November 7, 2018

RECEIVED
NOV - 9 2018

Director, Division of Water and Waste Management, DEP
ATTN: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

Dear Ms. Devereux,

I am writing to protest the permit listed below.

There is reason to believe that the City of Charles Town is being threatened by Rockwool/Roxul.
http://morgancountyusa.org/?p=3713

Threats and intimidation against the City of Charles Town have caused the City to cast votes and request permits against its financial interests, in direct opposition of its citizens, and in absolute contradiction to how the City states it feels about the project in open, recorded City Council meetings.

I allege that The City of Charles Town is requesting the permit under threat of prosecution, duress, intimidation and extortion.

I request that you deny the permit and start an investigation.

Ilsa Gregg
417 Maple Ave.
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
greggilsa@yahoo.com
720-261-3601

APPLICATION FOR A WEST VIRGINIA NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT MODIFICATION

Public Notice No.: L117-18 Public Notice Date: November 7, 2018

Paper: Spirit of Jefferson

The following has applied for a WV NPDES Water Pollution Control Permit Modification for this facility or activity:

Appl. No.: WV0022349

Applicant: CHARLES TOWN, CITY OF
CHARLES TOWN UTILITY BOARD
832 S GEORGE ST
CHARLES TOWN, WV 25414

Location: CHARLES TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Latitude: 39:16:44 Longitude: 77:51:24

Receiving Stream:
EVITTS RUN/Shenandoah River

Activity:
To accept non-domestic wastewater from Rockwool at the Charles Town's main wastewater treatment plant for ultimate treatment and discharge through Outlet 001 to Evitt's Run, a tributary Shenandoah River of the Potomac River. The terms and conditions imposed in the permit shall ensure that the discharge will not cause interference with POTW operations, pass-through the POTW and result in effluent limitation violations or receiving stream degradation, or adversely impact POTW sludge disposal.

Casto, Cassie B

From: Shannon Holliday <hollidayzd@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 10:37 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Shannon Holliday
163 Berridge Dr
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 702-7017

Casto, Cassie B

From: Shawn Wright <swright420@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 10:54 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Shawn Wright
1658 Johnnycake Ln
Harper's Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 728-8474

Casto, Cassie B

From: Nanvy Ward <Naward57@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 11:30 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Nanvy Ward
703 Laurel road
Charleston, WV 25314
(304) 343-1617

Casto, Cassie B

From: Penny Manion <pennyrmanion@yahoo.co>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 11:32 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Penny Manion
426 Willowdale Drive
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 904-1983

Casto, Cassie B

From: william h adams <whadams@frontiernet.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 11:32 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
william h adams
1633 warm springs rd
shenandoah jct, WV 25442
(304) 596-1157

Casto, Cassie B

From: Chris Preperato <chrispreperato@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 11:35 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Chris Preperato
4101 Medford Drive
Annandale, VA 22003
(717) 468-7334

Casto, Cassie B

From: Judy Olsen <judyolsen@me.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 11:44 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

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Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Judy Olsen
PO Box 3251
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 876-0299

Casto, Cassie B

From: Alexandra Hazel Remuzzi <alixhazel@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 11:56 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). This number, however, cannot be trusted as Rockwool has never been able to consistently provide answers about HOW MUCH waste water they plan to discharge. Every time Rockwool is asked to provide documentation substantiating their claims regarding water usage, the response is "this is not accurate, it's only an estimate, etc." If you'd like to see Rockwool's representative try to answer questions about their waste water usage, I highly recommend you watch the Charles Town City Council meeting from on our about 11/5/2018.

The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Hazel Remuzzi
385 Edgewood School Road
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
(540) 222-0400

Casto, Cassie B

From: Gail Kohlhorst <kohlhorst@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 12:27 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Gail Kohlhorst
3153 Engle Molers
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 885-0733

Casto, Cassie B

From: Christina Mabe <Storkfamily5@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 1:16 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Christina Mabe
143 Contrail Dr
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(702) 601-6752

Casto, Cassie B

From: John Doyle <rjohndoyle@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 1:18 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
John Doyle
254 Sandpiper Lane
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 876-1648

Casto, Cassie B

From: Leah Graham <mermaidlg@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 1:20 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Leah Graham
127 E. Second Ave.
Ranson, WV 25438
(240) 409-9000

Casto, Cassie B

From: Natalie Thiele <natalie.a.a.thiele@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 1:49 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

I agree with West Virginia Rivers' assessment of the risks to water posed by the proposed Rockwool facility.

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Natalie Thiele
905 Walnut St

Glenville, WV 26351
(630) 926-8988

Casto, Cassie B

From: David Pugh <daveandja@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 1:53 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

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Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
David Pugh
216 Maddex Square Drive
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 261-3880

Casto, Cassie B

From: Jennifer Williams <jswilliams2@me.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 2:16 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Williams
1156 Eagles Nest Lane, #478
Harper?s Ferry, WV 25425
410

Casto, Cassie B

From: David Lillard <dlillard@wvrivers.org>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 3:14 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
David Lillard
82 Sybil Court
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 876-2860

Casto, Cassie B

From: Joy Bridy <joybridy@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 3:41 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Joy Bridy
2533 Warm Springs R
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
(202) 456-1111

Casto, Cassie B

From: Joseph Bocchiaro III <jbocchiaro@verizon.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 4:32 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Joseph Bocchiaro III
1105 Deer Mountain Drive
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 870-2940

Casto, Cassie B

From: Theodore Settanny <TheodoreJSettanny@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 6:34 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Theodore Settanny
1104 Engle Molers Rd
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(508) 713-2962

Casto, Cassie B

From: Stacy Rozier <Stacy.rozier@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 7:16 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Stacy Rozier
481 Deer Ridge dr
HARPERS ferry, WV 25425
(304) 707-5333

Casto, Cassie B

From: kevin hughes <earthshine59@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 8:08 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
kevin hughes
1715 Charlestown Rd
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 707-5858

Casto, Cassie B

From: Elizabeth Wheeler <ewheelerwv@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 8:10 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Wheeler
P.O. Box 1084, 202 S. Princess St
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 283-3129

Casto, Cassie B

From: Roberta Rohn <bobbierohn@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 8:16 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Air quality will also be impacted. This facility should not be permitted in this location. The quality of water and air will result in a lesser quality of life for the inhabitants of this county.

Sincerely,
Roberta Rohn

2617 Spohrs Rd
Berkeley Springs, WV 25411
(304) 258-3509

Casto, Cassie B

From: Kelly Grove <kellymgrove@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 8:22 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Kelly Grove
140 Main Drag Way
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(301) 520-4715

Casto, Cassie B

From: John Christensen <jbc4re@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 8:50 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
John Christensen
512 Stoney Lick Rd.
martinsburg, WV 25403
(410) 499-4873

Casto, Cassie B

From: Laura Johson <laand2@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 8:54 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Laura Johson
1879 Steamboat Run Road
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 283-7574

Casto, Cassie B

From: Joseph Martin <josephmartin1863@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 9:25 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Joseph Martin
Po Box 261
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
(304) 651-2577

Casto, Cassie B

From: Stacy McFarland <mcfarland.stacy@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 9:34 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Stacy McFarland
57 Morgana Drive
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(703) 232-5595

Casto, Cassie B

From: Susan Gibbons <Sgibbons@frontiernet.net>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 5:45 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Susan Gibbons
Winchester Ct
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 535-8331

Casto, Cassie B

From: Debbie Walker <debbieker80@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 6:19 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Debbie Walker
14 virginia ave
Harpers ferry, WV 25425
(301) 938-3408

Casto, Cassie B

From: Diana Mullis <dianamullis7@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 7:43 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Diana Mullis
890 Cannon Hill Rd
Hedgesville, WV 25427
(304) 754-3753

Casto, Cassie B

From: Pay Phillips <Patphillips321@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 8:06 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Pay Phillips
3034 bakerton rd
Harpers ferry, WV 25425
(703) 786-8594

Casto, Cassie B

From: Tracy Seffers <tseffers@mail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 8:39 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Tracy Seffers
1087 Avon Bend Road
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 839-5578

Casto, Cassie B

From: Charles Marsh <marshbc@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 9:15 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Charles Marsh
138 Old Manor Trail
Berkeley Springs, WV 25411
(304) 258-2605

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lawrence Neumark <neumark@myactv.net>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 9:43 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Lawrence Neumark
307 Chieftan Lane
Boonsboro, MD 21713
(301) 432-4747

Casto, Cassie B

From: Debra Dunkum <debra.dunkum@comcast.net>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 10:10 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Debra Dunkum
33 Glenbrook RD
Ranson, WV 25438
(304) 728-2545

Casto, Cassie B

From: Donna Printz <wvbiker98@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 11:39 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Donna Printz
1378 Trough Rd
Shepherdstown, WVa, WV 25443
(304) 876-3132

Casto, Cassie B

From: Skye Allen <Mycookieman1296@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 2:46 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Skye Allen
783 Crosswinds Dr
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 886-6060

Casto, Cassie B

From: Mark Wilson <Mountaineer33@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, December 8, 2018 9:59 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted. My water source is also from well water and withdrawaling 14,000 gallons a day could negatively impact my water source. As a private citizen this is negatively impacting me and my rights. Rockwool also has dicharge ponds that could put poullutants into my well water. I will have my well water tested for negative impacts from Rockwool industry.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. Rockwool would be impacting the watershed of not only West Virginia but other states as well. People downstream should not have their water rights enfringed on.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Models and numbers provided have been highly questionable and this permit should not be granted.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated. The air permit had questionable modeling methods that they DEP called "unorthodox" in their response to WVDEP. The water is not different where questionable numbers are provided and reason to deny this permit.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Mark Wilson
357 Lady Bug Ln
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(336) 259-3658

Ms. Lori Devereux
Director, Division of Water and Waste Management
Permitting Section
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

December 10, 2018

This regards Public Notice L-117-18, requesting comments on the controversial Rockwool business development project in Jefferson County. I say controversial because of Rockwool's lack of transparency and questionable integrity. Without integrity and transparency, there can be no trust. This is a business axiom.

I can go on, but one of the most glaring project omissions is the disregard for the minimum Federal requirements by every entity involved. That is correct, I said Federal. Apparently some of our representatives are unaware that any State projects receiving Federal funds must comply with Federal regulations. From what I've learned, Rockwool has a business development plan heavily dependent on State and local funding. Why else would Rockwool be threatening million-dollar litigation unless "locals" give them ridiculous incentives with scant returns?

This raises serious concerns about the Rockwool project on many levels. I am a commercial real estate and business development professional and this deal does not meet the minimum requirements for underwriting and qualifying a valid business development plan. Rockwool has obviously not done its due diligence for this project in Jefferson County. Neither has Jefferson County. Perhaps a good place to begin will be for county residents to agree on what types of business development are totally unacceptable. Another excellent focus will be developing the mandatory requirements for any business development in Jefferson County. That doesn't happen overnight. Until the county does this, the local community will be victimized by blind progress. That is unconscionable and unacceptable.

Federal regulations require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) assessing the **physical, economic, and cultural** impacts of Rockwool's development plan. This is an invaluable business planning tool, essential to any valid business success. One of the components of an EIS is community involvement in the planning process, which means numerous public hearings early on. Another requirement is for a competitive bidding process for any related contracts – 3 bids minimum. There are many other requirements in an EIS, but all assessment components create a detailed cost/benefit analysis for the community and the business. Rockwool has grudgingly attended late stage (post contract) project meetings with the public and refused to provide project information. Rockwool has also awarded sole source, noncompetitive contracts to business cronies. It only takes one violation to completely halt a project. I have personally witnessed much bigger companies than Rockwool brought to their knees by intentionally circumventing Federal EIS regulations. Few CEO's or their political patrons survived the ensuing bankruptcy proceedings.

All states can make their regulations and laws stronger than the Federal government, but never weaker. Simply because a company secures a business development contract with any governing entity receiving Federal funds does not exempt that company from Federal, state and local regulations. And any deal agreed to that is noncompliant with those regulations is invalid and illegal.

From what I've heard and seen, the Rockwool project doesn't pass the litmus test of conscionable business development. The cavalier attitude, sketchy information from limited sources, and total disdain for the communities' concerns are key components of blind progress. This is never a good idea.

Slick marketing aside, the evidence is mounting that certain members of the local county government may have conspired, in secret, to sacrifice the local physical and cultural environment for a quick buck and political expediency.

Are we really bribing a foreign company with tax breaks and free infrastructure to compromise our quality of life, so China can have some insulation? Can someone, anyone show me the complete cost-benefit analysis to support this development? If not, why are we proceeding with it?

Clearly, there is too much at stake to allow the Rockwool project to proceed without a thorough assessment of the physical, economic and cultural impacts of the Rockwool development plan. Future generations are counting on you to do what is right for Jefferson County, rather than what is politicaily expedient. Ethical business is welcome. For these reasons, the City of Charles Town, Utility Board discharge elimination system water pollution control permit application number WV0022349 should be **denied**, pending publication of a complete assessment and EIS for the Rockwool project.

Respectfully,

William V. White
212 Skyline Trail
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Casto, Cassie B

From: William Ketner <ketnerb@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, December 10, 2018 8:14 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
William Ketner
278 Grubertown Lane
Summit Point, WV 25446
(304) 268-2477

Casto, Cassie B

From: Katelyn Walters <katelyn@potomacaudubon.org>
Sent: Monday, December 10, 2018 3:01 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349
Attachments: Rockwool-Statement.pdf

Ms. Mullins,

Attached are comments on behalf of the Potomac Valley Audubon Society regarding the NPDES Permit WV0022349 for the Rockwool facility.

Thank you,
Katelyn "KC" Walters
Land and Conservation Manager
Potomac Valley Audubon Society
(304) 283-7319

Potomac Valley Audubon Society

www.PotomacAudubon.org | P.O. Box 578, Shepherdstown, WV 25443 | 304-676-3397

To: West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
From: Potomac Valley Audubon Society
Re: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

The Potomac Valley Audubon Society (PVAS) has served Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan Counties in West Virginia since its founding in 1982 as a chapter of the National Audubon Society. We currently have 828 household members; 301 of those households are located in Jefferson County. Our mission is "preserving, restoring, and enjoying the natural world through education and action." The organization provides leadership in environmental, conservation, and natural history concerns in our region. We manage four nature preserves in the Eastern Panhandle totaling over 500 acres, provide science education to over 8,000 school children annually, serve children in our community through our nature camp programs, and offer adult programs focused on natural history. We participate in efforts to save natural habitat locally and in other areas of WV and provide assistance to citizens in monitoring conservation actions in our community.

Rockwool would set a dangerous and unnecessary precedent for air pollution and water pollution in Jefferson County. Placement of a heavy industry and a new major source of air emissions of pollutants in the heart of Jefferson County goes against our mission. We want to see air quality and habitat preserved so that the residents of the county, particularly children, can enjoy the outdoors in a healthy environment, not one that is characterized by potentially dangerous levels of carcinogens and other hazardous pollutants.

Our main concerns stem from:
1. Threats to Water Quality: PVAS is concerned that atmospheric deposition of pollutants originating at Rockwool will contaminate streams and wetlands. We are further concerned about the viability of onsite wastewater settling ponds. WV does not have a good record of regulating slurry ponds at mountaintop removal sites where leakage from ponds has poisoned local aquifers, wells, and streams.

