

Tom Connelly

From: mmkkeys@frontier.com
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2020 4:48 PM
To: Tom Connelly
Subject: GC&P/ Save Woodsdale Hill

Mr. Connelly,

Please please please convey to the Wheeling Planning Commission my displeasure with GC&P's Development Plan. Please save Woodsdale Hill. We do not deserve its destruction any more than it has already been destructed. Also please refer to my letter of April 18th, 2020, where I

expressed my dismay at the thought of what G C & P development would do to our community.

With the pandemic we cannot go out and have petitions signed. It's just so unfair. Please do not let finances go before the health, safety and welfare of our citizens.

Mr. Connelly, I know you will continue your professionalism and your determination to do the right thing for the community. I do believe you are a great asset to our city.

Thank you very much for allowing me to submit this email today at this late date.

Mary M. Keys, 157 Miller Street, Wheeling, WV 26003, 304-242-7493.

Sent from Frontier Yahoo Mail on Android

Tom Connelly

From: Elmer Murphy <murphysurf2@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 12, 2020 8:02 PM
To: Tom Connelly
Subject: Woodsdale hill project.

Hi it's Elmer Murphy. I now live on the border of Woodsdale and Edgewood On Storch Ave and Damien and I wanted to go on record to say I am against the Woodsdale Hill development due to fear of run off flooding and traffic at Edgewood and Bethany Pike in general. I also do not trust the developer after the last issues with him during the tree removal. I know everyone on my street is firmly against the project also. Please get this email to whomever it needs to go to so my voice can be on record. Thank you.

Sent from my iPhone

Tom Connelly

From: kyle coyne <kcoyne34@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 2020 12:28 PM
To: Tom Connelly
Subject: Support for GCP development

Mr. Connelly,

I just wanted to express my support for GPC development. Being a resident of the Woodsdale area for most my life, I would love to see this project move forward to create a more diverse local area. Being in the automotive industry and working at the highlands, I come in contact with a lot of residents and their opinions. With that being said, a lot of wheeling residents are scared to travel 2 mile hill for what the highlands have to offer and wish they had something in town(including the dealership I work for). Our city needs to start changing to keep residents and stay competitive with other areas the younger working class migrating to. I hope we can get away from the old mindset and be open to change.

The Woodsdale neighborhood currently has an issue with storm management/ sewer. This will help expedite a remedy and help with our city's struggle to do something about our old system. If we just do nothing then we will potentially lose more people due to expense and headache every time it rains.

There is always going to be fear and uncertainty with doing anything new but we cannot allow for complacency and let our city get left behind. Let's save our city and approve this development. This will for sure create momentum and attract more businesses. They will be able to come to the city with ideas/ proposals and more confidence to get a deal done and not feel like it an automatic no.

Thank you for your consideration,

Kyle Coyne
Woodsdale resident

Sent from my iPhone

Tom Connelly

From: LYNN BUCH INTERIORS <lynnbuchinteriors@comcast.net>
Sent: Friday, May 29, 2020 1:59 PM
To: Tom Connelly
Subject: Progress

I HAVE BEEN A BUSINESS OWNER, TAXPAYER, RESIDENT, VOTER, AND PARTICIPANT IN THIS CITY FOR ALMOST ALL OF MY LIFE --- ALWAYS, WITH GRATITUDE, FOR WHAT THIS CITY HAS AFFORDED ME. BUT I FIND THAT I AM MORE FRUSTRATED AND DISAPPOINTED LATELY IN WHAT COMES ACROSS AS A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE OF CITIZENS AND OFFICIALS TOWARD IMPROVEMENT AND PROGRESS.

THERE IS A ONCE BEAUTIFUL CHURCH ACROSS THE STREET FROM MY BUSINESS, THAT IS GOING TO RUIN FROM DISUSE, AND DRAGGING DOWN PROPERTY VALUES ALL AROUND IT. YET, WE COULDN'T SEE THE BENEFIT OF A NEW AND IMPROVED DRIVE-THRU BANK, BECAUSE IT WOULD DESTROY THE NEIGHBORHOOD. IT IS OUR NEIGHBORS THAT WOULD BE USING THE DRIVE-THRU --- THE SAME QUIET, RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE THAT USE THE ONES LESS THAN A MILE TO THE LEFT AND RIGHT, WITHOUT INCIDENT!?

AND NOW ALL THE NEGATIVITY AROUND GC&P DEVELOPEMENT?? MUCH HAS BEEN SAID RECENTLY, BY CITY OFFICIALS THEMSELVES, ABOUT THE OBSOLETE SANITATION/STORMWATER SYSTEM IN THE CITY, BUT THE ONLY ONE I HEAR GETTING BLAMED FOR THE FLOODING IN THE WOODSDALE/EDGWOOD AREA IS GC&P DEVELOPEMENT. I AM NOT AN EXPERT IN GEOLOGY, NOR HAVE I READ THE 850 PAGE REPORT SUPPLIED TO THE CITY, BUT I HAVE HAD FIRST HAND EXPERIENCE OF THE FLOODING, AND I DO KNOW THAT GC&P DEVELOPEMENT COULD BE A BIG PART OF THE SOLUTION, BRINGING REVENUE AND INFRASTRUCTURE THE CITY NEEDS. OFFICIALS CONFESS TO HAVING NO PLANS IN PLACE TO TAKE CARE OF THE PROBLEMS --- BUT GC&P DEVELOPEMENT DOES!

DO YOUR DUE DILIGENCE, BUT PLEASE LISTEN, AND DO NOT LET CHARACTER JUDGEMENTS OR POLITICS CLOUD YOUR COMMON SENSE. WE NEED TO BRING NEW BUSINESS, ADDED REVENUE, AND RENEWED VITALITY BACK TO THE CITY! CHANGE DOESN'T HAPPEN WITHOUT SACRIFICE --- AND PROGRESS IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT CHANGE.

I HAVE BEEN

Lynn Buch Interiors

1141 National Road / Wheeling, WV 26003

P. 304.242.7832

F. 304.242.8627

Tom Connelly

From: LYNN BUCH INTERIORS <lynnbuchinteriors@comcast.net>
Sent: Friday, May 29, 2020 2:08 PM
To: Tom Connelly
Subject: GC&P Development

5/29/2020

Working for a small business located in the heart of Woodsdale, I am directly affected by the potential GC&P Development. I have personally witnessed the flooding issues in and around the Woodsdale community. Some of these have been caused by rain and on another occasion the water main below National Road failed which caused flooding of our entire basement and almost our first floor. I do not believe any of these issues have been directly caused by the changes GC&P Development has made to the topography of the hillside. The City of Wheeling is aging and so it's framework. Our infrastructure needs to be properly maintained to properly function. Just as homeowners and business owners are held responsible for maintaining their property, I feel that the City of Wheeling needs to be held responsible for maintaining what is theirs.

Popular opinion has already been formed by small town gossip and social media posts. I do not believe the community has formed an unbiased opinion of this project because of the one-sided information that has circulated. We need to keep our minds open and focus on working together to fix the city's issues. GC&P Development can have a drastic positive effect on our community. Wheeling has been haunted for years by poor developmental decisions that were based on the good of the few instead of the good of the community. This resulted in a bleak downtown area for many years. The resurgence that the city has had in recent years is promising and exciting. We need to focus on continuing this momentum instead of stifling our own growth.

Thank you,

Laura Bush

Lynn Buch Interiors

Tom Connelly

From: Karen Kangisser <karenkangisser@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 4, 2020 1:06 PM
To: Tom Connelly
Cc: Wendy Scatterday
Subject: Follow-up FOIA request for documents email 1
Attachments: wvr106373.pdf

Tom,

This is the first of 3 emails I will be sending to you today. These two emails contain documents sent to me by the WVDEP as result of another recent FOIA request I made. These documents were "locked" and unavailable on the WVDEP database but are related to GC&P's Permit #WVR106373 and can be found listed on the document chart that includes in its title *05/0/2019 Reissue NPDES/State Storm Water Construction #2 Menu for: Large Construction Activity Certification 3 acres or larger* that I sent to you previously.

Please post the documents from all 3 emails for public review.

Thank you,
Karen

Karen Kangisser
2 Lorraine Terrace
Wheeling, WV 26003
304-551-5445
karenkangisser@yahoo.com



THRASHER
 THE THRASHER GROUP, INC.
 405 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, SUITE 1100
 COLUMBUS, OHIO 43260
 TEL: 614.291.1200 FAX: 614.291.1201

GC & P DEVELOPMENT
 COUNTY ROUTE 88
 WHEELING, OHIO COUNTY, WY
 TOPO MAP

1-01-030-0000

EX

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Tom Connelly

From: Karen Kangisser <karenkangisser@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 4, 2020 1:06 PM
To: Tom Connelly
Cc: Wendy Scatterday
Subject: Follow-up FOIA request for documents email 2
Attachments: 1186902_0_SWPPP wvr106373.pdf

Tom

This is email 2 of 3.

Thanks,
Karen

Karen Kangisser
2 Lorraine Terrace
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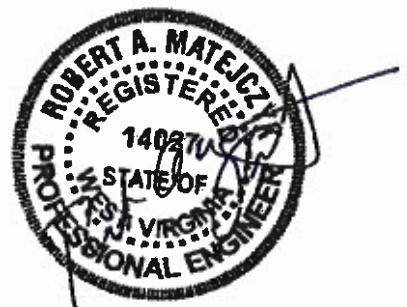
**GC&P DEVELOPMENT
GC&P DEVELOPMENT, LLC
Ohio County, West Virginia**

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

**Prepared By:
The Thrasher Group
600 White Oaks Blvd
Bridgeport, WV 26330**

**Prepared For:
Kevin Coyne
99 Aaron Way
Wheeling, WV 26003**

April 2020



CERTIFICATIONS

**To Be Completed by Permittee
(Plans and Specifications Operational Control)**

"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 attesting to false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Kevin P. Coyne

Kevin P. Coyne

Name and Title *MEMBER*

304-975-1841

Telephone Number

Kevin P. Coyne

Signature

4-16-201

Date

**To Be Completed by Construction Site Operator/Co-Permittee
(Day-to-Day Operational Control)**

"I certify that I have reviewed this document and all attachments that were prepared under professional 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 attesting to false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Name and Title

Telephone Number

Signature

Date

Revision Summary Log

Change No.	Description of Change	Date	Comments

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- Appendix G – Site Storm Water Pollution Prevention Training Log
- Appendix H – Driving Directions
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) controls storm water and sewer discharges through its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and provides guidance to municipalities, states and federal permitting authorities on how to meet storm water pollution control goals as flexibly and cost-effectively as possible. The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP), Division of Water and Waste Management (DWWM) regulates storm water discharges through its West Virginia General Water Pollution Control Permit program.

A storm water pollution prevention plan must be prepared for storm water discharges that will reach Waters of West Virginia, including discharges to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and to identify and address potential sources of pollution that are reasonably expected to affect the quality of discharges from the construction site, including off-site material storage areas, overburden and stockpiles of dirt, borrow areas, equipment staging areas, vehicle repair areas, fueling areas, etc., used by the permitted project. The SWPPP must describe and ensure the implementation of practices that will be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction activity at the construction site and assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit.

2.0 CONTACT INFORMATION

The Thrasher Group, Inc., (Thrasher) has prepared this SWPPP for Kevin Coyne at GC&P Development, LLC to satisfy West Virginia (WV) SWPPP requirements for a reissue of the existing permit No. WVR106373. A Site Registration Application has been completed to obtain regulatory coverage through the WV Storm Water General Permit for storm water discharges associated with general sites pre-construction exploratory activities.

Copies of the SWPPP will be maintained at the site field office.

Project Name

GC&P Development, LLC

Applicant/ Permittee

GC&P Development, LLC

Attention: Kevin Coyne

Address: 99 Aaron Way, Wheeling, WV 26003

Contact Information: 304-975-1841; kcoyne.gcpd@gmail.com

Preparer

The Thrasher Group, Inc.

Attention: Robert A. Matejczyk P.E., Project Manager

Address: 600 White Oaks Boulevard, Bridgeport, WV 26330

Contact Information: 724-485-7035; rmatejczyk@thethrashergroup.com

Appendix A presents a list of government agencies that may need to be notified if impacted storm water is released to a water way, if there is a non-storm water discharge event or if there is a spill/release of a hazardous material.

3.0 SWPPP REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

The SWPPP must be retained on-site at the construction site or if the site is inactive or does not have an on-site location to store the plan, a notice must be posted describing the location of the SWPPP. This SWPPP must be made readily available at the time of an on-site inspection. Reports, inspections, and certifications associated with this SWPPP will be retained by GC&P Development for at least 3 years from the date the permit coverage is terminated.

This SWPPP will be reviewed and amended during pre-construction exploratory activities as necessary whenever there is a design change or process that could increase the exposure of construction materials to storm water, when a WVDEP representative determines that a modification to the SWPPP is necessary or to identify any new contractor and/or subcontractor that will implement a measure of the SWPPP. Revisions to the SWPPP required as a result of a site inspection will be completed immediately and must be documented on the "SWPPP Revision Summary Log" found in the front of this document.

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This SWPPP covers pre-construction exploratory activities associated with the exploratory test pits for the GC&P Development. Construction activities associated with the Project include but are not limited to: clearing/grubbing and removing top vegetative cover, grading, access roads and exploratory test pits that will be used to gather information that will be used for final site development based on the results obtained from the test pits.

The entire site consists of approximately 93 acres with a total area of disturbance of approximately 16.16 acres for the current activities. The proposed project will consist of excavation of access roads to allow exploratory work in several areas of the site.

Vehicle access to the LOD will be granted using existing roads State Route 88 (Bethany Pike) and a private access road. A construction entrance will be installed on the private access road adjacent to the project site.

4.1 Project Location

The project site is located in Ohio County, WV within the Wheeling USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle. The proposed site is located off State Route 88 Bethany Pike. Approximate center coordinates of the site are 40°05'10.58"N, 80°41'03.21"W. The location is shown on the Ohio County, WV USGS Site Location Map, Appendix B.

4.2 Potential Pollution Sources

The following lists the construction activities or materials that have potential to contribute pollutants, including sediment to stormwater runoff.

Construction Activity and/or Material	Potential Pollutant
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, carbamates, arsenic
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nitrogen, phosphorous
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wastewater from construction equipment washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil, oil, grease, and solids
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hydraulic Oil / fluids	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mineral Oil
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gasoline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylene, MTBE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diesel Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Petroleum distillate, oil and grease, naphthalene, xylenes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Antifreeze / coolant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, heavy metals (copper, lead, zinc)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land Clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sediment – Total suspended solids, turbidity, oil and grease, total petroleum hydrocarbons
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Excavation / Filling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sediment - Total suspended solids, turbidity, oil and grease, total petroleum hydrocarbons

4.3 Major Construction Activities Schedule

Pre-construction exploratory activities of the GC&P Development is underway and the estimated completion will be April of 2023.

The site disturbance will include the following activities listed below:

- Locate all existing utilities. The contractor shall notify miss utility of West Virginia at 1-800-245-4848 a minimum of two (2) days prior to any excavation or construction.

