site was disked and graded by Falkenberg Excavating, Inc. of Mantua, OH, on August 27 through August 30, 2007. The grading was done to construct a series of small (<1.5 –ft high) berms that would serve to retain run-off water. This would in turn keep the soil wetter than it would be without the berms, and help the site develop as a wetland. Figure 2-1 shows the as-built location of the constructed berms and depressions at the site.

2.1.4 Seeding

The constructed wetland area was seeded with a customized wetland seed mix. The seeding was done by Improved Environments Landscaping Co., Hiram, OH on October 22, 2007. The seed mix applied to the site is as follows:

- Virginia Wild Rye (*Elymus virginicus*) – 21.85%
- Grain Rye (*Secale cereale*, variety not stated) – 19.92%
- Deer Tongue, 'Tioga' (*Panicum clandestinum*, 'Tioga') – 17.90%
- Fox Sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea*) – 17.51%
- Switchgrass, 'Shelter' (*Panicum virgatum*, 'Shelter') – 5.99%
- Eastern Gamma Grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*) – 4.00%
- Autumn Bentgrass, PA Ecotype (*Agrostis perennans*, PA Ecotype) – 3.99%
- Lurid (Shallow) Sedge (*Carex lurida*) – 3.66%
- Soft Rush, Coastal Plain NC Ecotype (*Juncus effuses*, Coastal Plain) – 1.97%
- Blunt Broom Sedge (*Carex scoparia*) – 0.86%
- Other (other crop, weed seed, and inert matter) – 2.35%

The seed mix was applied at approximately 25 pounds/acre. Approximately 200 pounds/acre of fertilizer was also applied to the site.

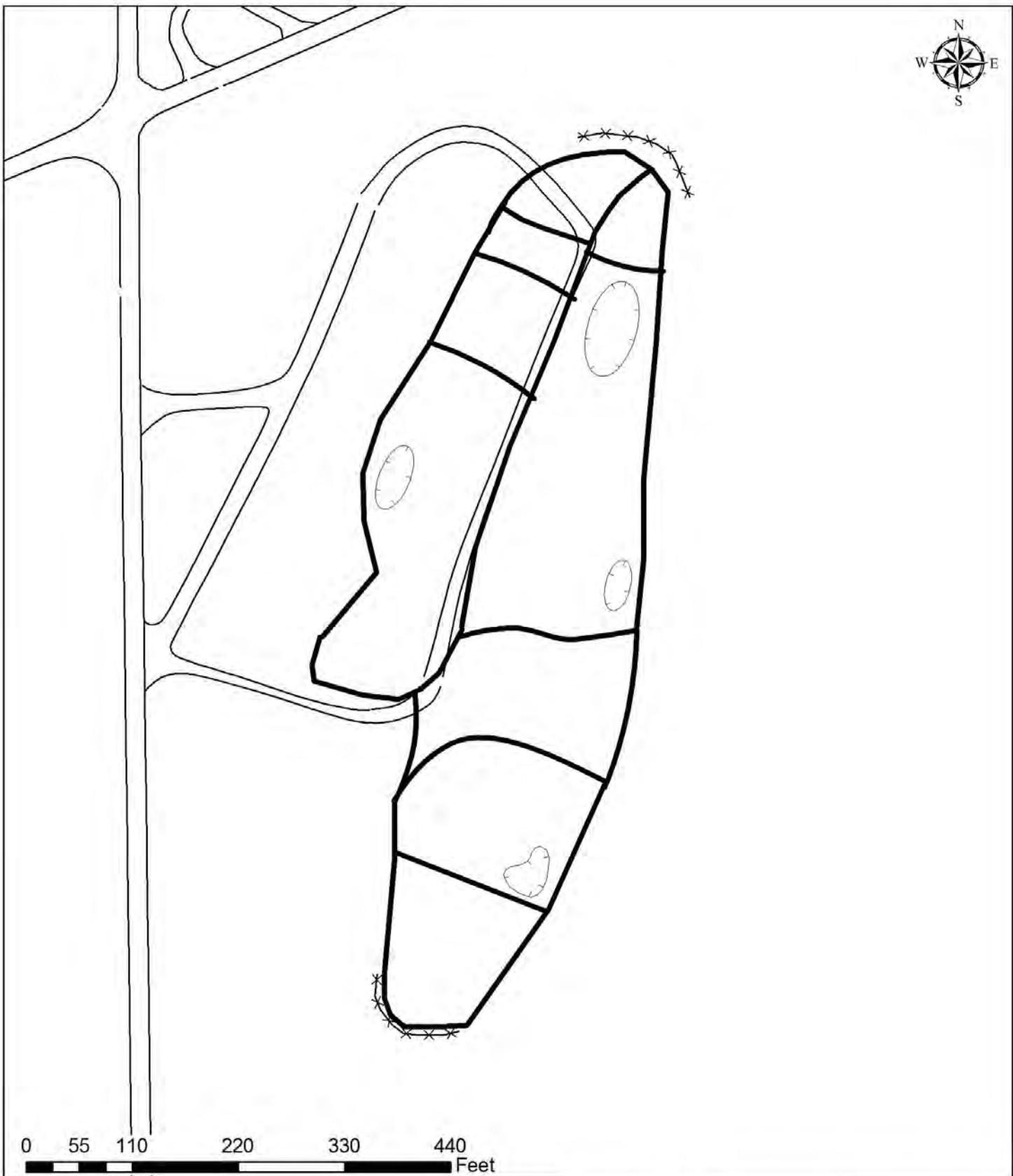
2.2 EAST ORE YARD CULVERT REPLACEMENT

The damaged culvert pipe was removed and replaced with a 24 x 36-inch reinforced concrete elliptical culvert pipe by Eagle Construction and Environmental Services, Inc. on August 1 and 2, 2007. Rip-rap rock and No. 304 stone was placed as needed to support and cover the culvert pipe. Drainage swales at either end of the culvert were created to provide more efficient

drainage and help prevent erosion. The drainage ditch along South Service Road was cleared on vegetation from the mouth of the new drainage pipe to a point approximately 100 feet downstream. No ore pile footprints were disturbed during culvert replacement and drainage ditch clearing activities.

2.3 SAFETY

No hazardous chemicals or contaminated material were encountered at either site for this project. There are no safety incidents to report for this project. The project kick-off and daily tailgate safety meeting logs are presented in Appendix D.



Legend

- Roads
- Berms
- *— Silt Fence
- Depressions

SpecPro Environmental Services
RVAAP Rt. 80 Tank Farm
As-Built Map for
Constructed Wet Areas

SCALE: 1 inch equals 139 feet

GIS FORMAT: ArcGis 9.2

Ravenna, Ohio

Figure 2-1

DATE: 11/2007

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

3.1 PRESERVATION & RECOVERY OF HISTORICAL, ARCHEOLOGICAL, & CULTURAL RESOURCES

No objects of historical, archeological, or cultural significance were encountered at the site during this project.

3.2 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

This project did not disturb any large trees either at the Rt. 80 site or the East Ore Yard site. Topsoil was not removed from either site; however, both sites were re-graded to improve the drainage characteristics. The Rt.80 site was restored to provide an improved wetlands area. The East Ore yard site was repaired to provide improved storm water drainage.

3.3 SPILLAGE

All operations and activities followed the OHARNG Ravenna Training and Logistics Site (RTLS) Integrated Contingency Plan (March 2004, revised August 2005). There were no spills at either site during this project.

3.4 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared for this project (Appendix E). The project was covered under Ohio EPA's Storm Water Construction General Permit. A total of 275 feet of silt fencing was installed during along the southern and northeastern portions of the Rt. 80 site (Figure 2-1).

4.0 REFERENCES

ODNR, 1996. *Rainwater and Land Development: Ohio's Standards for Stormwater Management, Land Development, and Urban Stream Protection*.

MKM, 2000. *Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant Facility-Wide Construction Safety Plan*.

SAIC, 2001a. *Facility Wide Safety and Health Plan for Environmental Investigations at the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, Ohio*.

SAIC, 2001b. *Facility Wide Sampling and Analysis Plan for Environmental Investigations at the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, Ohio.*

APPENDIX A

SCOPE OF WORK

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Revision
28 March 2006
Scope of Work
Reclamation of
Defense Logistics Agency Storage Areas
At the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
Ravenna, Ohio

The original contract was issued in 2003 and required the work to be completed by 2006. Because of an inability to determine a path forward for the East Ore Yard and delays caused by the difficulty gaining clearance for the monazite in the Rt 80 area, no progress has been made against this contract.

OVERALL PROJECT OBJECTIVE: To return portions of two Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) storage areas at the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP) to a safe and usable condition.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS: The two areas covered under this scope of work (SOW) are described as the East Ore Yard, previously used for the storage of metallic ores, and the Route 80 Tank Farm that was used to store bulk materials in above ground steel tanks. The proposed reclamation work is defined below:

East Ore Yard

This revision to this SOW deletes all actions at the East Ore Yard except for replacement of one drainage culvert.

The East Ore Yard (approximately 75 acres) was previously used to store bulk manganese and chrome ore in approximately eight to ten elongated piles oriented primarily in an east-west direction, and separated by a combination of gravel access lanes, drainage swales and/or railroad spurs. The pile footprints vary in length from approximately 400 to 600 feet and were approximately 20 to 40 feet wide. Over the past several years the DLA has been in the process of removing the bulk manganese and chrome ore from the area and currently, only the remnants of the ore remain in the pile footprints. Several areas in the northern portion of the storage yard have ore piles remaining. These areas shall not be disturbed by SpecPro during the course of this work.

SpecPro shall supply all required labor and material to remove and replace one (1) 18-inch diameter by 40-foot long corrugated metal pipe (CMP) culvert to replace the damaged one from prior DLA removal operations. A 24-inch diameter reinforced elliptical concrete culvert pipe will replace the damaged culvert and both ends of the road will have a small bit of excavation to create a small swale to help prevent further erosion and better flow of water.

Route 80 Tank Farm

This revision to this SOW adds the task of removing the last storage tank in the Route 80 Tank Farm.

The Route 80 Tank Farm (approximately 10 acres) was used by the DLA to store bulk strategic materials in steel above ground storage tanks (ASTs). All but one of the tanks in the area has been removed. The removal of contaminated soil in the vicinity of several of the ASTs has left several shallow pits that will require backfilling in order to return the ground surface to its pre-excavation topography.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has issued its closure letter. Ohio EPA approval is now required prior to beginning restoration work

The proposed SOW for this area involves the following:

1. Backfill an area not to exceed two (2) acres with 3-ft of soil. The bottom 2.5-feet of the pits will be backfilled with clean tested virgin fill obtained from an off site location and compacted with a bulldozer or rubber tired equipment. The remaining six inches of the pits will be filled with clean, tested topsoil also obtained from an offsite source.
2. Once the pits have been backfilled and compacted the entire area will be fertilized, seeded and mulched with a native natural retention-basin floor seeding-low maintenance grass species mix at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre. IF for some reason this work must be performed late in the year, to ensure a successful reseeding effort, a dormant seeding methodology will be used similar to the recommendations contained in the ODNR Rainwater and Land Development manual and using a cultipacker seeder (grain drill). Additional dormant seeding measures will be required including sowing either winter wheat or annual rye as a pre-emergent cover grass to protect the area from erosion until the retention basin seed mix can germinate in the spring. Tackifiers will be required should a dormant season planting be performed to hold the mulch cover in place over the course of the winter months. All methods and seed mixtures have been prior approved of by the OHARNG/RTLS Natural Resources Manager.
3. Demolish the remaining storage tank and recycle the steel to the benefit of the Army.

CONTRACTOR REQUIREMENTS: The contractor will provide all necessary labor and equipment for this project. The contractor will purchase seed but only after the OHARNG/RTLS Natural Resources Manager has approved the mixture. Preparation, approval and implementation of work plans, including an erosion and sediment control plan, will be required for both work areas. Copies of the plan will be submitted to the RVAAP Facility Manager, the OHARNG/RTLS Natural Resources Manager and CELRL for review and approval prior to the commencement of any activity. A Draft Final and

Final report documenting all project activities will be required upon completion of the fieldwork. Five paper copies of the draft report and five paper and five electronic copies (pdf format with hyper linked index) of the final report must be provided. Monthly progress reports will be required for the duration of the project. The contractor will be responsible for obtaining and complying with all necessary permits for the performance of the specified work.

SpecPro will have both the fill dirt and the topsoil both tested for the full suite analysis under RVAAP guidelines in accordance with EPA requirement. The analyte categories to be tested are as follows: VOC, SVOC, Explosives, Propellants, PCBs, TAL Metals, and Pesticides.

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: The project shall be completed prior to June 30, 2007.

FINAL INSPECTION/ACCEPTANCE: The RVAAP COR staff will monitor the contractor's performance on this project. The final acceptance of this project will take place upon receipt by the contractor of written approval from the Contracting Officer. Invoices should be submitted to the COR monthly.

