



State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Southeast District Office

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

August 12, 2010

Re: Muskingum
Eastpoint Business Park Off-Site Utilities
Storm Water Construction Activity
Notice of Violation
0GC01113*AG

Mr. Jerry Nolder
Zanesville-Muskingum County Port Authority
205 N. 5th Street
Zanesville, Ohio 43701

Dear Mr. Nolder:

On July 13, 2010 Chris Stephan and I visited your site on Bateman Road in Zanesville. The purpose of the inspection was to determine the compliance of this site with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for discharges of storm water associated with construction activity. The inspection was conducted under the provisions of Ohio's water pollution control statutes, Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 6111. The following areas need to be addressed:

Permit Coverage:

1. Part III.G.2.b.i. (Table 2) of the permit requires that any area that will lie dormant for more than 21 days, but less than a year be stabilized within 7 days of the most recent disturbance.
2. Part III.G.2.b.i. (Table 1) of the permit requires that permanent stabilization be applied within 7 days to any area that will lie dormant for more than one year. Permanent stabilization is defined as the establishment of permanent vegetative cover, decorative landscape mulching, matting, sod, rip rap and landscaping techniques to provide permanent erosion control.

On the date of our inspection, it was unclear as to when the last time borrow activity had taken place on this site. Based on our judgment, the site had likely been dormant for more than one year. If this is the case, all barren areas (including dormant soil stockpiles) need permanent stabilization applied to them to prevent further soil erosion. Refer to the table below to determine which criteria your site meets and more specifically tailor your needs to comply with the permit.

Table 1: Permanent Stabilization

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

Table 2: Temporary Stabilization

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

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

- Part III.G.2.h of the permit states that all sediment control practices must be maintained and repaired until the entire up slope area of the development has been stabilized. According to Part III.G.2.i. of the permit, controls must be inspected once every seven calendar days and within 24 hours after any storm event greater than one half an inch in 24 hours. Repairs must be accomplished within three days of the inspection, except in the case of sediment ponds, which must be repaired within 10 days. In accordance with Part III.G.2.d.vi., if inspections or other information indicates that a control is not functioning or ineffectual, then the permittee must replace or modify the control.

Silt fencing throughout the site has been compromised by erosive flow conditions. Silt fencing must always be functional and effective until the disturbed ground it is treating is fully stabilized with vegetative growth, riprap, geo matting, etc.

4. Part III.G.2.g.ii. of the permit requires that off-site vehicle tracking of sediments be minimized. This is accomplished by constructing a proper construction entrance. The *Rainwater and Land Development* manual defines a construction entrance as a pad of aggregate 6 inches deep, 10 feet wide and 50 feet in length (30 feet for single residence lots).

Your construction entrance, in its current state, will cause tracking of sediment onto the roadways when used by heavy equipment. We recommend either keeping gravel poured on the entrance to prevent tracking, or applying seed/straw to it if the entrance is no longer in use. Refer to the Rainwater and Land Development Manual for more specific details on proper construction entrances.

Sediment and erosion controls for your site must meet the guidelines and design criteria set forth in the above mentioned *Rainwater and Land Development* manual. A copy of this manual may be obtained by contacting the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Soil and Water Conservation, at (614) 265-6610.

Within fourteen (14) days of receipt of this letter, please submit to me at this office a written notification as to actions taken or proposed to eliminate violations of the permit. Your response should include the dates, either actual or proposed, for the completion of the actions. If you have any questions, please contact me at (740) 380-5430 or Aaron Wolfe at (740) 380-5277.

Sincerely,



L.J. Parkins
Storm Water Section
Division of Surface Water

LJP/dh