- Install all perimeter and erosion and sediment controls (priority 1 and 2 silt fence, ditches and/or earthen berms, sediment traps, stabilized construction entrance, etc.).
- Remove and dispose of all material not suitable for fill: brush, brush, logs, debris, etc.
- Strip and stock topsoil for reuse in finish grading.
- Excavate and rough grade road.
- Complete grading. All disturbed areas shall be dressed to a neat and finished appearance and stabilized with seed and mulch or stone.
- After complete stabilization of the drainage area, remove erosion and sediment control facilities and dress and stabilize as required.
- Final project clean up and demobilization.

4.4 Soil Data

There are five (6) soil types located within the area of disturbance for the GC&P Development. The soils present within the project area of disturbance are listed below:

Soil Type	Hydrologic Soil Group	Soil Erosion Properties	Pre-Construction Coverage	Post Construction Coverage
BrD	C/D	High	Woods	Grass
CkB	C/D	High	Woods	Grass
WeC	B	Low	Woods	Grass
WeD	B	Low	Woods	Grass
WeE	B	Low	Woods	Grass
WeF	B	Low	Woods	Grass

The majority of the soils within the limits of disturbance consist of highly or moderately draining soils with small pockets of poorly drained soils. A soils map showing the entire area of disturbance is included in Appendix C.

4.5 Receiving Waters

In compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA), the WVDEP established water quality standards under Title 47CRS2. The water quality standards include designated uses, water quality criteria and anti-degradation policies. To maintain these standards, the WVDEP assigned specific tiers depending on the level of protection needed to maintain water quality and/or existing uses.

Tier 1 Waters – waters that maintains and protects existing uses of water body and the water quality conditions necessary to support such uses.

Tier 2 Waters – waters that maintains and protects “high quality” waters – water bodies where the level of water quality exceeds levels necessary to support recreation and wildlife and the propagation and maintenance of fish and other aquatic life.

Tier 3 Waters – means waters as otherwise identified in 47 CSR2-4.1.c and maintains and protects water quality in outstanding national resource waters.

Below is a list of the receiving waters that receive stormwater discharge from the site:

- Unnamed Tributary of Wardens Run – classified as a Tier 1 stream
- Unnamed Tributary of Long Run – classified as a Tier 1 Stream

4.6 WVDEP Construction General Permit, WV0115924

A copy of the WVDEP Construction General Permit, WV0115924 is included in **Appendix D**.

4.7 Total Maximum Daily Loading (TMDL)

If construction activities discharge into a receiving water that is listed as impaired, permittees must comply with Total Maximum Daily Loading (TMDL) that is regulated for the receiving water. TMDL define the amount of pollutant that a water body can absorb daily without violating the applicable water quality standards. The two receiving streams identified for this project are not listed on the 303(d) list and therefore do not have limitations on pollutants from the project site.

5.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

This section includes descriptions of control measures that will be implemented to control pollutants in the storm water discharges. The control measures shall, at a minimum, be designed to effectively minimize the discharge of pollutants by design, installation, and maintenance in order to meet effluent limitations required by 40 CFR 450.21. These limitations were incorporated into the reissued WV0115924, effective February 9, 2019.

5.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Site Map

Erosion and Sediment Controls plans can be found in **Appendix E**.

5.2 Site Specific Erosion and Sediment Controls

The project site is located within an area of a TMDL Impaired Watershed, therefore enhancement BMPs are required. The erosion and sediment control methods used for this project are listed below:

- Rock Construction Entrance

- Rock Check Dams
- Perimeter Controls
- Sediment Traps
- Diversion Ditches
- Dust Control

6.0 STABILIZATION PRACTICES

The site stabilization practices described in this SWPPP include temporary and permanent stabilization measures that ensure that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. Final stabilization measures may include but are not limited to permanent protection such as compacted gravel , stable waterways (riprap or grass), stable outlet channels with energy dissipators and natural vegetation that uniformly covers at least 70 percent of the ground.

Once all disturbed areas are stabilized on the site, sediment trapping structures can be eliminated, and the area reclaimed and stabilized. Prior to submitting a Notice of Termination all trapped sediment shall be disposed on an upload area, perimeter controls and rock check dams shall be removed.

Stabilization measures shall be started as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. No more than 7 days after the construction activity in the portion of the site has permanently ceased or 4 days for sites required to use enhanced BMP's.

When the initiation of stabilization measures by the 4th day, as applicable, after disturbance activity has ceased is precluded by natural causes such as drought or flood stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as conditions allow.

Where the disturbance activity will resume on a portion of project within 14 days from when activities stopped then stabilization measures do not have to be initiated by the 7th day.

Area where seed has failed to germinate adequately (uniform vegetative cover with a density of 70%) within 30 days after seeding and mulching, the area must be reseeded immediately or as soon as weather conditions allow.

7.0 STRUCTURAL CONTROLS

The following sections provide a description of BMPs including physical structures, employed to prevent soil erosion.

Sediment traps will be utilized where topography/site conditions trap the flow of sediment-laden runoff for drainage areas serving less than 5 acres.

Perimeter controls smart fence, silt fence, compost filter sock or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries to capture sediment. These controls are stretched across the parallel to the grade to intercept and detain small amounts of sediment from disturbed areas during construction operations in order to prevent sediment from leaving the site.

Erosion control blankets help prevent erosion in a variety of ways. They can be direct replacement for straw or mulch and can provide uniform protection from raindrop erosion, moderating temperature and moisture extremes and preventing detachment of the soil by sheet flow. They can also hold seed and mulch in place on slopes and in channels so that vegetation can become established.

8.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

For large construction projects a discharge point of the entire project area shall be selected. The pre-construction peak discharge from a 1yr, 24-hr storm in cubic feet per second (cfs) and the post-development peak discharge from a 1yr, 24-hr storm in cubic feet per second shall be calculated at the discharge point.

If post-construction peak discharge is 10% or greater than the pre-condition peak discharge of 5 cfs or more for a 1-yr storm event, then post-construction stormwater management BMPs must be implemented to reduce potential erosion.

9.0 OTHER CONTROLS

To minimize off-site tracking of sediments and the generation of dust, typical controls may include stabilized construction entrances, shoveling and sweeping, watering for dust controls, etc.

Dust Control

Wind is capable of causing erosion, particularly in dry climates or during the dry season. Wind erosion can occur where surface soil is loose and dry. Wind erosion may also occur in areas where vegetation is sparse or absent, and can transport sediments to where they can be washed into receiving waters during the next storm event or snowmelt runoff.

The excavated top soil, ground cover, and overburden materials will be stockpiled for reuse once construction is completed. The stockpiles will be laid out perpendicular to the predominant wind direction where possible and practical.

Rock Construction Entrances

Large quantities of mud can be tracked onto public and private roads causing dangerous driving conditions and muddy runoff when it rains. Construction entrances are stabilized to

reduce the amount of sediment that is transported onto paved roads by vehicles or equipment by constructing a stabilized pad of stone at entrances to construction sites.

All construction and waste materials that pose a potential pollutant source to the storm water runoff from the construction site will be stored in a manner so as to prevent or minimize storm water contact.

10.0 MAINTENANCE

All solid waste and construction/demolition material must be disposed of in accordance with the Code of West Virginia and Legislative Rule Title 33 Series 1, (Solid Waste Management Rule)

Provisions must be made to control fugitive dust on and origination from the construction site.

11.0 INSPECTION OF CONTROLS

The permittee shall ensure site inspections are conducted by a Qualified Person. The purpose of the inspections is to ensure compliance with the approved plan, and when the plan is not effective to document plan improvements that are needed. Precipitation events shall be monitored on-site with a rain gauge or information from a NOAA weather station that is representative of the location. The site shall be inspected utilizing the following guidelines:

- Once every four (4) calendar days
- Within 24 hours of a precipitation event of 0.25 inches or greater, or the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt enough to cause a discharge.

Reductions in inspection frequency can happen if one of the following events has occurred:

- Inspector can reduce inspection frequency to twice per month (no more than 14 calendar days apart) in any area where final stabilization has been completed.
- If construction has been suspended due to frozen conditions, inspections can be temporary suspended if runoff is unlikely due to frozen conditions for at least three (3) months or if land disturbance has been suspended and all disturbed areas are stabilized. However, if conditions make discharges likely inspections must immediately resume to the regular frequency.

If construction continues throughout winter conditions, the inspector may reduce inspection frequency to once per month if the following activities have occurred:

- Runoff is unlikely due to frozen conditions that are likely to continue at the site for at least three (3) months. However, if conditions make discharges likely inspections must immediately resume to the regular frequency.
- Disturbed areas of the site that have been stabilized the beginning and end dates shall be documented in the inspection reports and can have reduced inspection frequency.

Common areas that shall be inspected on a routine basis include but are not limited to the following areas:

- All areas that have been cleared/grubbed and are not stabilized.
- All stormwater controls
- Material, waste, borrow and equipment storage and maintenance areas covered by the permit.
- All areas where stormwater flows within the site (interceptor ditches, roadside ditches)
- All points of discharge from the site
- All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented.

An inspection report must be completed within 24 hours of a site inspection. An example of the inspection report can be found in **Appendix F**. All inspection reports must be maintained for at least three (3) years from the date that permit coverage is terminated.

12.0 CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY

All contracts and subcontractors working on the site are informed of the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and their obligation to follow the plan. The contractor will be held responsible for the maintenance of the erosion and control BMP measures and shall complete any necessary maintenance and corrective action within 24 hours after notification from inspector.

13.0 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

In the event of an unauthorized discharge that causes an emergency condition, the operator shall notify the hotline (WVDEP 24-hr Elkview Emergency Response Unit) by telephone at 304-558-5938 or 1-800-642-3074 and the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 no later than one hours after learning of the discharge. Notification must be made regardless of the amount of the discharge. A written notification shall be provided within five (5) calendar days after the telephone notification, in accordance with the general permit requirements. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time, and if, the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected

to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

14.0 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

The SWPPP Team Coordinator will conduct quarterly training to address the areas listed below:

- Purpose and Requirements of the Storm Water Permit;
- Components of the SWPPP and Storm Water Regulations;
- BMPs and Maintenance, Good Housekeeping Procedures;
- Inspections, Record Keeping and Reporting;
- Storm Water & Non-Storm Water Discharges; and,
- Changes to the SWPPP
- Inspections & Precipitation greater than 0.25-inch per 24-hour period

Records of the training, including the topics discussed, attendees, and an evaluation of BMPs in use will be maintained by Young Life for a minimum of three years. An Employee Training Log is provided in **Appendix G**.

APPENDIX A

**NOTIFICATION OF
PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICIALS
AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

**NOTIFICATION OF OUTSIDE PARTIES
PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICIALS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

GC&P Development, LLC

PUBLIC SAFETY NOTIFICATION

Ambulance 911
Fire 911
Law Enforcement 911

GOVERNMENT AGENCY NOTIFICATIONS - VERBAL

National Response Center **1-800-424-8802**
(24 hr/day-7 days/week)

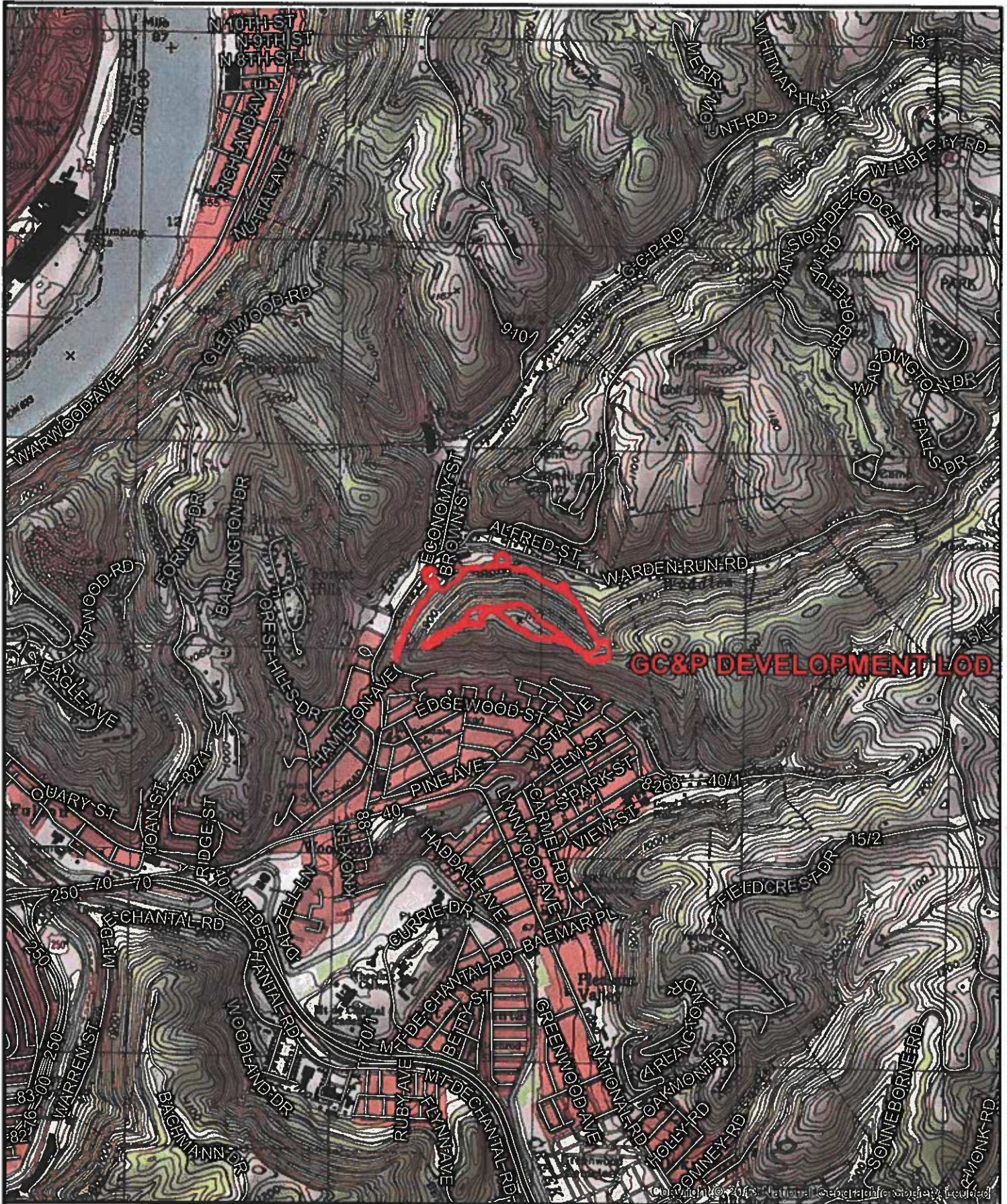
GOVERNMENT AGENCY NOTIFICATIONS - WRITTEN

Report spills that have reached state waters to:

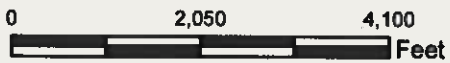
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Environmental Health Section..... (304) 328-5210 or 5166

National Response Center..... (800) 424-8802 (24-Hour)
c/o United States Coast Guard (G-OPF) Room 2611 (202) 267-2675
2100 2nd Street, Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