CONTRACTOR MANPOWER REPORT:

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower & Reserve Affairs) operates and maintains a secure Army data collection site the contractor will report ALL contractor manpower (including subcontractor manpower) required for performance of the contract. The contractor is required to completely fill in all the information in the format using the following web address <https://contractormanpower/army.pentagon.mil>. The required information includes: (1) Contracting Office, Contracting Officer's Technical Representative; (2) Contract number, including task and delivery order number; (3) Beginning and ending dates covered by the reporting period; (4) Contractor name, address, phone number, e-mail address, identity of contractor employee entering data; (5) Estimated direct labor hours (including subcontractors); (6) Estimated direct labor dollars paid this reporting period (including subcontractors); (7) Total Payments (including subcontractors); (8) Predominant Federal Service Code (FSC) reflecting services provided by contractor (and separate predominant FSC for each subcontractor, if different); (9) Estimated data collection cost; (10) Organizational title associated with the Unit Identification Code (UIC) for the Army Requiring Activity (the Army Requiring Activity is responsible for providing the contractor with its UIC for the purposes of reporting this information); (11) Locations where contractor and subcontractors perform the work (specified by zip code in the United States and nearest city, country, when in an overseas location, using standardized nomenclature provided on website); (12) Presence of deployment or contingency contract language; and (13) Number of contractor and subcontractor employees deployed in theater this reporting period (by country). As part of its submission, the contractor will also provide the estimated total cost (if any) incurred to comply with this reporting requirement. Reporting period will be the period of performance not to exceed 12 months ending September 30 of each government fiscal year and must be reported by 31 October of each calendar year. Contractors may use a direct XML data transfer to the database server or fill in the fields on the website. The XML direct transfer is a format for transferring files from a contractor's systems to the secure web site without the need for separate data entries for each required data element at the web site. The specific formats for the XML direct transfer may be downloaded from the web site.

Revision
04 April 2007
Scope of Work
Reclamation of
Defense Logistics Agency Storage Areas
At the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
Ravenna, Ohio

The original contract was issued in 2003 and required the work to be completed by 2006. Because of an inability to determine a path forward for the East Ore Yard and delays caused by the difficulty gaining clearance for the monazite in the Rt 80 area, no progress has been made against this contract.

The 28 March 2006 revision to the SOW deleted all actions at the East Ore Yard except for replacement of one drainage culvert and adds the task of removing the last storage tank in the Rt 80 area.

This revision to the SOW changes the requirement for the Route 80 Tank farm to fill and grade the lands to create an expanded wetland enhancement/restoration that will be used by the Ohio National Guard to obtain Wetland Mitigation Credits

OVERALL PROJECT OBJECTIVE: To return portions of two Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) storage areas at the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP) to a safe and usable condition.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS: The two areas covered under this scope of work (SOW) are described as the East Ore Yard, previously used for the storage of metallic ores, and the Route 80 Tank Farm that was used to store bulk materials in above ground steel tanks. The proposed reclamation work is defined below:

East Ore Yard

The East Ore Yard (approximately 75 acres) was previously used to store bulk manganese and chrome ore in approximately eight to ten elongated piles oriented primarily in an east-west direction, and separated by a combination of gravel access lanes, drainage swales and/or railroad spurs. The pile footprints vary in length from approximately 400 to 600 feet and were approximately 20 to 40 feet wide. Over the past several years the DLA has been in the process of removing the bulk manganese and chrome ore from the area and currently, only the remnants of the ore remain in the pile footprints. Several areas in the northern portion of the storage yard have ore piles remaining. These areas shall not be disturbed during the course of this work.

The Contractor shall supply all required labor and material to remove and replace one (1) 18-inch diameter by 40-foot long corrugated metal pipe (CMP) culvert with a similar or equivalent drainage system. The existing CMP runs beneath the gravel access road on the east side of the storage yard and has been damaged from DLA's removal operations. The 18-inch diameter replacement culvert, or its equivalent will be specified to maximize durability.

Route 80 Tank Farm

The Route 80 Tank Farm (approximately 10 acres) was used by the DLA to store bulk strategic materials in steel above ground storage tanks (ASTs). All but one of the tanks in the area has been removed. The removal of contaminated soil in the vicinity of several of the ASTs has left several shallow pits that will require backfilling in order to return the ground surface to its pre-excavation topography.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has issued its closure letter. Ohio EPA approval is now required prior to beginning restoration work

The SOW for the area involves the following:

Provide labor and material to fill and grade the lands in the former tank farm area to create an expanded wetland enhancement/restoration that will be used by the Ohio National Guard to obtain Wetland Mitigation Credits. The work will be performed in close coordination with the Ohio National Guard Ravenna Training & Logistics Site (RTLS) management staff.

The project tasks will include:

1. Planning and coordinating with the RTLS staff.
2. Prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and obtain NPDES coverage for the project.
3. Evaluating site hydrology and site drainage to determine the location and extent of existing wetlands and the water runoff patterns.
4. Filling and grading the area to establish an expanded wetland area.
5. Construction of water retention barriers (dikes) as necessary.
6. Construction of water overflow channels protected from erosion with rip-rap stone.
7. Placing up to 6-inches of topsoil to ensure that vegetation is readily established. If available, on-site topsoil may be used.
8. Seeding and mulching the disturbed areas with an approved native seed mix.
9. Demolish the remaining storage tank and recycle the steel to the benefit of the Army.

The Ohio National Guard has agreed to prepare a checklist to be used by the contractor to demonstrate that it has complied with the RTLS Natural Resources Management Plan. The OHARNG will also provide the Record of Environmental Consideration for the project.

CONTRACTOR REQUIREMENTS: The contractor will provide all necessary labor and equipment for this project. The contractor will purchase seed but only after the OHARNG/RTLS Natural Resources Manager has approved the mixture. Tree stump removal work at the Ore Pile area will be coordinated with the OHARNG/RTLS Natural Resources Manager. Preparation, approval and implementation of work plans, including an erosion and sediment control plan, will be required for both work areas. Copies of the plan will be submitted to the RVAAP Facility Manager, the OHARNG/RTLS Natural Resources Manager and CELRL for review and approval prior to the commencement of any activity. A Draft Final and Final report documenting all project activities will be required upon completion of the fieldwork. Five paper copies of the draft report and five paper and five electronic copies (pdf format with hyper linked index) of the final report must be provided. Monthly progress reports will be required for the duration of the project. The contractor will be responsible for obtaining and complying with all necessary permits for the performance of the specified work.

The EPA requires the fill dirt to be tested for full suite analysis under RVAAP guidelines. The analyte categories are as follows: VOC, SVOC, Explosives, Propellants, PCBs, TAL Metals, and Pesticides.

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: The project shall be completed prior to June 30, 2007.

FINAL INSPECTION/ACCEPTANCE: The RVAAP COR staff will monitor the contractor's performance on this project. The final acceptance of this project will take place upon receipt by the contractor of written approval from the Contracting Officer. Invoices should be submitted to the COR monthly.

CONTRACTOR MANPOWER REPORT:

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower & Reserve Affairs) operates and maintains a secure Army data collection site the contractor will report ALL contractor manpower (including subcontractor manpower) required for performance of the contract. The contractor is required to completely fill in all the information in the format using the following web address <https://contractormanpower/army.pentagon.mil>. The required information includes: (1) Contracting Office, Contracting Officer's Technical Representative; (2) Contract number, including task and delivery order number; (3) Beginning and ending dates covered by the reporting period; (4) Contractor name, address, phone number, e-mail address, identity of contractor employee entering data; (5) Estimated direct labor hours (including subcontractors); (6) Estimated direct labor dollars paid this reporting period (including subcontractors); (7) Total Payments (including subcontractors); (8) Predominant Federal Service Code (FSC) reflecting services provided by contractor (and separate predominant FSC for each subcontractor, if different); (9) Estimated data collection cost; (10) Organizational title associated with the Unit Identification Code (UIC) for the Army Requiring Activity (the Army Requiring Activity is responsible for providing the contractor with its UIC for the purposes of reporting this information); (11) Locations where contractor and subcontractors perform the work (specified by zip code in the United States and nearest city, country, when in an overseas location, using standardized nomenclature provided on website); (12) Presence of deployment or contingency contract language; and (13) Number of contractor and subcontractor employees deployed in theater this reporting period (by country). As part of its submission, the contractor will also provide the estimated total cost (if any) incurred to comply with this reporting requirement. Reporting period will be the period of performance not to exceed 12 months ending September 30 of each government fiscal year and must be reported by 31 October of each calendar year. Contractors may use a direct XML data transfer to the database server or fill in the fields on the website. The XML direct transfer is a format for transferring files from a contractor's systems to the secure web site without the need for separate data entries for each required data element at the web site. The specific formats for the XML direct transfer may be downloaded from the web site.

APPENDIX B

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

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DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. Above-ground storage tank prior to demolition.



DAL Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. AST being demolished with Excavator/shear.



DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. AST being demolished with Excavator/shear.



DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. Loading AST steel into dumpster for recycling.



DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. Immediately after AST demolition and site cleaning.



DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. Disking site prior to regrading.



DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. Building berms with dozer.



DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. Cleaning site of debris from previous operations.



DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. Re-graded site with constructed hollow area.



DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. Applying seed to site.



DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Site. Culti-packing after applying seed.



DLA East Ore Yard Site. Installing 24-inch elliptical concrete pipe.



DLA East Ore Yard Site. Excavator clearing drainage ditch along South Service Road of vegetation.



DLA East Ore Yard Site. Installed 24x36-inch elliptical concrete pipe and stone apron.

APPENDIX C

STEEL RECYCLING WEIGH TICKETS and CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS DISPOSAL TICKET

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NILES IRON AND METAL CO., INC.

CUSTOMER _____

Spec Pro

DATE 3-6-07

GROSS 56740 LBS.
TARE 45100 LBS.
NET 11640 LBS.

DRIVER: ON OFF

MATERIAL WEIGHED

Weighmaster's
Signature _____

H

11640# Open Tank P-01 \$1169.20
 $\frac{-(200.00) \text{ Frt}}{\$969.20}$ No. Units 30-82 \$2256T

NILES IRON AND METAL CO., INC.

CUSTOMER _____

Spec Pro

DATE 3-6-07

GROSS 48580 LBS.
TARE 37700 LBS.
NET 10880 LBS.

DRIVER: ON OFF

MATERIAL WEIGHED

Weighmaster's
Signature _____

H

10880# Open Tank \$1092.86
 $\frac{-(200.00) \text{ Frt}}{\$892.86}$ No. Units 18-128

NILES IRON AND METAL CO., INC.

CUSTOMER _____

Spec Pro

DATE 3/6/07

GROSS 105780 LBS.
TARE 48800 LBS.
NET 56920 LBS.

DRIVER: ON OFF

MATERIAL WEIGHED

Weighmaster's
Signature _____

16920# Open Tank P-01 \$1699.55
 $\frac{-(200.00) \text{ Frt}}{\$1499.55}$ No. Units 29-R/0 \$2256T

NILES IRON AND METAL CO., INC.

CUSTOMER _____

Spec Pro

DATE 3-7-07
DRIVER: ON OFF

GROSS 55740 LBS.

MATERIAL WEIGHED

TARE 46120 LBS.

8120# - CUP TANK

NET 9620 LBS.

1500# D.R.T No. Units 33-92
 $\$815.63$
 (200.00) Freight
 $\$615.63$

Weighmaster's
Signature V+

NILES IRON AND METAL CO., INC.

CUSTOMER _____

Spec Pro

DATE 3-7-01

DRIVER: ON OFF

GROSS 60580 LBS.

MATERIAL WEIGHED

TARE 49900 LBS.

10680# - CUP TANK - #225 67

NET 10680 LBS.

\$1072.77
 (200.00) Frt
 $\$872.77$

Weighmaster's
Signature H

No. Units 24-210

Spec Pro

NILES IRON AND METAL CO., INC.

CUSTOMER _____

Spec Pro

DATE 3-6-07

DRIVER: ON OFF

GROSS 64900 LBS.

MATERIAL WEIGHED

TARE 46240 LBS.

18660# CUP TANK #225 61

NET 18660 LBS.