2. Threats to Streams, Wetlands, and Rare Marl Marshes: The health of streams, wetlands, and marl marshes and the valuable habitat they support is dependent on the elevation of the water table. Rockwool proposes to withdraw 125 thousand gallons of water per day at first and up to 500 thousand gallons of water per day in the future. The internal underground drainage systems in karst areas like we have in Jefferson County are very sensitive to extraction. Removing this much water from the aquifers can have very serious and unpredictable adverse consequences. Lowering of water tables can affect the hydrologic equilibrium of local streams as well as wetlands, including rare marl marshes, at substantial distances from the point of extraction. The potential impact is loss of critical wetland and riparian habitat for threatened and endangered species of plants and other forms of wildlife.

3. Threats to Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Species: In addition to the twenty-seven rare species found in our local marl marshes, there is one federally-listed Threatened Species identified in Jefferson County: the Madison Cave Isopod. This isopod, a small crustacean that lives in groundwater, has been documented in three locations in Jefferson County including two sites near Rockwool. We are not aware that Rockwool has investigated the environmental impact that its proposed pumping will have on this important Threatened Species. There are other species of great concern found in streams, marshes, fields and ridges in our area. For example, the WVDNR identified several "High Quality and State Mussel Streams" in Jefferson County including Evitts Run, Bullskin Run, Elks Run, and Long Marsh Run. The USFWS and the WVDNR also maintain lists of species of concern. The Baltimore Checkerspot butterfly and Sedge Wren have also been identified at our Cool Spring Preserve, and are both conservation species of concern. As far as we know, Rockwool has not investigated the environmental impact that its proposed atmospheric emissions and pumping will have on other species of concern.

In light of these threats, and the fact that Rockwool has not fully investigated the potential environmental impacts that we mention, we urge you to reject the siting of the Rockwool plant and to choose a path of development more compatible with protecting human health and the conservation of the natural resources and sensitive habitats found in Jefferson County.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Offutt

Suzanne Offutt,
Board President

EMBRACE NATURE

December 10, 2018

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Director, Division of Water and Waste Management
Lori Devereux
Permitting Section
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345

Ms. Devereux,

I am writing today to provide written comment on Public Notice: L117-18, date November 7, 2018. I strongly encourage the members of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to DENY the City of Charles Town (Town), Charles Town Utility Board discharge elimination system water pollution control permit Application Number: WV0022349.

By allowing the Town to accept non-domestic wastewater from Rockwool at the Town main wastewater treatment plant and discharge that wastewater through Outlet 001 Evitts Run/Shenandoah River/Potomac River/ Chesapeake Bay is putting the health of the water and the financial well being of the Town at risk. The permit should not be granted for the following reasons:

1. Rockwool factory would use the process of reverse osmosis (RO). RO pulls minerals, bacteria and other solids from the water. The solids, in a concentrated form, are usually then placed into evaporating ponds to avoid polluting groundwater or surface water. Because the waste water carries with it the rejected contaminants, methods to recover this water are not practical. The high level of concentrates in the wastewater could have a disastrous consequence on the watershed and on the infrastructure. Will the non-domestic wastewater being discharged by Rockwool contain concentrated amounts of bacteria and contaminants?

2. A major disadvantage of RO is it uses a lot of water. After RO, the remaining water is discharged as wastewater. The sheer volume of 17,000 gallons per day (initially 14,900) that will be discharged to the municipal wastewater treatment plant is huge in comparison to the

837 Skyline Trail, Harpers Ferry WV 25425 304/707-2277 embracenature@icloud.com

current 10,000 gallons being released daily. What effect will releasing 17,000 gallons of additional wastewater every day into Evitts Run have on the health of the water? And the infrastructure?

3. Rockwool has already violated the terms of its water pollution control permit by not implementing controls. On September 18, 2018, Roxul USA (Rockwool) received a notice of violation which included a a failure to report noncompliance with the West Virginia National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Construction Stormwater Permit. The violations included unsatisfactory ratings in seven of seventeen categories including failure to install, stabilize and maintain the site. How can the DEP be confident in Rockwool's ability and integrity given they have already violated the WV, and I assume the Federal standards? And Rockwool has failed to inform?

4. The City of Ranson and the Town of Charles Town have plans to develop a contiguous park along and people eat the fish of Evitts Run. Evitts Run is currently listed on the West Virginia Category Five listing for stream impairment, and the Environmental Protection Agency 3039(d) listing for benthic macro-invertebrate population impairment. Evitts Run is stocked by the State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) with trout for use as a potentially human food source. Is the DNR aware of Rockwool's intention to discharge into Evitts Run? What impact would Rockwool's discharge have on the quality of the park? And on the edibility of the trout?

Rockwool has shown an inability to meet the terms and conditions necessary to ensure environment and public safety. It has also shown an inability to ensure fair dealings by failing to report noncompliance and failure to ensure that the Town knew of the $1.04 million in design and operating costs being assumed in the merger of Ranson and Charles Town sewer. Before any non-domestic waste water is released into public waters it is of vital importance that questions regarding the planned use, temperature, bacteria, concentrate of heavy metals and other containments, volume, impact on infrastructure, health of the trout; and the integrity of Rockwool be closely examined and answered.

Concerned,

Barbara A. Stiefel

Barbara A. Stiefel

837 Skyline Trail, Harpers Ferry WV 25425 304/707-2277 embracenature@icloud.com

From: Jane Arnett
To: Matt Greenberg
Subject: FW: Project Shuttle Waste Water Inquiry
Date: Monday, April 9, 2018 9:03:49 AM

From: Heneghan, Maggi (US - Chicago) [mailto:mheneghan@deloitte.com]
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2017 6:05 PM
To: jarnett@charlestownutilities.us
Cc: John Reisenweber <john@jcda.net>; tiffany Williams <Todd.E.Hooker@wv.gov>; Raehl, Sarah (US - Chicago) <sraehl@deloitte.com>
Subject: Project Shuttle Waste Water Inquiry

Hi Jane,

I am working with Project Shuttle and was hoping to confirm some information about waste water for the Charles Town treatment facility. Below you will find a breakdown of Shuttle's waste water:

Waste streams	gal/day	m3/d
Reject water from the reverse osmosis system and e.g. carbon filter backwash	39626	150
Future: Water from cleaning paint line (water-based), treated with flocculants before discharged	2642	10
Sanitary sewer	17118	65
Total	34970	132

Treatment of city water : Reject water contains minerals present in city water. Minerals (hardness) will be up-concentrated approx. 4 - 10 times the natural concentration.

Very low concentration of organics; COD at 20 mg/l.

Discharge analysis

Current analysis	level	
Phenol	0.05 - 0.25	mg/l
Ammonia - nitrogen	0.1 - 0.2	mg/l

Could you please confirm capacity to handle this discharge and provide an estimate for the rate that Shuttle will be charged. Please let me know if you have any questions and thank you for your assistance with this project.

Best,

Maggi

Maggi Heneghan
Deloitte Consulting LLP
Tel/Direct: +1 312 333 8427
mheneghan@deloitte.com | www.deloitte.com

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v.E.1

Charles Town
Utility Board

832 S. George Street, P.O. Box 359, Charles Town, WV 25414
Phone: (304) 725-2316 ◆ Fax: (304) 725-4313 ◆ Web: www.charlestownutilities.us

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August 28, 2018

Janusz Tchorzewski
Senior Project Manager
ROCKWOOL
71 Edmond Road, Suite 6
Kearneysville, WV 25430

Re: Rockwool Sewer Availability

Dear Janusz Tchorzewski:

We have received your request for sewer availability for Rockwool site that is proposed on the Jefferson Orchard property and we offer the following:

Sewer Service:

The Charles Town Utility Board (CTUB) can furnish sewer service for the Rockwool facility which is anticipated to have a total discharge of 27,550 gallons per day consisting of 13,300 gallons per day (gpd) of industrial flow and 14,250 gallons per day of domestic sewer flow. The sewer availability will be contingent on the following:

1) The Route 9 Infrastructure project financing and construction being completed.
2) All site sewer constructed in accordance with the CTUB Sewer specifications.
3) Payment of the Sewer Capacity Improvement Fees of $1,127.00 per equivalent dwelling unit (EDU) of 150 gallons per day:
   a. Industrial User waste equates to $99,927.33 for 13,300 gpd
   b. Domestic Sewer Waste (Industry) equates to $18,032.00 based on 15 gpd/person/shift for a total of 160 employees over 5 shifts.

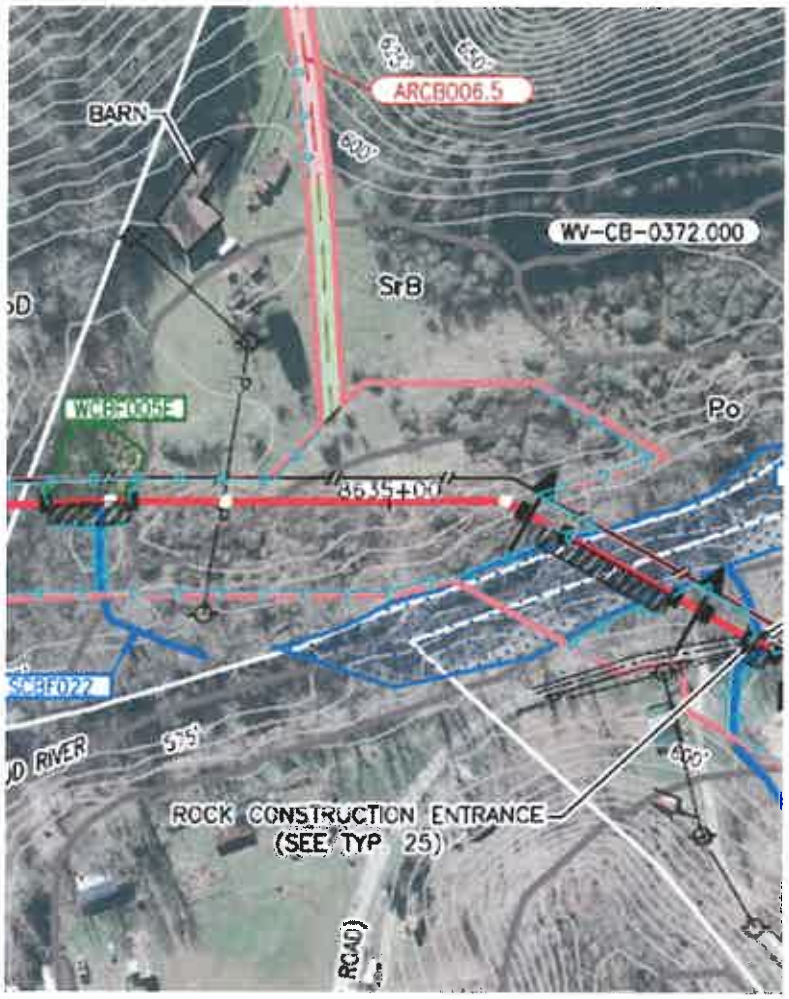
   Therefore the total CIF for the Rockwool site will be $117,959.33.
4) Approval of the Industrial User Permit Modification by the WVDEP.
5) Execution of the Sewer User agreement by and between the CTUB and Rockwool.
6) Installation of two (2) separate sewer meters on the Rockwool site for domestic and Industrial Waste discharges. This will be necessary for the metering of the sewer flows from the site and future monitoring requirements from the site by WVDEP.

A copy of the CTUB Rates, Rules and Regulations can be found at: www.ctubwv.com
If you have any questions, please contact me at (304) 724-7080.

Sincerely,

Kristen Stolipher

Kristen M. Stolipher
Assistant Utility Manager


ARCB006.5
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ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
(SEE TYP. 25)
575'
600'

Charles Town Utility Board
Modification Application
WV/NPDES Water Pollution Control Permit No. WV0022349
Accept non-domestic wastewater from Rockwool

My husband and I own a 26 acre horse farm in Jefferson County West Virginia approximately 3 miles south of Charles Town which we purchased in 2008.

Evitts Run runs through our property at the Southern edge of the property.
Entrance to the farm is from a private lane that crosses Evitts Run, a continuous waterway that eventually empties into the Shenandoah River. This is the only entry into the property.

The bridge spanning Evitts Run is constructed of four metal ovoid culverts that are covered with concrete. The concrete in turn is covered by an asphalt road surface. The entire private lane is asphalt from the main road to the farm house.

Since purchasing the property 10 years ago we have experienced periodic flooding of the bridge for short intervals. Once the water receded the bridge was able to move the water thorough all four culverts. At no time was it totally impassable until the heavy rains we encountered in the Spring of 2018. At this time the bridge sustained damage.

In the past ten years we have endured an increased amount of silt, debris and brush flowing down Evitts Run. This buildup of silt/debris on a continuous basis blocks the water flow through the four culverts, resulting in water flowing over the bridge impacting the integrity of the bridge. Efforts to maintain the bridge by debris/brush removal and dredging of the silt away from the upstream side of the bridge lasts only as long as the next major rain. The silt buildup has now become a continuous process with normal water flow and increases with water flow surges during storms.

My understanding of the requested modification is to allow direct discharge of untreated storm water runoff through Outlet No 004 to Evitts Run. This outlet is between the Water Treatment Plant and our Farm. Rockwell proposes to emit approximately 15,000 gallons daily of concentrated water to Charles Town Treatment Plant which will then be treated and discharged into Evitts Run.

Evitts Run which is straining with current discharges of wastewater containing phosphorus, nitrogen, other chemicals along with marked increased sediment will then be tasked to handle increased discharge further overburdening the Evitts Run; possibly "damaging" property along the impacted section of the Run as well as endangering West Virginia's compliance with the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan.

Our Bridge the only access into our property cannot withstand further water flow and sediment coming downstream. The integrity of this bridge already compromised from current conditions could sustain damage and structural integrity especially if we continue to see an increase in

rainfall in the Region. Not only is the integrity of the Bridge compromised but also the farm itself along with property value.
As a property owner I have the right of safe use of my property and to sustain devaluation of my property from outside sources.

This is not the first time I have had to stand up for this property. In the fall of 2008 the route for PATH the 700KV High Transmission Line was re-routed from Shepherdstown to the Southern part of the County.
I along with eight dedicated people in Jefferson County and hundreds of interveners spent three years
fighting the "need" for this Power Line with a final victory in 2012 when the Power Companies terminated the project as they could not justify the need for the 700 KV line that would have severely impacted the Southern part of the County as well as all impacted properties from Southern WV through to Kemptown MD.
Again I had to stand up for the property when City Planners drew a line through our property to let developers know they could build a road at that location.

I am again standing up for this parcel of land with strong concern of the impact from this discharge modification not only to our property but all properties along this route as well as the Shenadoah River and eventually the Chesapeake Bay.

Thank you,

Robin Huyett Thomas
165 Sesame Street
Charles Town, WV 25414

"First they ignore you, then they ridicule you, then they fight you, then you win."
-- Mohandas Gandhi
(The Power Line; author Bill Howley)

- W.Va PATH Leads to nowhere; The Journal, Wednesday August 29, 2012
- Opponents cheer PATH project's end; Spirit of Jefferson, Wednesday August 29, 2012

Shezham! Santa Claus delivered! August 24, 2012 PJM Board of Managers considered the PJM staff recommendation to remove PATH and MAPP projects from the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan (RTEP). The Board decided to terminate the projects and remove them from the RTEP effective immediately (see enclosed letter).