APPENDIX B
USGS SITE LOCATION MAP



1 inch = 2,000 feet



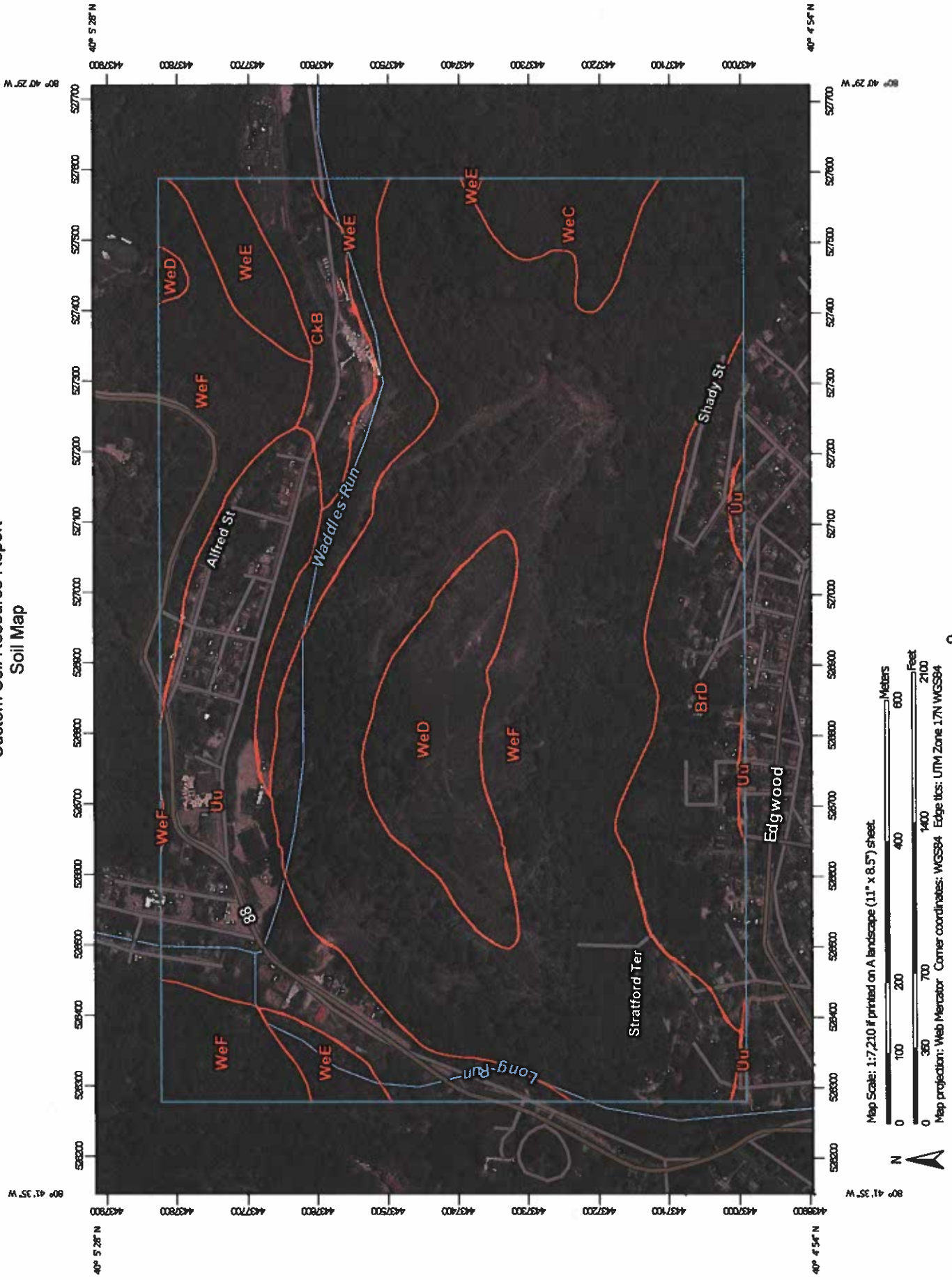
USGS QUADRANGLE
Wheeling

THRASHER










































APPENDIX C

SOILS MAP

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



MAP LEGEND

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Area of Interest (AOI) |  Spoil Area |
|  Soils |  Stony Spot |
|  Soil Map Unit Polygons |  Very Stony Spot |
|  Soil Map Unit Lines |  Wet Spot |
|  Soil Map Unit Points |  Other |
|  Special Point Features |  Special Line Features |
|  Blowout |  Water Features |
|  Borrow Pit |  Streams and Canals |
|  Clay Spot |  Transportation |
|  Closed Depression |  Rails |
|  Gravel Pit |  Interstate Highways |
|  Gravelly Spot |  US Routes |
|  Landfill |  Major Roads |
|  Lava Flow |  Local Roads |
|  Marsh or swamp |  Background |
|  Mine or Quarry |  Aerial Photography |
|  Miscellaneous Water | |
|  Perennial Water | |
|  Rock Outcrop | |
|  Saline Spot | |
|  Sandy Spot | |
|  Severely Eroded Spot | |
|  Sinkhole | |
|  Slide or Slip | |
|  Sodic Spot | |

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio Counties, West Virginia
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Oct 3, 2017

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 23, 2014—Mar 7, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

APPENDIX D

WVDEP CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT, WV0115924



**STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
601 57th STREET SE
CHARLESTON, WV 25304-2345**

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT**

Permit No. WV0115924

**Issue Date: January 10, 2019
Effective Date: February 9, 2019
Expiration Date: February 9, 2024**

**Subject: Stormwater Associated with
Construction Activities**

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that any establishment with discharges composed entirely of stormwater associated with construction activities disturbing one acre or greater of land area which may be regulated under the terms and conditions of this general permit, has satisfied the registration requirements, and which has not been required by the Director of the Division of Water and Waste Management to apply for an individual permit, is hereby eligible to allow stormwater discharges into the surface waters of the State under this General WV/NPDES Water Pollution Control Permit. Authorization to discharge under this permit must be provided by the Director.

Construction activities are land disturbing operations such as clearing, grubbing, grading, filling and excavation operations during site development for residential, commercial or industrial purposes. The following are not eligible for coverage under this NPDES General Permit:

1. Operations that result in the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area, which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale.
2. Stormwater discharges associated with land disturbing activities that may reasonably be expected to be causing or contributing to a violation of a water quality standard as determined by the Director.

3. Land disturbance activities already governed by other Department of Environmental Protection NPDES permits. This includes Division of Mining and Reclamation permits for coal mining and non-metallic quarries.
4. Landfills, except in the preparation of a new landfill and/or clay borrow areas.
5. Other activities exempt from NPDES permitting requirements as set forth in 40 C.F.R. 122.3 and 47 C.S.R. 10-3.2.b.4 (NPDES Program).
6. Land disturbing activities related to oil and gas activities as required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. These activities include but are not limited to construction of drilling sites, waste management pits, and access roads, as well as construction of the transportation and treatment infrastructure such as pipelines, natural gas treatment plants, natural gas pipeline compressor stations, and crude oil pumping stations.
7. Construction activities that result in a discharge of a reportable quantity release or that contribute pollutants (other than non-contaminated sediments) to a violation of a water quality standard are still subject to permit coverage.

This General WV/NPDES Water Pollution Control Permit is to allow stormwater discharges into the surface waters of the State while protecting water quality and is subject to the following terms and conditions:

The information submitted on and with the application form will hereby be made terms and conditions of the General Permit with like effect as if all such information were set forth herein, and other pertinent conditions set forth in Parts I, II, III, and IV and appendices A, B, and C.

Site Registration Applications approved from February 9, 2018 through February 9, 2019 must file the Notice of Termination for completed projects where all disturbed lands have been permanently stabilized, or, a signed certification of agreement to abide by the terms and conditions of this reissued General Permit within 90 days of the effective date. Additional application fees do not apply to the certification; however, annual fees still apply. Where any incomplete projects have disturbed lands that have not been permanently stabilized, status maps are required with the certification. The map may be in PDF format and is not required to conform to the specifications of II.H.1.a. The status map shall show disturbed areas and the Limits of Disturbance (LOD), which is the area approved under the registration for land disturbance. Projects that have not disturbed any lands are not required to provide the status map. Additionally, the certification will contain an updated timeline for major activities as required by Part II.H.1.

Existing registrations under the Notice of Intent approved from February 9, 2018 through February 9, 2019 shall submit the Notice of Termination if all disturbed lands are permanently stabilized. If construction is not complete and all disturbed lands are not permanently stabilized, such projects may retain permit coverage through the expiration date of this General Permit by submittal of the certification described above within 90 days of the effective date of this reissued General Permit.

Projects discharging to Waters of the State with an approved sediment-related Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) with registrations that were approved for one year only with approval dates from February 9, 2018 through February 9, 2019 that have not completed construction and stabilized disturbed areas at the effective date of this permit are required to submit the above described certification. Such projects shall agree to implement Enhanced best management practices (BMP's). Submittal of the certification will remove the 1-year time constraint and the registration will be valid until the expiration of this reissued General Permit unless site stabilization and termination of the registration occur first. Projects required to submit Discharge Monitoring Reports under the 2012 permit with approval dates from February 9, 2018 through February 9, 2019 must submit the above described certification agreeing to implement Enhanced BMPs within 90 days of the effective date of this General Permit, which has eliminated monitoring.

All projects approved under the 2012 permit's Site Registration Application or Notice of Intent with an approval date prior to February 9, 2018 must submit the Notice of Termination if all disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. All other projects that have not been stabilized shall submit an application for continuing coverage within 90 days of the effective date of this General Permit.

Compliance with other laws and statutes

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed as relieving the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

Continuation of this general permit

If this general permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with 47 C.S.R. 10 and remain in force and effect. If you were authorized to discharge under this general permit prior to the expiration date, any discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this general permit until the earliest of:

- Your authorization for coverage under a reissued general permit or a replacement of this general permit following your timely and appropriate submittal of a complete application requesting authorization to discharge under the new general permit and compliance with the requirements of the new permit; or
- Your submittal of notification of termination that the facility has ceased operations; or
- Issuance or denial of an individual permit for the facility's discharge; or
- A formal permit decision by DWWM not to reissue this general permit, at which time DWWM will identify a reasonable time period of covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

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PART I. INTRODUCTION

I.A. TERMS OF PERMIT

Discharges from sites covered under this General Permit shall not cause or contribute to a violation of 47 C.S.R. 2 (Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards) or 47 C.S.R. 12, (Requirements Governing Groundwater Standards) of the West Virginia Legislative Rules pursuant to Chapter 22, Article 11 and Article 12. Discharges that are not in compliance with these standards are not authorized.

I.B. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT

Compliance with this General Permit, the approved Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and the Groundwater Protection Plan is required upon the beginning of the construction project.

I.C. WATER QUALITY

Subject to 47 WV C.S.R. 10.3.4.a and 47 C.S.R. 2.4, the discharges covered by this permit are to be of such quality so as not to cause a violation of applicable water quality standards. The permittee must protect the water quality and the existing uses and designations of receiving waters by implementing BMPs. Enhanced BMPs must be used for projects discharging to any waters other than Tier 1 or where standard BMPs are found to be inadequate to protect water quality based on inspections by a Qualified Person, or representatives of the Director of DWWM or the Environmental Protection Agency.

Receiving waters for the exclusive purpose required by the paragraph above and in accordance with 47 C.S.R. 2.4 shall be protected from degradation as explained below:

Tier 1 Protection- Maintains and protects existing uses of a water body and the water quality conditions necessary to support such uses. A waterbody that is listed as impaired on the state's 303(d) list is considered a Tier 1 water as it pertains to the specific pollutant listed.

Tier 2 Protection- Maintains and protects "high quality" waters - water bodies where the level of water quality exceeds levels necessary to support recreation and wildlife and the propagation and maintenance of fish and other aquatic life. Tier 2 is the default assignment for a waterbody not listed as impaired on the state's 303(d) list.

Tier 3 Protection- Maintains and protects water quality in outstanding national resource waters.

Protection of Trout Streams - Waters which sustain year-round trout populations. Excluded are those waters which receive annual stockings of trout, but which do not support year-round trout populations. Waters which meet the definition of 47 C. S.R. 2-2.19 (Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards).

Impaired Streams — Sediment-related impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standards and are listed on the state's 303(d) list.

Sediment-Related Pollutant of Concern Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) - A TMDL establishes the maximum amount of a pollutant allowed in a waterbody and serves as the starting point or planning tool for restoring water quality.

I.C.1. This permit does not authorize new sources or new discharges of constituents of concern to impaired waters unless consistent with the approved sediment-related TMDL and applicable state law (WV 47CSR10 and WV Code 22-11).

Enhanced BMPs shall be used on projects discharging to all waters of the state except for those classified as Tier 1 streams (other than 303(d) listed). For discharges to sediment-related TMDL waters, the permittee shall use enhanced BMPs as defined in Appendix C of this General Permit.

The Director reserves the right to require Enhanced BMPs for any stormwater discharges associated with land disturbing activities authorized by this permit, upon a finding that water quality impacts have been observed and that standard BMPs cannot adequately protect water quality. However, this finding is not required for discharges already subject to Enhanced BMPs.

I.D. REQUIRED REPORTING

I.D.1. Reporting Spill and Accidental Discharges

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to 47 C.S.R. 11-2. (Special Rules) of the West Virginia Legislative Rules promulgated pursuant to Chapter 22, Article 11.

I.D.2. Immediate Reporting

The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment immediately after becoming aware of the circumstances by using the Department's designated spill alert telephone number ((800) 642-3074) or by calling the Director or his representative. A written submission shall be provided within five calendar days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time, and if, the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

I.D.3. Reportable Quantities

This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 117 and 40 C.F.R. Part 302. The discharge of hazardous substances in the stormwater discharge(s) from a project is not authorized by this General Permit, and in no case, shall the discharge(s) contain a hazardous substance.

I.E. DIRECTOR'S AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE OTHER PERMITS

In accordance with WV 47CSR10 §13.6.b.2.A, the Director may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES General Permit. Any interested person may petition the Director to take action under this paragraph. The Director may require any owner or operator authorized by this permit to apply for an individual NPDES permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that such a permit application is required.

I.F. ALLOWABLE DISCHARGES

All discharges authorized by this permit shall be composed entirely of stormwater.

I.G. PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit.

- Sediment laden stormwater that has not gone through an appropriate best management control;
- Directing pavement wash-waters directly into any surface water, storm drain inlet, or stormwater conveyance, unless the conveyance is connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control;
- Wastewater from washout of concrete unless managed by an appropriate control;
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, bituminous asphalt, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing, or external building washdown.
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

This permit does not authorize the conveyance, diversion, channeling, directing or otherwise allowing the discharge of stormwater into a sinkhole without an Underground Injection Control Permit.

PART II. PRE-CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, the following are required:

- A complete application, prepared by a Qualified Person, for authorization to discharge stormwater from construction related land disturbance shall include:
 - Installation of a sign at the entrance to the project or posting of a notice in a public place in close proximity to the construction site as indication the application has been submitted;
 - Timely corrections or submission of additional information to provide clarity about the proposed construction project, as requested by the Director;
 - Cooperation with the public notice process, when appropriate, by making prompt payment to the local newspaper that will publish the Class I legal advertisement, effectively notifying the public that the application is pending;
 - Making timely changes to the application, as necessary, based on public input; and

After receiving Director's approval and before beginning construction activities:

- Install sediment and erosion controls;
- Qualified Person inspects the newly installed sediment and erosion controls.
 - Impounding structures not built as approved shall be inspected and documented as meeting the trapping capacities and efficiencies of the structures approved in the registration.