\$1874.33
 (200.00) Frt
 $\$1674.33$

Weighmaster's
Signature H

No. Units 33-92

Spec Pro

APPENDIX D

HEALTH and SAFETY DAILY LOG SHEETS

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TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING LOG

PROJECT NAME: Facility-Wide Groundwater Monitoring Program- DLA Rt. 80 Tank

DATE: M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME: March 5, 2007 10:30

WEATHER:

28°, cloudy, snow on ground

WORKING CONDITIONS:

PPE:

Level D

ITEMS DISCUSSED:

- Work Plan
- H/S Plan
- Emergency Procedures

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE DAILY TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING (SIGNATURES)

<u>Al Brillinger</u>		
<u>Craig Baugus</u>		
<u>Don Wilson</u>		

Al Brillinger
SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMARY

~~PROJECT NAME: Facility-Wide Groundwater Monitoring Program DLA Rt. 80 Tank~~

NAME: DATE: M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:
March 5, 2007

TASKS PERFORMED:

- Eagle Cons. mobilized to site
 - Take down tank @ Rt. 80
 - Begin cutting steel w/ shear

OFF NORMAL EVENTS:

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING LOG

PROJECT NAME: Facility-Wide Groundwater Monitoring Program DLA Rt. 80 Tank

DATE: M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME: March 6, 2007 7:30

WEATHER: cold 10°-20°, sunny

WORKING CONDITIONS: snowy

PPE: Level D

ITEMS DISCUSSED:

- cold weather
- cuts, slips, trips

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE DAILY TAILGATE SAFETEE MEETING (SIGNATURES)

Al Brillinger		
Goey Bauske		
Tasty Honberger		

Al Brillinger
SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: Facility-Wide Groundwater Monitoring Program

NAME: DATE: M W Th F Sa Su TIME:
March 6, 2007

TASKS PERFORMED:

Rt. 80 site

- cut steel to size - load into roll off boxes
3 roll offs ÷ 1 dump trailer of steel
shipped off site
 - dressed up site w/ track hoe treads

OFF NORMAL EVENTS:

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING LOG

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

DATE: March 7, 2007 M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:

WEATHER:

14°F, snowy

WORKING CONDITIONS:

~3" snow last night, cold, snowy

PPE:

Level D PPE

ITEMS DISCUSSED:

- last day safety
- road safety

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE DAILY TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING (SIGNATURES)

<u>Al Brillinger</u>		
<u>Gregory Boys Sr.</u>		
<u>Paul J. Konshrees</u>		

Al Brillinger
SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

NAME: DATE: M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:
March 7, 2007

TASKS PERFORMED:

- finish Rt. 80 tank demo
- 2 rolloffs w/ steel shipped off site
- demobilize
-

OFF NORMAL EVENTS:

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING LOG

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

DATE: Aug. 1, 2007 M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME: 9:30 am

WEATHER:

sunny, hot

WORKING CONDITIONS:

dry

PPE:

mod. D

ITEMS DISCUSSED:

- Work Plan
- heat
- insects
- PPE

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE DAILY TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING (SIGNATURES)

Gregory Baus Sr.
John J. Hickey
D. W. Sorenson

Al Billings
SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

NAME: DATE: M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:

Aug 1 2007

TASKS PERFORMED:

Eoy site

- clear brush
 - dig trench - install pipe
 - backfill trench

OFF NORMAL EVENTS:

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING LOG

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

DATE: Aug 2, 2007 M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:

WEATHER:

cloudy 70-80

WORKING CONDITIONS:

warm, dry

PPE:

Mod. D

ITEMS DISCUSSED:

- heavy equipment safety
- sunscreen -
- weather

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE DAILY TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING (SIGNATURES)

Gregory B. Bay Jr.		
Allen Johnson		

Al Billy
SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

NAME: DATE: M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:

TASKS PERFORMED:

FORMED.
Eoy site

- spread stone @ end of pipe
 - dress up site (soil + brush)
 - demob from site

OFF NORMAL EVENTS:

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING LOG

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

DATE: Aug. 27, 2007 (M) Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:

0900

WEATHER:

Sunny 80

WORKING CONDITIONS:

hot & dry

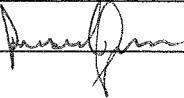
PPE:

Mod. D

ITEMS DISCUSSED:

- Site history
- Work Plan
- H&S Plan

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE DAILY TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING (SIGNATURES)



SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

NAME: DATE: (M) Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:
Aug, 27, 2007

TASKS PERFORMED:

Rt. 80 site

- Mobilize equip to site
- Disk Rt. 80 site

OFF NORMAL EVENTS:

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING LOG

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

DATE:

M W Th F Sa Su

TIME:

0730

WEATHER:

sunny 65-85

WORKING CONDITIONS:

hot, dry

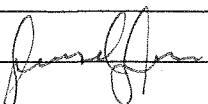
PPE:

Mod. D

ITEMS DISCUSSED:

- Heat-related health issues
- insects
- heavy equip. safety

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE DAILY TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING (SIGNATURES)



SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

NAME: DATE: M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:
Aug. 28, 2007

TASKS PERFORMED:

Rt. 80 site

- Constructed 4 southern-most berms
- Installed silt fence

OFF NORMAL EVENTS:

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING LOG

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

DATE: Aug. 29, 2007 M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME: 0740

WEATHER:

sunny 65-85°F

WORKING CONDITIONS:

hot, dry

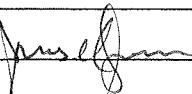
PPE:

mod. D

ITEMS DISCUSSED:

- Weather emergencies
- slips, trips, and falls
- spill protection

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE DAILY TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING (SIGNATURES)



SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

NAME: DATE: M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:

Aug 29, 2007

TASKS PERFORMED:

Rt. 80 site

- improved west drainage channel

OFF NORMAL EVENTS:

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING LOG

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

DATE:

Aug. 30, 2007

M Tu W Th F Sa Su

TIME:

0730

WEATHER:

cloudy - partly sunny 70-85

WORKING CONDITIONS:

hot, dry

PPE:

mod. D

ITEMS DISCUSSED:

- PPE
- end-of-job safety
- insects

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE DAILY TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING (SIGNATURES)

<i>Russell J. Brown</i>		

Al Bulley.

SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

NAME: DATE: M Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:

Aug. 30, 2007

TASKS PERFORMED:

- finish constructing berms
- finish cleaning up cns. debris

OFF NORMAL EVENTS:

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING LOG

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

DATE:

Oct. 22, 2007 Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME: 9:40

WEATHER:

sunny 55-75°F

WORKING CONDITIONS:

- dry

PPE:

ITEMS DISCUSSED:

- site history
- site hazards
- RIAAP emergency procedures

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE DAILY TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING (SIGNATURES)

Roxie Ann Rossiter

Douglas Fae

Al Briley
SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: DLA Rt. 80 Tank and East Ore Yard Culvert Replacement

NAME: DATE: Tu W Th F Sa Su TIME:
Oct. 22, 2007

TASKS PERFORMED:

- Seeded Rt. 80 tank farm site w/
~ 180 lbs of special "wetlands meadow"
seed mix. Improved Environmental Landscaping
on site to place seed & culti-pack the site
 - On-site ~10am - 7:15pm

OFF NORMAL EVENTS:

APPENDIX E

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN and OHIO EPA GENERAL CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

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Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

For:

DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Reclamation
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
Ravenna, Ohio

Site Manager:

Ohio Army National Guard.
1438 State Route 534, NW
Newton Falls, Ohio 44444

Contractor:

SpecPro, Inc.
8451 State Route 5
Ravenna, OH 44266

June 2007

Estimated Project Dates:

Start and Completion of Construction: August 2007

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APPENDICES

- Appendix A General Location and Facility Maps
- Appendix B Site Maps
- Appendix C Copy of Construction General Permit
- Appendix D Copy of NOI and acknowledgement letter from Ohio EPA
- Appendix E Inspection Reports

SECTION 1: SITE EVALUATION, ASSESSMENT, AND PLANNING

1.1 Project/Site Information

Project/Site Name: DLA Rt. 80 Tank Farm Reclamation

Project Street/Location: Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Rt. 80 & Northline Road

City: Charlestown Township State: Ohio Zip Code: 44266

County or Similar Subdivision: Portage County

Latitude: 41° 12' 00.09" N Longitude: 81° 08' 45.28" W

Is this project considered a federal facility? Yes X No

NPDES project or permit tracking number: Ohio EPA Permit No. OHC000002

The general location of the site is shown in Appendix A, Figure A-1. The project location is shown on the Facility map, Appendix A, Figure A-2

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Site Manager

Ohio Army National Guard

Tim Morgan, Environmental Supervisor

1438 State Route 534, NW

Newton Falls, Ohio 44444

614-336-6568 (office)

timothy.m.morgan@us.army.mil

Site Contractor:

SpecPro, Inc

Chantelle Carroll, Program Manager

8451 State Route

Ravenna, Ohio 44266

330-358-1753 (office)

ccarroll@specpro-inc.com

Subcontractor(s):

Falkenberg Excavating

Otto Falkenberg

9350 Coit Road

Mantua, OH 44255

330-626-4215

Improved Environments Landscaping Co.
Ravenna, Ohio 44266
330-569-7594

Emergency 24 hour contact:

Al Brillinger, Specpro, Inc.
440-897-0634 (cell)

1.3 Nature and Sequence of Construction Activity

The Route 80 Tank Farm is located near the intersection of Rt. 80 and North Line Road in the northwest portion of RVAAP. The Route 80 Tank Farm (approximately 10 acres) consisted of 18 above ground storage tanks (ASTs). All of the tanks in the area have been removed. Several thousand cubic yards of asbestos contaminated soil was removed from the AST area, resulting in a reduced surface grade and several shallow depressions. The site will be filled and graded to enhance and expand existing wetlands on the site.

Filling and re-grading will be performed by Falkenburg Excavating Inc. Work associated with this plan will consist of backfilling the area as previously excavated with suitable backfill. Fill material and topsoil will be provided from an off-site source and will meet general fill requirements. Approximately 6.5 acres of the site will be disturbed using standard earth-moving equipment. Topsoil, approximately 6 inches thick or less, will be placed on top of all fill in the disturbed areas. The fill and topsoil will be brought to the site from off of the RVAAP property.

All disturbed areas will be hydroseeded and mulched by the Improved Environments Landscaping Co., Ravenna, OH. The seed mixture to be hydroseeded will consist of a native warm and cool season grass mixture that has been approved by the OHARNG Ravenna Training and Logistics Site (RTLS) Natural Resources Manager prior to being seeding. The seed mixture will be applied at the correct rate to insure proper coverage.

The project will be started in summer 2007. Once operations begin, the project should be completed in two weeks or less.

1.4 Soils, Slopes, Vegetation, and Current Drainage Patterns

Soil type(s):

The original site was a mixed upland and wetland area. The natural soil at the site is the Wadsworth silt loam. The area was filled and graded in the 1940's with sand and gravel/slag.

Slopes (describe current slopes and note any changes due to grading or fill activities):
The entire site is generally flat-lying, with <1% slope to the east-southeast.

Drainage Patterns (describe current drainage patterns and note any changes dues to grading or fill activities):

Stormwater at the site drains to the east-southeast via overland flow. Several small drainage channels in the south and east part of the site directs water to a wet area in the eastern part of the site.

Vegetation:

Non native grasses are present in the western and northern portions of the site. Some sedge and rush communities are present adjacent to an old railroad right-of-way, the former tank locations, and near a small drainage channel in the middle of the site.

Other:

Some construction debris is currently on-site. This will be removed and properly disposed of as part of the project.

1.5 Construction Site Estimates

The following are estimates of the construction site:

Construction Site Area to be disturbed	6.5 acres
Total Project Area	6.5 acres
Percentage impervious area before construction	0 %
Runoff coefficient before construction	0.2
Percentage impervious area after construction	0 %
Runoff coefficient after construction	0.2

1.6 Receiving Waters

Stormwater on the northern portion of the site flows to roadside drainage ditches that eventually flow into Sand Creek, a tributary of the Mahoning River. Stormwater on the southern portion of the site flows to roadside drainage ditches that eventually flow into Hinckley Creek, a tributary of the Mahoning River. There are no storm sewers at the project site.

1.7 Site Features and Sensitive Areas to be Protected

Existing wetlands along the eastern portion of the site will be protected with silt fencing. There are no other site features that need special protection.

1.8 Potential Sources of Pollution

Filling and grading the site have the potential to contribute sediment to the stormwater runoff from the site. Other than possible heavy equipment fuel and hydraulic leaks, there is no other potential sources of pollution from construction materials and activities.

1.9 Endangered Species Certification

According to studies performed at RVAAP, there are no threatened or endangered species, or critical habitats near the project area.

1.10 Historic Preservation

According to studies performed at RVAAP, there are no historic sites near the project area.

1.11 Maps

The map showing the current features at the project site is presented in Appendix B, Figure B-1. The map showing the planned development of the site is presented in Appendix B, Figure B-2.

SECTION 2: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS

Construction equipment will only be allowed to disturb the filling and grading areas shown on Figure B-2. The equipment will be moved to the site along existing gravel access roads. The construction areas will be clearly marked in the field so that heavy equipment does not disturb areas outside of the construction area.