As president of StopPATH WV and on behalf of the Executive Committee, **congratulations** to everyone who refused to be intimidated, stood their ground, did not waiver, gave countless hours of their time and donated funds to fight PATH and counter the applicant's case of "need". We have shown that the democratic process works when people stand together refusing to accept the "business as usual" stance from corporate entities whose focus and drive is corporate profit with no regard to impact to the people "in the way". This is truly a David vs. Goliath victory!

We have made history. The number of Intervenors and others in opposition to PATH was unprecedented. We came together across three states, formed coalitions and organizations, stood up at meetings and hearings, hired expert witnesses, and provided detailed factual testimony moving the applicants to suspend and finally terminate the project. In addition, again entering new territory, two WV citizens filed two formal complaints with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) alleging PATH billed ratepayers $5.8 million in imprudent expenses.

Correlating victories to PATH include the cancellation of MAPP, a 152 mile transmission line proposed by Pepco Holdings Inc. to run from Virginia through the Delmarva Peninsula to Delaware. Citizens Against the Kemptown Electric Substation (CAKES) in Maryland were victorious in successfully advocating for the passage of amendments to Frederick's zoning ordinance to prohibit locating 500kV substations in Agricultural zones.

Victory is not without consequences and costs. PATH, with the 12.4 percent incentive return on equity authorized by FERC, has collected over $95 million from PJM ratepayers over the last 4 years. FERC also guaranteed PATH the right to recover 100% of prudently incurred capital investment in the project if cancellation of the project is due to factors beyond the control of PATH. These costs could add another $120 - $130 million to the total project cost paid by ratepayers.

On the side of hope for the future and that someone has heard what citizens have been saying in the fight against PATH, the Chairman of FERC, Jon Wellinghoff "says that the nations electrical future may well belong to distributed generation such as rooftop solar rather than central power stations and generators far from demand, such as public lands solar and wind."

We are victorious in the fight against PATH. But there is still a long road to victory to see a commonsense cohesive national energy plan that is not directed by money grabs by individual states and corporations. We need a masterplan that makes sense in terms of economics, environment, source, distance, location and generation.

Thank you everyone for your belief and support that we could make a difference and win this fight!

Robin Huyett Thomas, President

POTOMAC RIVERKEEPER® NETWORK

JEFFERSON COUNTY VISION

3070 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007
202.888.2037 (main)
www.prknetwork.org

December 10, 2018

West Virginia Department of
Environmental Protection
601 57th Street South East
Charleston, West Virginia 25304
Attn: Sharon Mullins, Permitting Section

Re: City of Charles Town, Application for NPDES Permit Amendment, No. WV022349

Dear Ms. Mullins,

Potomac Riverkeeper Network, on behalf of its West Virginia members, respectfully submits these comments on the City of Charles Town's proposed modification to its National Pollution Discharge Elimination Permit, WV0022349. Potomac Riverkeeper advocates for the elimination of pollution to the Potomac River and its tributaries, including the Shenandoah River, so that its members may benefit from the fishing, hiking, hunting, and clean drinking water that these waters provide. These comments are filed on behalf of the approximately 200 Potomac Riverkeeper members residing in West Virginia.

Jefferson County Vision is a not-for-profit organization whose purpose is to advance smart growth that protects Jefferson County's livable environment for its current and future residents. The organization emerged in the summer of 2018 from a Facebook group of over 11,000 people concerned about the introduction of heavy industry next to local schools.

Under the proposed permit modification, the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant ("WWTP") will receive up to an estimated 14,900 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater from the proposed Rockwool facility. Unfortunately, the City of Charles Town's application invites more questions due to missing information.

Pollutants in Rockwool's Waste Stream

The pollutants, and concentrations of those pollutants, in the Rockwool facility's waste water stream are never disclosed to the public. Rockwool asserts that it will only discharge wastes from its reverse osmosis and water softening processes. It provides a report from Pace Analytical Services, dated September 7, 2018, and a summary table, dated September 4, 2018. Neither of these reports, however, provide any information regarding the facility's discharges to the Charles Town WWTP as both documents pertain to water samples from "Burr Industrial Park," "Beallair," and "Burr Industrial." It is not clear what these samples are from or what purpose they serve. One

can only guess that they may be background samples from some unknown water body in the area of the Burr Business Park or the Bellaire community or samples of the untreated Jefferson Utilities, Inc. feedwater. DEP should explain the source of these samples and the purpose for including them in Charles Town's application.

Based on Rockwool's description of its manufacturing process, including its process flow diagram, Potomac Riverkeeper is forced to assume that the sample reports are from untreated feedwater. Even if this assumption is correct, one still cannot discern the nature of Rockwool's discharges. The reverse osmosis process extracts metals and salts from the feedwater, however, it then concentrates them into a reject stream. Although Rockwool may be correct in asserting that nothing is added from its manufacturing process, these pre-existing pollutants – such as magnesium, sodium, chlorides, sulfate, and strontium – will still be discharged at much higher concentrations when compared to the untreated feedwater. Rockwool, however, does not disclose what the concentrations of these pollutants will be in its reverse osmosis reject stream. Similarly, water softeners remove pre-existing contaminants and concentrate them into a brine typically containing concentrated sodium, calcium, and magnesium. This waste will also be discharged to the Charles Town WWTP, but the application provides no information about the pollutants or their concentrations.

Potomac Riverkeeper understands that Rockwool cannot sample waste water from a manufacturing plant that does not yet exist, however, that does not mean that Rockwool cannot provide information regarding its anticipated discharges. In addition to obtaining information from the treatment unit manufacturers, the company operates similar facilities in Mississippi, Ontario, and British Columbia. Information from the waste water discharges at these facilities can help inform DEP and the public of what will be discharged to the Charles Town WWTP, and subsequently, to Evitts Run and the Shenandoah River. To the extent that the discharges from these plants will be different from the planned Jefferson County plant, it is incumbent upon Rockwool to explain what these differences are and how they affect the expected pollutant makeup of the Jefferson County plant's discharges.

<u>There is no Indication that the Charles Town WWTP has Adequate Capacity</u>

The Charles Town WWTP suffered from an upset in August 2018 from heavy rains, leading to an unpermitted discharge of raw sewage to Evitts Run. The City of Charles Town provides no information regarding the WWTP's ability to treat an additional 14,900 gallons per day of waste water while maintaining the capacity necessary to cope with future heavy rains. The City of Charles Town should provide some information regarding its existing capacity and the ability to handle Rockwool's waste water discharges without increasing the frequency of unpermitted discharges due to heavy rains.

The Permit Modification Should be Denied

As described above, the City of Charles Town's permit application omits basic information that is fundamental to both DEP and the public understanding the effects of the discharges: (1) what pollutants will be discharged, and at what concentrations; and (2) whether the WWTP has the existing capacity to safely handle an additional 14,900 gallons per day of waste water. The missing information described above is neither difficult to obtain nor burdensome to provide. DEP should deny the City of Charles Town's permit application and require an amended application that includes this information.

Sincerely,

Brent Walls, Upper Potomac Riverkeeper

Lori Maloney, Jefferson County Vision

BRWC
Blue Ridge Watershed Coalition

December 10, 2018

Director, Division of Water and Waste Management
Department of Environmental Protection
ATTN: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

RE: NPDES Permit Application WV0022349

Dear Ms. Deveraux,

The Blue Ridge Watershed Coalition believes that approval of this permit modification would violate West Virginia's commitment under the Chesapeake Bay Accord and that it should be denied.

West Virginia Governor Bob Wise signed the multi-state Chesapeake Bay agreement in June 2002, committing our state to reducing nitrogen, phosphorous, and sediment loads to the Chesapeake Bay. Citizen watershed groups and water quality monitors are a key component of West Virginia's Chesapeake Bay strategy, and the Blue Ridge Watershed Coalition is proud to play a part.

Founded in early 2011, BRWC has been collecting water quality samples at locations along the Shenandoah River and its tributaries since May 2013. BRWC volunteers are trained and certified as water quality monitors and samples are analyzed at the Friends of the Shenandoah River laboratory at Shenandoah University. The FOSR Lab is certified by the EPA under the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program, (NELAP). BRWC water quality data is sent to the EPA every year as a part of the Virginia State 305(b) filing under the Clean Water Act.

Five years of monitoring data shows that while overall Shenandoah River water quality has been improving, the improvements are entirely in Virginia. Both Nitrate and Phosphorous levels increase by 59% as the river flows through Jefferson County. Turbidity and conductivity, indications of sediment, increase by 15% and 11%.

BRWC
BLUE RIDGE WATERSHED COALITION

Site ID	Date Analyzed	Nitrate PPM	Ortho Phosphate PPM	Ammonia PPM	Total Coliform MPN CFU per 100ml	Turbidity	Conductivity
SR - Riverside	Five Year Avge	0.68	0.01	0.02	1,235	8.45	299
SR - Rt 115	Three Year Avge	0.76	0.01	0.02	1,282	11.29	300
SR - Millville	Five Year Avge	0.85	0.01	0.04	1,332	9.38	310
SR - Harpers Ferry	Five Year Avge	1.09	0.02	0.02	1,471	9.70	333
Rate of increase or decrease		59%	59%	3%	19%	15%	11%

Figure 1. May 2013 - Nov 2018 Shenandoah River main

BRWC
Blue Ridge Watershed Coalition

Concerned about the increases we were seeing, BRWC voted in 2015 to add monitoring sites at tributary streams to isolate where the increases are coming from. Three years of monitoring of Evitts Run, the stream this permit allows discharges to, show that it is a major contributor to the problem.

BRWC
BLUE RIDGE WATERSHED COALITION

Site ID	Time Analyzed	Nitrate PPM	Ortho Phosphate PPM	Ammonia PPM	Total Coliform MPN CFU per 100ml	E coli MPN per 100ml	Turbidity	Conductivity
SR - Riverside	Five Year Avge	0.68	0.01	0.02	1,235	46.96	8.45	299
Evitts Run	Three Year Avge	4.57	0.02	0.04	2,192	320.69	13.63	634
Rate of increase or decrease		569%	76%	133%	76%	617%	61%	122%

Figure 2. Dec 2015 - Nov 2018

Additional sampling along the stream shows that many of the high levels exist at the headwaters spring off Route 51. This is an indication that some of the pollution may be from legacy farming operations and flow directly from karst ground water sources.

The Rockwool permit modification request describes how 120,000 gallons of water per day will be pumped from JUI's karst groundwater source and then purified using a reverse osmosis filter. The purified water will then be used in the industrial process and evaporated – but the concentrated impurities will go into the "reject stream". The 15,000 gallon concentrated reject stream will then flow as wastewater to the Evitts Run. As the application states "the original JUI constituents are concentrated in the reject stream" – meaning significantly higher levels of pollutants per gallon will flow to the Evitts run than exist at the source.

Further, while the permit application provides an analysis of contaminants currently existing at the JUI source, pumping of over 100,000 gallons of additional water per day will draw ground water from surrounding interconnected karst sources. There is no reason to believe that the chemical makeup of the water will remain unchanged as the pumping continues.

The Blue Ridge Watershed Coalition believes that approval of this permit will put Jefferson County citizens at risk of significant penalties for non-compliance with Chesapeake Bay mandates.

Sincerely,

John Maxey
Water Quality Monitoring Committee
Blue Ridge Watershed Coalition

December 10, 2018

I'm Tim Ross. Thank you for coming, thank you for listening and I thank you in advance for denying the Draft Permit Modification regarding WV/NPDES Permit No. WV0022349 Modification No. 8, which was based on the information submitted within Permit Modification Application No. WV0022349-H from the City of Charles Town Utility Board (CTUB). Public Notice L117-18. When I mention permit, these are what I'm talking about.

-In the Draft, the maximum daily industrial volume allotted Industrial User 02 and accepted by the Charles Town Utility Board (CTUB) is 17,000 gallons per day (gpd) The input volume in the application ranges from 81,150 - 112,900 gpd and after the reverse osmosis (RO) and water softening processes results in 7,900 – 14,900 gpd output of reject water that will flow to the CTUB. There are several documents, invoices and public statements by Rockwool employees that state different volumes of water that Rockwool will require as inputs, which could result in different outputs. In addition, there are documents that note different outputs of wastewater. These different and higher volumes could place Rockwool in the category of Significant Industrial User, which would require CTUB to apply for a Major Modification of their NPDES Permit. If the WVDEP finds that the choice of numbers used in the application was incorrect, and you should, please reject the NPDES Permit and start the processes over.

-The Route 9 Corridor Sewer Shed Study by Hatch – Chester for the City of Ranson dated December 15, 2017 makes a projection for Rockwool for the year 2019 as having a sewer discharge of 40,000 gpd. Even if one subtracts between 5,000 to 15,000 gpd for domestic wastewater, industrial flow would still put Rockwool into the category of Significant Industrial User in its first year due to the remaining 25,000 gpd of industrial wastewater flow to the CTUB. I believe this information is accurate and based upon its amounts the Permit Application (No. WV0022349-H) is inaccurate and should be rejected.

-In an e-mail from Maggi Heneghan of Deloitte Consulting to Jane Arnett of the Charles Town Utility Board on March 20, 2017, Heneghan notes reject water from the RO system and carbon filter backwash in a volume of 39,626 gpd, plus 2,642 gpd for a future project and 17,118 gpd in a sanitary sewer flow. The math isn't exactly right, but the industrial outflow is in line with the number on the Hatch-Chester study for Rockwool's first year of operation. I believe this information is reasonable and based upon its amounts the Application is inaccurate and should be rejected

I did calculations using stated inputs from Rockwool and the documents mentioned above as well as the Environmental Impact Statement from Deloitte and actual sewer bills from the Rockwool plant in Mississippi and calculated an estimate of what the outflow should be.

Deloitte's information in their environmental impact statement shows that Rockwool's sewage/water ratio would be 29% and the average for the Mississippi plant is 37%. Somewhere around 33% seems reasonable. Thus, 120K g/d of water equates to 39.6K of sewage a day. My estimate is 99.37% of Rockwool's reported sewer discharge for June-August from their Mississippi plants. I believe this information is accurate and based upon its amounts the Permit Application is inaccurate and should be rejected.

I don't have time to speak to just what will be contained in the water Rockwool expects to put out. Others more knowledgeable than I will speak to that but this uncertainty is another reason to reject the permit. Please get the truth before you even consider approving this permit. Thank you.

Data for calculating Rockwool water usage and sewage output I reference to Permit Modification No. WV0022349-II

Water Usage:

January 2017: Deloitte Economic Study: 160K g/d

Nov 2017: Rockwool PSD Application: 230K g/d ($515K per/yr $6.11 per thousand gallons

May 2018: JUI Cash Flow Analysis: 120K g/d

Aug 2018: Rockwool Peter Regenberg: 125K g/d

Aug 2018 Rockwool Bjeorn Andersen 125K g/d

June 2018: Mississippi Water Bill June: 89K g/d

July 2018: Mississippi Water Bill July: 113K g/d

Aug 2018 Rockwool MS. Bill August 115483

Sep 2018 Rockwool MS. Bill Sep. 112833

Average: 137K g/d

Mean 120K g/d

Mode: 125K g/d

Sewage/water coefficient: 30 to 37%

Deloitte data calculated 29%

MS Plant Sewer discharge:

June 2018 : 1,333,122 50%

July 2018: 1,049,573 30%

Aug 2018: 1,203,788 33%

Tim Ross

Redross44@yahoo.com

My name is Kirsten Lee. My family has been in Jefferson County since before the Revolutionary War. As a farmer, a small business owner, and a water-drinking, tax-paying West-Virginian I urge you to deny the wastewater permit to Rockwool.