II.A. APPLICATIONS

II.A.1. Application Requirements

Submittal of the application shall be made using the online Electronic Submission System, unless otherwise approved by the Director. All documents must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements described in Appendix A.7.

II.A.1.a. Application Fee

The application fee shall be paid in full prior to the Director reviewing the application. Fee amounts listed in and subject to changes in the NPDES Fee Schedule C.S.R. 47-26.

II.A.1.b. Public Notice Advertisement

The following applications are subject to Public Notice in a local newspaper therefore, the Notarized Statement for Billing form is required with the application:

- Land disturbance of 100 or more acres;
- Projects of 3 acres or more with a grading phase lasting one year or longer which will not meet final stabilization, as defined in Appendix C of this General Permit, by the end of the year; and
- Projects discharging to Tier 3 streams.

The Director reserves the right to require advertisement for any other application type.

II.A.1.c. Large Construction Projects

Projects disturbing 3 or more acres of land shall submit an application containing:

- Application Form, to include template for the sign
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan;
- Groundwater Protection Plan;
- Pre-Construction Drainage Map
- During Construction Drainage Map showing the proposed location of all drainage structures and associated access routes;
- Post Construction Drainage Map;
- Annual Progress Map if permitted for longer than one year;
- Detailed Site Plan (Maps) showing Limits of Disturbance and Receiving Waters; and
- Design Details for:
 - Sediment basins, road, cut and fill cross sections, and other engineered structural design calculations; and
 - Other controls to include post-development stormwater management plans required by local governments
- Applications for Large Construction Projects shall be submitted 60 days before the anticipated date construction is to begin.
 - Applications for Large Construction Projects requiring Public Notice per II.A.1.b. shall be submitted 100 days before the anticipated date construction is to begin.

II.A.1.d. Minor Construction Projects

Projects disturbing 1 to < 3 acres of land, other than single-family homes as explained in Part II.A.1.e. below, shall submit an application containing the following:

- Application form, to include template for the sign
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan;
- Groundwater Protection Plan;
- Pre-Construction Drainage Map;
- During Construction Drainage Map showing the proposed location of all drainage structures and associated access routes;
- Post Construction Drainage Map;
- Annual Progress Map if permitted for longer than one year;

- Detailed Site Plan (Map) showing Limits of Disturbance and Receiving Waters
- Typical Design Details.
- Applications for Minor Construction Projects shall be submitted 30 days before the anticipated date construction is to begin.
 - Applications for Projects requiring Public Notice per II.A.1.b shall be submitted 100 days before the anticipated date construction is to begin.

II.A.1.e. Construction of Single-Family Homes: 1 to < 3 Acres

Projects for construction of Single-Family Homes of 1 to <3 acres including offsite borrow and waste sites, by the homeowner or homeowner's contractor are subject to this permit and shall submit:

- Application Form; and
- Agreement to use DWWM Individual House Sample Sediment and Erosion Control Plan found in the West Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control BMP Manual (BMP Manual), or other BMPs that are equally protective of water quality.
- Applications for construction of Single-Family Homes of 1 to < 3 acres shall be submitted 30 days before the anticipated date construction is to begin.

II.A.1.f. Offsite Waste and Borrow Areas

Offsite waste and borrow areas one acre or greater must be included in applications and approved before material may be removed from or accepted at the site. Such areas must be included in the application when associated with single-family homes, linear projects, or any other construction project. Offsite waste or borrow sites less than one acre in size that are not contiguous to the construction site must provide sediment and erosion controls and may be included with the application, however, there is no requirement to do so unless otherwise required by the Director.

If a waste/borrow area is not known during the initial application, the registration can still be issued. Once the location of a waste/borrow area is identified it is the responsibility of the applicant to modify their registration to include contiguous area(s) or non-contiguous areas of one acre or more. When the permittee does not have "legally ability to control" non-contiguous areas of one acre or more, the permittee may contact the DEP to inquire if the non-contiguous acre or more has been properly permitted and therefore, a site suitable for waste or borrow. The permittee may also make an inquiry of the party that does have the "legal ability to control" the non-contiguous site if it is properly permitted before accepting material from or sending material to the site.

When contaminated soils are identified, a soil handling plan shall be provided. Contaminated soil is not suitable material for borrow or fill unless approved by the Director.

II.A.2. Emergency Procedures

When conducting earth-disturbing activities in response to a public emergency e.g., natural disaster, widespread disruption in essential public services), and the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health, public safety, or the environment, or to reestablish essential public services, authorization to discharge is conditioned that a complete and accurate application is submitted within 30 calendar days after commencing earth-disturbing activities establishing eligibility under this permit.

Documentation to substantiate the occurrence of the public emergency must be included in the application.

II.B. POSTING SIGN OR NOTICE

Within 72 hours of filing an application, the applicant shall display a sign for the duration of the construction project near the entrance of the project or, for linear projects, at a location near an active part of the project that is accessible by the public; containing the following information:

- The applicant's name and emergency telephone number;
- Project Reference ID;
- For info on this stormwater permit
Call: 800-654-5227 or DEP. Comments@wv.gov.
- Permit Number (See II.B.4.)

II.B.1. The sign shall be a minimum of two feet by two feet and be at least three feet above ground level; clearly visible and legible from a public roadway or right-of-way.

II.B.2. If it is not feasible to display a sign at or near the project, the applicant may post, within 72 hours of filing the application a notice containing the foregoing information at a local public building, including, but not limited to, a town hall or public library.

II.B.3. The application shall provide the location where the sign or notice is to be posted.

II.B.4. Within 7 business days of assignment of the permit registration number, the applicant shall affix such number to the sign or to the posted notice.

II.C. INCOMPLETE OR INCORRECT APPLICATIONS

As the application is evaluated by the Director, notice may be sent to the applicant during the review period that the plan does not meet one or more of the specific minimum requirements of this permit. After such notification, the applicant shall have 30 days to resubmit the application.

II.C.1. An applicant needing additional time to respond to requests for changes or additional information must request an extension prior to the end of the 30 days, or:

- The Director may terminate the application, after making a reasonable attempt at, and being unsuccessful in, contacting the applicant to provide notice of the pending termination
 - The Director may cause a pending termination message to be sent from his official mailbox which has an email address of DEPNPDESEP@wv.gov to the applicant's email address as listed on the registration application.
 - It is the responsibility of the applicant to keep the Director informed of accurate contact information, and in lieu of a successful notice from his official mailbox, the Director may attempt to contact the applicant by phone to provide notice of the pending termination.
- Upon successful contact with the applicant, the Director has the option of terminating or extending the due date for resubmission of the application.

II.D. PUBLIC NOTICING OF APPLICATIONS

The Applicant shall cooperate with the public notice of applications required by Part II.A.1.b:

- Making payment for a Class I Legal Advertisement concerning the application to the local newspaper with the largest readership in the vicinity of the proposed project.
- Obtaining from the newspaper, and submitting to the Director, an affidavit of the publication of the Class I Legal Advertisement.

II.E. AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

The applicant is prohibited from disturbing land prior to obtaining approval from the Director for activities covered by this permit. The Director shall send an approval or denial of the application via his official mailbox, DEPNPDESEP@wv.gov and,

- The Director has no further obligation to attempt to verify the applicant received the approval or denial, as
- It is the responsibility of the applicant to keep the Director informed of up-to-date and accurate contact information.

The Applicant shall maintain a copy of the approval from the Director onsite and make it available to DWWM Personnel or the public upon request.

II.F. INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

After receiving approval from the Director and before beginning construction activities, the permittee shall install erosion and sediment control BMPs in accordance with the approved registration. BMPs shall be in place and functional prior to land disturbance. For registrations proposed to be completed in multiple phases, the BMPs for each phase must be constructed and functional prior to land disturbance beginning in that phase. Erosion

and sediment control BMPs shall be implemented in accordance with standard procedures set forth in the BMP Manual, however, other BMPs may be used if equally protective of water quality.

II.G. QUALIFIED PERSON TO INSPECT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The permittee shall ensure that all newly installed erosion and sediment control BMPs are inspected by a Qualified Person. Any defective controls identified during the inspection must be repaired and/or installed correctly within 24 hours and corrections verified upon re-inspection by the Qualified Person.

Construction activities may begin after the Qualified Person inspects and finds that all erosion and sediment control BMPs are installed properly in the areas where earth disturbing activities are planned to commence.

Sediment control BMPs shall be constructed in accordance with the approved registration (Part II A.1.c. and A.1.d.). All basins and traps not constructed in accordance with the approved registration shall be inspected and documented by a Qualified Person as affording the same trapping capacity and efficiency as the approved structures. Thereafter, routine inspections of the structures by a Qualified Person shall be conducted in accordance with III.B. until structure removal. All documentation of inspections shall be kept on site during construction on a form, prescribed by the Director for the length of the construction project.

II.H. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) COMPONENTS

SWPPPs shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and retained per II.H.5. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity. The plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices that are to be used to reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The SWPPP shall be prepared by a Qualified Person.

II.H.1. Nature of the Activity

The SWPPP shall contain a description of the nature of the construction activity, including a proposed timetable for major activities such as: cut and fill plans, proposed road construction or upgrades, grading plans, and a narrative of the pollution prevention techniques proposed to be implemented before, during and after construction. A schedule for major grading activities and stabilization measures to be initiated shall be included in the description

II.H.1.a. Maps

Site maps shall contain a North arrow with sites oriented to the North, with a minimum of five-foot topographical contours. The maps shall include:

- Nearest receiving streams, springs, surface waters to the site;
- Limits of all areas to be disturbed (LOD);
- Existing roads including public roads from which access to the site will be constructed;
- Access roads;
- Drainage patterns during and after construction with the outlet markers depicting the stormwater discharge points;
- Slopes prior to construction and anticipated conditions after grading activities;
- Location of topsoil stockpiles;
- Waste areas of 1 acre or greater within or contiguous to the construction site;
- Borrow sites of 1 acre or greater within or contiguous to the construction site;
- Locations and identification of sediment control structures;
- Total acreage and location of impervious areas after construction is complete;
- Location of rain gauge provided by the applicant
or a statement the applicant will obtain the precipitation event information from a National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather station that is representative of the location and provide the Station ID Number;
- Post-development stormwater management structures required by local governments;
- Final stormwater conveyances, including all ditches and pipe systems;
- Property boundaries and easements; and
- A legend, complete with any other information necessary to describe the project in detail.

The project shall be illustrated in an ArcGIS Shapefile (.shp) or in an AutoCAD Drawing (.dwg).

II.H.1.b. The map shall be accompanied by a description of an estimate of the total area of the site, the part of the site that is expected to undergo excavation or grading, and the total amount of excavation by cut and fill as well as an explanation of where excavated material will be moved from, and to, on the site.

Cross sections that accurately depict the surface configuration at any project area proposing a fill with a contributing drainage area of one acre or more shall be included with the mapping information. A description of measures to be taken to reduce the potential for subgrade saturation and ensure stability of fill areas shall be submitted. The cross-section shall be developed from sufficient slope measurements to adequately represent the existing land configuration of the proposed project area. Fill slope lines, original ground line, proposed keyway cut or rock toe key, drainage provisions and/or alternates shall also be identified.

II.H.1.c. For each Large Construction Project an evaluation point shall be selected. The pre-construction peak discharge from a 1-year, 24-hour storm in cubic feet per second and the post-development peak discharge from a 1-year, 24-hour storm in cubic feet per second shall be calculated at the evaluation point.

If post-construction peak discharge is 10% (or more) greater than the pre-construction peak discharges of 5 cubic foot per second or more for the 1-year, 24-hour storm, at the evaluation point, post-construction stormwater management BMPs must be implemented to

reduce potential erosion at the discharge point location. Calculations and justification must be submitted if post-construction stormwater management features are deemed unnecessary. The evaluation point will be the location for discharge, therefore, controls must be put in place to prevent erosion from stormwater released from the construction site.

The design procedures shall follow professionally accepted engineering and hydrologic methodologies.

II.H.1.d Each road or access road shall be classified as either permanent or temporary and categorized as Construction Activity — New or Improved; Incidental Construction Activity; or Maintenance Only.

- Temporary roads shall be reclaimed as soon as practical after they are no longer needed for operations.
- New or Improved roads shall be designed with the complete specifications along the entire road.
- Incidental Construction Activity necessary to address tills and gullies and other drainage issues, shall be designed with the complete specifications on that specific segment.
- Maintenance only means to be graveled only.

The SWPPP shall contain plans and specifications for each road or access road requiring construction activities within the LOD area. The plans and specifications shall include a map, stationed baseline, appropriate profile and cross sections, gradients, flow patterns, surfacing materials, cuts, fill, embankments, drainage ditches, culverts/water bars, and erosion and sediment structures.

Each road or access road shall be designed with the following specifications:

- Stone access entrance and exit drives.
- Parking areas to reduce the tracking of sediment onto public or private roads.
- All unpaved roads on the site shall be graveled or have other durable surface unless the application contains a statement that the affected landowner disagrees with this requirement. The applicant shall provide the land use, such as agriculture and shall describe the BMPs chosen to effectively control sediment and erosion. Unpaved roads shall be stabilized in accordance with II.H.1 .d.1 . the road bed shall be seeded and mulched.
- The maximum pitch grade shall not exceed 15%.
- The surface shall pitch toward the ditch line at a minimum slope of 2% to 4%. A road located in an area that doesn't have hillside runoff may be crowned with a minimum slope of 2% to 4% from the center line.
- A ditch shall be provided on the inside of any road having hillside runoff, with ditch relief culverts and/or water bars spaced according to grade and installed wherever necessary to insure proper drainage of runoff water beneath or through the access road.

- Ditch lines shall be capable of passing the peak discharge of a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event.
- Ditch relief culverts shall be capable of passing the peak discharge of a 2-year, 24-hour precipitation event and placed at a spacing using the formula: $4001\% \text{ grade} + 75' = \text{culvert spacing}$.
- Sediment control shall be provided at the inlet by sumps, rock checks, or equal structure and the slope at the outlet end shall be protected with an apron of rock riprap, a water energy dissipater, or other similar structure.
- Alternative design criteria for access road drainage may be used, but only when approved by the Director.

II.H.1.d.1. A road not to be retained as a permanent road shall be reclaimed as soon as practical after it is no longer needed for operations. The reclamation shall include:

- Removing and disposing of road surfacing materials that are incompatible with prior land use and revegetation requirements; and
- Reshaping cut and fill slopes as necessary to be compatible with the land use and complement the natural drainage pattern of the surrounding terrain.
- Prior to abandonment of access roads, efforts shall be made to prevent erosion by the use of culverts, water bars, or earth berms. Water bars or earth berms shall be installed according to the following formula for spacing: $400/\% \text{ grade} + 75' = \text{water bar or earth berm spacing}$.
- Upon abandonment, the road bed shall be scarified or ripped and all areas associated with access roads shall be immediately seeded and mulched.

II.H.1.d.2. The application for registration shall identify existing All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) trails to be retained by the landowner upon termination of the permit registration. ATV trails that are not shown with the original application may be identified through a minor modification to the registration. ATV trails shall be maintained by the applicant and stabilized upon conclusion of construction when not identified in the registration as a landowner accepted trail. Stabilization shall include the vehicle travel lanes for all trails not accepted by the landowner. During construction, the applicant shall maintain the trails and include trail areas during inspections to prevent sediment laden stormwater runoff from entering the waters of the state.