Silt fences will be used to trap sediment down-gradient of the construction site. Silt fence locations are shown on Figure B-2. The silt fence will be built to specifications listed for silt fencing in "Rainwater and Land Development, Ohio's Standards for Stormwater Management Land Development and Urban Stream Protection, ODNR, 1996". The silt fencing will be installed prior to starting filling and grading activities. Vehicles will leave the site via a gravel access road. If necessary, soil tracked onto Rt. 80 by vehicles leaving the site will be removed by the construction crew.

SECTION 3: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

Ten-yard or twenty-yard capacity dumpsters will be placed on-site for trash and construction debris disposal. Portable toilets will also be placed on-site to handle sanitary waste. The site will be policed at least daily during construction activities to pick up loose trash and waste that may impact surface water.

All operations and activities will follow the OHARNG RTLS Integrated Contingency Plan (March 2004, revised August 2005). Special measures will be taken to prevent any spilled materials from entering public waterways. Spill control kits will be present on site at all times that heavy equipment is present. If a fueling pod is used at the site, a mandatory secondary containment station will be erected using proper procedures according to OHARNG RTLS Integrated Contingency Plan.

SECTION 4: SELECTING POST-CONSTRUCTION BMPs

The site is being filled, graded and seeded to be a wetlands area. This area will act naturally to control sediment discharges from the site.

SECTION 5: INSPECTIONS and MAINTENANCE

Daily inspection of the site during construction activities will be performed by the SpecPro representative on-site. The site will be inspected to ensure that the silt fences are functioning properly, and that loose trash and/or waste is disposed of properly. Problems will be noted and corrected within 1 day of observance. Problems and corrections will be recorded in the daily construction report form. The daily inspection form is presented in Appendix E.

SECTION 6: Recordkeeping and Training

6.1 Recordkeeping

The following records will be kept at SpecPro's office at RVAAP available for inspectors to review:

- Daily Construction Reports
- A copy of the construction general permit (attached as Appendix C to this SWPPP).
- The signed and certified NOI form or permit application form (Appendix D).
- A copy of the letter from the EPA/State notifying you of their receipt of your complete NOI/application (Appendix D).
- Inspection reports (Appendix E).

6.2 Training

Stormwater issues will be discussed at the project kick-off meeting prior to the start of construction, and will be discussed in the daily tailgate safety meetings prior to the start of field work each day.

SECTION 7: FINAL STABILIZATION

All disturbed areas will be hydroseeded and mulched by the Improved Environments Landscaping Co., Ravenna, OH. The seed mixture to be hydroseeded will consist of a native warm and cool season grass mixture that has been approved of by the OHARNG Ravenna Training and Logistics Site (RTLS) Natural Resources Manager prior to being seeding.

SECTION 8: 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 gathered and evaluated 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.

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix A

General Location and Facility Maps

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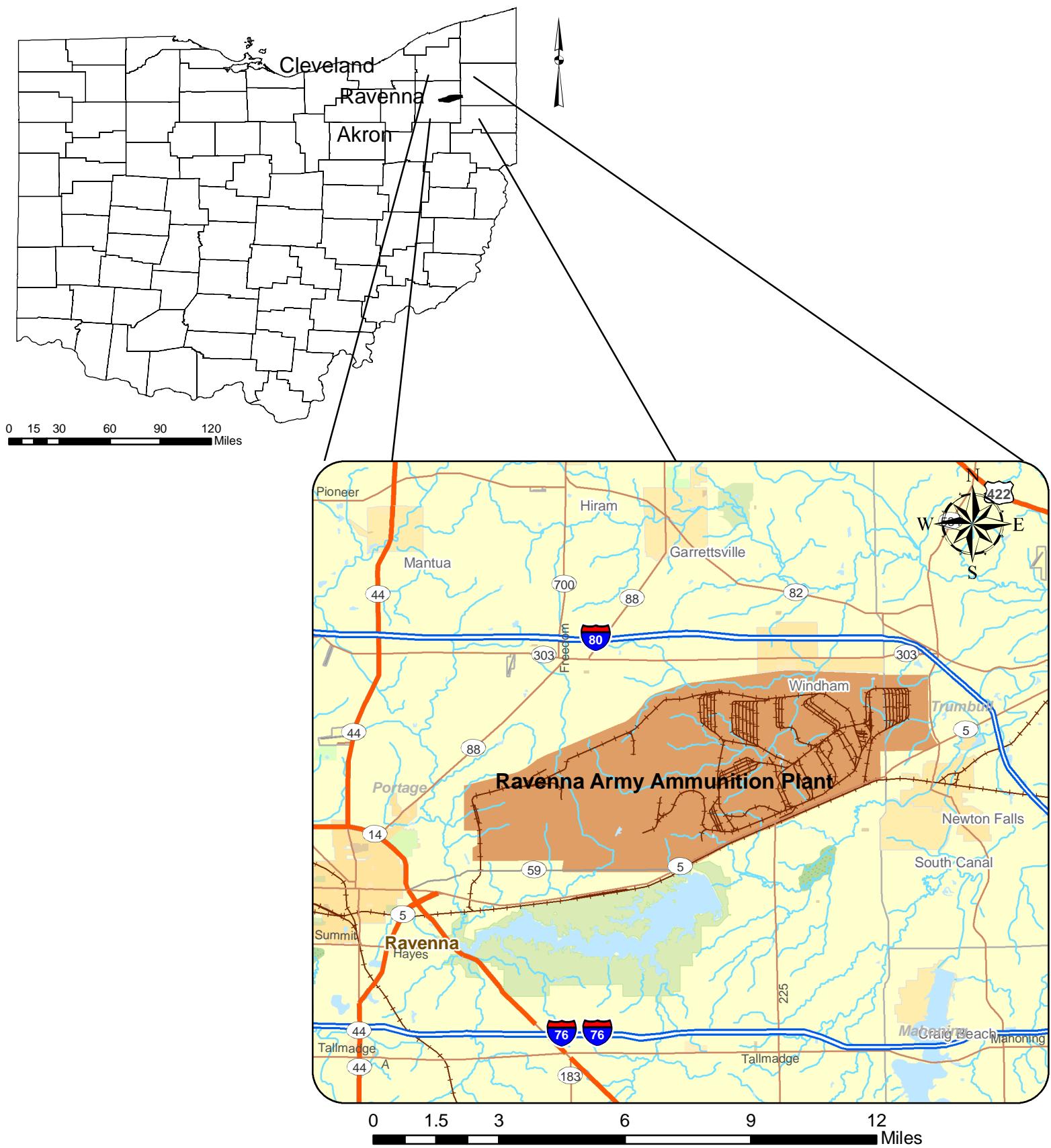
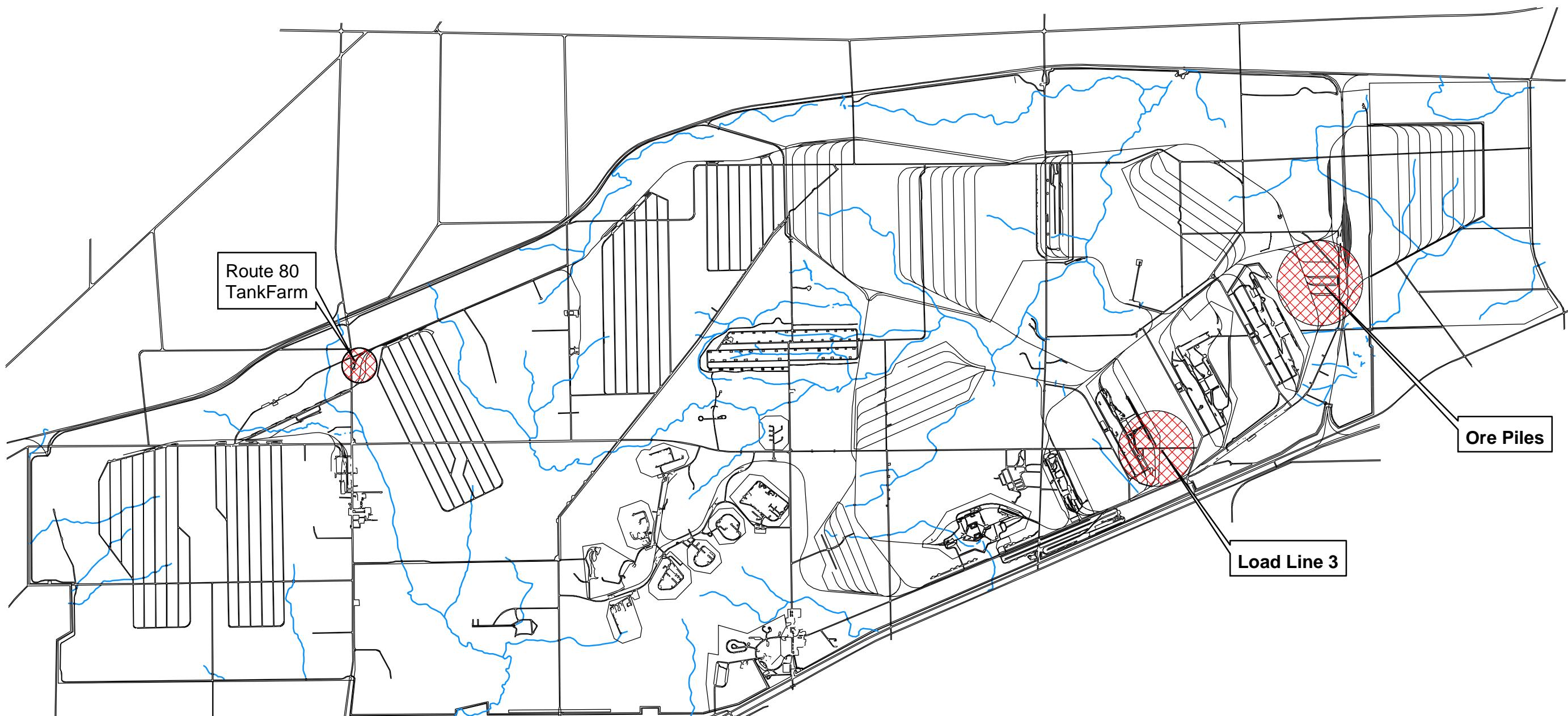


Figure A-1 General location and Orientation of RVAAP.



0 2,000 4,000 8,000 12,000 16,000 Meters



Figure B-2 RVAAP DLA Storage Areas Sites

Legend

Color

Water

Buildings / Roads



Facility Map

Drawn By: VPG

Sheet No.

1-2

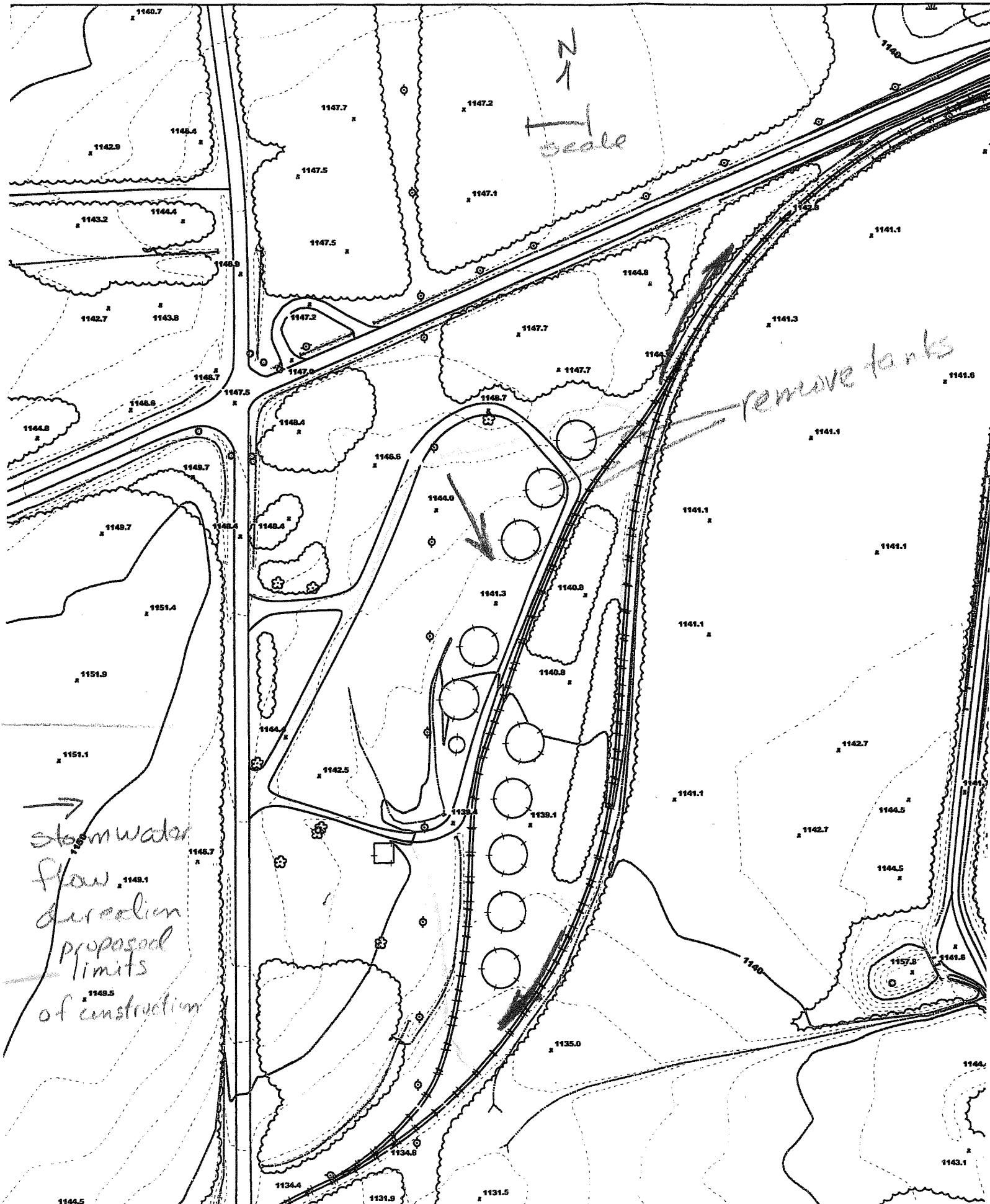
Checked by: CC

Date: June 2003

Appendix B

Site Map

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Appendix E

current conditions

Appendix C

Copy of Construction General Permit

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Page 1 of 36
Ohio EPA Permit No.: OHC000002
Effective Date: April 21, 2003
Expiration Date: April 20, 2008

