



John R. Kasich, Governor
Mary Taylor, Lt. Governor
Scott J. Nally, Director

December 27, 2012

RE: GEAUGA COUNTY
THOMPSON TWP
INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER
RW SIDLEY THOMPSON PLANT

Robert Roberti
RW Sidley Inc
P.O. Box 150
436 Casement Ave.
Painesville, OH 44077

Dear Mr. Roberti:

On November 15, 2012, and November 28, 2012, I performed a compliance inspection of storm water best management practices at the above referenced facility located at 6900 Madison Road. You met with and accompanied me and Laura Weber of the Division of Surface Water (DSW) during our inspection. Our records indicate storm water discharges from this facility are authorized under the Ohio EPA General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities #3GR01736*EG.

Outfalls and SIC Codes

Our records indicate that this facility is classified under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 3273: Ready-Mix Concrete (Sector E2) and SIC code 1446: Industrial Sand (Sector J1). Both sectors are associated with a single outfall, a discharge to an unnamed tributary of Mill Creek near Ledge Road by Andreano's J&D. Our review of the site indicates that there are potentially three additional outfalls from operations on the east side of SR 528 and two additional outfalls on the west side of SR 528, depending on where you elect to define your outfall locations. For each outfall, you must identify the SIC and Sector codes associated with that discharge. Some outfalls will have multiple codes, which apply.

As we discussed, RW Sidley must submit a revised Notice of Intent (NOI) to identify the additional outfalls and the SIC and sector code(s) associated with them. If using the NOI available online on the Ohio EPA website at http://www.epa.ohio.gov/Portals/35/storm/Industrial_Storm_MSGP_NOI.pdf, please note that it can accommodate multiple SIC and Sector codes per line (outfall). Please submit the revised NOI and brief explanatory cover letter to:

Ohio EPA
ATTN: Jason Fyffe, DSW
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, OH 43216-1049

Ohio EPA will make changes in the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (e-DMR) database to account for the changes in the NOI so that you can correctly report benchmark and effluent limitation monitoring (as applicable) in the future. The site map associated with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) must also be amended to show the location of storm water outfalls and locations of all monitoring points.

Process Water vs. Storm Water

We noted that this facility generates process wastewater which collects within the Concrete Batch Plant Pond, Sand Wash Plant Pond and Pro Angle Wet Plant Pond. Please be aware that your existing NPDES permit does not authorize the discharge of process wastewater. As such, RW Sidley must take measures to ensure that no process wastewater is discharged from the facility or seek additional NPDES permit coverage for these discharges. Our observation of the Sand Wash Plant Pond indicated that there may be occasional discharges due to overflow in the NE corner of the pond. Erosion rills were observed from the pond down the slope above Ledge Road. Measures such as raising the berm or increasing recycling of washwater back to the wash plant are steps that can be taken to prevent future discharges. In addition, the Pro Angle Wet Plant Pond was discharging when we observed it on November 15, 2012. You indicated that this water is to be recycled back to the Pro Angle Wet Plant. Again, increasing recycling or the holding capacity of the pond may prevent future unauthorized discharges of process water.

If you determine that future discharges of process water cannot be prevented, please be aware that you must obtain an individual NPDES permit to authorize those discharges or arrange for proper off-site disposal of the wastewater. Please contact Laura Weber at (330) 963-1299 to determine application requirements to obtain the appropriate permit. Further, be aware that additional best management practices may be required to address storm water pollutants within the drainage areas served by these ponds if you cannot prevent them from discharging, e.g., storage of admixtures within secondary containment, establishment of washout pits to contain washout in Concrete Burial Yard, etc.

Site Inspection

Our inspection began with a review of the SWP3 and associated documentation. Mr. Roberti acknowledged that the SWP3 required updating to reflect the requirements of the new general NPDES permit. Please note that the SWP3 was to be updated to reflect these requirements within 180 days of the effective date of the permit, i.e., on or about July 1, 2012. This includes updating the site map to reflect the requirements of Part 5.1.2 of the NPDES permit. The map currently used does not provide adequate detail of storm water conveyances, delineation of drainage watersheds or the location of exposed pollutants. We recommend that all ponds be labeled or named so that they can be more clearly referenced in the SWP3. Mr. Roberti indicated that he would complete revisions of the SWP3 within 30 days and provide me with a copy when completed. To date, Ohio EPA has not received the updated plan. Please be sure to include a copy with your response to this letter.