II.H.1.e. Impact Reduction

Site maps shall also include the location and type of stabilization methods for all disturbed areas. Plans shall ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable. Efforts shall also be made to limit disturbance on steep slopes, minimize soil compaction, and preserve topsoil where feasible. A description of interim and final stabilization practices, including site specific implementation schedules of the practices shall be provided and may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures.

II.H.1.e.1. The SWPPP shall contain stabilization practices to ensure that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized as rapidly as possible. Satisfactory stabilization means all disturbed areas shall be covered by permanent protection such as pavement, pervious pavement, compacted gravel, buildings, waterways (riprap, concrete, grass, or pipe), a healthy, vigorous stand of grass or native vegetation that uniformly covers more than 70% of the ground, stable outlet channels with velocity dissipation which directs site runoff to a natural watercourse, and any other structure or material approved by the Director.

II.H.1.e.2. Vegetative practices shall describe seedbed preparation requirements and the type and amount of soil amendments necessary to establish a healthy stand of vegetation. Soil maps shall be submitted.

For projects with unknown sources of potential borrow material or when excavation is necessary before adequate soil amendments may be determined, the Qualified Person shall, as soon as materials are located or excavated, prepare the soil amendment plan. The plan shall become a part of the records retained in accordance with Part II.H.5.

II.H.2. The SWPPP shall be signed in accordance with Appendix A.7. and retained onsite throughout the course of the project.

II.H.3. Potential Pollutants

The SWPPP shall include a complete list and description of potential pollutants at the project site such as products used in the operation and maintenance of vehicles and equipment as well as construction of buildings, parking lots, and other structures. The erosivity of soils must be considered when selecting erosion and sediment control BMPs.

II.H.3.a. Potential pollutants can be identified by including:

- A report showing the soil mapping units associated with the proposed area and a table with a description of each map unit, acres in the permit area, and percent of permit area;
- Identification of soils and a soil handling plan;
- A statement whether cement will be mixed onsite or delivered by truck;
- A description of the types of equipment to be used, serviced, repaired, or cleaned onsite;
- A description of the products to be used in construction of buildings and parking lots;
- A statement whether fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides will be used on the site including a schedule of application; and
- A description of the post-development use of the site.
 - Certain post-development discharges might require further approval for discharges from the Director, under an individual permit or other general permit.

II.H.3.b. Include a description of the controls and procedures for preventing potential pollutants from entering stormwater runoff, based on II.H.3.a.

II.H.3.b.1. Design, select, and identify erosion and sediment control BMPs. The BMPs should be selected from the BMP Manual. Alternative BMPs may be used if determined by the Director to be equally protective of water quality.

II.H.3.b.2. Projects discharging to any waters other than Tier 1 require the use of enhanced BMPs, such as:

- Inspection of all erosion and sediment control BMPs within disturbed areas at least once every four calendar days and within 24 hours after any precipitation event greater than 0.25 inches per 24 hours period.
- Repairs or maintenance to BMPs shall be performed within 24 hours, however, permittees must implement alternate BMPs prior to storm events while awaiting repair of the primary enhanced BMP.
- Temporary seeding and mulching within 4 days when areas will not be re-disturbed for more than 14 days.
- Permanent seeding and mulching within 4 days of reaching final grade.
- Final stabilization within 4 days after construction has been complete.

If the time frame associated with enhanced BMP's are unobtainable due to weather conditions, a narrative justification shall be made and maintained onsite for review by the Director.

Additional filtration BMPs should be selected from the BMP Manual, however filtration BMPs from other manuals may be approved, if equally protective of water quality.

Within six months of notification from the Director of a new sediment-related TMDL approval applicable to construction activities, permittees must incorporate any implement enhanced BMPs for discharges to the receiving waters subject to the TMDL.

II.H.3.b.3. Hay or straw bales shall not be used as primary or secondary filtering devices; Polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals may be used only in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications for use by the chemical provider/supplier. The use of cationic treatment chemicals is prohibited;

II.H.3.b.4. Identify a specific location and procedure for rinsing mobile mixing drums or truck drums. The procedure must name an appropriate control for the wastewater created by such rinsing and fully explain how the permittee will prevent wastewater from entering stormwater runoff;

II.H.3.b.5. Describe procedures to prevent spillage, leakage, and improper disposal of fuel, oil, grease, solvent, soap, and cleaning plans. The procedures must explain how these products will be handled to prevent any pollutants from entering stormwater.

II.H.3.b.6. Describe how washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, bituminous asphalt, and other construction materials will be managed to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater runoff;

II.H.3.b.7. Describe an employee training program for all on-site personnel directly involved with construction activities at all levels of responsibility that reiterates the components and goal of the SWPPP.

- Training should address topics such as spill and leak response and internal reporting, good housekeeping, and routine inspection and maintenance.
- Training shall be on a quarterly basis while construction activities are occurring.
- A list of attendees and topics covered at each training session shall be documented and maintained in the SWPPP.

II.H.3.b.8. A natural vegetative buffer shall be provided adjacent to receiving streams or other waters on or near the project site. Vegetative buffers shall be a minimum of 50 feet, however;

- A natural vegetated buffer may not be used as a stand-alone erosion and sediment control practice but must be used in conjunction with other BMPs.
- Vegetative buffer strips are not required if:
 - A natural vegetative buffer does not exist in pre-construction conditions, such as when the buffer has already been removed by existing developmental or agricultural activities; or
 - The receiving water is a man-made stormwater conveyance or storage structure, such as a ditch or storm water pond; or
 - Project activities occur within waters approved under a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permit and Section 401 water quality certification; or
 - The projects located where the vegetative buffer must be encroached to construct necessary infrastructure, such as a utility line or an access road. Justification for any encroachment may be subject to approval by the Director; or
 - Linear projects where right-of-way acquisition or area is limited.

II.H.3.b.9. All diversions constructed to final grade, including clean water diversions shall be stabilized prior to becoming functional. Internal construction diversions must be stabilized upon reaching final grade.

- Divert flows around exposed soils and limit runoff from exposed areas with BMPs such as:
 - Silt fences, earthen dikes and berms, land grading, diversions, drainage swales, check dams, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retention systems and geotextiles, gabions and riprap, and permanent and temporary sediment traps/basins.

- Fill slopes must be protected by measures used to divert runoff away from fill slopes to conveyance measures such as pipe slope drains or stable channels.
- BMPs should be selected from the BMP Manual, however, other BMPs may be approved if equally protective of water quality.
- If necessary, diversions will be used to direct runoff to the trapping structure.
 - Diversions to trapping structures must be stabilized as they are brought to final grade to prevent sediment laden water from leaving the site.
 - Diversions shall have the capacity to pass safely the peak discharge from a 10-year, 24- hour precipitation event.

II.H.3.b.10. For locations on a site that have a drainage area of five acres or less, a sediment trap which provides a storage volume equal to 3,600 cubic feet per acre of drainage area shall be installed. Half of the volume of the trap shall be in a permanent pool and half will be dry storage. A sediment trap must be able to pass through the spillway(s) a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event, and still maintain at least one foot of freeboard.

II.H.3.b.11. For drainage areas of greater than five acres, a sediment basin providing 3,600 cubic feet per drainage acre shall be installed. Half of the volume of the basin shall be in a permanent pool and half shall be dry storage. Sediment basins must be able to dewater the dry storage volume in 48 to 72 hours. However, this requirement may be waived at the discretion of the Director when skimmer devices are used. Dewatering structures must withdraw from the surface, unless infeasible. A sediment basin must be able to pass through the spillway(s) a 25-year, 24-hour precipitation event, and still maintain at least one foot of freeboard.

II.H.3.b.12. For locations served by a common drainage where a sediment basin providing 3,600 cubic feet of storage is not attainable or dewatering structures that withdraw from the surface are not feasible, enhanced BMPs within the project area are required in lieu of the required sized sediment basin. Justification and a narrative description of the additional measures proposed must be provided for use of any practice(s) other than sediment basins or traps.

II.H.3.b.13. Protection must be provided for the inlet(s) and outlet(s) of a sediment trapping structure to protect against erosion by an appropriate material such as riprap or other similar media.

II.H.4. Preventative Maintenance

The SWPPP shall include a description of procedures to maintain in good and effective condition and promptly repair or restore all grade surfaces, walls, dams and structures, vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and to identify and address conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of sediment to surface waters including:

- Good housekeeping protocols to ensure a clean and orderly project. This includes minimizing the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site to stormwater;
- All solid waste and construction/demolition material must be disposed of in accordance with the Code of West Virginia and Legislative Rule Title 33 Series 1, (Solid Waste Management Rule);
- At a frequency, sufficient to keep roads and streets clean, all public and private roads and streets adjacent to a construction site must be cleaned of debris, mud, and dirt tracked or originating from the project site;
- Provisions must be made to control fugitive dust on and originating from the construction site.;
- Spill prevention and response procedures - Areas where potential spills may occur, and their accompanying drainage points, shall be identified clearly in the SWPPP. Also, where appropriate, specify material handling procedures and storage requirements. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made readily available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a cleanup shall be available to personnel, including spill kits.

II.H.5. Record Keeping

The permittee shall retain all records required by this permit for a period of 3 years from the date permit coverage is terminated. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Personnel training records;
- Incident reports of spills, leaks and improper dumping;
- Field modifications;
- Inspection and maintenance records;
- Corrective action reports.

All SWPPPs required under this permit are considered reports that shall be available for review to the public under Section 308(b) of the CWA and WV Code 29B-1-1. The permittee may claim any portion of a SWPPP as confidential to the extent permissible by 47 C.S.R. 10-12.7. (NPDES Program).

All GPPs are considered reports and shall be made available as required by WV Code 29B1-1.

II.I. GROUNDWATER PROTECTION PLAN (GPP)

GPPs shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of 47 C.S.R. 58-4.11. et seq. (Groundwater Protection Regulations). GPPs shall be submitted as required by 47 C.S.R. §4.12.e.1.

The GPP shall identify all operations that may reasonably be expected to contaminate groundwater resources with an indication of the potential for soil and groundwater

contamination from those operations. In addition, the GPP shall provide a thorough and detailed description of procedures designed to protect groundwater from the identified potential contamination sources. Guidance in the completion of a GPP is available from the DWWM.

II.1.1. The GPP shall be a stand-alone document and shall be submitted with the registration as such, rather than as a component of the SWPPP,

II.1.2. GPP Elements

The GPP shall include the following elements:

II.1.2.a. A description of the operations, processes and materials present at the facility that may affect or contaminate groundwater.

II.1.2.b. Procedures and containment facilities to protect groundwater resources from the potential contaminants listed above. These processes and facilities shall be identified on a facility map.

II.1.2.c. A GPP containing a Karst Mitigation Plan shall be submitted with applications for registration under this NPDES General Permit for all areas with Karst topography.

Procedures for protecting groundwater when designing and adding new equipment and operations. Adequate design of these operations should be considered in the GPP when making changes in areas of karst, wetlands, faults, subsidence, areas determined by the Bureau for Public Health to be delineated wellhead protection areas, or other areas determined by the Director to be vulnerable based upon geologic or hydrogeologic information.

- The permittee must revise the GPP within 30 calendar days to address any newly delineated areas or other vulnerable areas upon notification by the Director or the Bureau for Public Health.

II.1.2.d. A summary of activities presently regulated for groundwater protection. These may include: registration of above ground and underground storage tanks, required groundwater monitoring or the construction and use of a landfill and list any other permits, required spill prevention and response plans, registrations, certifications or approvals from agencies that regulate groundwater protection measures at the facility. These may include but are not limited to:

- Stormwater
- Solid Waste Facility
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal or Transporter)
- UST — Underground Storage Tank
- AST — Above Ground Storage Tank
- CERCLA — Superfund
- WV Voluntary Remediation — Brownsfields
- FIFRA — Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

- Well Head Protection Program
- Underground Injection Control
- Toxic Substances Control Act
- Best Management Plans
- Management of used oil

II.1.2.e. All available groundwater quality data for the facility as well as well locations or other sampling points.

II.1.2.f. A statement documenting that waste materials will not be used for deicing, fill, or any other use, unless that use is allowed by regulation or permit.

II.1.2.g. A training component wherein the applicant states that employees with the potential to pollute groundwater will be trained in prevention procedures.

II.1.2.h. Documentation of quarterly inspections of the GPP elements by facility personnel are required. Documentation of this section must include a description of groundwater protection procedures and how control structures and devices are managed. Create and attach a copy of the facility's inspection form to the GPP.

II.1.2.i. Safety data sheets for all chemicals, or substances, used or stored on site.

II.1.3. The GPP shall be signed in accordance with Appendix A.7 and a copy retained onsite.

II.J. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS

SWPPPs may reflect requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure plans under section 311 of the CWA or any BMPs and GPPs pursuant to 47 C.S.R. 58 (Groundwater Protection Rule) or otherwise required by an NPDES permit. Incorporate any part of such plans into the SWPPP by reference.

PART III. REQUIREMENTS DURING CONSTRUCTION

During construction, the permittee is required to:

- Follow all approved plans, follow good housekeeping protocol, respond to and report spills and leaks;
- Ensure a Qualified Person conducts inspections to verify that the approved BMPs effectively protect water quality;
- Implement additional controls as needed to protect water quality;
- Update the SWPPP/GPP with the additional controls;
- Submit modifications to the approved plans to reflect the additional controls, and
- Stabilize disturbed areas.

III.A. COMPLY WITH APPROVED REGISTRATION

III.A.1. The permittee shall construct the project as described in the approved registration.

III.A.2. The permittee shall practice good housekeeping measures to maintain a clean and orderly project. This includes minimizing the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site to stormwater.

III.A.2.a. The permittee shall implement spill and leak prevention practices in accordance with the approved plan and respond promptly when incidents occur. The necessary equipment to implement a cleanup shall be available on-site to personnel, including spill kits.

III.A.3. Except as noted below, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 7 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has permanently ceased or 4 days for sites required to use enhanced BMP's.

- Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 4th day, as applicable after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceases is precluded by natural causes, such as a drought or flood, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as conditions allow.
- Where construction activity will resume on a portion of the site within 14 days from when activities ceased, (i.e., the total time period that construction activity is temporarily halted is less than 14 days) then stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of the site by the seventh day after construction activities have temporarily ceased.
- Areas where the seed has failed to germinate adequately (uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70%) within 30 days after seeding and mulching must be reseeded immediately, or as soon as weather conditions allow.

III.B. INSPECTIONS BY QUALIFIED PERSON

The permittee shall ensure site inspections are conducted by a Qualified Person in accordance with this section. The purpose of the inspections is to ensure compliance with the approved plan, and when the approved plan is not effective at protecting water quality, the inspection is to document that plan improvements are needed.

III.B.1. The person(s) inspecting the site may be a staff person or a third party hired to conduct such inspections as long as they meet the definition of a Qualified Person.

III.B.2. The site must be inspected as listed below, unless the site discharges to sensitive waters or the site qualifies for a reduction in the inspection frequency pursuant to III.B.2.b below:

- At least once every seven (7) calendar days and

- Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a precipitation event of 0.25 inches or greater, or the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt sufficient to cause a discharge.

III.B.2.a. An increase in inspection frequency is required for sites discharging to all waters except Tier 1.