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

**AUTHORIZATION FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED
WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et. seq. hereafter referred to as "the Act") and the Ohio Water Pollution Control Act [Ohio Revised Code ("ORC") Chapter 6111], dischargers of storm water from sites where construction activity is being conducted, as defined in Part I.B of this permit, are authorized by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, hereafter referred to as "Ohio EPA," to discharge from the outfalls at the sites and to the receiving surface waters of the state identified in their Notice of Intent ("NOI") application form on file with Ohio EPA in accordance with the conditions specified in Parts I through VII of this permit.

This permit is conditioned upon payment of applicable fees, submittal of a complete NOI application form and written approval of coverage from the director of Ohio EPA in accordance with Ohio Administrative Code ("OAC") Rule 3745-38-06.

Original signed by Christopher Jones

Christopher Jones
Director

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- B. Eligibility
- C. Requiring an individual permit or an alternative general permit
- D. Permit requirements when portions of a site are sold
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- C. SWP3 Signature and Review
- D. Amendments
- E. Duty to inform contractors and subcontractors
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- G. SWP3 Requirements

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- A. Failure to notify
- B. When to submit an NOT
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- C. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense
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- H. Certification
- I. Penalties for falsification of monitoring systems
- J. Oil and hazardous substance liability
- K. Property rights
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- M. Transfers
- N. Environmental laws
- O. Proper operation and maintenance
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PART VI. REOPENER CLAUSE

PART VII. DEFINITIONS

PART I. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area.

This permit covers the entire State of Ohio.

B. Eligibility.

1. **Construction activities covered.** Except for storm water discharges identified under Part I.B.2, this permit may cover all new and existing discharges composed entirely of storm water discharges associated with construction activity that enter surface waters of the state or a storm drain leading to surface waters of the state.

For the purposes of this permit, construction activities include any clearing, grading, excavating, grubbing and/or filling activities that disturb the threshold acreage described in the next paragraph. Discharges from trench dewatering are also covered by this permit as long as the dewatering activity is carried out in accordance with the practices outlined in Part III.G.2.g.iv of this permit.

Prior to March 10, 2003, only construction activities disturbing five or more acres of total land were required to obtain NPDES construction storm water permit coverage. On and after March 10, 2003, construction activities disturbing one or more acres of total land will be eligible for coverage under this permit. The threshold acreage includes the entire area disturbed in the larger common plan of development or sale.

This permit also authorizes storm water discharges from support activities (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) provided:

- a. The support activity is directly related to a construction site that is required to have NPDES permit coverage for discharges of storm water associated with construction activity;
- b. The support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects and does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the site it supports;
- c. Appropriate controls and measures are identified in a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3) covering the discharges from the support activity; and
- d. The support activity is on or contiguous with the property defined in the NOI;

Part I.B

2. **Limitations on coverage.** The following storm water discharges associated with construction activity are not covered by this permit:
 - a. Storm water discharges that originate from the site after construction activities have been completed, including any temporary support activity, and the site has achieved final stabilization. Industrial post-construction storm water discharges may need to be covered by an NPDES permit;
 - b. Storm water discharges associated with construction activity that the director has shown to be or may reasonably expect to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard; and
 - c. Storm water discharges authorized by an individual NPDES permit or another NPDES general permit;
3. **Waivers.** After March 10, 2003, sites whose larger common plan of development or sale have at least one, but less than five acres of land disturbance, which would otherwise require permit coverage for storm water discharges associated with construction activities, may request that the director waive their permit requirement. Entities wishing to request such a waiver must certify in writing that the construction activity meets one of the two the waiver conditions:
 - a. **Rainfall erosivity waiver.** For a construction site to qualify for the rainfall erosivity waiver, the cumulative rainfall erosivity over the project duration must be five or less and the site must be stabilized with at least a 70 percent vegetative cover or other permanent, non-erosive cover. The rainfall erosivity must be calculated according to the method in U.S. EPA Fact Sheet 3.1 Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver dated January 2001. If it is determined that a construction activity will take place during a time period where the rainfall erosivity factor is less than five, a written waiver certification must be submitted to Ohio EPA at least 21 days before construction activity is scheduled to begin. If the construction activity will extend beyond the dates specified in the waiver certification, the operator must either: (a) recalculate the waiver using the original start date with the new ending date (if the R factor is still less than five, a new waiver certification must be submitted) or (b) submit an NOI application form and fee for coverage under this general permit at least seven days prior to the end of the waiver period (see Attachment A); or

Part I.B.3

- b. **TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) waiver.** Storm water controls are not needed based on a TMDL approved or established by U.S. EPA that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern or, for non-impaired waters that do not require TMDLs, an equivalent analysis that determines allocations for small construction sites for the pollutant(s) of concern or that determines that such allocations are not needed to protect water quality based on consideration of existing in-stream concentrations, expected growth in pollutant contributions from all sources, and a margin of safety. The pollutant(s) of concern include sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation) and any other pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from the construction activity. The operator must certify to the director of Ohio EPA that the construction activity will take place, and storm water discharges will occur, within the drainage area addressed by the TMDL or equivalent analysis. A written waiver certification must be submitted to Ohio EPA at least 21 days before the construction activity is scheduled to begin.
4. **Prohibition on non-storm water discharges.** All discharges covered by this permit must be composed entirely of storm water with the exception of the following: discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; potable water sources including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine external building washdown which does not use detergents; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; springs; uncontaminated ground water from trench or well point dewatering and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents. Dewatering activities must be done in compliance with Part III.G.2.g.iv of this permit. Discharges of material other than storm water or the authorized non-storm water discharges listed above must comply with an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit issued for the discharge.

Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed above that are combined with storm water discharges associated with construction activity must be identified in the SWP3. The SWP3 must identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

Part I.B

5. **Spills and unintended releases** (Releases in excess of Reportable Quantities). This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 117 and 40 CFR Part 302. In the event of a spill or other unintended release, the discharge of hazardous substances in the storm water discharge(s) from a construction site must be minimized in accordance with the applicable storm water pollution prevention plan for the construction activity and in no case, during any 24-hour period, may the discharge(s) contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of reportable quantities.

40 CFR Part 117 sets forth a determination of the reportable quantity for each substance designated as hazardous in 40 CFR Part 116. The regulation applies to quantities of designated substances equal to or greater than the reportable quantities, when discharged to surface waters of the state. 40 CFR Part 302 designates under section 102(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, those substances in the statutes referred to in section 101(14), identifies reportable quantities for these substances and sets forth the notification requirements for releases of these substances. This regulation also sets forth reportable quantities for hazardous substances designated under section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

C. Requiring an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit.

1. **The director may require an alternative permit.** The director may require any operator eligible for this permit to apply for and obtain either an individual NPDES permit or coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit in accordance with OAC Rule 3745-38-04. Any interested person may petition the director to take action under this paragraph.

The director will send written notification that an alternative NPDES permit is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form and a statement setting a deadline for the operator to file the application. If an operator fails to submit an application in a timely manner as required by the director under this paragraph, then coverage, if in effect, under this permit is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal.

Part I.C

2. Operators may request an individual NPDES permit. Any owner or operator eligible for this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application with reasons supporting the request to the director in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.26. If the reasons adequately support the request, the director shall grant it by issuing an individual NPDES permit.
3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit or the owner or operator is approved for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be.

D. Permit requirements when portions of a site are sold

If an operator obtains a permit for a development, and then the operator (permittee) sells off lots or parcels within that development, permit coverage must be continued on those lots until a Notice of Termination (NOT) in accordance with Part IV.B is submitted. For developments which require the use of centralized sediment and erosion controls (i.e., controls that address storm water runoff from one or more lots) for which the conveyance of permit coverage for a portion of the development will either prevent or impair the implementation of the controls and therefore jeopardize compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the permittee will be required to maintain responsibility for the implementation of those controls. For developments where this is not the case, it is the permittee's responsibility to temporarily stabilize all lots sold to individual lot owners unless an exception is approved in accordance with Part III.G.4. In cases where permit coverage for individual lot(s) will be conveyed, the permittee shall inform the individual lot owner of the obligations under this permit and ensure that the Individual Lot NOI application is submitted to Ohio EPA.

Part I

E. Authorization

1. Obtaining authorization to discharge. Operators that discharge storm water associated with construction activity must submit an NOI application form in accordance with the requirements of Part II of this permit to obtain authorization to discharge under this general permit. As required under OAC Rule 3745-38-06(E), the director, in response to the NOI submission, shall notify the applicant in writing that he/she has been granted general permit coverage to discharge storm water associated with construction activity under the terms and conditions of this permit or that the applicant must apply for an individual NPDES permit or coverage under an alternate general NPDES permit as described in Part I.C.1.
2. No release from other requirements. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations. Other permit requirements commonly associated with construction activities include, but are not limited to, section 401 water quality certifications, isolated wetland permits, permits to install sanitary sewers or other devices that discharge or convey polluted water, permits to install drinking water lines, single lot sanitary system permits and disturbance of land which was used to operate a solid or hazardous waste facility (i.e., coverage under this NPDES general permit does not satisfy the requirements of OAC Rule 3745-27-13 or ORC Section 3734.02(H)). This permit does not relieve the permittee of other responsibilities associated with construction activities such as contacting the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water, to ensure proper well installation and abandonment of wells.

Part II. NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Deadlines for notification.

Initial coverage: Operators who intend to obtain initial coverage for a storm water discharge associated with construction activity under this general permit must submit a complete and accurate NOI application form and appropriate fee at least 21 days prior to the commencement of construction activity. If more than one operator, as defined in Part VII of this general permit, will be engaged at a site, each operator shall seek coverage under this general permit. Where one operator has already submitted an NOI prior to other operator(s) being identified, the additional operator shall request modification of coverage to become a co-permittee. In such instances, the co-permittees shall be covered under the same facility permit number. No additional permit fee is required.

Part II.A

Individual lot transfer of coverage: Operators must each submit an individual lot notice of intent (Individual Lot NOI) application form (no fee required) to Ohio EPA at least seven days prior to the date that they intend to accept responsibility for permit requirements for their portion of the original permitted development from the previous permittee. The original permittee may submit an Individual Lot NOT at the time the Individual Lot NOI is submitted. Transfer of permit coverage is not granted until an approval letter from the director of Ohio EPA is received by the applicant.

B. Failure to notify.

Operators who fail to notify the director of their intent to be covered and who discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state without an NPDES permit are in violation of ORC Chapter 6111. In such instances, Ohio EPA may bring an enforcement action for any discharges of storm water associated with construction activity.

C. Where to submit an NOI.

Operators seeking coverage under this permit must submit a signed NOI form, provided by Ohio EPA, to the address found in the associated instructions.

D. Additional notification.

The permittee shall make NOIs and SWP3s available upon request of the director of Ohio EPA, local agencies approving sediment and erosion control plans, grading plans or storm water management plans, local governmental officials, or operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) receiving drainage from the permitted site. Each operator that discharges to an NPDES permitted MS4 shall provide a copy of its Ohio EPA NOI submission to the MS4 in accordance with the MS4's requirements, if applicable.

E. Renotification.

Upon renewal of this general permit, the permittee is required to notify the director of his intent to be covered by the general permit renewal. Permittees covered under the previous NPDES general permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activity (NPDES permit number OHR100000) shall have continuing coverage under this permit. The permittees covered under OHR100000 shall submit a letter within 90 days of receipt of written notification by Ohio EPA expressing their intent that coverage be continued. There is no fee associated with these letters of intent for continued coverage. Permit coverage will be terminated after the 90-day period if the letter is not received by Ohio EPA. Ohio EPA will provide instructions on the contents of the letter and where it is to be sent within the notification letter.