Our inspection of the site revealed these additional concerns:

- Although storm water is collected in a number of ponds across the site, none of the ponds are designed to any particular standard. Part 2.1.2.5 of the NPDES permit recommends that sediment and erosion controls be selected, designed, installed and implemented per the specifications contained in the Ohio Department of Natural

Resource manual *Rainwater and Land Development, Ohio's Standards for Stormwater Management, Land Development and Urban Stream Protection*. This manual is available online at <http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/tabid/9186/Default.aspx>. Ponds designed to collect and discharge storm water should be designed to these standards. Ultimately, discharges from the ponds are subject to benchmark monitoring and benchmark concentrations contained in Part 8.E.4 and 8.J.8 of the NPDES permit.

- We observed evidence of pollutants discharging from the Concrete Burial Yard. Excess batches of concrete are brought to this area to harden and then recycled through the concrete crusher. However, before the batch hardens, washwater or seepage from the concrete drains into an unnamed tributary of Mill Creek. We observed colorants and particulates associated with concrete flowing from the Concrete Burial Yard into the stream. Measures such as berming or placing batches within excavated pits can be implemented to prevent these discharges. This outfall is one of the unidentified outfalls from the facility.
- There is a large stockpile of sand on the north end of the site on the east side of SR 528. Sand can be mobilized by storm water runoff and measures must be taken to prevent erosion into adjacent drainage ways. Measures such as berming or sediment controls such as sediment ponds and silt fence can be used to address this concern.
- Drainage from the mining operations on the west side of the SR 528 collects in a poorly-defined "pond" and discharges through a rock check dam into a drainage channel. As indicated previously, sediment ponds should be designed per the standards contained in *Rainwater and Land Development*. Sediment ponds should provide a sediment storage volume below the invert of discharge of at least 1,000 cubic feet per acre of disturbed area draining into the pond. Sediment ponds should further provide a dewatering volume above the invert of discharge of at least 1,800 cubic feet (67 cubic yards) per acre of total contributing drainage area. Discharges from sediment basins should be controlled to provide a drain time of 48 hours to seven days. The preferred dewatering device is a skimmer.
- Spoil piles are also located on the west side of SR 528. Stockpiles of soil expected to remain in place and undisturbed for 21 days or longer should be temporarily stabilized with seed and mulch. If you expect piles to remain for one year or longer, a permanent seed mix should be used. In winter, soil should be dormant seeded or temporarily stabilized with straw mulch and then seeded come spring.
- Disturbed areas along SR 528 must also be stabilized.

Please provide me with a letter of response indicating the actions you will take or have taken to address the concerns noted herein. Include a copy of the revised SWP3 with your response. Your response should be received no later than January 25, 2013. For actions not yet completed by this date, indicate the date by when you expect action to be complete.

Failure to comply with the NPDES permit is a violation of Ohio Revised Code 6111.04 and 6111.07. Violations of ORC 6111 are punishable by fines of up to \$10,000 per day of violation.

RW SIDLEY THOMPSON PLANT
DECEMBER 28, 2012
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If you have any questions, please contact me at (330) 963-1145.