For any portion of the site that discharges to a water that is classified as Tier 2 or Tier 3, or listed on the 303(d) list, inspections must be conducted in accordance with the following inspection frequencies:

- Once every four (4) calendar days, and
- Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a precipitation event of 0.25 inches or greater, or the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt sufficient to cause a discharge.

III.B.2.b. Reductions in inspection frequency may occur in accordance with the following:

Stabilized areas:

The permittee may reduce the frequency of inspections to twice per month, no more than 14 calendar days apart, in any area of the site where final stabilization has been completed. If construction activity resumes in this portion of the site at a later date, the inspection frequency immediately increases to that required previous to the reduced frequency. The beginning and ending dates of this period must be recorded in the inspection report.

Exceptions:

For "linear projects", where disturbed portions have undergone final stabilization at the same time active construction continues elsewhere, the permittee may reduce the frequency of inspections to twice per month no more than 14 calendar days apart, in any area of the site where the final stabilization has been completed. Inspect once more within 24 hours of the occurrence of a precipitation event of 0.25 inches or greater. If there are no issues or evidence of stabilization problems, further inspections may be suspended. If "wash-out" of stabilization materials and/or sediment is observed, following re-stabilization, the reduced inspection frequency is suspended.

Frozen conditions:

If the permittee suspends construction activities due to frozen conditions, inspections on the site may be temporarily suspended until thawing conditions begin to occur if:

- Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at the site for at least three (3) months based on historic seasonal averages. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, the permittee must immediately resume the regular inspection frequency as applicable;

- Land disturbances have been suspended and all disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized.

If still conducting construction activities during frozen conditions, the permittee may reduce the inspection frequency to once per month if:

- Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at the site for at least three (3) months based on historic seasonal averages. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, the permittee must immediately resume the regular inspection frequency; and
- Except for areas undergoing construction activities, disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized, the beginning and ending dates of this period must be documented in the inspection report.

III.B.2.c. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, the total rainfall measure for that day must be recorded.

To determine if a precipitation event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on the site, the permittee must either:

- Keep a properly maintained rain gauge on-site, or
- Obtain the precipitation event information from a NOAA weather station that is representative of the location.

III.B.2.d. Areas That Must Be Inspected

During the site inspection, the following *areas* of the site must be inspected:

- All areas that have been cleared, graded, or excavated and that have not yet completed stabilization;
- All stormwater controls (including pollution prevention controls) installed and procedures initiated must be listed in the inspection record;
- Material, waste, borrow, and equipment storage and maintenance areas that are covered by this permit;
- All areas where stormwater typically flows within the site, including drainageways designed to divert, convey, and/or filter stormwater;
- All points of discharge from the site;
- All receiving waters to look for sediment laden stormwater entering the waterbody; and
- All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented.

Areas that, at the time of the inspection, are considered unsafe to inspection personnel do not have to be inspected.

III.B.2.e. Requirements for Self-inspections

During the site inspection, the Qualified Person shall:

- Check whether all stormwater controls (i.e., erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention controls) are properly installed, appear to be operational, and are working as intended to minimize pollutant discharges;
 - This includes the requirement to inspect for sediment that has been tracked out from the site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas.
- Check for the presence of conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site;
- Identify any locations where new or modified stormwater controls are necessary to protect waters of the state or meet other requirements of this NPDES General Permit;
- Check for signs of visible erosion and sedimentation (i.e., sediment deposits) that have occurred and are attributable to the discharge at points of discharge and, if applicable, the banks of any waters of the State flowing within or immediately adjacent to the site;
- Identify any incidents of noncompliance observed;
- If a discharge is occurring during the inspection:
 - Identify all discharge points at the site; and
 - Observe and document the visual quality of the discharge and take note of the characteristics of the stormwater discharge, including color; odor; floating, settled, or suspended solids; foam; oil sheen; and other indicators of stormwater pollutants.

III.B.2.f. Self-inspection Report

An inspection report must be completed by the inspector within 24 hours of completing any site inspection. Each inspection report must include the following:

- The inspection date;
- Names and titles of personnel making the inspection;
- A summary of inspection findings, including the observations made during the inspections, and any necessary maintenance or corrective actions;
- A record of rainfall measuring 0.25 inches or greater and the source of the measurement (the applicable rain gauge or weather station readings); and
- If it was determined unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, describe the reason it was found it to be unsafe and specify the locations to which this condition applies.

Each inspection report must be signed in accordance with Appendix A.7 of this permit.

Each inspection report must be maintained at the site or at an easily accessible location, so that it can be made available at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request by the Director.

All inspection reports must be maintained for at least three (3) years from the date that permit coverage is terminated.

- The Qualified Person must re-inspect within 48 hours to verify repairs or replacements to the defective BMPs or pollution controls noted in the previous inspection.

III.B.2.g. Requirement to Correct Deficiencies

Based on the results of the inspection, the permittee must complete any necessary maintenance and corrective action within 24 hours.

The permittee shall have 24 hours after such notification to make changes relating to sediment and erosion controls to prevent loss of sediment from an active construction site, unless additional time is provided by the Director or an authorized representative in writing.

III.C. IMPLEMENT ADDITIONAL BMPs TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY

III.C.1. When an inspection indicates the BMPs are ineffective at protecting waters of the state, the permittee shall immediately implement additional controls and,

- Update the SWPPP and GPP to reflect the new BMPs, and
- Either obtain approval of the additional BMPs during a site visit conducted by the Director, or
- Submit a modification application in accordance with this permit.
- Permittees who find that the approved BMPs are ineffective at protecting receiving waters and who are unable to identify or employ BMPs capable of preventing sediment laden runoff from leaving the project site shall immediately cease further land disturbance until such time that the unauthorized discharge ceases.

No sediment-laden water shall be allowed to leave the site without going through an appropriate BMP.

III.C.2. The permittee shall modify the SWPPP, using forms provided by DWWM, whenever there is a change in design, construction, scope of operation, or maintenance of BMPs, which has the potential to adversely impact the surface waters of the State, or if the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activities. Should conditions warrant, the Director may request changes to the SWPPP during a field inspection. The Director may request, review and approve or require the permittee to apply for a modification to the approved application.

The permittee shall amend the GPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance of BMPs which could reasonably be expected to have an impact on the potential contamination of groundwater.

III.D. FEES

Permittees are required to pay annual permit fees within 30 days of receiving the invoice.

III.D.1. It is the responsibility of the permittee to keep the Director informed of accurate, up-to-date billing addresses and electronic addresses (email addresses) so that invoices may be delivered promptly and to the correct address.

III.D.2. Discharging stormwater from construction sites covered by this permit while failing to pay fees is considered operating without a permit.

III.D.3. Permittees must pay assessed fees until such time that the Director approves the Notice of Termination required by Part IV.

PART IV. REQUIREMENTS AFTER CONSTRUCTION

After construction is complete, the permittee is required to:

- Verify all disturbed areas are stabilized and permanent stormwater conveyances and management structures are properly constructed by having a Qualified Person confirm the site is ready for the Director to conduct the final inspection.
- Confirm all records required by this permit are available for retention for 3 years after permit coverage is terminated and make available when requested by the Director,
- Verify all fees are paid in full,
- Prepare and submit the Notice of Termination (N.O.T.)
 - The permittee has the option of including a Stabilization Certification with the N.O.T.
- Continue to maintain permit coverage until notification from the Director that coverage is terminated.

IV.A. VERIFY ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE STABILIZED

Sediment trapping structures shall be eliminated, and the area properly reclaimed and stabilized when the contributing drainage area is stabilized, and the structures are no longer needed, unless the structure is converted into a permanent stormwater control structure. This must be accomplished before the Notice of Termination is submitted.

- All trapped sediments shall be disposed on an upland area where there is no chance of entering nearby streams.
- Breaching the embankment to dewater the structure is not permitted. Dewatering and structure removal shall not cause a violation of water quality standards.
- Dewatering may not be done by pumping from a sump, trap, or basin directly into a stream. The dewatering description shall clearly show that only clarified water is

to be discharged to waters of the state and shall include the method to be employed to ensure sediment is not pumped or otherwise discharged.

IV.B. RECORDS INSPECTIONS

In accordance with II.H.5. verify records required by this permit are assembled and ready for retention.

IV.C. PREPARE FOR TERMINATION

IV.C.1.

From the date final stabilization is achieved, the permittee has 30 days to ready the site for submittal of N.O.T and by the 30th day must submit the N.O.T. via electronic notice of termination to the Director.

IV.C.1.a. An inspection by a Qualified Person shall be conducted wherein all areas of the project and all off-site areas impacted by the project are inspected for compliance with this permit. The Qualified Person shall conduct a review of the available records to verify compliance with the retention requirements of this permit.

IV.C.1.b. The Qualified Person shall issue a report to the permittee outlining any deficiencies to be corrected. The permittee shall correct deficiencies within 24 hours and request a re-inspection by the Qualified Person. Once an inspection identifies no deficiencies, the site may be considered ready for the submittal of the N.O.T.

IV.C.1.c. The permittee shall review the fee payment history and pay any unpaid fees during this 30-day period.

IV.D. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

After meeting the requirements of Part IV.C., the permittee shall apply for termination of permit coverage by submitting an N.O.T., which will serve as a request for final inspection. Upon receipt of the N.O.T., the Director shall inspect the site to determine the appropriateness of ending permit coverage.

IV.D.1. Final stabilization inspections for 1 to < 3 acres sites shall be conducted within 30 days of receipt of the N.O.T. and for sites 3 acres and larger the final stabilization inspection shall be conducted within 60 days.

IV.D.2. The permittee has the option of submitting a certification by a registered professional engineer or professional surveyor that the site meets stabilization requirements. Should the Director not inspect within the time frames established in this section, the Stabilization Certificate shall be accepted in lieu of the final inspection by the Director's staff.

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Permit No. WV0115924

The herein-described activity is to be constructed or installed and operated, used and maintained strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit with any plans, specifications, and information submitted with the individual application form, with any plan of maintenance and method of operation thereof submitted and with any applicable rules and regulations promulgated by the Environmental Quality Board and the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.

Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this General Permit, with any plans, specifications and information submitted, and with any plan of maintenance and method of operation thereof submitted shall constitute grounds for the revocation or suspension of this permit to any individual establishment or other person and for the invocation of all the enforcement procedures set forth in Chapter 22, Articles 11 and 12 of the Code of West Virginia.

This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 22, Article 11 of the Code of West Virginia.

BY:


Director

Appendix A

I. STANDARD CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

- (a) The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and State Act (Chapter 22, Article 11 or Article 12) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit modification, revocation and reissuance, suspension or revocation; or denial of a permit renewal application.
- (b) The permittee shall comply with all applicable standards or prohibitions established under 40 C.F.R. 503 and Title 33 Series 2 within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

2. When to Apply

State NPDES rules require permit applications to be filed at least 180 days prior to the commencement of the activity. The DWWM is attempting, through this general permit process, to streamline the permitting of this activity. Therefore, projects which may potentially obtain coverage under this general permit and which submit complete application forms, shall make submission in accordance with ILA. prior to the anticipated date of discharge.

3. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for a new permit by submitting a General Permit registration as detailed in permit reissuance.

4. 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.

5. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, suspended, or revoked for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or revocation, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit conditions.

6. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

7. Signatory Requirements

All application, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified as required in 47 C.S.R. 10.4.6. (NPDES Program). If an authorization becomes inaccurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the project, a new authorization must be submitted to the Director prior to, or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

8. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person, except after written notice to and written approval by the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary. Notice must contain the new owner's name and address.

9. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable specified time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, suspending, or revoking this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittees shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

10. Other Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director any additional, practicable, site-specific information that is determined necessary to protect water quality or has the potential to protect water quality. Where the permittee becomes aware that he/she has failed to submit any relevant facts in a facility registration application form or submitted incorrect information in a facility registration application form or in any report to the Director, he/she shall promptly submit omitted/corrected facts or information.

11. Endangered and Threatened Species and State Historic Preservation Officer

If a site discharges to a stream where a federally endangered or threatened species or its critical habitats are present, the applicant must contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that requirements of the federal Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et. seq. is met

For those projects that may impact historic preservation sites, the permittee shall coordinate the project with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

12. Inspection and Entry

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

- a) Enter upon the permittee's premises in which any storage, treatment or activity is located, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b) Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by 47CSR10, any substances or parameters at any locations.

13. Permit Modification

This permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 22, Article 11 of the Code of West Virginia.

Any permittee wishing to modify his coverage for a Large Construction Activity shall submit such request at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the proposed action for modification if no public notice period is required. A modification that requires a public notice period must be submitted at least 100 days prior to construction to allow for the public notice procedure.

Any permittee wishing to modify his coverage for a Minor Construction Activity shall submit such request at least 30 days prior to the commencement of the proposed action for modification if no public notice period is required. A modification that requires a public notice period must be submitted at least 60 days prior to construction to allow for the public notice procedure.

14. 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.

15. Outlet Markers

In accordance with Title 47, Series 11, Section 9 (Special Rules) of the West Virginia Legislative Rules, an outlet marker shall be posted on the stream bank for each outlet covered by this permit

16. Water Withdrawal

If water for hydroseeding, dust control, or hydrostatic testing is to be derived from waters of the state, withdrawals shall only be made during times when stream flow is sufficient to support both aquatic life and the withdrawal. During periods of active withdrawal, the permittee and/or operator shall consult DWWM's Water Withdrawal Guidance Tool daily and document the recommendations. This documentation shall be maintained by the permittee and made available for inspection. Withdrawals shall only be taken when the tool indicates that it is safe by the statement "it should be safe to withdraw from any stream in the area". Use of the tool in itself does not guarantee protection of aquatic life and best professional judgment must still be used when making withdrawals, as the tool cannot account for all localized conditions and may not react to the withdrawal dependent on its proximity to the stream gage. The tool provides useful information on general stream flow adequacy to assist the permittee with withdrawal decisions. The tool may be found at the following link:

<http://www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/wateruse/Pages/WaterWithdrawal.aspx>

17. Liabilities

17.a. Any person who violates a permit condition is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation as provided in W. Va. Code § 22-11-22. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, as provided in W. Va. Code §22-11-24.

17.b. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both, in accordance with W. Va. Code § 22-11-24.

17.c. Nothing in 17.a. and 17.b. shall be construed to limit or prohibit any other authority the Director may have under the State Water Pollution Control Act, Chapter 22, Article 11 and State Groundwater Protection Act, Chapter 22, Article 12.

18. Reopener Clause

If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any stormwater discharge authorized by this General Permit, the owner or operator of such discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or alternative General Permit in

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accordance with Section I.E. of this General Permit or the General Permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

The conditions, standards, and limitations of this General Permit shall be reviewed at the time of reissuance for possible revisions that may lead to more or less stringent conditions, standards, and limitations.

Appendix B

I. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all activities and BMPs which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

2. 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 to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3. Bypass

3.a. Definitions

3.a.1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a BMP; and

3.a.2. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to BMPs which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

3.b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Appendix B 3.c. and 3.d. of this permit.

3.c. Notification of bypass

3.c.1. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.

3.c.2. If the permittee does not know in advance of the need for bypass, notice shall be submitted as required in E.2. of Part I of this permit.