PART III. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3)

A. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans.

A SWP3 shall be developed for each site covered by this permit. For a multi-phase construction project, a separate NOI shall be submitted when a separate SWP3 will be prepared for subsequent phases. SWP3s shall be prepared in accordance with sound engineering and/or conservation practices by a professional experienced in the design and implementation of standard erosion and sediment controls and storm water management practices addressing all phases of construction. The SWP3 shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activities. In addition, the SWP3 shall describe and ensure the implementation of best management practices (BMPs) that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges during construction and pollutants associated with post-construction activities to ensure compliance with ORC Section 6111.04, OAC Chapter 3745-1 and the terms and conditions of this permit.

B. Timing

A SWP3 shall be completed prior to the timely submittal of an NOI and updated in accordance with Part III.D. Upon request and good cause shown, the director may waive the requirement to have a SWP3 completed at the time of NOI submission. If a waiver has been granted, the SWP3 must be completed prior to the initiation of construction activities. The SWP3 must be implemented upon initiation of construction activities.

Permittees continuing coverage from the previous generation of this permit (OHR100000) that have initiated construction activity prior to the receipt of written notification from Ohio EPA to submit a letter of intent to continue coverage, as required in Part II.E, are not required to update their SWP3 as a result of this renewal (OHC000002). All permittees developing sites with coverage under OHR100000 that seek continuation of coverage do not need to update the post-construction section of their SWP3 as required in Part III.G.2.e of this permit.

C. SWP3 Signature and Review.

1. Plan Signature and Retention On Site. The SWP3 shall be signed in accordance with Part V.G. and retained on site during working hours.
2. Plan Availability
 - a. On-site: The plan shall be made available immediately upon request of the director or his authorized representative during working hours. A copy of the NOI and letter granting permit coverage under this general permit also shall be made available at the site.

Part III.C.2

- b. By written request: The permittee must provide a copy of the SWP3 within 10 days upon written request of any of the following:
 - i. The director or the director's authorized representative;
 - ii. A local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans or storm water management plans; or
 - iii. In the case of a storm water discharge associated with construction activity which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system with an NPDES permit, to the operator of the system.
 - c. To the public: All NOIs, general permit approval for coverage letters, and SWP3s are considered reports that shall be available to the public in accordance with the Ohio Public Records law. The permittee shall make documents available to the public upon request or provide a copy at public expense, at cost, in a timely manner. However, the permittee may claim to Ohio EPA any portion of an SWP3 as confidential in accordance with Ohio law.
3. **Plan Revision.** The director or authorized representative, may notify the permittee at any time that the SWP3 does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this part. Within 10 days after such notification from the director, (or as otherwise provided in the notification) or authorized representative, the permittee shall make the required changes to the SWP3 and, if requested, shall submit to Ohio EPA the revised SWP3 or a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

D. Amendments

The permittee shall amend the SWP3 whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state or if the SWP3 proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction activity. Amendments to the SWP3 may be reviewed by Ohio EPA in the same manner as Part III.C.

Part III

E. Duty to inform contractors and subcontractors

The permittee shall inform all contractors and subcontractors not otherwise defined as "operators" in Part VII of this general permit, who will be involved in the implementation of the SWP3, of the terms and conditions of this general permit. The permittee shall maintain a written document containing the signatures of all contractors and subcontractors involved in the implementation of the SWP3 as proof acknowledging that they reviewed and understand the conditions and responsibilities of the SWP3. The written document shall be created and signatures shall be obtained prior to commencement of work on the construction site.

F. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations

If a TMDL is approved for any waterbody into which the permittee's site discharges and requires specific BMPs for construction sites, the director may require the permittee to revise his/her SWP3.

G. SWP3 Requirements

Operations that discharge storm water from construction activities are subject to the following requirements and the SWP3 shall include the following items:

1. Site description. Each SWP3 shall provide:
 - a. A description of the nature and type of the construction activity (e.g., low density residential, shopping mall, highway, etc.);
 - b. Total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to be disturbed (i.e., grubbing, clearing, excavation, filling or grading, including off-site borrow areas);
 - c. A calculation of the runoff coefficients for both the pre-construction and post construction site conditions;
 - d. An estimate of the impervious area and percent imperviousness created by the construction activity;
 - e. Existing data describing the soil and, if available, the quality of any discharge from the site;
 - f. A description of prior land uses at the site;

Part III.G.1

- g. An implementation schedule which describes the sequence of major construction operations (i.e., grubbing, excavating, grading, utilities and infrastructure installation) and the implementation of erosion, sediment and storm water management practices or facilities to be employed during each operation of the sequence;
- h. The name and/or location of the immediate receiving stream or surface water(s) and the first subsequent named receiving water(s) and the areal extent and description of wetlands or other special aquatic sites at or near the site which will be disturbed or which will receive discharges from disturbed areas of the project;
- i. For subdivided developments where the SWP3 does not call for a centralized sediment control capable of controlling multiple individual lots, a detail drawing of a typical individual lot showing standard individual lot erosion and sediment control practices.

This does not remove the responsibility to designate specific erosion and sediment control practices in the SWP3 for critical areas such as steep slopes, stream banks, drainage ways and riparian zones.

- j. Location and description of any storm water discharges associated with dedicated asphalt and dedicated concrete plants covered by this permit and the best management practices to address pollutants in these storm water discharges;
- k. A copy of the permit requirements (attaching a copy of this permit is acceptable); and
- l. Site map showing:
 - i. Limits of earth-disturbing activity of the site including associated off-site borrow or spoil areas that are not addressed by a separate NOI and associated SWP3;
 - ii. Soils types should be depicted for all areas of the site, including locations of unstable or highly erodible soils;
 - iii. Existing and proposed contours. A delineation of drainage watersheds expected during and after major grading activities as well as the size of each drainage watershed, in acres;

Part III.G.1.I

- iv. Surface water locations including springs, wetlands, streams, lakes, water wells, etc., on or within 200 feet of the site, including the boundaries of wetlands or stream channels and first subsequent named receiving water(s) the permittee intends to fill or relocate for which the permittee is seeking approval from the Army Corps of Engineers and/or Ohio EPA;
 - v. Existing and planned locations of buildings, roads, parking facilities and utilities;
 - vi. The location of all erosion and sediment control practices, including the location of areas likely to require temporary stabilization during the course of site development;
 - vii. Sediment and storm water management basins noting their sediment settling volume and contributing drainage area;
 - viii. Permanent storm water management practices to be used to control pollutants in storm water after construction operations have been completed.
 - ix. Areas designated for the storage or disposal of solid, sanitary and toxic wastes, including dumpster areas, areas designated for cement truck washout, and vehicle fueling;
 - x. The location of designated construction entrances where the vehicles will access the construction site;
 - xi. The location of any in-stream activities including stream crossings;
2. **Controls.** The SWP3 must contain a description of the controls appropriate for each construction operation covered by this permit and the operator(s) must implement such controls. The SWP3 must clearly describe for each major construction activity identified in Part III.G.1.g: (a) appropriate control measures and the general timing (or sequence) during the construction process that the measures will be implemented; and (b) which contractor is responsible for implementation (e.g., contractor A will clear land and install perimeter controls and contractor B will maintain perimeter controls until final stabilization). Ohio EPA recommends that the erosion, sediment, and storm water management practices used to satisfy the conditions of this permit, should meet the standards and specifications in the current edition of Ohio's Rainwater and Land Development (see definitions) manual or other standards acceptable to Ohio EPA. The controls shall include the following minimum components:

Part III.G.2

- a. **Non-Structural Preservation Methods.** The SWP3 must make use of practices which preserve the existing natural condition as much as feasible. Such practices may include: preserving riparian areas adjacent to surface waters of the state, preserving existing vegetation and vegetative buffer strips, phasing of construction operations in order to minimize the amount of disturbed land at any one time and designation of tree preservation areas or other protective clearing or grubbing practices. The recommended buffer that operators should leave undisturbed along a surface water of the state is 25 feet as measured from the ordinary high water mark of the surface water.
- b. **Erosion Control Practices.** The SWP3 must make use of erosion controls that are capable of providing cover over disturbed soils unless an exception is approved in accordance with Part III.G.4. A description of control practices designed to restabilize disturbed areas after grading or construction shall be included in the SWP3. The SWP3 must provide specifications for stabilization of all disturbed areas of the site and provide guidance as to which method of stabilization will be employed for any time of the year. Such practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, matting, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, phasing of construction operations, use of construction entrances and the use of alternative ground cover.
- i. **Stabilization.** Disturbed areas must be stabilized as specified in the following tables below. Permanent and temporary stabilization are defined in Part VII.

Table 1: Permanent Stabilization

Area requiring permanent stabilization	Time frame to apply erosion controls
Any areas that will lie dormant for one year or more	Within seven days of the most recent disturbance
Any areas within 50 feet of a stream and at final grade	Within two days of reaching final grade
Any other areas at final grade	Within seven days of reaching final grade within that area

Part III.G.2.b.i

Table 2: Temporary Stabilization

Area requiring temporary stabilization	Time frame to apply erosion controls
Any disturbed areas within 50 feet of a stream and not at final grade	Within two days of the most recent disturbance if the area will remain idle for more than 21 days
For all construction activities, any disturbed areas that will be dormant for more than 21 days but less than one year, and not within 50 feet of a stream	Within seven days of the most recent disturbance within the area For residential subdivisions, disturbed areas must be stabilized at least seven days prior to transfer of permit coverage for the individual lot(s).
Disturbed areas that will be idle over winter	Prior to the onset of winter weather

Where vegetative stabilization techniques may cause structural instability or are otherwise unobtainable, alternative stabilization techniques must be employed.

- ii. **Permanent stabilization of conveyance channels.** Operators shall undertake special measures to stabilize channels and outfalls and prevent erosive flows. Measures may include seeding, dormant seeding (as defined in the 1996 edition of the Rainwater and Land Development manual), mulching, erosion control matting, sodding, riprap, natural channel design with bioengineering techniques or rock check dams.

- c. **Runoff Control Practices.** The SWP3 shall incorporate measures which control the flow of runoff from disturbed areas so as to prevent erosion from occurring. Such practices may include rock check dams, pipe slope drains, diversions to direct flow away from exposed soils and protective grading practices. These practices shall divert runoff away from disturbed areas and steep slopes where practicable.

- d. **Sediment Control Practices.** The plan shall include a description of structural practices that shall store runoff allowing sediments to settle and/or divert flows away from exposed soils or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas. Structural practices shall be used to control erosion and trap sediment from a site remaining disturbed for more than 14 days. Such practices may include, among others: sediment settling ponds, silt fences, earth diversion dikes or channels which direct runoff to a sediment settling pond and storm drain inlet protection. All sediment control practices must be capable of ponding runoff in order to be considered functional. Earth diversion dikes or channels alone are not considered a sediment control practice unless those are used in conjunction with a sediment settling pond.

Part III.G.2.d

The SWP3 must contain detail drawings for all structural practices.

- i. Timing. Sediment control structures shall be functional throughout the course of earth disturbing activity. Sediment basins and perimeter sediment barriers shall be implemented prior to grading and within seven days from the start of grubbing. They shall continue to function until the up slope development area is restabilized. As construction progresses and the topography is altered, appropriate controls must be constructed or existing controls altered to address the changing drainage patterns.
- ii. Sediment settling ponds. Concentrated storm water runoff and runoff from drainage areas, which exceed the design capacity of silt fence or inlet protection, shall pass through a sediment settling pond. For common drainage locations that serve an area with 10 or more acres disturbed at one time, a temporary (or permanent) sediment settling pond must be provided until final stabilization of the site. The permittee may request approval from Ohio EPA to use alternative controls if it can demonstrate the alternative controls are equivalent in effectiveness to a sediment settling pond. It is recommended for drainage locations serving less than 10 acres, smaller sediment basins and/or sediment traps should be used.

The sediment settling pond shall be sized to provide at least 67 cubic yards of storage per acre of total contributing drainage area. When determining the total contributing drainage area, off-site areas and areas which remain undisturbed by construction activity must be included unless runoff from these areas is diverted away from the sediment settling pond and is not co-mingled with sediment-laden runoff. The depth of the sediment settling pond must be less than or equal to five feet. The configuration between inlets and the outlet of the basin must provide at least two units of length for each one unit of width ($> 2:1$ length:width ratio). Sediment must be removed from the sediment settling pond when the design capacity has been reduced by 40 percent (This is typically reached when sediment occupies one-half of the basin depth). When designing sediment settling ponds, the permittee must consider public safety, especially as it relates to children, as a design factor for the sediment basin and alternative sediment controls must be used where site limitations would preclude a safe design. The use of a combination of sediment and erosion control measures in order to achieve maximum pollutant removal is encouraged.