~~Charles town has asked multiple times for Rockwool's sewage and water bills from US plants because~~ Rockwool's information has been consistently inconsistent. How can DEP trust the effluent estimate cited in this application when Rockwool has contradicted itself on multiple occasions? What effect will releasing that amount of additional wastewater every day into Evitts Run have on the health of the water, the infrastructure and the ecosystem?

How confident is DEP that the water sample Rockwool used in its application – water from Burr Industrial Park with only projected effluent estimates - is representative of what will actually come out of the facility? Will DEP ever sample ~~the Reekwool~~ waste stream directly? Is there any quality control or checking of Rockwool's sampling procedures and results? Given the nature of the reverse osmosis process, will the wastewater contain concentrated amounts of bacteria and contaminants, and what will these be?

If ~~Rockwool~~ the's waste stream is ever reported to be out of compliance, what steps are required and by whom to remedy the situation? What is the timeline?
If the effluent is ever reported to be out of compliance, and CTUB has real reason to believe Rockwool waste may be the issue, does DEP look to Rockwool for compliance or is the burden solely on CTUB?

Rockwool has already violated the terms of its water pollution control permit. How can DEP be confident in Rockwool's reporting given they have already violated the standards, and have failed to inform?

As stated in the permit application, the concentration of chlorides in the ~~Rockwool's~~ effluent is projected to be significantly higher than the EPA guideline for health of stream water. Chlorides are not removed by water treatment plants. How will this affect the concentration of chlorides leaving the ~~RT~~ wastewater treatment plant, and the amount in Evitts Run?

Evitts Run is a state stocked trout stream. How will the chloride affect the fish? Is the DNR aware of Rockwool's intention to discharge into Evitts Run? What impact would Rockwool's discharge have on the quality of the projected development of Evitts Run Park and on the edibility of the trout?

Some states have enacted standards for chloride in surface water. Would WV DEP consider that? Does chloride interfere with nutrient removal or other wastewater treatment plant operations?

Evitts Run is a tributary of the Shenandoah, the Potomac and ultimately the Chesapeake Bay. A mishap could have dire consequences across multiple states.

Rockwool has been caught in many documentable inconsistencies and outright lies. They have shown an inability to meet the terms and conditions necessary to ensure environmental and public safety.

If the WV DEP makes a decision before all the information is collected, fact-checked against credible, third party sources, and shown not to be in the best interests of health and safety, you too will lose all credibility among the citizens you are sworn to represent. Are you prepared to do that?

The questions I have asked are not rhetorical. I expect written answers per your policy. Thank you.

Aileen Curfman
1067 Comstock Dr.
Shepherdstown, WV 25443

December 10, 2018

Comments on WV/NPDES Water Pollution Control Permit No. WV0022349

My name is Aileen Curfman. I am a resident of Berkeley county. I am here because I live a few miles from this proposed facility. I use the Shenandoah and the Potomac Rivers recreationally.

When I am on the river, I see tourists flocking to businesses like River Riders, White Fly Outfitters, and River and Trail Outfitters, that depend on clean streams for their livelihood. Such businesses provide our area with jobs while preserving the quality of our environment.

I wanted to know what effect the discharge from Rockwool would have and whether I would notice any difference when I spend time on my beloved rivers. I have spent many hours reviewing the permit application and its modifications. The more I study it, the more questions I have.

1. The application states that the effluent will total a maximum of 14,900 gallons per day. The permit seems to be for 17,000 gallons per day. What other water is included in the difference?
2. Water softeners and reverse osmosis units remove unwanted materials from the water, such as metals and salts. These then enter the "reject stream." The reject stream thus will contain much larger concentrations of these unwanted materials than the amounts that were present in the water as it came from Jefferson Utilities. What protections will be put in place so that our streams do not receive large discharges of materials that could harm aquatic life?
3. The majority of water will be evaporated from cooling towers. I am assuming this is to avoid illegal heating of the waters that will receive the wastewater from this facility. Is it appropriate to release thousands of gallons of water into the atmosphere daily?
4. The Water Balance Diagram is just about the most complex flow chart I have ever seen. It appears that every process is connected to every other process. Direction of flow is not indicated on the diagram. There is a verbal reassurance that "Flow to Roxul Processes is one-way flow so there is no risk of contamination to discharge water." What backs that statement up?

This diagram illustrates one thing: this permit has been poorly thought out from the start. The multiple modifications are proof that the planning has been inadequate. There is great potential for harm to our rivers, which supply drinking water to thousands of people in our region and downstream.

I am asking the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection to protect our environment by denying Permit No. WV0022349.

Devereux, Lori K

From:	Nicole Heim <nicoleheim1979@gmail.com>
Sent:	Thursday, October 25, 2018 4:04 PM
To:	Bosley, Jon M
Cc:	Adams, Rick D; Devereux, Lori K
Subject:	Application number WV0022349

To whom it concerns,

Regarding Appl. No.: WV0022349
I do not believe you should grant this permit.
The City of Charles Town has raised some concerns regarding the company that will be using this line. We do not believe they are being honest about their usage and several people have caught them lying over the past couple months. **Rockwool has claimed that it will be using 112,900 gallons a day but admitted during the meeting that they would actually be using an average of 320,000 gallons a day by the end of the first year and more if there was a drought and they didn't have rainwater to use.**

Did you also know the Jefferson Utilities reports that Rockwool will be using up to <u>500,000 gallons a day</u> during it's first phase!?!

One of them is reporting the wrong number and it's a BIG difference. Charles Town city council is requesting JUI come out and explain their numbers and also requested that Rockwool provide water and sewer statements for the past 6 months from the MS factory (they agreed to this at the meeting). The more water they use the more water will go into the waste water system.

Also, I had some questions about seepage from the SBR tanks at the WWTP in Charles Town, which sounds like there may be some water discharged as untreated wastewater. Also this points to aging infrastructure (at yesterday's CTUB meeting Ms. Arnett said the WWTP was built in 1960) which is planning to accept waste from an industrialized route 9 and new housing construction. Additionally, Ms. Arnett, in a Oct. 1, 2018 CTUB meeting, said that permitted capacity of the WWTP is 1.75 million gpd and of that 1.25 million gpd is currently used. Can the current WWTP even handle all of the new flow? Rockwool plans to double their operation and other factories/heavy industry will come. Please don't provide them with the means to pollute & overload our system. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Nicole Heim
(304)820-2778
181 Crosswinds Dr
Charles Town WV 25414

ROCK WOOL GRAVE THREAT TO THOROUGHBRED INDUSTRY HERE

DENY a permit WV NPDES Water Pollution Control Permit
Modification for this facility or activity:

Appl. No.: WV0022349

Applicant: CHARLES TOWN, CITY OF
CHARLES TOWN UTILITY BOARD

The disposal system in question is meant to facilitate the operation of the Rock Wool, Int'l plant, a grave life threatening proposal to our county.

The proposed 460,000 sq. foot heavy industrial mineral insulation facility planned by a Danish company called Rock wool, Int'l, at the 455-acre site, formerly called Jefferson Orchards due east of Kearneysville has not received permits for its natural gas, nor water, nor sewer from Charles Town.

Denying the illegitimate request will save the equine industry.

EXPLANATION - THE END OF OUR THOROUGHBRED INDUSTRY AS WE KNOW IT

Approval of the water bond makes possible this facility that will by the publicly reported calculation of the Company (Public Notice, Nov. 22, 2017. The Spirit of Jefferson) many hazardous and some unregulated emissions, among the most deadly of which to humans and animals and specifically thoroughbred horses of the equine industry are two sizes of extraordinarily small airborne Particulate Matter. or "PM."

They are called "PM 2.5 microns in size or less" and "PM 10 microns in size." Dr. Michael McCawley, professor in the School of Public Health at West Virginia University states that the microns in the PM 2.5 or less category are "often mostly" 1.0 micron in size. Their tininess makes them the most deadly for thoroughbreds.

Furthermore, the most common wind pattern in our county is from the northwest to the southeast, according to retired Weather Service meteorologist Tim Ross. This wind would directionally carry this deadly invisible fluffy cloud of matter so small it never really goes away - in the direction of the 1448 stalls at Charles Town races, housing thoroughbreds. According to the experience of the most established trainers and owners in the County, a thoroughbred represents a long term investment, described as follows: "Average price for a West Virginia bred/sired 2-

year-old to make his first start at The Charles Town Races is approximately $35-50,000 depending on stud fee and whether it is home raised or boarded by its owner. To train a horse annually costs $25,000 at Charles Town during its racing career."

According to equine veterinarian Christine Wimer, any animal exercised at high intensity breathes air deeply into the innermost recesses of their lungs. Taking these tiny particulate into these deepest recesses and because they are so small the mucociliary apparatus cannot adequately trap and prevent them from traveling to the deeper lung parenchyma. This causes respiratory inflammation for the horse, impacting their racing speeds and race recovery times, and predisposing them to further disease and injury. This shortens or finishes their racing career, the owner's livelihood and the animal's quality of life.

No thoroughbreds - no equine industry - in time little or no work for the most recent calculation of those 1,707 who are owner-employed and 706 who are trainer-employed. Likewise with the reason to exist - the race horses - literally living under a cloud of death and disease, the 2012 estimate of directly related revenues - $1.1 million in state taxes, $24.1 million in employee compensation, and $75 million in "direct local business impact" - will cease.

Rock Wool reports their operation (if and when established) will also emit from their two 200 foot high smokestacks, that "cloud" includes ANOTHER volume of slightly larger but tiny particulate matter that are 10 microns in size, that enter living animals and humans and causing severe respiratory problems.

These particles of course can carry additional bacteria and viruses, a concern beyond the mere physical harm of the micron particle.

One might argue that because these emissions are dispersed 200 feet in the air that the dispersal would greatly reduce the harm these clouds of particulate matter will do to the thoroughbreds in the stalls and exercising at the racetrack and all this within the northwest-to-southeast path of these toxic air flows. Veterinarian Christine Wimer states that, in the case of these highly bred thoroughbreds, the effects on their health from the presence of "PM 2.5 or less and PM 10" is detectable "almost immediately" within days to weeks.

3.

Do the math. Nothing minimizes this threat.

Why?

The amount of dangerous matter scheduled to be released -- and to be expanded as additional operations are built on the remaining two-thirds of the site, will be - initially - annually - 134 tons or 268,000 pounds of the "mostly 1.0 micron" size particulate matter and 154 tons or 308,000 pounds of 10 micron sized particulate matter.

A single particle that is 1.0 micron in size - which measures 1/150 the diameter of a human hair and 1/5 the size of waste matter of a dust mite.

The DEP permit for air emission from Rockwool authorizes 500,000 pounds of total particulate matter, 266000 pounds of which are PM2.5 of "mostly" 1.0 microns of particulate matter to be emitted from the plant in a year - with the matter not dispersing because of its extreme lightness and because Rock Wool plans to expand their operations if approvals are granted . . .

You do the math. A cloud of disease and death.

SOURCES

The Economic Impact of the Thoroughbred and Greyhound Industries on West Virginia's Economy by Eric Bowen, Research Associate, Economist; John Deskins, Ph.D. Director; Chris Tiadi, Ph.D, Research Associate, Demographer; Austin Augustine, Graduate Research Assistant. WVU Research Corporation. January 2014

4.

Jay Mansfield - Physiologist, Chemist, Public Health Data Systems Designer, Graduate Johns Hopkins University

Randy Funkhouser - Horse breeder/owner - president of the Charles Town Horseman's Protective Benevolent Association

Christine Wimer MS, DVM, DACVS-LA - Equine veterinarian and board certified surgeon

Prof. Michael McCawley (PhD), School of Public Health WVU: "In the PM 2.5 category, the particles are mostly less than 2.5. These particles are toxic because they are small."

Tim Ross - retired meteorologist for the Weather Service.

Roxul USA Air Quality Permit Notice Spirit of Jefferson November 22, 2017 of listed hazardous emissions of the proposed plant

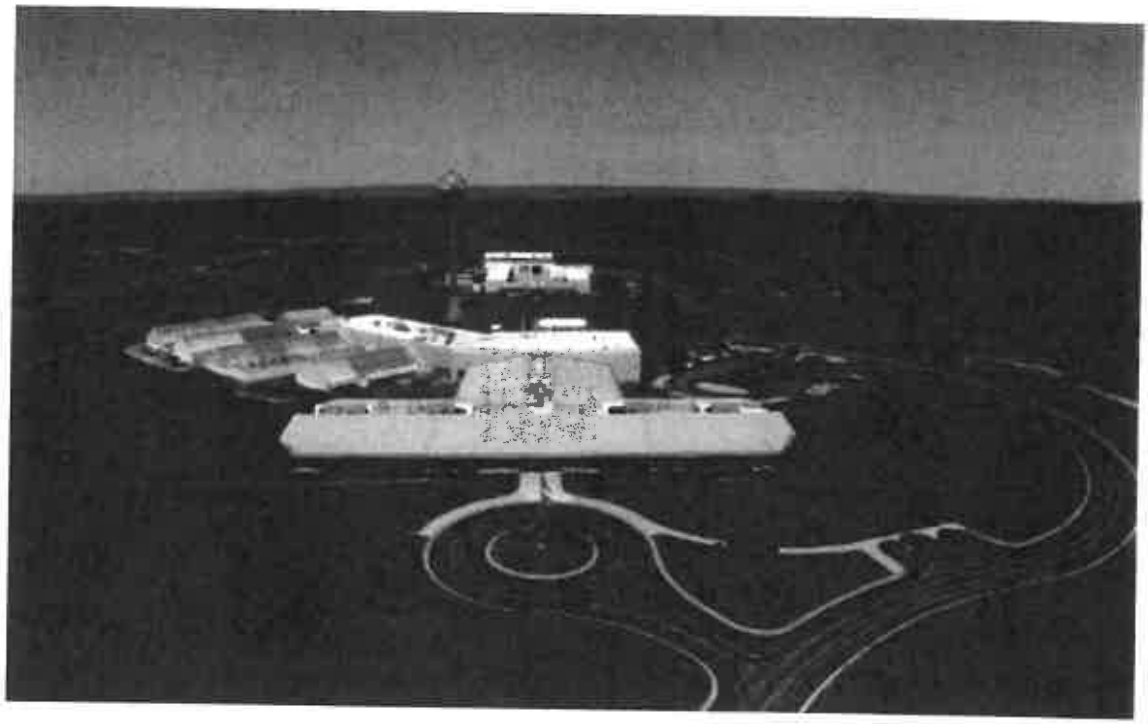
https://www.metric-conversions.org/weight/micrograms-to-milligrams.htm

https://www.convertunits.com/from/cubic+micrometer/to/gram+[water]

https://blissair.com/how-small-one-micron-why-matters.htm

Sincerely
James T. Surkamp
P. Box 1035 (64 Larkspur Lane)
Shepherdstown WV 25443
jsurkamp!gmail.com
304 261 0233

Director, Division of Water and Waste Management, DEP
ATTN: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345



The United States Bardane Fruit Research Station is less than a mile from the site:

The high emission rate of VOC's and NOx's from the Rockwool will increase ozone levels in the surrounding areas and extend downwind.