3.d. Prohibition of bypass

3.d.1. Bypass is permitted only under the following conditions. The Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless;

3.d.1.A. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

3.d.1.B. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary BMPs, retention of untreated sediment, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance. This condition is not satisfied if the sediment and erosion control structures were not installed in the proper sequence; and

3.d.1.C. The permittee submitted notices as required under Appendix B 3.c. of this permit.

3.d.2. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Appendix B 3.d.1. of this permit.

4. Upset

4.a. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with the technology-based permit effluent limits or failure of a BMP that occurs because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

4.b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for temporary noncompliance with the terms and conditions of the permit and the SWPPP if the requirements of Appendix B 4.c. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

4.c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

4.c.1. An upset occurred, and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset.

4.c.2. The permitted project was at the time being properly operated.

4.c.3. The permittee submitted notice of the upset in accordance with Part I.D.2.; and

4.c.4. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Appendix A 4 of this permit.

4.d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceedings, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

5. Removed Substances

From time to time incidents occur on construction sites that cause materials to be removed. Soils or stormwater affected by fuel spills or other substances may require special handling and disposal. Such shall be disposed of only in a manner and at a site subject to the approval by the Director.

Sediment removed from a trapping device or from a stream, lake or river after deposition by stormwater runoff from a construction related activity shall be removed in a manner consistent with local, state and federal guidelines and placed behind sediment trapping BMPs in a manner that prevents erosion.

Appendix C

I. Definitions:

1. "Access Road" means surface right-of-way for purposes of travel by land vehicles and/or equipment used in Construction activities. A road consists of the entire area within the right-of-way, including the roadbed, shoulders, parking and side areas, approaches, ditches, and other related structures. The term includes access roads constructed, used, reconstructed, improved, or maintained for use in all construction operations.
2. "Application" is the form to be submitted to register a construction project that discharges to sensitive waters.
3. "Best management practices" (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, other management practices and various structural practices such as but not limited to silt fence, sediment traps, seeding and mulching, and rip-rap used to prevent or reduce erosion and sediment runoff and the pollution of surface waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
4. "Clearing" means the stage of development in which vegetation is cleared from land. Clearing includes cutting and removing vegetation with chain saws, brush axes, brush hogs and other mechanical means where no soil is disturbed.
5. "Clean Water Act" (CWA) (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217, Public Law 97-117 and Public Law 95-576; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
6. "Common Plan of Development" is a contiguous construction project where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules but under one plan. The "plan" is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation or physical demarcation indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot; included in this definition are most subdivisions.
7. "Control" is a best management practice such as erosion control or sediment control that will reduce sedimentation on a construction project.
8. "Construction Activity" means land disturbance operations such as clearing, and grubbing, grading, filling, and excavating during site development for residential, commercial or industrial purposes. This includes, but is not limited to, access roads, borrow and spoil areas.

9. "Detailed Site Plan" is a design plan drawing of sufficient scale to depict proposed construction activity, surface drainage patterns, erosion and sediment control best management practices, limits of disturbance boundary, north arrow with drawing oriented north, and containing surface contours on minimum 5-foot contours.
10. "Director" means the Director of the Division of Water and Waste Management, Department of Environmental Protection, or his or her designated representative.
11. "Disturbed Area" is the total area of land disturbing activity that will take place during all phases of a construction project, including, but not limited to, all waste and borrow sites, utility installation, road building, mass grading, and site development.
12. "Diversion" means a stabilized berm or stabilized excavated channel or combination berm and channel constructed across sloping land on a predetermined grade. This includes but is not limited to protecting work areas from upslope runoff and reducing the size of the drainage going to sediment trapping structures (clean water diversion), transporting runoff across a project to minimize erosion and diverting sediment-laden water to an appropriate sediment-trapping structure.
13. "Electronic Submission System (ESS)" refers to the online interactive application registration submittal, review and approval system authorized by the Director.
14. "Enhanced BMPs" means activity schedules or sediment and erosion controls that are more protective of the environment than those routinely employed to quality for coverage under this permit. Use of such practices apply when disturbed areas discharge to Tier 2 and Tier 3 Waters, or to state waters for which a sediment related TMDL has been approved.
15. "Erosion" means the displacement of solids (soil, mud, rock, and other particles) by the agents of wind, water, and ice in response to gravity.
16. "Establishment" means an industrial establishment, mill, factory, tannery, paper and pulp mill, mine, colliery, breaker or mineral processing operation, quarry, refinery, well and each and every industry or plant or works in the operation or process of which industrial wastes, sewage or other wastes are produced.
17. "Estimate" means to be based on a technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge.
18. "Evaluation Point" means the point where the majority of the surface storm water leaves a permitted site.
19. "Excavating" means to engage in digging, hollowing out, or removing, accomplished usually with heavy machinery.

20. "Final stabilization" means long-term stability of soil and rock against slides, slips, erosion and mudflows by covering disturbed areas with permanent protection such as pavement, compacted gravel, permeable pavements/pavers, buildings, stable waterways (riprap, concrete, grass or pipe), a healthy, vigorous stand of grass or natural vegetation that uniformly covers at least 70 percent of the ground, stable outlet channels with velocity dissipation that directs site runoff to a natural watercourse, and any other approved structure or material.
21. "Grading" means disturbing the surface of the land, including land clearing and grubbing, excavations, creating embankments, land development, road upgrade, cut and/or fill operations, and the moving, depositing, stockpiling or storing of soil, rock, or earth materials.
22. "Groundwater" means the water occurring in the zone of saturation beneath the seasonal high-water table or any perched water zones.
23. "Groundwater Protection Plan" (GPP) means groundwater protection practices developed and implemented in accordance with WV Legislative Rules, 47 C.S.R. 58 (Groundwater Protection Rule), submitted as part of the Application.
24. "Grubbing" means physically removing vegetative stumps and roots from the ground and disturbing the earth, usually by heavy machinery.
25. "Inlet Protection" means a sediment filter or an impounding area around or upstream of a storm sewer, drop inlet, or curb inlet which allows sediment to settle out prior to stormwater entering the inlet.
26. "Impaired Streams" means waters that do not meet applicable water quality standards and are listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list.
27. "Large Construction Activity" mean an activity which disturbs 3 or more acres of land.
28. "Landowner requested trails" refers to a trail the landowner deems desirable as a post-construction accessway to portions of the released site, hereinafter called ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle) Trails.
29. "Limits of Disturbance" is a polygon shown on a map or site drawing depicting the boundary of the construction site to be disturbed.
30. "Minor Construction Activity" means an activity which disturbs one to less than three acres of land and does not discharge to sensitive waters.
31. "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, denying, modifying, revoking and reissuing, suspending, revoking,

monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under Section 307, 318, 402, and 405 of CWA, including any approved state program.

32. "Natural Vegetative Buffer" is an area of undisturbed vegetation that occurs spontaneously without regular maintenance or management and is adjacent to or surrounds streams or other waters.

33. "Notice of Termination" (NOT) is the form to be submitted by the permittee to terminate coverage under the Construction General Stormwater Permit, after final stabilization has been completed. See Final Stabilization.

34. "Point Source" is any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, and container from which pollutants are or may be discharged to surface waters of the state.

35. "Pollutant" means industrial waste, sewage or other wastes.

36. "Pre-development" means the condition of the land, the amount and health of the ground cover and vegetation prior to development.

37. "Qualified Person" means a person who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of sediment and erosion controls, pollution prevention, and possesses the education and abilities to assess conditions at the proposed site that could impact stormwater quality and to assess the effectiveness of proposed stormwater controls to meet the requirements of this permit.

38. "Satisfactory Stabilization": means a condition where exposed soils or disturbed areas are provided temporary vegetative and/or non-vegetative protective cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss. Satisfactory stabilization may include temporary seeding, geotextiles, mulches, and other techniques to reduce or eliminate erosion until either final stabilization can be achieved or until further construction activities take place to re-disturb this area.

39. "Sediment" means any particulate matter that can be transported by fluid flow and which eventually is deposited as a layer of solid particles on the bed or bottom of a body of water or other liquid.

40. "Sedimentation" means the deposition by settling of a suspended material.

41. "Sediment trap" means a temporary ponding area formed by constructing an embankment or excavation and embankment that will trap the flow of sediment-laden runoff. Sediment traps have a properly stabilized outlet/weir or riser and pipe to detain sediment laden runoff from disturbed areas of five acres or less. Outlets must be designed to extend the detention time and allow the majority of the sediment to settle out.

42. "Sediment basin" means a temporary structure consisting of an earthen embankment, or embankment and excavated area, located in a suitable area to capture sediment-laden runoff from a construction site. A sediment basin reduces the energy of the water through extended detention (48 to 72 hours) to settle out the majority of the suspended solids and sediment and prevent sedimentation in waterways, culverts, streams and rivers. Sediment basins have both wet and dry storage space to enhance the trapping efficiency and are appropriate in drainage areas of five acres and greater.
43. "Sensitive waters" means Tier 2 and Tier 3 Streams, trout streams, or water bodies with an established sediment related TMDL.
44. "Sinkhole" means a depression in the land surface formed by solution or collapse that directs surface runoff into subsurface or to an underground drainage flow.
45. "Stormwater" means stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
46. "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" (SWPPP) means a site-specific, written document that, among other things: (1) identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the construction site; (2) describes stormwater controls to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site; and (3) identifies procedures the operator will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
47. "Tier 1 Waters" means waters that maintains and protects existing uses of a water body and the water quality conditions necessary to support such uses. A waterbody that is listed as impaired on the states 303(d) list is considered a Tier 1 water as it pertains to the specific pollutant listed.
48. "Tier 2 Waters" means waters that maintains and protects "high quality" waters - water bodies where the level of water quality exceeds levels necessary to support recreation and wildlife and the propagation and maintenance of fish and other aquatic life. Tier 2 is the default assignment for a waterbody not listed as impaired on the states 303(d) list.
49. "Tier 3 Waters" means waters as otherwise identified in 47 C.S.R. 2-4.1.c. (Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards).
50. "Total Maximum Daily Load (or TMDL)" is a term in the Clean Water Act that establishes the maximum amount of a pollutant allowed in a waterbody and serves as the starting point or planning tool for restoring water quality.
51. Trout Streams - Waters which sustain year-round trout populations. Excluded are those waters which receive annual stockings of trout, but which do not support year-round trout

populations. Waters which meet the definition of 47 C.S.R. 2-2.19 (Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards).

52. "Water Quality Standards" are the foundation of the water quality-based control program mandated by the Clean Water Act.

53. "1-year, 24-hour precipitation event" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one year.

54. "2-year, 24-hour precipitation event" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in two years.

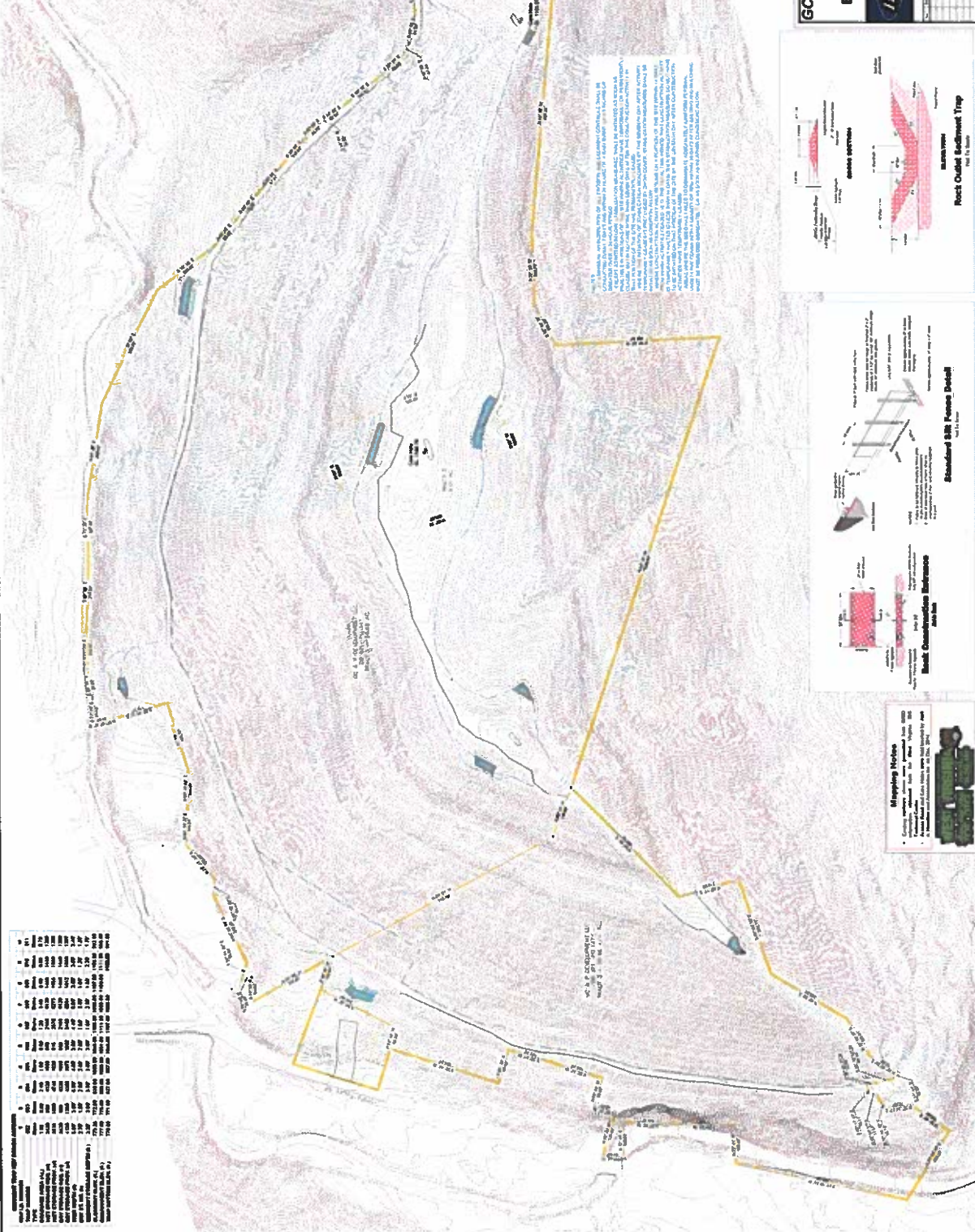
55. "10-year, 24-hour precipitation event" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years.

56. "25-year, 24-hour precipitation" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years.