Part III.G.2.d

- iii. **Silt Fence and Diversions.** Sheet flow runoff from denuded areas shall be intercepted by silt fence or diversions to protect adjacent properties and water resources from sediment transported via sheet flow. Where intended to provide sediment control, silt fence shall be placed on a level contour. This permit does not preclude the use of other sediment barriers designed to control sheet flow runoff. The relationship between the maximum drainage area to silt fence for a particular slope range is shown in the table below.

Maximum drainage area (in acres) to 100 linear feet of silt fence	Range of slope for a particular drainage area (in percent)
0.5	< 2%
0.25	\geq 2% but < 20%
0.125	\geq 20% but < 50%

Storm water diversion practices shall be used to keep runoff away from disturbed areas and steep slopes where practicable. Such devices, which include swales, dikes or berms, may receive storm water runoff from areas up to 10 acres.

- iv. **Inlet Protection.** Other erosion and sediment control practices shall minimize sediment laden water entering active storm drain systems, unless the storm drain system drains to a sediment settling pond.
- v. **Stream Protection.** If construction activities disturb areas adjacent to streams, structural practices shall be designed and implemented on site to protect all adjacent streams from the impacts of sediment runoff. No structural sediment controls (e.g., the installation of silt fence or a sediment settling pond in-stream) shall be used in a stream. For all construction activities immediately adjacent to surface waters of the state, it is recommended that a setback of at least 25-feet, as measured from the ordinary high water mark of the surface water, be maintained in its natural state as a permanent buffer. Where impacts within this setback area are unavoidable due to the nature of the construction activity (e.g., stream crossings for roads or utilities), the project shall be designed such that the number of stream crossings and the width of the disturbance within the setback area are minimized.
- vi. **Modifying Controls.** If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, the permittee must replace or modify the control for site conditions.

Part III.G.2

- e. **Post-Construction Storm Water Management Requirements.** So that receiving stream's physical, chemical, and biological characteristics are protected and stream functions are maintained, post-construction storm water practices shall provide perpetual management of runoff quality and quantity. To meet the post-construction requirements of this permit, the SWP3 must contain a description of the post-construction BMPs that will be installed during construction for the site and the rationale for their selection. The rationale must address the anticipated impacts on the channel and floodplain morphology, hydrology, and water quality.

Detail drawings and maintenance plans must be provided for all post-construction BMPs. Maintenance plans shall be provided by the permittee to the post-construction operator of the site (including homeowner associations) upon completion of construction activities (prior to termination of permit coverage). For sites located within a community with a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the permittee, land owner, or other entity with legal control of the property may be required to develop and implement a maintenance plan to comply with the requirements of the MS4. Maintenance plans must ensure that pollutants collected within structural post-construction practices, be disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Permittees, except for those regulated under the small MS4 program, are not responsible under this permit for operation and maintenance of post-construction practices once coverage under this permit is terminated.

This permit does not preclude the use of innovation or experimental post-construction storm water management technologies. However, the director may require discharges from such structures to be monitored to ensure compliance with Part III.G.2.e of this permit. The installation of structural controls in certain scenarios may also require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA. Permittees are only responsible for the installation and maintenance of storm water management measures prior to final stabilization of the site and are not responsible for maintenance after storm water discharges associated with construction activity have been eliminated from the site. However, post-construction storm water BMPs that discharge pollutants from point sources once construction is completed, may in themselves, need authorization under a separate NPDES permit.

Linear construction projects, (e.g., pipeline or utility line installation), which do not result in the installation of impervious surface, are not required to comply with the conditions of Part III.G.2.e of this permit. However, linear construction projects must be designed to minimize the number of stream crossings and the width of disturbance.

Part III.G.2.e

Large Construction Activities. For all large construction activities (involving the disturbance of five or more acres of land or will disturb less than five acres, but is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale which will disturb five or more acres of land), the post construction BMP(s) chosen must be able to detain storm water runoff for protection of the stream channels, stream erosion control, and improved water quality. Structural (designed) post-construction storm water treatment practices shall be incorporated into the permanent drainage system for the site. The BMP(s) chosen must be sized to treat the water quality volume (WQ_v) and ensure compliance with Ohio's Water Quality Standards in OAC Chapter 3745-1. The WQ_v shall be equivalent to the volume of runoff from a 0.75-inch rainfall and shall be determined according to one of the two following methods:

- i. Through a site hydrologic study approved by the local municipal permitting authority that uses continuous hydrologic simulation and local long-term hourly precipitation records or
- ii. Using the following equation:

$$WQ_v = C * P * A / 12$$

where:

WQ_v = water quality volume in acre-feet

C = runoff coefficient appropriate for storms less than 1 inch
(see Table 1)

P = 0.75 inch precipitation depth

A = area draining into the BMP in acres

Table 1
Runoff Coefficients Based on the Type of Land Use

Land Use	Runoff Coefficient
Industrial & Commercial	0.8
High Density Residential (>8 dwellings/acre)	0.5
Medium Density Residential (4 to 8 dwellings/acre)	0.4
Low Density Residential (<4 dwellings/acre)	0.3
Open Space and Recreational Areas	0.2

Where the land use will be mixed, the runoff coefficient should be calculated using a weighted average. For example, if 60% of the contributing drainage area to the storm water treatment structure is Low Density Residential, 30% is High Density Residential, and 10% is Open Space, the runoff coefficient is calculated as follows $(0.6)(0.3) + (0.3)(0.5) + (0.1)(0.2) = 0.35$.

Part III.G.2.e

An additional volume equal to 20 percent of the WQ_v shall be incorporated into the BMP for sediment storage and/or reduced infiltration capacity. Ohio EPA recommends that BMPs be designed according to the methodology included in the Rainwater and Land Development manual or in another design manual acceptable for use by Ohio EPA.

BMPs shall be designed such that the drain time is long enough to provide treatment, but short enough to provide storage available for successive rainfall events as described in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Target Draw Down (Drain) Times for Structural Post-Construction Treatment Control Practices

Best Management Practice	Drain Time of WQ _v
Infiltration	24 - 48 hours
Vegetated Swale and Filter Strip	24 hours
Extended Detention Basin (Dry Basins)	48 hours
Retention Basins (Wet Basins)*	24 hours
Constructed Wetlands (above permanent pool)	24 hours
Media Filtration, Bioretention	40 hours

* Provide both a permanent pool and an extended detention volume above the permanent pool, each sized at 0.75 * WQ_v.

The permittee may request approval from Ohio EPA to use alternative structural post-construction BMPs if the permittee can demonstrate that the alternative BMPs are equivalent in effectiveness to those listed in Table 2 above. Construction activities shall be exempt from this condition if it can be demonstrated that the WQ_v is provided within an existing structural post-construction BMP that is part of a larger common plan of development or if structural post-construction BMPs are addressed in a regional or local storm water management plan. Public entities (i.e., the state, counties, townships, cities, or villages) shall comply with the post-construction storm water management requirements of Part III.G.2.e for roadway construction projects initiated after March 10, 2006 and where practicable for projects initiated as of the effective date of this permit and thereafter.

For redevelopment projects (i.e., developments on previously developed property), post-construction practices shall either ensure a 20 percent net reduction of the site impervious area, provide for treatment of at least 20 percent of the WQ_v, or a combination of the two.

Part III.G.2.e

Small Construction Activities. For all small land disturbance activities (which disturb one or more, but less than five acres of land and is not a part of a larger common plan of development or sale which will disturb five or more acres of land), a description of measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed must be included in the SWP3. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable.

- i. Such practices may include, but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet basins); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which combine several practices). The SWP3 shall include an explanation of the technical basis used to select the practices to control pollution where flows exceed pre-development levels.
 - ii. Velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water).
- f. **Surface Water Protection.** If the project site contains any streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands or other surface waters, certain construction activities at the site may be regulated under the CWA and/or state isolated wetland permit requirements. Sections 404 and 401 of the Act regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into surface waters and the impacts of such activities on water quality, respectively. Construction activities in surface waters which may be subject to CWA regulation and/or state isolated wetland permit requirements include, but are not limited to: sewer line crossings, grading, backfilling or culverting streams, filling wetlands, road and utility line construction, bridge installation and installation of flow control structures. If the project contains streams, rivers, lakes or wetlands or possible wetlands, the permittee must contact the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District Office. (CAUTION: Any area of seasonally wet hydric soil is a potential wetland - please consult the Soil Survey and list of hydric soils for your County, available at your county's Soil and Water Conservation District. If you have any questions about Section 401 water quality certification, please contact the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Section 401 Coordinator.)

Part III.G.2.f

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Section 404 regulation):
Huntington, WV District (304) 529-5210 (Muskingum, Hocking and Scioto River Basin)
Buffalo, NY District (716) 879-4329 (Lake Erie Basin)
Pittsburgh, PA District (412) 395-7152 (Mahoning River Basin)
Louisville, KY District (502) 315-6678 (Little & Great Miami River Basin)

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Section 401 regulation):
Columbus, OH (614) 644-2001 (all of Ohio)

g. Other controls.

- i. **Non-Sediment Pollutant Controls.** No solid (other than sediment) or liquid waste, including building materials, shall be discharged in storm water runoff. The permittee must implement all necessary BMPs to prevent the discharge of non-sediment pollutants to the drainage system of the site or surface waters of the state. Under no circumstance shall concrete trucks wash out directly into a drainage channel, storm sewer or surface waters of the state. No exposure of storm water to waste materials is recommended.
- ii. **Off-site traffic.** Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and dust generation shall be minimized.
- iii. **Compliance with other requirements.** The SWP3 shall be consistent with applicable State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations, including provisions prohibiting waste disposal by open burning and shall provide for the proper disposal of contaminated soils to the extent these are located within the permitted area.
- iv. **Trench and ground water control.** There shall be no turbid discharges to surface waters of the state resulting from dewatering activities. If trench or ground water contains sediment, it must pass through a sediment settling pond or other equally effective sediment control device, prior to being discharged from the construction site. Alternatively, sediment may be removed by settling in place or by dewatering into a sump pit, filter bag or comparable practice. Ground water dewatering which does not contain sediment or other pollutants is not required to be treated prior to discharge. However, care must be taken when discharging ground water to ensure that it does not become pollutant-laden by traversing over disturbed soils or other pollutant sources.

Part III.G.2

- h. **Maintenance.** All temporary and permanent control practices shall be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function. All sediment control practices must be maintained in a functional condition until all up slope areas they control are permanently stabilized. The SWP3 shall be designed to minimize maintenance requirements. The applicant shall provide a description of maintenance procedures needed to ensure the continued performance of control practices.
- i. **Inspections.** At a minimum, procedures in an SWP3 shall provide that all controls on the site are inspected at least once every seven calendar days and within 24 hours after any storm event greater than one-half inch of rain per 24 hour period. The permittee shall assign qualified inspection personnel (those with knowledge and experience in the installation and maintenance of sediment and erosion controls) to conduct these inspections to ensure that the control practices are functional and to evaluate whether the SWP3 is adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the schedule proposed in Part III.G.1.g of this permit or whether additional control measures are required. Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWP3 shall be observed to ensure that those are operating correctly. Discharge locations shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion and sediment control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to the receiving waters. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off-site vehicle tracking.

The permittee shall maintain for three years following the submittal of a notice of termination form, a record summarizing the results of the inspection, names(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3 and a certification as to whether the facility is in compliance with the SWP3 and the permit and identify any incidents of non-compliance. The record and certification shall be signed in accordance with Part V.G. of this permit.

- i. **When practices require repair or maintenance.** If the inspection reveals that a control practice is in need of repair or maintenance, with the exception of a sediment settling pond, it must be repaired or maintained within three days of the inspection. Sediment settling ponds must be repaired or maintained within 10 days of the inspection.

Part III.G.2.i

- ii. **When practices fail to provide their intended function.** If the inspection reveals that a control practice fails to perform its intended function and that another, more appropriate control practice is required, the SWP3 must be amended and the new control practice must be installed within 10 days of the inspection.
- iii. **When practices depicted on the SWP3 are not installed.** If the inspection reveals that a control practice has not been implemented in accordance with the schedule contained in Part III.G.1.g of this permit, the control practice must be implemented within 10 days from the date of the inspection. If the inspection reveals that the planned control practice is not needed, the record must contain a statement of explanation as to why the control practice is not needed.
3. **Approved State or local plans.** All dischargers regulated under this general permit must comply, except those exempted under state law, with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water from construction activities. All erosion and sediment control plans and storm water management plans approved by local officials shall be retained with the SWP3 prepared in accordance with this permit. Applicable requirements for erosion and sediment control and storm water management approved by local officials are, upon submittal of a NOI form, incorporated by reference and enforceable under this permit even if they are not specifically included in an SWP3 required under this permit. When the project is located within the jurisdiction of a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the permittee must certify that the SWP3 complies with the requirements of the storm water management program of the MS4 operator.
4. **Exceptions.** If specific site conditions prohibit the implementation of any of the erosion and sediment control practices contained in this permit or site specific conditions are such that implementation of any erosion and sediment control practices contained in this permit will result in no environmental benefit, then the permittee shall provide justification for rejecting each practice based on site conditions. Exceptions from implementing the erosion and sediment control standards contained in this permit will be approved or denied on a case-by-case basis.