Ozone is the single most damaging air pollutant to plant growth and development. Soybean yields are already reduced 10-15% by the ambient ozone levels in Jefferson county (Ashmore , 2002) and I have documented that ozone is also reducing apple yield in the area (Glenn 2016). Wine grapes grown downwind in Virginia will also be adversely affected by ozone pollution from the Rockwool emissions. Currently, maximum summer ozone peaks are approximately 50 parts per billion (ppb) in Jefferson county. The range of 50-70 ppb ozone will adversely affect only extremely sensitive human populations; 70-85 ppb ozone

will adversely affect children, older adults and sensitive populations. Above 85 ppb, all human populations are adversely affected. In contrast, plants are sensitive to ozone at 20-30 ppb and plants cannot go indoors to escape the pollution. The ozone emissions from Rockwool will adversely affect the research programs at the USDA-ARS-Appalachian Fruit Research Station approximately 1 mile from the plant. The ozone pollution will complicated field research trials by adding an additional and uncontrollable environment stress to trees and small fruit. Field research trials, to the best of their ability, limit environment stress to a single controllable factor, such as water stress or lack of a specific nutrient. Higher levels of ozone will increase the interaction between ozone and the single controlled environmental factor imposed in the field trials. Ozone damage to apples at the present time, while measurable, is a minor impact and confounding effect on the results. However, increasing ozone levels will exacerbate this interaction and could invalidate research results that could be extended to other regions of the US. The increased ozone interaction with disease and insect damage is totally unknown and this again may limit the utility of disease and insect data collected at AFRS. Breeding programs for tree fruit and cultivar evaluations of small fruit varieties will inadvertently be selecting for ozone resistance instead of true yield and quality improvement, contrary to their objectives. In other words, the rising ozone pollution from Rockwool could limit the utility of the data collected at AFRS to only areas with high ozone and not the broader range of the US without this air pollution interference. This ozone pollution, if it reaches critical levels would interfere with the mission of

AFRS to develop cultural, genetic and engineering technology that benefits the horticultural industry of the US.

Ashmore M.R. 2002. Effects of oxidants at the whole plant and community level. In Air Pollution and Plants (ed. M. Treshow), pp. 89–118. John Wiley, London, UK.

Glenn D.M. 2016. Effect of highly processed calcined kaolin residues on apple productivity and quality. Scientia Horticulturae 201: 101-108.

D. Michael Glenn PhD
Director and Plant Physiologist (retired)
USDA-ARS-Appalachian Fruit Research Station
Kearneysville, WV 25430
304-876-3505 (home)

Chester4@comcast.net

FRESHWATER INSTITUTE

Aquaculture & Water Quality

The Conservation Fund and our collaborators and partners have a significant investment in the Freshwater Institute program. Located just outside Shepherdstown, The Conservation Fund's Freshwater Institute is an internationally recognized non-profit research institution and a unique physical facility. Freshwater Institute is a leading developer of recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS) technology with a specialty in the sustainable production of cold water farmed fish such as trout and salmon. The rural Jefferson County location provides abundant clean groundwater required for research and for limited aquaculture product sales and consumer research into high quality and very demanding retail seafood markets. Our research and aquaculture production systems are directly exposed to local environmental quality conditions through the intake and use of groundwater and through the intake of ambient air passed through the wet lungs of our aeration towers and wetlab ventilation systems. Our current monitoring reveals analytically detectable but generally very low signals of anthropogenic contaminants and pollutants. A permanent, or even temporary, degradation in the current high quality of local source water or ambient air conditions would be of serious concern for our work and could require costly, if even feasible, pre-filtration for water and air intakes or even the abandonment of certain program efforts.

Joseph Hankins

Vice President

The Conservation Fund

30 October 2018

SINKHOLE & STORMWATER VIOLATION.

General Permit No WV0115924

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
WV/NPDES CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

FACILITY NAME:	RAN 5 Project	**REG. #**	**EXPIRE DATE:**
PERMITTEE	ROXUL USA INC.	WVR108876	12/31/2018
ADDRESS/PHONE:	Attn: KENNETH J. CAMMARATO 4594 CAYCE RD BYHALIA, MS 38611 6628514734		
LOCATION:	Ranson	**Entry Date/Time:**	9/11/18 2:00pm
COUNTY:	Jefferson	**Exit Date/Time:**	9/11/18 3:15pm
Site Representative /Phone	All Construction	**PHOTOS ☒**	

CO-PERMITTEE:			**ADDRESS:**		
SITE OPERATOR:	Chip Mullenex		**ADDRESS:**		
PERMITTED ACREAGE	98.7	**WEATHER:**	Overcast	**LAST INSPECTION:**	08/07/18
RECEIVING STREAM(S)	Rockymarsh Run/Potomac River				**NOV: 1**
Regular Mail ☐ Certified Mail ☒	**Tracking #**				
OVERALL FACILITY RATING:	**Unsatisfactory**	**COMPLIANCE OUTCOME**	**Not Immediately Corrected**		

PERMIT / SITE EVALUATION

S-Satisfactory U-Unsatisfactory N/A-Not Applicable N/O-Not Observed N/D Not Determined M-Marginal Y-Yes N-No

1. PERIMETER CONTROLS	S	9. HOUSEKEEPING/SOLID WASTE	S	17. CONCRETE WASHOUT	S
2. DIVERSIONS/DITCH CHECKS	S	10. RECORDS, REPORTS & PLANS ON SITE	S	18. PUBLIC NOTICE SIGN	S
3. SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS	S	11. STABLE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	S	19. SEDIMENT LADEN WATER LEAVING SITE	N/A
4. OUTLET MARKERS	S	12. MUD ON ROADWAY/DUST	S	20. CONDITIONS NOT ALLOWABLE	N/A
5. WASTE/BORROW SITES	N/A	13. APPROPRIATE BMP'S IMPLEMENTED	U	21. SWPPP/ GPP/PERMIT COMPLIANCE	U
6. OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	U	14. FILL SLOPE PROTECTION	U	22. ORDER COMPLIANCE	-
7. WATER BARS	N/A	15. DEVICES INSTALLED IN TIMELY MANNER	U	23. OTHER:	-
8. STABILIZATION PRACTICES	U	16 DROP INLET PROTECTION	U	24. OTHER:	-

COMMENTS DEFICIENCIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Met with Ron Kinder with Roxul to conduct inspection. Ron stated during his routine inspections that a sinkhole was discovered within sediment basin 1. The company has started efforts to mitigate the sinkhole. I contacted Connie Anderson with WVDEP Groundwater/UIC Program who will further inspect the mitigation of the sinkhole.

Deficiencies Noted:

1.) (13 & 15) Filter sock not installed correctly. SWPPP plan calls for triple stack filter sock at the end of the rock outlet protection for sediment basin 1. Note: Sediment deposits were noted on the rock outlet protection, however, sediment laden water did not leave the LOD site.

2.) (8) Area near SB 1 outlet has not been stabilized.

3.) (8, 13, 14, & 15) Fill slope near the collection ditch to the forebay of SB 1 is unprotected. Erosion gullies present. Area has not been stabilized.

4.) (13 & 15) Inlet near the collection ditch to the forebay of SB 1 is unprotected.

5.) (6 & 16) Drop inlets near the central area of the project have maintenance issues.

6.) (21) Sinkhole was observed in basin 1 and noncompliance was not reported to the designated WVDEP spill alert telephone number (800-642-3074).

INSPECTOR: Tommy George Tommy A. George Telephone: 304-703-5320

Modified: 10-15-2017 JHH

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Department of Environmental Protection
Environmental Enforcement

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Violation No **W18-19-047-TAG**

To the Operator or Agent of:

Facility Name: **RAN 5 Project** Permit No. **WVR108876**

Permittee or Individual: **ROXUL USA INC.**

Located at or near: **Ranson,** in **Jefferson** County

Representative: **KENNETH J. CAMMARATO** Date: **09/11/18** Time: 3:00pm

Address / phone number: **4594 CAYCE RD, BYHALIA, MS 38611 / 6628514734**

Whereas, an inspection of the above named operation by the undersigned, duly authorized agent of the Secretary, at which the following described condition or practice exists, in violation of Chapter **22**, Article **11**, Section(s) **1 et. Seq.** of the Code of West Virginia and/or Section(s) ___ of the Rules and Regulations and/or Section(s) **(D., F., & G.)** of the Permit referenced above promulgated thereunder in that you: **Have violated the following terms and conditions of WV/NPDES General Water Pollution Control Permit No. WV0115924, Registration No. WVR108876:**

1. Section D.1. - Permittee has failed to properly operate and maintain all systems of treatment and controls- Drop inlets near the central area of the project are in need of maintenance.
2. Section G.4.e.2. - Permittee has failed to properly implement controls: Filter sock improperly installed. SWPPP plan calls for triple stack filter sock at the end of the rock outlet protection for sediment basin 1.
3. Section G.4.e.2.A.ii.c. - Permittee has failed to provide inlet protection for sediment control structure near the forebay of SB 1.
4. Section G.4.e.2.A.ii.f. - Permittee has failed to protect fill slopes near the forebay of SB 1.
5. Section G.4.e.2.A.i.b. - Failed to provide interim stabilization on areas where construction activities have temporarily ceased for more than 14 days. Area noted was near the forebay of Basin 1.
6. Section F.2.a. - Failed to report noncompliance, which may have endangered health or the environment, to the designated WVDEP spill alert telephone number (800-642-3074). Sinkhole was observed in basin 1 and was not reported.

The following corrective measures were discussed with you at the time of this inspection. I spoke with Chip Mullenex on 09/25/18 of findings:
Take measures to correct the aforementioned violations.

Within **20** days provide a written response to the inspector named below, at the address indicated, detailing the actions taken to abate this violation.

Received by:
Sent Certified Mail--70180040000047937006
Signature | Title

Tommy A. George

Duly Authorized Agent / Inspector | **304-703-5320** Telephone | **Tommy.a.george@wv.gov** E-mail

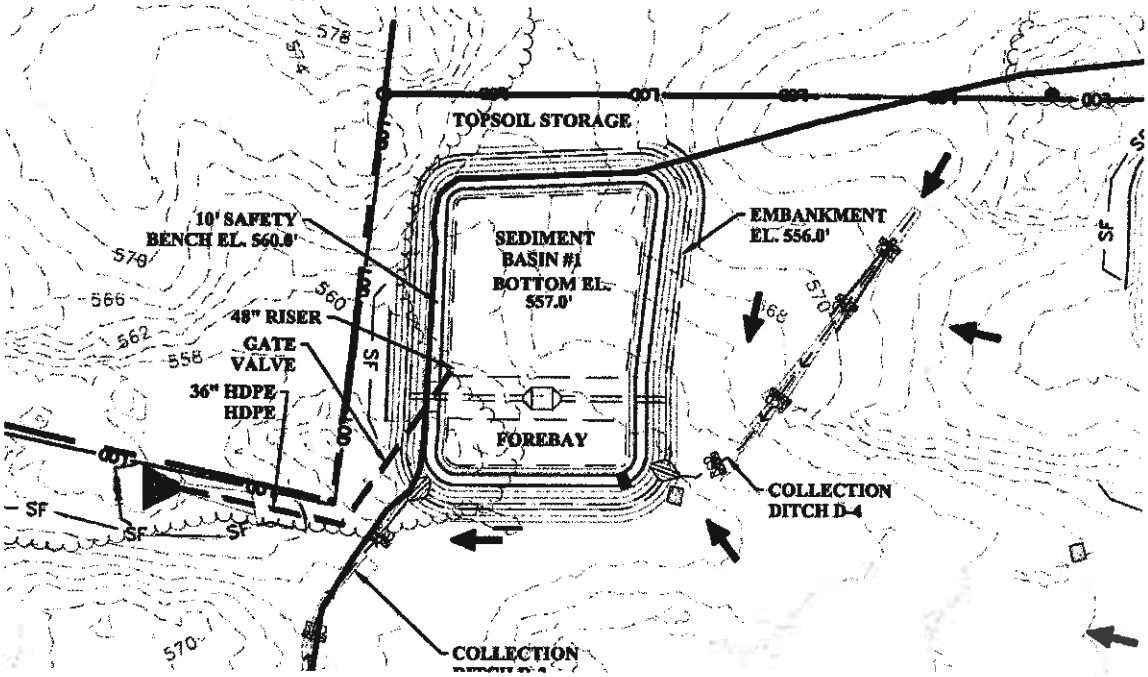
Send Response to the Inspector at the address indicated below:
WV Department of Environmental Protection
Environmental Enforcement / WW
22288 Northwestern Pike, Romney, WV 26757-8005

Perimeter control installed on the Northern corner of the project.

Sediment Basin 1 outlet with rock outlet protection.

ROXUL USA INC., WVR108876, RAN 5 Project, 09/11/18

Filter sock not installed correctly. SWPPP plan calls for triple stack filter sock. Note: Sediment laden water did not leave the LOD site.



PROPOSED TRIPLE STACK FILTER SOCK

Photo of basin 1 area of SWPPP.

ROXUL USA INC., WVR108876, RAN 5 Project, 09/11/18

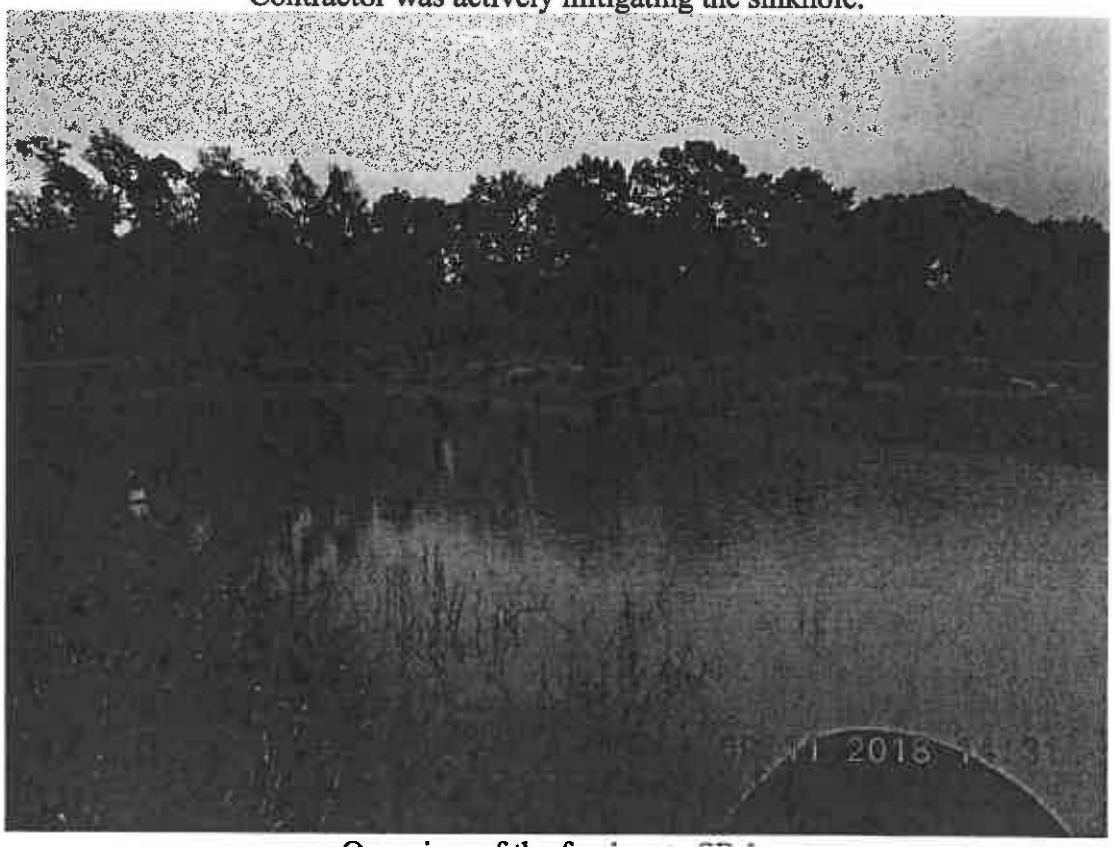
Area near Sediment Basin 1 outlet pipe that has not been stabilized.