APPENDIX E
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS

Legend

- Centerline/Right-of-Way
- Proposed/Existing
- Proposed/Existing
- Proposed/Existing
- Proposed/Existing
- Proposed/Existing
- Proposed/Existing
- Proposed/Existing
- Proposed/Existing
- Proposed/Existing
- Proposed/Existing



Grading Notes

1. All grading shall be to the natural ground surface unless otherwise noted.
2. All grading shall be to the natural ground surface unless otherwise noted.
3. All grading shall be to the natural ground surface unless otherwise noted.
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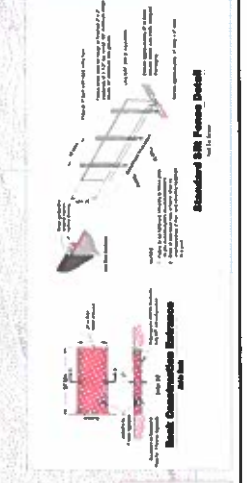
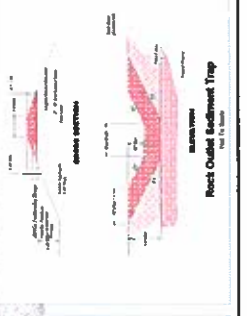
GC & P Development, LLC
 100 S. P. DEVELOPMENT L1
 MAP# 3-18-16-1-1

GC & P Development, LLC
 Located in the City of Hamilton, Wayne County,
 Ohio, 45306-1000

Erosion Control Plan

HAMILTON

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS



APPENDIX F
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTION REPORT

Erosion and Sedimentation Control Inspection Form
BMP INSPECTIONS REQUIRED WEEKLY AND AFTER MEASURABLE RAIN EVENTS

SITE: Young Life – Wild Ridge Camp Center

INSPECTION DATE:

Rain Event (Y/N):

If yes, date of rain event:

Rainfall Amount:

Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures	Yes/No*	Location (Station #)	Corrective Action (if needed)	Date Completed
Rock Construction Entrance				
Rock thickness maintained at entrance				
Stockpile maintained on site for maintenance				
Sediment present on roadway				
Perimeter Control				
Sediment present above ½ height of SF				
Any section torn/collapsing/sagging				
Runoff escaping around CFS				
Rock Check Dams				
Sediment present above 1/2 height of dam				
Replace stone to Maintain Height				
Rock Outlet Sediment Trap				
Sediment present at the wet storage volume				
Rock Outlet Stone filled with sediment				
NDPES Signage				
Posted in proper location				
Sign in satisfactory condition				
Miscellaneous				
Staging areas/Parked equipment located within 100' of stream/wetland				

* If an answer does not apply, put N/A

Comments:

Inspector: _____

Signature: _____

APPENDIX G

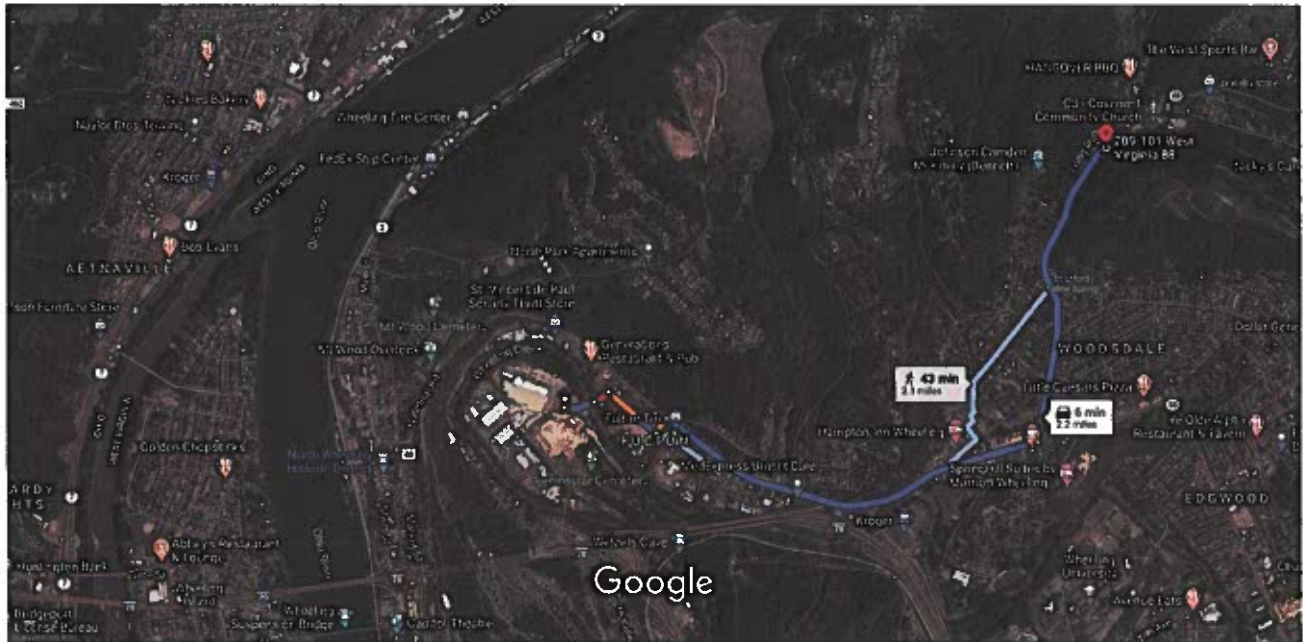
SITE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TRAINING LOG

APPENDIX H
DRIVING DIRECTIONS



131 Peninsula St A, Wheeling, WV 26003 to 209-101 WV-88, Wheeling, WV 26003

Drive 2.2 miles, 6 min



Imagery ©2020 Maxar Technologies, USDA Farm Service Agency, Map data ©2020 1000 ft

131 Peninsula St A

Wheeling, WV 26003

- ↑ 1. Head east on Peninsula St
----- 436 ft
- ↑ 2. Continue onto Schenk St
----- 240 ft
- ↗ 3. Turn right onto Fulton St
----- 0.2 mi
- ↖ 4. Turn left onto Berry St
----- 246 ft
- ↗ 5. Turn right onto National Rd
ⓘ Pass by Perkins Restaurant & Bakery (on the right in 0.5 mi)
----- 1.0 mi
- ↖ 6. Turn left after Tim Hortons (on the right)
ⓘ Destination will be on the right
----- 0.8 mi

209-101 WV-88

Wheeling, WV 26003

APPENDIX I
PUBLIC NOTICE SIGN

WV DEP PERMIT #

WVR106373

GC&P Development LLC

194 Bethany Pike Rear

Wheeling, WV 26003

Contact:

KEVIN COYNE

304.975.1841

Tom Connelly

From: Karen Kangisser <karenkangisser@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 4, 2020 1:06 PM
To: Tom Connelly
Cc: Wendy Scatterday
Subject: Follow up FOIA request for documents email 3
Attachments: 1186956_0_20200416WV DEP03003273 wvr106373.pdf; 1186903_0_GPP wvr106373.pdf; 1185265_0_EX1 PROGRESS MAP wvr106373.pdf

Tom

This is email 3 of 3.

Thanks
Karen
Karen Kangisser
2 Lorraine Terrace
Wheeling, WV 26003
304-551-5445
karenkangisser@yahoo.com



ARCHITECTURE
ENGINEERING
FIELD SERVICES

April 16, 2020

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304

Attn.: Larry D. Board

RE: GC&P Development, LLC
City of Wheeling, Ohio County, WV
Construction Stormwater General Permit
Registration Number: WVR106373
TTG Project No.: 101-030-03273

Mr. Board:

On behalf of GC&P, LLC, The Thrasher Group, Inc. (TTG) is pleased to submit this application for registration renewal of Construction Stormwater General Permit Registration Number WVR 106373 for exploratory geotechnical investigations associated with the GC&P Development. The project is in the City of Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia.

Correspondence and Order dated March 16, 2020 received from the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection indicates that on-going field inspections and BMP maintenance is required because of on-site earthmoving activities. Please know that since registration for coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit was secured and subsequently renewed, GC&P, LLC has not commenced earthmoving activities on-site, other than core sampling.

As a reminder, please recall that the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection and the West Virginia Division of Forestry jointly decided that the West Virginia Division of Forestry has jurisdiction over disturbances associated with clearing operations, which have ceased.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 304-476-0231.

Sincerely,
THE THRASHER GROUP, INC.

Robert A. Matejczyk, PE
Project Manager



COMPLEX PROJECTS
REQUIRE RESOLVE
THRASHER'S GOT IT

Groundwater Protection Plan (GPP)

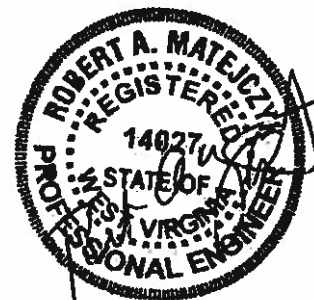
For the

GC&P Development, LLC
Ohio County, West Virginia

Prepared By:
The Thrasher Group
600 White Oaks Blvd
Bridgeport, WV 26330

Prepared For:
Kevin Coyne
99 Aaron Way
Wheeling, WV 26330

April 2020



Ground Water Protection Plan (GPP)
For
GC&P Development, LLC
Ohio County, West Virginia

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Name and Address of Facility:

GC&P Development
Contact: Kevin Coyne
Phone: 304-975-1841
Address: 99 Aaron Way
Wheeling, WV 26003
kcoyne_gcnd@gmail.com

Person Developing GPP:

The Thrasher Group, Inc.
Contact: Robert A. Matejczyk P.E.
Title: Project Manager
Phone: 724-485-7035
Address: 600 White Oaks Blvd, Bridgeport, WV 26330
rmatejczyk@thethrashergroup.com

Person Responsible for Implementing GPP:

Name: Kevin Coyne
Phone: 304-975-1841
Address: 99 Aarons Way
Wheeling, WV 26003

Certification Statement:

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.

Signature

Kevin P. Coyne, Member

Date

4-16-20'

Facility Description:

The project site is located in Ohio County, WV within the Wheeling USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle. The proposed site is located off State Route 88, Bethany Pike. Approximate center coordinates of the site are 40°05'10.58"N, 80°41'03.21"W.

Disturbance activities associated with the Project include but are not limited to: clearing/grubbing and removing top vegetative cover, grading, filling, and compacting within the limits of disturbance (LOD) and associated activities for exploratory work.

GROUND WATER PROTECTION PLAN

4.11.a. – A list of operations that may reasonably be expected to contaminate the groundwater.

During disturbance activities, possible contaminants include diesel fuel, hydraulic oil, and antifreeze, all being components of machinery on site. Common de-icing chemicals may be used during winter months. Vehicles may also leak motor oil, unleaded gasoline, antifreeze, and transmission fluid.

4.11.b. – A description of the procedures and facilities used to protect groundwater quality from the list of potential contaminate sources above.

Necessary actions will be taken to avoid spills during construction. The contractor will have the necessary absorbents on hand to secure any of the possible contaminants in the event of a spill. Federal, state, and local rules and regulations will be followed in the disposal of any captured spills. Perimeter controls will be utilized to prevent sedimentation and erosion (ex. silt fence). Best Management practices will be utilized on site and maintained during construction as indicated on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans.

4.11.c. – List the procedures to be used when designing and adding new equipment or operations.

N/A

4.11.d. – Summarize activities at your facility that are already regulated for groundwater protection.

N/A

4.11.e. – Discuss any existing groundwater quality data for your facility or an adjacent property.

There is currently no known groundwater quality/monitoring data.

4.11.f. – A statement that no waste material will be used for deicing or fill material on the property unless authorized by another rule.

No waste material will be used as fill and/or de-icing material, unless authorized by a different rule. Common de-icing and or traction material may be used by the West Virginia Department of Transportation (WVDOT) near the site.

4.11.g. – Provisions for employees to be instructed and trained on their responsibility to ensure groundwater protection. Job procedures shall provide direction on how to prevent groundwater contamination.

The appropriate personnel will be trained annually to ensure groundwater protection. Job procedures will provide direction on how to prevent groundwater contamination through proper work practices.

The training will include:

- *A summary of 47-CSR-58, the Groundwater Protection Rule.*
- *Knowledge of groundwater protection structures, secondary containment units, and spill cleanup equipment.*
- *A summary of likely potential groundwater contaminants at this development.*
- *Spill notification and documentation procedures.*

4.11.h. – Included provisions for inspections of GPP elements and equipment. Inspections must be made a minimum of every three months.

Inspections of the GPP elements and equipment will occur quarterly (every three months) during the life of the construction. Inspections will ensure elements and equipment of the sites groundwater protection program are in place, properly functioning, and appropriately managed. The inspections will be recorded and the information saved in order to verify the inspections.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

*** Disturbance activities shall utilize appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) as indicated in the section immediately following...**

Clearing

The initial stage will require grubbing trees and removing topsoil.

Grading

The grading operation involves leveling and smoothing the exploratory areas to sufficient grades for the exploratory work. Topsoil and subsoil disturbed during grading operations must not be mixed with foreign material (e.g. stumps and slash).

Temporary Erosion & Sediment Control

Install temporary erosion controls prior to initial disturbance of the soil. Temporary erosion controls must be properly maintained throughout construction (on a daily basis) and reinstalled as necessary (such as after backfilling of the trench) until replaced by permanent erosion controls or restoration is complete.

Soil Replacement

The following guidelines should be followed for soil replacement:

Soil shall be returned to its original horizon as much as practicable.

Remove debris from within the limits of the project area and grade the disturbed area to the original grade, as much as practicable, to leave the soil in the proper condition for planting.

Site Restoration

Restoration shall be considered successful if re-vegetation is successful, and temporary erosion control devices are removed. To achieve a successful restoration of the project area the following guidelines should be used.

Final Grading and Clean-up

Clean-up and final grading activities may take place simultaneously. Clean-up involves removing debris. Final grading includes restoration of original contours, and installing or repairing erosion control measures, as well as grading and deep tillage to leave the soil in the proper condition for seedbed preparation.

Timing

Except as noted below, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than seven days (in West Virginia) after the activity in that portion of the site has permanently ceased.

Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the seventh day after activity temporarily or permanently ceases is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as conditions allow.

Where activity will resume on a portion of the site within 14 days from when activities ceased, (e.g., the total time period that activity is temporarily halted is less than 14 days) then stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of the site by the seventh day after activities have temporarily ceased.

Areas where the seed has failed to germinate adequately (uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70%) within 30 days after seeding and mulching must be reseeded immediately, or as soon as weather conditions allow.

Soil Compaction

Proper soil compaction is critical to the final re-vegetation and restoration efforts.

Inspectors will test for soil compaction in both topsoil and subsoil across the project area.

Soil compaction test may be required at intervals sufficient to determine the need for remedial measures. Tests will be performed on the same soil type under the same soil moisture conditions and will include the following areas: soil from undisturbed areas, soil stockpile areas, the trenched zones, work area, and traffic areas related to the project.

Fill material shall be free of brush, rubbish, logs, stumps and building debris.

If subsequent clean-up activities result in further compaction, additional tilling will be undertaken.

Re-vegetation

The re-vegetation process includes preparation of a seedbed and the application of soil pH modifiers, fertilizers, seed, and mulch.

Time of Re-vegetation

Post Disturbance Monitoring and Maintenance

The following post disturbance activities should be performed:

Conduct follow up inspections of disturbed areas after the first and second growing season to determine the continued success of re-vegetation.

PLAN LEGEND

PROPOSED LIMITS OF DISTRICT

PLAN NOTES

1. THIS DESIGN IS FOR CONCEPTUAL PURPOSES ONLY. THE DESIGN SHALL BE CONFIRMED BY THE CLIENT AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE USED AS A PRELIMINARY DESIGN. GATHER INFORMATION FOR THE FINAL SITE DESIGN.



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NO.	DATE	REVISION

SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE
DESIGN		
GROUP		
DATE		
DATE		
DATE		
DATE		
DATE		
DATE		
DATE		

THRASHER
 THE THRASHER GROUP, INC.
 400 WEST PINE CREEK AVENUE
 FAYETTEVILLE, AR 72701

PROJECT NO.
 CONTRACT NO.
 SHEET NO.

1-01-00-1373

GC&P DEVELOPMENT
 COUNTY ROUTE 68
 WHEELING, OHIO COUNTY, WV
 PROGRESS MAP

EX-1