PART IV. NOTICE OF TERMINATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Failure to notify.

The terms and conditions of this permit shall remain in effect until a signed Notice of Termination (NOT) form is submitted. Failure to submit an NOT constitutes a violation of this permit and may affect the ability of the permittee to obtain general permit coverage in the future.

B. When to submit an NOT

1. Permittees wishing to terminate coverage under this permit must submit an NOT form in accordance with Part V.G. of this permit. Compliance with this permit is required until an NOT form is submitted. The permittee's authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day the NOT form is submitted.
2. All permittees must submit an NOT form within 45 days of completing all permitted land disturbance activities. Enforcement actions may be taken if a permittee submits an NOT form without meeting one or more of the following conditions:
 - a. Final stabilization (see definition in Part VII) has been achieved on all portions of the site for which the permittee is responsible (including, if applicable, returning agricultural land to its pre-construction agricultural use);
 - b. Another operator(s) has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized;
 - c. For residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the lot, which includes a home, has been transferred to the homeowner. (Note: individual lots without housing which are sold by the developer must undergo final stabilization prior to termination of permit coverage.); or
 - d. An exception has been granted under Part III.G.4.

C. How to submit an NOT

Permittees must use Ohio EPA's approved NOT form. The form must be completed and mailed according to the instructions and signed in accordance with Part V.G of this permit.

PART V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS.

A. Duty to comply.

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of ORC Chapter 6111. and is grounds for enforcement action.
2. Ohio law imposes penalties and fines for persons who knowingly make false statements or knowingly swear or affirm the truth of a false statement previously made.

B. Continuation of an expired general permit.

An expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued.

C. Need to halt or reduce activity 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.

D. 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.

E. Duty to provide information.

The permittee shall furnish to the director, within 10 days of written request, any information which the director may request to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the director upon request copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

F. Other information.

When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the NOI, SWP3, NOT or in any other report to the director, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information.

Part V

G. Signatory requirements.

All NOIs, NOTs, SWP3s, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the director or that this permit requires to be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed.

1. These items shall be signed as follows:
 - a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - i. 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
 - ii. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which 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 assure 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 where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - c. 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 (1) the chief executive officer of the agency or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA).
2. All reports required by the permits and other information requested by the director shall be signed by a person described in Part V.G.1 of this permit or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

Part V.G.2

- a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part V.G.1 of this permit and submitted to the director;
 - b. 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 manager, operator of a well or 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 any individual occupying a named position); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the director.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.G.2 of this permit 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 Part V.G.2 of this permit must be submitted to the director prior to or together with any reports, information or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

H. Certification.

Any person signing documents under this section 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 gathered and evaluated 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."

I. Oil and hazardous substance liability.

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under section 311 of the CWA or 40 CFR Part 112. 40 CFR Part 112 establishes procedures, methods and equipment and other requirements for equipment to prevent the discharge of oil from non-transportation-related onshore and offshore facilities into or upon the navigable surface waters of the State or adjoining shorelines.

Part V

J. Property rights.

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

K. Severability.

The provisions of this permit are severable and if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

L. Transfers.

Ohio NPDES general permit coverage is transferable. Ohio EPA must be notified in writing sixty days prior to any proposed transfer of coverage under an Ohio NPDES general permit. The transferee must inform Ohio EPA it will assume the responsibilities of the original permittee transferor.

M. Environmental laws.

No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

N. Proper operation and maintenance.

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 and with the requirements of SWP3s. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

O. Inspection and entry.

The permittee shall allow the director or an authorized representative of Ohio EPA, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

Part V.O

1. 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;
2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment).

PART VI. REOPENER CLAUSE

- A. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any storm water discharge associated with construction activity covered by this permit, the permittee of such discharge may be required to obtain coverage under an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Part I.C of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.
- B. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to ORC Chapter 6111.

PART VII. DEFINITIONS

- A. "Act" means Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub. L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483, Pub. L. 97-117 and Pub. L. 100-4, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.
- B. "Best management practices (BMPs)" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices (both structural and non-structural) to prevent or reduce the pollution of surface waters of the state. BMP's also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant and/or construction site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal or drainage from raw material storage.
- C. "Commencement of construction" means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grubbing, grading, placement of fill or excavating activities or other construction activities.
- D. "Concentrated storm water runoff" means any storm water runoff which flows through a drainage pipe, ditch, diversion or other discrete conveyance channel.
- E. "Director" means the director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

Part VII

- F. "Discharge" means the addition of any pollutant to the surface waters of the state from a point source.
- G. "Disturbance" means any clearing, grading, excavating, filling, or other alteration of land surface where natural or man-made cover is destroyed in a manner that exposes the underlying soils.
- H. "Final stabilization" means that either:
 - 1. All soil disturbing activities at the site are complete and a uniform perennial vegetative cover (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) with a density of at least 70 percent cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of mulches, rip-rap, gabions or geotextiles) have been employed. In addition, all temporary erosion and sediment control practices are removed and disposed of and all trapped sediment is permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion; or
 - 2. For individual lots in residential construction by either:
 - a. The homebuilder completing final stabilization as specified above or
 - b. The homebuilder establishing temporary stabilization including perimeter controls for an individual lot prior to occupation of the home by the homeowner and informing the homeowner of the need for and benefits of, final stabilization. (Homeowners typically have an incentive to put in the landscaping functionally equivalent to final stabilization as quick as possible to keep mud out of their homes and off sidewalks and driveways.); or
 - 3. For construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes (e.g., pipelines across crop or range land), final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its pre-construction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to surface waters of the state and which are not being returned to their pre-construction agricultural use, must meet the final stabilization criteria in (1) or (2) above.
- I. "Individual Lot NOI" means a Notice of Intent for an individual lot to be covered by this permit (see parts I and II of this permit).
- J. "Larger common plan of development or sale"- means a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one plan.

Part VII

- K. "MS4" means municipal separate storm sewer system which means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels or storm drains) that are:
1. Owned or operated by the federal government, state, municipality, township, county, district(s) or other public body (created by or pursuant to state or federal law) including special district under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage districts or similar entity or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the act that discharges into surface waters of the state; and
 2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying solely storm water,
 3. Which is not a combined sewer and
 4. Which is not a part of a publicly owned treatment works.
- L. "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)" means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the CWA. The term includes an "approved program."
- M. "NOI" means notice of intent to be covered by this permit.
- N. "NOT" means notice of termination.
- O. "Operator" means any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:
1. The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or
 2. The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with an SWP3 for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWP3 or comply with other permit conditions).
- As set forth in Part II.A, there can be more than one operator at a site and under these circumstances, the operators shall be co-permittees.
- P. "Owner or operator" means the owner or operator of any "facility or activity" subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

Part VII

- Q. "Permanent stabilization" means the establishment of permanent vegetation, decorative landscape mulching, matting, sod, rip rap and landscaping techniques to provide permanent erosion control on areas where construction operations are complete or where no further disturbance is expected for at least one year.
- R. "Percent imperviousness" means the impervious area created divided by the total area of the project site.
- S. "Point source" means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or the floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.
- T. "Rainwater and Land Development" is a manual describing construction and post-construction best management practices and associated specifications. A copy of the manual may be obtained by contacting the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Soil & Water Conservation.
- U. "Riparian area" means the transition area between flowing water and terrestrial (land) ecosystems composed of trees, shrubs and surrounding vegetation which serve to stabilize erodible soil, improve both surface and ground water quality, increase stream shading and enhance wildlife habitat.
- V. "Runoff coefficient" means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.
- W. "Sediment settling pond" means a sediment trap, sediment basin or permanent basin that has been temporarily modified for sediment control, as described in the latest edition of the Rainwater and Land Development manual.
- X. "State isolated wetland permit requirements" means the requirements set forth in Sections 6111.02 through 6111.029 of the ORC.
- Y. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snow melt and surface runoff and drainage.
- Z. "Surface waters of the state" or "water bodies" means all streams, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, marshes, wetlands or other waterways which are situated wholly or partially within the boundaries of the state, except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters. Waters defined as sewerage systems, treatment works or disposal systems in Section 6111.01 of the ORC are not included.

Part VII

- AA. "SWP3" means storm water pollution prevention plan.
- BB. "Temporary stabilization" means the establishment of temporary vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod, preservation of existing vegetation and other techniques capable of quickly establishing cover over disturbed areas to provide erosion control between construction operations.
- CC. "Water Quality Volume (WQ_v)" means the volume of storm water runoff which must be captured and treated prior to discharge from the developed site after construction is complete. WQ_v is based on the expected runoff generated by the mean storm precipitation volume from post-construction site conditions at which rapidly diminishing returns in the number of runoff events captured begins to occur.

Appendix D

Copy of Co-Permittee Notice of Intent and Ohio EPA Approval

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State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

STREET ADDRESS:

Lazarus Government Center
50 W. Town St., Suite 700
Columbus, Ohio 43215

8/16/2007

TELE: (614) 644-3020 FAX: (614) 644-3184
www.epa.state.oh.us

MAILING ADDRESS:

P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, OH 43216-1049

SPEC PRO INC
CHANTELLE CARROLL
8451 STATE ROUTE 5
RAVENNA OH 44266-

RE: Approval for coverage under Ohio EPA General Permit OHC000002
STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.

Dear Applicant:

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has received your application for coverage under the above referenced general permit you submitted for:

Notice of Intent (NOI) submitted by: OHIO ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Co-Permittee NOI submitted by: SPEC PRO INC

Facility Name: RAVENNA TRAINING & LOGISTICS SITE (RTLS)

Facility Street / Location: 1438 ST RTE 534 SW

COUNTY: PORTAGE

Ohio EPA Facility Permit Number: 3GC03434*AG

TOWNSHIP CHARLESTOWN

You are approved as a co-permittee for coverage under the above referenced Ohio EPA Construction general permit (CGP). Please use the Ohio EPA facility permit number above in all future correspondence.

Please familiarize yourself with your general permit. The permit contains requirements and prohibitions with which you must comply. Coverage remains in effect until a renewal general permit is issued and Ohio EPA has contacted you in writing instructing you to request continuing permit coverage.

Co-Permittees are covered under the same facility permit number as the applicant that submitted the initial NOI. There is no fee associated with the Co-permittee NOI form.

You may obtain current forms and instructions from our web site at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/stor>

If you have any further questions, you should contact one of the following:

OHC000002

(Statewide CGP)

Mike Joseph

(614) 752-0782

michael.joseph@epa.state.oh.us

OHC100001 (Big Darby CGP)

Jason Fyffe

(614) 728-1793

jason.fyffe@epa.state.oh.us

Or by calling (614) 644-2001 and asking to speak with a member of the Storm Water Unit.

Sincerely,

Chris Korleski
Director

Ted Strickland, Governor
Lee Fisher, Lieutenant Governor
Chris Korleski, Director



Co-Permittee Notice of Intent for Coverage Under Ohio EPA Storm Water Construction General Permit

Submission of this NOI constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form intends to be authorized by Ohio's NPDES general permit for storm water associated with construction activity. Becoming a permittee obligates a discharger to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. NOTE: All necessary information must be provided on this form. Read the accompanying instructions **carefully** before completing the form. Do not use correction fluid on this form. Forms transmitted by fax will not be accepted. There is no fee associated with submitting this form.

I. Applicant Information/Mailing Address

Company (Applicant) Name: SpecPro, Inc.
Mailing (Applicant) Address: 8451 State Route 5
City: Ravenna State: Ohio Zip Code: 44266
Contact Person: Chantelle Carroll Phone: (330) 358-1753 Fax: (330) 358-1754
Contact E-Mail Address: ccarroll@specpro-inc.com

II. Facility/Site Location Information

Existing Ohio EPA Facility Permit Number: 3 GC 03434-A G OR OHR1 _____
Initial Permittee Name: Ohio Army National Guard Phone: (614) 336-6568
Facility/Site Name: Ravenna Training and Logistics Site, 1438 State Route 534, SW
City: Newton Falls Township(s): Charlestown
County(ies): Portage State: Ohio Zip Code: 44444
Facility Contact Person: Tim Morgan Phone: (614) 336-6568 Fax: (614) 336-6135
Facility Contact E-Mail Address: timothy.m.morgan@us.army.mil

III. 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.

Applicant Name: L. Chantelle Carroll Title: Program Manager
Applicant Signature: Date: 6-27-07