Reverse view of above photo of an area near Sediment Basin 1 outlet pipe that has not been stabilized.

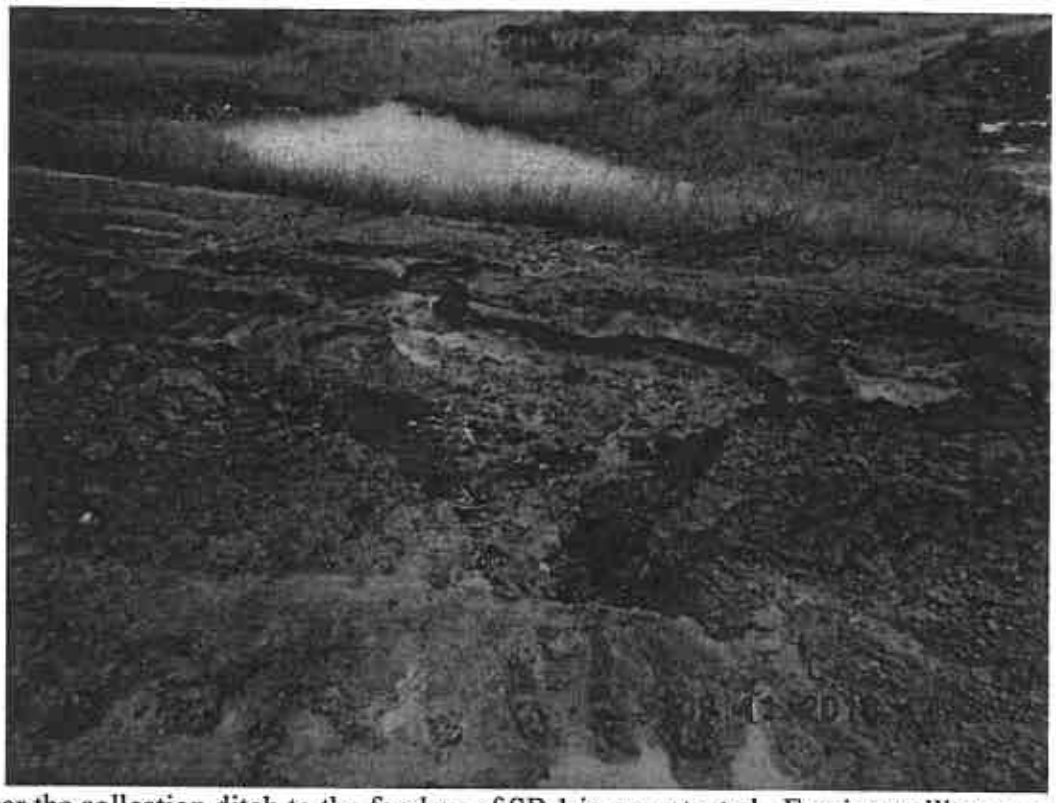
Overview of Sediment Basin 1 (SB 1).

Overview from the west of SB 1. A sinkhole was discovered by the permittee in the eastern corner of the basin.

Contractor was actively mitigating the sinkhole.



Overview of the forebay to SB 1.



Fill slope near the collection ditch to the forebay of SB 1 is unprotected. Erosion gullies present. Area has not been stabilized.

Inlet near the collection ditch to the forebay of SB 1 is unprotected.

Reverse view of the inlet near the collection ditch to the forebay of SB 1 is unprotected.

Area near the forebay of SB 1 has not been stabilized.

ROXUL USA INC., WVR108876, RAN 5 Project, 09/11/18

Drop inlet with maintenance issues.

SENDER: *COMPLETE THIS SECTION*

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

ROXUL USA INC.
Attn: KENNETH J. CAMMARATO
4594 CAYCE RD
BYHALIA, MS 38611

[illegible] 7124 9853 86

2. Article N[illegible] [illegible]ervice label)

7018 0040 0000 4793 7006

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X [signature]

☒ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name) [illegible]

C. Date of Delivery 10-1-[illegible]

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

☐ Adult Signature
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
☐ Certified Mail®
☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
☐ Collect on Delivery
☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
☐ Insured Mail
[illegible] Mail Restricted Delivery
[illegible]0)
☐ Priority Mail Express®
☐ Registered Mail™
☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Signature Confirmation™
☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053 Domestic Return Receipt

USPS TRACKING#

9590 9402 3080 7124 9853 86

First-Class Mail
Postage & Fees Paid
USPS
Permit No. G-10

United States
Postal Service

RECEIVED
Office of Mining & Reclamation
OCT 04 2018
FAYETTEVILLE

• Sender: Please print your name, address, and ZIP+4® in this box•

WV DEP
Environmental Enforcement
1159 Nick Rahall Greenway
Fayetteville, WV 25840

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN

West Virginia Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics

INCORPORATED IN WV

WV Chapter AAP
Robert C. Byrd HSC
PO Box 9214 – Suite 2350
Morgantown, WV 26506
Phone: 304/612-3314
Fax: 304/293-5491
E-mail: chamilton@aap.net

West Virginia Chapter Executive Committee

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Phone: 304/612-3314
Fax: 304/293-5491
Email: chamilton@aap.net

Immediate Past President
Raheel Khan, MD, FAAP
830 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 104
Charleston, WV 25302
Phone: 304/388-1549
Fax: 304/388-2926
Email: Raheel.khan@camc.org

Chapter Web Site
www.wvaap.com

AAP Headquarters
141 Northwest Point Blvd
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-1019
Phone: 847/434-4000
Fax: 847/434-8000
Email: kidsdoc@aap.org
www.aap.org

Rockwool's entrance into Jefferson County, West Virginia, has been accompanied by opposition by many and support by a few. But more than anything, it has brought up questions.

- Questions about the future of a rural community on the outskirts of Washington DC.
- Questions about how politics plays into poverty.
- Questions about negotiating health over industry, or vice versa.

These are questions that are hard to answer.

Thankfully, there are certain facts that cannot be questioned.

The location of the Rockwool plant in Ranson is across the street from North Jefferson Elementary School. It is within 2 miles of 4 public schools housing 30% of Jefferson County's student population, as well as several daycare centers.

- The placement of the plant to within 2 miles of 4 public schools goes against the recommendations of the Environmental Protection Agency and The World Health Organization, who both state that schools should not be located near heavy industry. The WHO specifically states that schools should not be within 2 miles of heavy industry. (www.who.int/school_youth_health/media/en/physical_sch_environment_v2.pdf?ua=1)

The facility has been approved for heavy toxic emissions, with smokestacks 21 stories high. In Rockwool's air quality application, it states that there will be large amounts of particulate matter per year (154 tons of PM10 and 134 tons of PM2.5).

- The American Heart Association concluded that exposure to particulate matter air pollution contributes to cardiovascular morbidity and mortality and long term exposure reduces life expectancy. (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/m/pubmed/20458016)
- Ongoing research in the US, Canada, Italy and China has linked elevated PM2.5 exposure during pregnancy to premature delivery and low birth weight. The association has been replicated in multiple studies.

This plant will make Rockwool the #2 biggest polluter in the entire state of West Virginia.

- And yet, Rockwool's Clean Air Permit was given without a hearing in the community in which the plant would be built. No evaluation of the impact of the toxic emissions on the nearby schools has been conducted.

Unfortunately, this leads to more questions:

- How did Rockwool get approval to build this plant across the street from an elementary school when there is scientific evidence of the harm caused by toxic emissions and particulate matter air pollution?
- How does the addition of 150 jobs compare to the detrimental effect this plant will have on already established businesses and livelihoods based in agriculture and tourism?
- How is land that was zoned to be for mixed use residential become rezoned for industrial use

- How did this plant make it through the application review process without questions of public welfare and safety being addressed?

As pediatricians in Jefferson County, West Virginia, we see how poverty affects our patients on a daily basis. Some of our patients miss appointments because they do not have transportation. Other patients fail to gain weight or develop properly due to food scarcity. Many do not go outside due to not having access to safe neighborhoods or play spaces. And many of their parents have little time for anything else besides work and sleep-and most definitely do not have the energy to read notices in the local newspaper, speak to officials or hold their politicians accountable.

Once the Rockwool plant is open, we wonder if our patients will go outside less frequently due to concerns about air quality. Will they have access to clean local water? Will we be treating more asthma exacerbations? More cystic fibrosis exacerbations? Who will speak for these children? Do we need to witness the harm done to them before we act?

The good news is that the Rockwool plant is not a done deal. There are ways to stop Rockwool from opening the Ranson plant. Rockwool still needs approvals of the water bond, the sewer bond and the building permit to proceed. There is a grassroots citizen group that is actively opposing the Rockwool plant and has undertaken a legal fight.

We can speak for the children of the Jefferson County starting right now.

For more information, please go to https://www.toxicrockwool.com or join the Facebook group Concerned Citizens Against Rockwool.

Sincerely,

Christine Whitman, MD
Pediatrician
Member of the West Virginia Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics

Eleanor Smith, MD
Pediatrician
Member of the West Virginia Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics

The Mountaineer Gas pipeline is threatened by breakage because the Roxul (Rock Wool) site is alredy having numerous sinkholes because we have had 54 inches of rainfall this year, and is in the most susceptible place in the county for sinkholes.

Mountaineer Gas Company

FRESHWATER INSTITUTE

Aquaculture & Water Quality

ROCKWOOL

proposed very sinkhole-susceptible site

USGS

science for a changing world

Aquatic Ecology and Fisheries Biology

1448 stalls for thoroughbreds

Air emissions (PM 2.5 microns or less) and groundwater contamination due to sinkhole-related accidents threaten three world-class fish- and fruit-related research centers.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Research Service

500,000 lbs/annum of toxic air emissions (worst is PM2.5 microns or less) - threatens the survival of the horse industry

Charles Town Utility Board
Modification Application
WV/NPDES Water Pollution Control Permit No. WV0022349
Accept non-domestic wastewater from Rockwool

My husband and I own a 26 acre horse farm in Jefferson County West Virginia approximately 3 miles south of Charles Town which we purchased in 2008.

Evitts Run runs through our property at the Southern edge of the property.
Entrance to the farm is from a private lane that crosses Evitts Run, a continuous waterway that eventually empties into the Shenandoah River. This is the only entry into the property.

The bridge spanning Evitts Run is constructed of four metal ovoid culverts that are covered with concrete. The concrete in turn is covered by an asphalt road surface. The entire private lane is asphalt from the main road to the farm house.

Since purchasing the property 10 years ago we have experienced periodic flooding of the bridge for short intervals. Once the water receded the bridge was able to move the water thorough all four culverts. At no time was it totally impassable until the heavy rains we encountered in the Spring of 2018. At this time the bridge sustained damage.

In the past ten years we have endured an increased amount of silt, debris and brush flowing down Evitts Run. This buildup of silt/debris on a continuous basis blocks the water flow through the four culverts, resulting in water flowing over the bridge impacting the integrity of the bridge. Efforts to maintain the bridge by debris/brush removal and dredging of the silt away from the upstream side of the bridge lasts only as long as the next major rain. The silt buildup has now become a continuous process with normal water flow and increases with water flow surges during storms.

My understanding of the requested modification is to allow direct discharge of untreated storm water runoff through Outlet No 004 to Evitts Run. This outlet is between the Water Treatment Plant and our Farm. Rockwell proposes to emit approximately 15,000 gallons daily of concentrated water to Charles Town Treatment Plant which will then be treated and discharged into Evitts Run.

Evitts Run which is straining with current discharges of wastewater containing phosphorus, nitrogen, other chemicals along with marked increased sediment will then be tasked to handle increased discharge further overburdening the Evitts Run; possibly "damaging" property along the impacted section of the Run as well as endangering West Virginia's compliance with the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan.

Our Bridge the only access into our property cannot withstand further water flow and sediment coming downstream. The integrity of this bridge already compromised from current conditions could sustain damage and structural integrity especially if we continue to see an increase in

rainfall in the Region. Not only is the integrity of the Bridge compromised but also the farm itself along with property value.
As a property owner I have the right of safe use of my property and to sustain devaluation of my property from outside sources.

This is not the first time I have had to stand up for this property. In the fall of 2008 the route for PATH the 700KV High Transmission Line was re-routed from Shepherdstown to the Southern part of the County.
I along with eight dedicated people in Jefferson County and hundreds of interveners spent three years
fighting the "need" for this Power Line with a final victory in 2012 when the Power Companies terminated the project as they could not justify the need for the 700 KV line that would have severely impacted the Southern part of the County as well as all impacted properties from Southern WV through to Kemptown MD.
Again I had to stand up for the property when City Planners drew a line through our property to let developers know they could build a road at that location.

I am again standing up for this parcel of land with strong concern of the impact from this discharge modification not only to our property but all properties along this route as well as the Shenadoah River and eventually the Chesapeake Bay.

Thank you,

Robin Huyett Thomas
165 Sesame Street
Charles Town, WV 25414

"First they ignore you, then they ridicule you, then they fight you, then you win."
-- Mohandas Gandhi
(The Power Line; author Bill Howley)

- W.Va PATH Leads to nowhere; The Journal, Wednesday August 29, 2012
- Opponents cheer PATH project's end; Spirit of Jefferson, Wednesday August 29, 2012

Sheehan! Santa Claus delivered! August 24, 2012 PJM Board of Managers considered the PJM staff recommendation to remove PATH and MAPP projects from the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan (RTEP). The Board decided to terminate the projects and remove them from the RTEP effective immediately (see enclosed letter).

As president of StopPATH WV and on behalf of the Executive Committee, congratulations to everyone who refused to be intimidated, stood their ground, did not waiver, gave countless hours of their time and donated funds to fight PATH and counter the applicant's case of "need". We have shown that the democratic process works when people stand together refusing to accept the "business as usual" stance from corporate entities whose focus and drive is corporate profit with no regard to impact to the people "in the way". This is truly a David vs. Goliath victory!