Sincerely,



Dan Bogoevski
District Engineer
Division of Surface Water

DB/cs

cc: Trustees, Thompson Twp.
Carmella Shale, Geauga SWCD

ec: Laura Weber, Ohio EPA, DSW, NEDO

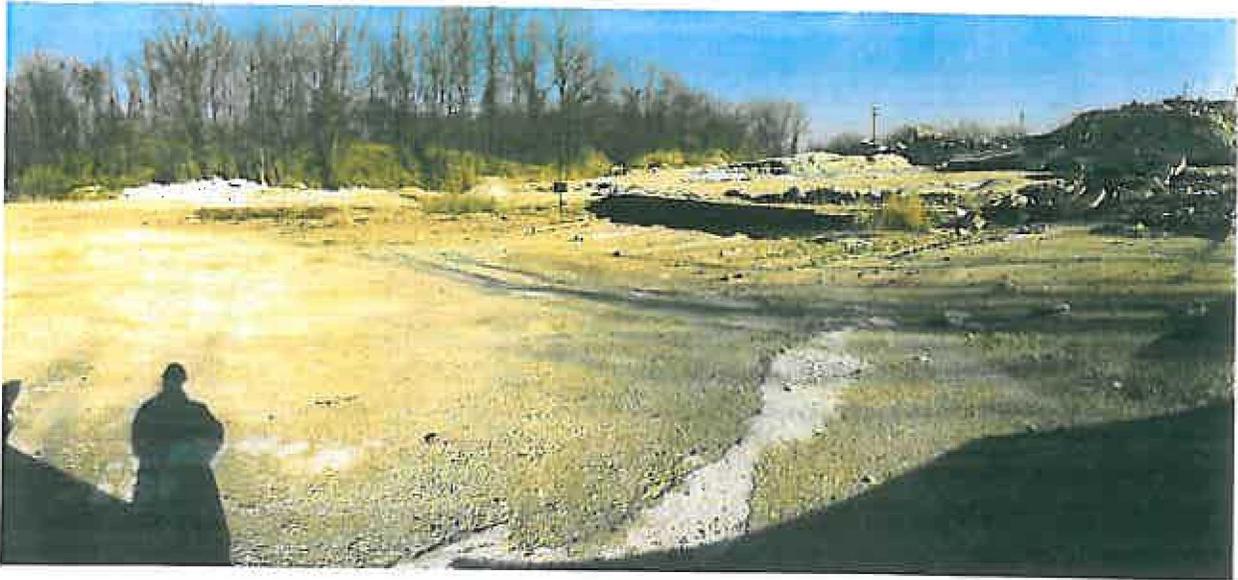


Fig 1. Concrete Burial Yard. Storm water runoff flows toward the tree line.



Fig 2 & 3. The Concrete Burial Yard discharges into this swale and then down a slope to the east. This outfall of storm water is not identified in the SWPPP and must be added to the plan and sampled for quarterly visual and benchmark monitoring. Note colorant discharge in photo on left.

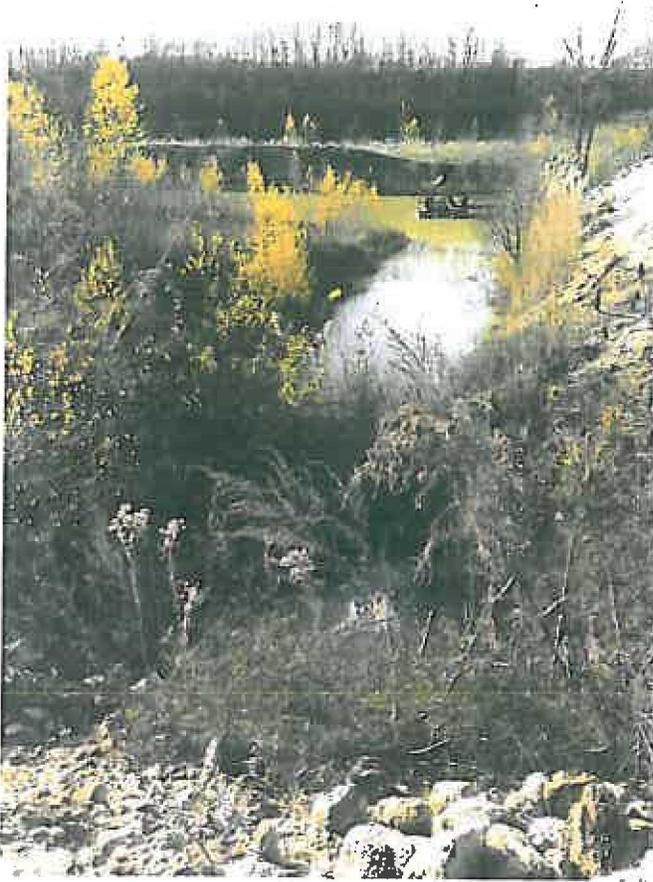


Fig 4 (LEFT). The Pro Angle Wet Plant pond was discharging on the date of inspection. Storm water and process water are co-mingled in this pond.



Fig 5 (RIGHT). Outfall 001. The Pro Angle Wet Plant pond is tributary to this outfall. Note the discharge despite no rainfall.



Fig 6. Sand is stockpiled on the north end of the site east of SR 528. Note erosion of sand along the eastern perimeter. No silt fence or other appropriate sediment control is in place to prevent the migration of sand into drainage ways.



Fig 7. This pond on the west side of SR 528 collects runoff from the mining operations. The outlet is a simple gravel dam and provides no storage volume above the invert of discharge. The basin outlet should be designed per specifications for sediment basins contained in the *Rainwater and Land Development*.



Fig 8 & 9. Erosion rill in the NE corner of the Sand Plant Wash pond and concrete flumes below the pond indicate that there are occasional overflows. This results in an unauthorized discharge of process water.



Fig 10. The Concrete Batch Plant pond (left side of photo) was recently dredged, but spoils were not properly disposed. They were placed on the downslope side of the pond, allowing wastewater to leach off site as the dredgings dewatered and sediment to be conveyed off site when it rains.