We have made history. The number of Intervenors and others in opposition to PATH was unprecedented. We came together across three states, formed coalitions and organizations, stood up at meetings and hearings, hired expert witnesses, and provided detailed factual testimony moving the applicants to suspend and finally terminate the project. In addition, again entering new territory, two WV citizens filed two formal complaints with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) alleging PATH billed ratepayers $5.8 million in imprudent expenses.

Correlating victories to PATH include the cancellation of MAPP, a 152 mile transmission line proposed by Pepco Holdings Inc. to run from Virginia through the Delmarva Peninsula to Delaware. Citizens Against the Kemptown Electric Substation (CAKES) in Maryland were victorious in successfully advocating for the passage of amendments to Frederick's zoning ordinance to prohibit locating 500kV substations in Agricultural zones.

Victory is not without consequences and costs. PATH, with the 12.4 percent incentive return on equity authorized by FERC, has collected over $95 million from PJM ratepayers over the last 4 years. FERC also guaranteed PATH the right to recover 100% of prudently incurred capital investment in the project if cancellation of the project is due to factors beyond the control of PATH. These costs could add another $120 - $130 million to the total project cost paid by ratepayers.

On the side of hope for the future and that someone has heard what citizens have been saying in the fight against PATH, the Chairman of FERC, Jon Wellinghoff "says that the nations electrical future may well belong to distributed generation such as rooftop solar rather than central power stations and generators far from demand, such as public lands solar and wind."

We are victorious in the fight against PATH. But there is still a long road to victory to see a commonsense cohesive national energy plan that is not directed by money grabs by individual states and corporations. We need a masterplan that makes sense in terms of economics, environment, source, distance, location and generation.

Thank you everyone for your belief and support that we could make a difference and win this fight!

Robin Huyett Thomas, President

Director, Division of Water and Waste Management, DEP
Attn: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
601 57th St SE
Charleston, WV 25304

December 11, 2018

Re: Appl # WV0022349 City of Charles Town Utility Board

To Whom It May Concern:

I am a resident of Jefferson county. I attended the December 10th DEP public hearing concerning the above-referenced application for non-domestic wastewater from a proposed Rockwool facility in Jefferson county. I did not make a statement at the hearing.

This is a request that the Permitting Section deny the application for a modification to Utility's water pollution control permit.

A 460,000 sq ft Rockwool manufacturing facility will increase, not decrease, the pollution of the water table in our area, affecting wells and the Shenandoah river – Potomac river watershed.

It has been demonstrated by independent studies of Shenandoah watershed pollution problems that Evitt's Run is a significant contributor to Shenandoah river water pollution; the wastewater discharge from a Rockwool plant at the proposed site would be directed into Evitt's Run.

Protect our environment, deny the application.

Thank you,

Bernard DeMartini

Bernard DeMartini

RECEIVED
1 7 2018
DIVISION OF WATER PERMITTING SECTION

Casto, Cassie B

From: DEP Comments
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 2:45 PM
To: Mullins, Sharon A; Sweeney, Matthew L; Patel, Yogesh P; Bosley, Jon M
Subject: FW: Permit# WVG611874 Attn: Sharon Mullins
Attachments: 2018-04-26_FWS_Request_-_Ranson (2).pdf; 2018-i-0498 _US_FWS_Determination_-_Ranson (3).pdf; Madison Cave Isopod.pdf

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Jake Glance
Communications Director

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

Office: (304) 926-0499 ext. 1335
Mobile: (304) 993-0473

Online: www.dep.wv.gov/
Facebook: www.facebook.com/depwv/
Twitter: www.twitter.com/depwv
YouTube: www.youtube.com/wvenvironment

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: David Tabb <sssi27@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 2:13 PM
To: DEP Comments <DEP.Comments@wv.gov>
Subject: Permit# WVG611874 Attn: Sharon Mullins

David Tabb
107 Tabb Lane
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

December 12, 2018

Director, Division of Water and Management, DEP
Attn: Sharon Mullins, Permitting Section
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

NPDES
Permit #WVG611874
Project: TeMa Facility
Location: 395 Steeley Way
Kearneysville, WV 25430
Jefferson County Burr Business Park

Dear Ms. Mullins;

On December 10, 2018, I participated in a public comment for the NPDES App # WV0022349 for the Charles Town Utilities Board (CTUB) project, of which is an adjacent project to the TeMa Facility.

When preparing for the CTUB public comment, I discovered documentation from the United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service. I have attached the documentation, dated June 29, 2018, where it appears that page 2 is missing. I am attempting to obtain page 2 and when I find the missing page, I will forward it. The other document is dated May 4, 2018 from Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. This document has identified the Madison Cave Isopod could be found along this area. *"The project area does overlay karst topography in the vicinity where sinkholes have been observed... which could have an effect on the Madison Cave Isopod, if present."* The study also indicates *"The project team proposes approaching the project as if the Madison Cave Isopod is present and will include avoidance and mitigation measures..."*. The Madison Cave Isopod was placed on the threatened species list in November 1982. This isopod lives in a 200 mile range from Lexington, VA to Charles Town, WV, with a documented population in Jefferson County, WV.

My concerns even though this is for a different project, the TeMa facility is adjacent to the Ranson Route 9 Infrastructure Project and will share the same utilities. I have not found where the permit has addressed the Endangered Species Act. Non-analyzation of any project could affect downstream species of fish and wildlife. If this study was required for the Route 9 project, then where is the study for the TeMa project?

Therefore, I ask again, for the permit to be revoked or put on hold until all studies are complete and all proposed cost to protect the endangered species are in place.

Sincerely,

David Tabb

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
a DAVEY company

May4, 2018

VIA UPS GROUND

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
West Virginia Field Office
90 Vance Drive
Elkins, WV 26241
Attn: Project Review Request

Re: Request for Project Review
Ranson Route 9 Infrastructure Project
Jefferson County, West Virginia
Consultation Code: 05E2WV00-2018-SLI-0498
WSSI #30073.02

Dear Sirs:

We would like to request a Project Review, for the Ranson Route 9 Infrastructure Project. The proposed project consists of the installation of 4.82 miles of sewer line and approximately 1.81 miles of water line. Exhibit 1 is a vicinity map that depicts the approximate location of the project, which is along Route 9 between Charles Town and Kearneysville in Jefferson County, West Virginia. Exhibit 2 is an excerpt from the Charles Town, WV-VA-MD 1997, Middleway, WV 1978, Shepherdstown, WV-MD 1994 and Martinsburg, WV 1997 USGS quadrangles. The centroid location of the project is: 39°22'29"N, 77°52'31"W.

The project consists of the installation of water and sewer lines including pump stations and associated infrastructure, with a total project area of 6.63 miles (4.82 miles of sewer line, and 1.81 miles of water line). An IPaC Official Species List has been obtained for this project and is included as Exhibit 3. The Official Species List identified the following species: Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*), Northern Long-Eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and Madison Cave Isopod (*Antrolana lira*).

Limited tree clearing is anticipated for this project, as most of the area is non-forested. Tree clearing is anticipated to be less than the 17-acre threshold. No wetlands or streams are present within the study area. Mining is not known to have taken place in the past, and no known mine portals or cave openings have been identified in the project vicinity. An serial photograph of the project area is included as Exhibit 4.

The project area does overlay karst topography in the vicinity where sinkholes have been observed and the project team recognizes that karst features may be discovered or impacted during the construction of the project, which could have an effect on the Madison Cave Isopod, if present. The project team proposes approaching the project as if the Madison Cave Isopod is present and will include avoidance and mitigation measures in the project plans to minimize any potential effects on the Madison Cave Isopod. Example specifications and other protection measures to be included in the project plan are included as Exhibit 5.

5300 Wellington Branch Drive • Suite 100 • Gainesville, VA 20155 • Phone 703.679.5647 • Fax 703.679.5601
brosner@wetlandstudies.com • www.wetlandstudies.com

Please contact me at 703-679-5647 or brosner@wetlands.com if you have any questions. We appreciate your prompt response.

Sincerely,

WETLAND STUDIES AND SOLUTIONS, INC.

Benjamin N. Rosner, PWS, PWD, CE, CT
Manager – Environmental Science

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Melany Aliston-Brick, P.E., Toole Design Group (w/enc.)

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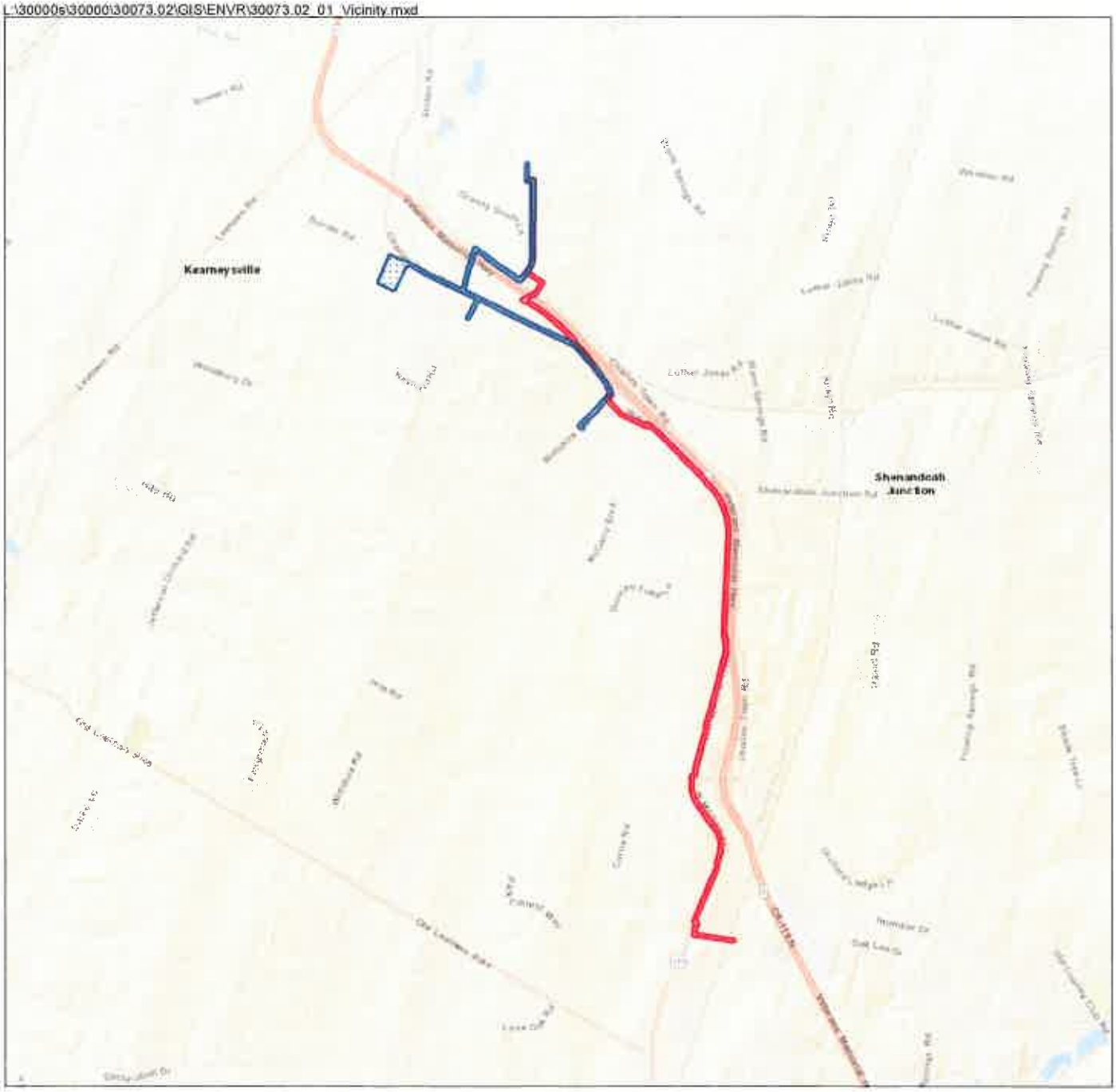
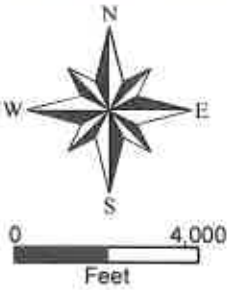


Base Map Source: ESRI

Water Corridor

Sewer Corridor

Vicinity Map
Ranson - Route 9 Infrastructure
WSSI #30073.02
Original Scale: 1" = 4000'



Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
a DAVEY company

Exhibit 1

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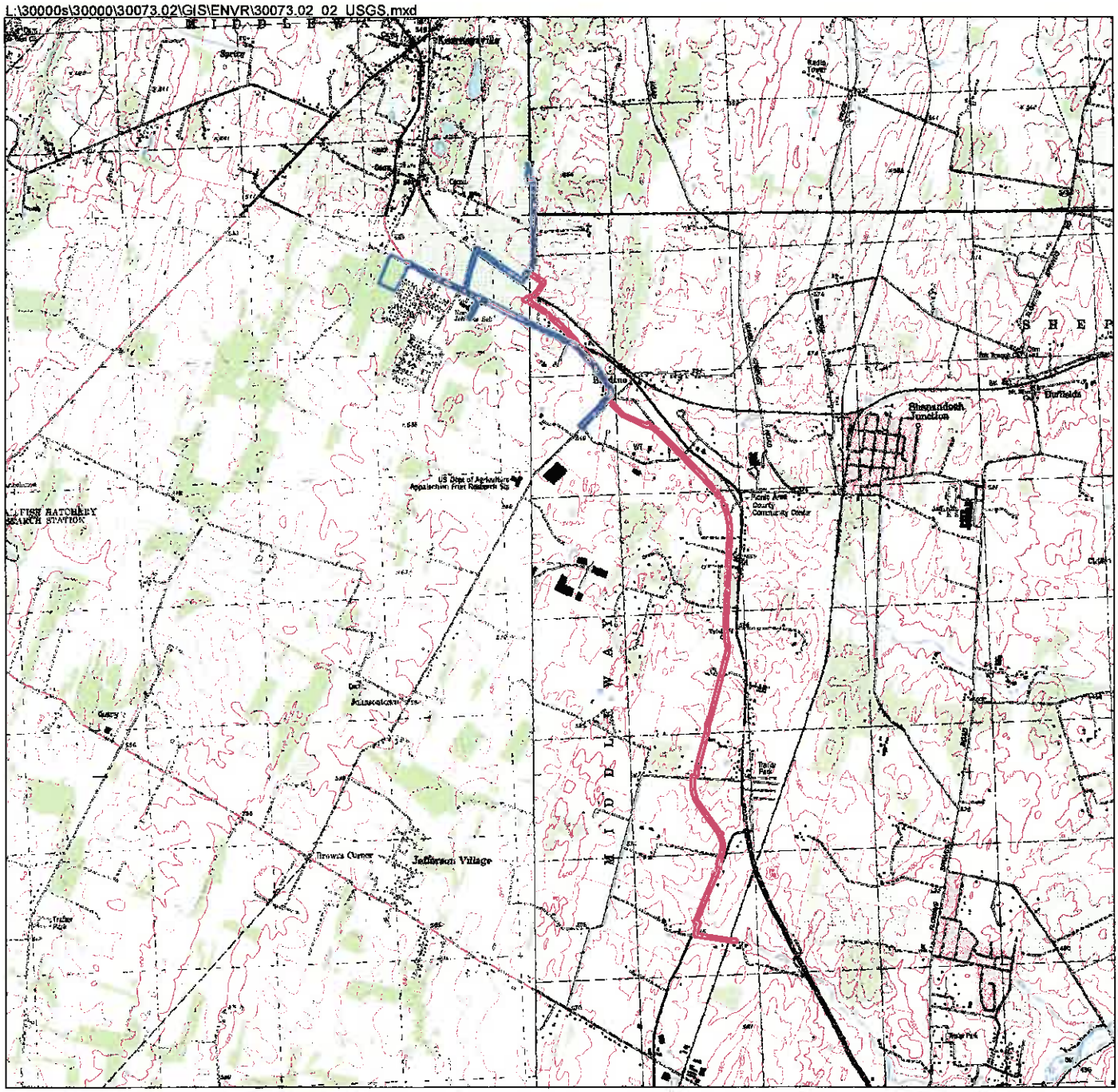

Water Corridor

Sewer Corridor

USGS Quad Maps
Charles Town, WV-VA-MD 1997, Middleway, WV 1978, Shepherdstown, WV-MD 1994 & Martinsburg, WV 1997
Ranson - Route 9 Infrastructure
WSSI #30073.02
Original Scale: 1" = 4000'

Latitude: 39°22'29" N
Longitude: 77°52'31" W
Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 020700041105 and 020700040908
Name of Watershed: Rockymarsh Run and Evans Run-Opequon Creek
COE Region: Eastern Mountains and Piedmont

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Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
a DAVEY company

Exhibit 2

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
West Virginia Ecological Services Field Office
694 Beverly Pike
Elkins, WV 26241-9475
Phone: (304) 636-6586 Fax: (304) 636-7824
http://www.fws.gov/westvirginiafieldoffice/

In Reply Refer To: February 27, 2018
Consultation Code: 05E2WV00-2018-SLI-0498
Event Code: 05E2WV00-2018-E-01007
Project Name: Ranson- Route 9 Infrastructure

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). This list can also be used to determine whether listed species may be present for projects without federal agency involvement.

If the official species list you receive identifies any listed, proposed, or candidate species as potentially occurring in the proposed project area, then further section 7 consultation under the ESA is required with the Fish and Wildlife Service. Please submit a project review request to the West Virginia Field Office. To find out what information needs to be submitted with your project review request go to this link: http://www.fws.gov/westvirginiafieldoffice/projectreview.html

Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you should submit to our office.

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the ESA, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be

completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC site at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq*.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). For information on bald and golden eagles in your project area please contact the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program at P.O. Box 67 Elkins, WV 26241, or call 304-637-0245.

Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the Service's wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html; and http://www.fws.gov/westvirginiafieldoffice/PDF/Communication%20Tower%20Letter%20(1).pdf

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the ESA.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

West Virginia Ecological Services Field Office
694 Beverly Pike
Elkins, WV 26241-9475
(304) 636-6586

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E2WV00-2018-SLI-0498

Event Code: 05E2WV00-2018-E-01007

Project Name: Ranson- Route 9 Infrastructure

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: This is a linear project about 6 miles long that runs along the western edge of Route 9 (Veterans Memorial Highway) between Old Leetown Pike and Leetown Road. This is a proposed utility infrastructure project.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/39.34892706423875N77.85897053717187W

Counties: Jefferson, WV

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions. See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis*	Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

- All activities in this location should consider potential effects to this species. This project is not within a known-use area, but potentially occupied habitat may exist. Please contact the WVFO for additional consultation.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949

Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis*	Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

- No known hibernacula or maternity roost trees occur within the action area. Any 'take' that may occur incidental to this project is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule. Please submit a Streamlined 4(d) Rule Consultation form to the WVFO.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045

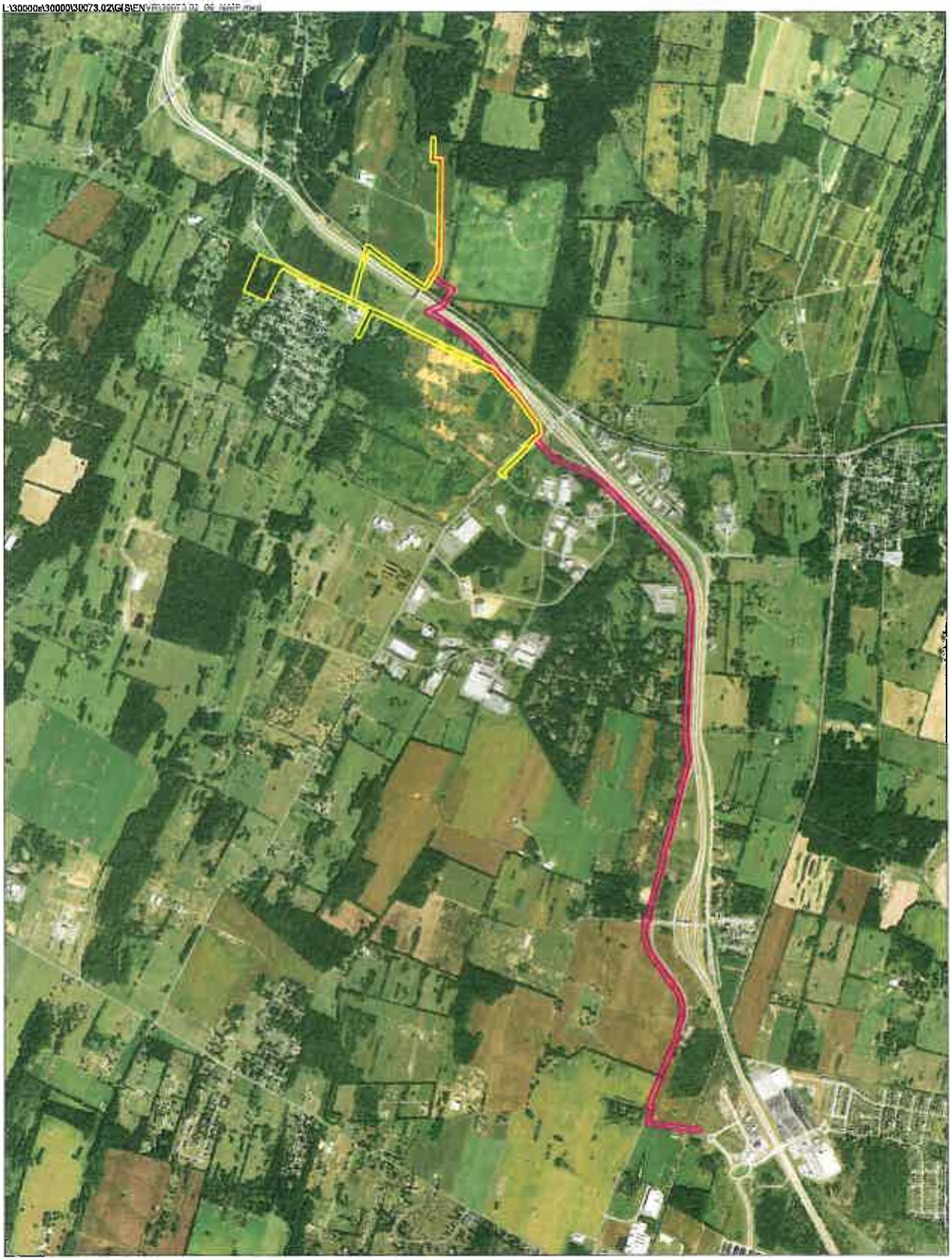
Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Madison Cave Isopod *Antrolana lira*	Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4162

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.



Water Corridor

Sewer Corridor

Summer 2016 Natural Color Imagery
Ranson - Route 9 Infrastructure
WSSI #30073.02
Original Scale: 1" = 2000'

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Source: United States Department of Agriculture

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
a DAVEY company

Exhibit 4

ToolеDesignGroup

8484 Georgia Avenue
Suite 800
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301.927.1900
301.927.2800 fax
www.tooledesign.com

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Date: April 27, 2018

Organization: City of Ranson, West Virginia

Project: Route 9 Infrastructure Project

Re: Groundwater Protection Plan

BACKGROUND

A review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) of their Information Planning and Conservation (IPaC) database indicated that a threatened species, the Madison Cave Isopod (*Antrolana lira*) may be present within the project vicinity. Due to the presence of Karst Terrain and the known difficulty in surveying and detecting the species, the design team proposes to conservatively assume that the species is present on the site, and implement appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures.

GEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

The regional bedrock is predominantly limestone with secondary shale and dolomite features consistent with USGS defined Conococheague Formation and Elbrook Formation (Cardwell et al., 1986). The soluble nature of these rocks has led to dissolution and the development of a mature Karst geology over time, often evidenced by the presence of sinkholes. Environmentally sensitive underground network aquifers consisting of water-saturated cavities and larger caverns connected to vertical passageways are characteristic of Karst terrain. For this project it is important to note that solution-enlarged joints are enough to transport sediment into karstic formations and aquifers, thus the absence of large caverns does not eliminate the necessity of protective precautions (Wilson and Beck, 1988).

The TDG Team preformed fracture trace and electrical resistivity analyses in an attempt to locate areas of the site with a high potential for sinkhole development. While the findings did show there are three (3) locations where the sewer and roadway alignments will cross over known fracture zones, no active sinkholes were detected.

In a survey of 83 boreholes along the project alignment, evidence of water was only found in six (6) boreholes that sampled from known on-site floodplains. Standing water was not found at any of the sampled boreholes. With these findings the presence of Madison Cave Isopods is unlikely, however precautions aimed at protecting groundwater from contamination and sedimentation will still be considered, as consulted isopod experts noted that their presence is difficult to detect.

Groundwater Protection Measures

Measures to protect existing sinkholes from sediment, increased surface flows and contamination began in the planning stage, where proposed placement of the right-of-way and utilities strategically avoids the existing sinkholes and a surrounding buffer area.

The TDG Team proposes the following additional measures be implemented during construction:

- Implement a robust erosion and sediment control program to prevent sediment -laden runoff from entering known sinkholes
- Engage in routine inspections of known fracture areas, and implement repairs immediately if new sinkholes open during construction
- Divert new surface water flows away from existing sinkholes while maintaining existing flows necessary to maintain groundwater hydrology
- Disperse concentrated surface water flows
- Repair new sinkholes, slope failures, and bridge over any fractures encountered per the attached drawings
- Provide native tree and wildflower plantings around existing sinkholes, if encountered

At additional cost an easement may be sought for the two pre-existing sinkholes to ensure continued protection of these environmentally sensitive sites both during and after the project is completed.

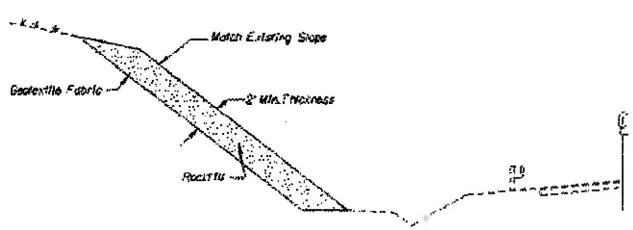
Remediation Practices for Newly-Formed Sinkholes

To ensure proper implementation of the measures listed above, this Groundwater Protection Plan will be made a part of construction contract documents, and the attached details will be included in the contract drawings.

DESIGN FEATURES RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION OR TO REGULATION AND CONTROL OF TRAFFIC MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE DEPARTMENT

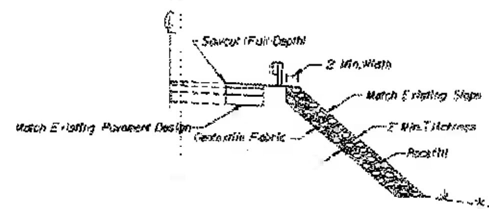
SHALLOW CUT SLOPE FAILURE

(NOT TO SCALE)



SHALLOW SLOPE FAILURE THROUGH SHOULDER

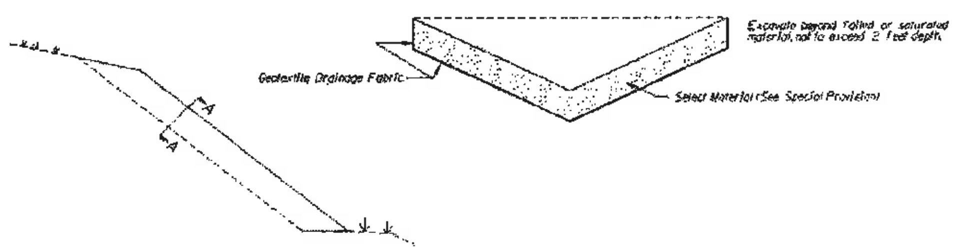
(NOT TO SCALE)



MODIFIED V-DITCH FOR SLOPE SCOUR

SECTION A-A

(NOT TO SCALE)



GENERAL NOTES:

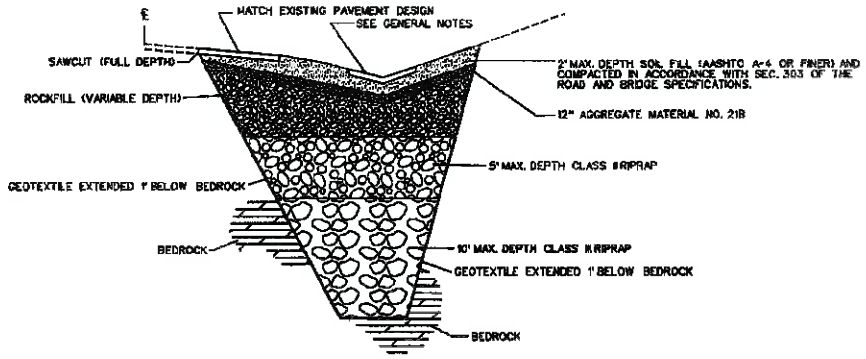
1. PRIOR TO ANY SLOPE EXCAVATION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE DISTRICT MATERIALS ENGINEER.
2. EACH SLOPE SHOULD BE TREATED BASED ON THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THE SITE
3. ROCKFILL FINISH SLOPE SHALL MATCH EXISTING CONDITION UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT MATERIALS ENGINEER.
4. TREATMENT SHALL INCLUDE CLEARING AND GRUBBING, STRIPPING TOPSOIL AND REMOVING EXCESS ORGANIC MATERIAL ALL FOREIGN MATTER INCLUDING TRASH AND OTHER REFUSE OR WASTE MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED.
5. EXCAVATION NECESSARY FOR PLACEMENT OF THE SLOPE FILL SHALL BE MEASURED AND PAID FOR AS REGULAR EXCAVATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECTION 303 OF THE SPECIFICATIONS. ALL OTHER MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO AND BE MEASURED AND PAID FOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
6. GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE CURRENT SPECIAL PROVISION FOR GEOTEXTILES
7. WHEN GRADE OF DITCH IS LESS THAN 5%, MODIFIED PG-3A IS REQUIRED, EXTENDED 10' BEYOND DISTURBED AREA. WHEN GRADE OF DITCH EXCEEDS 5%, CONSTRUCT PER VDOT ROAD AND BRIDGE SPEC'S OR MATCH EXISTING, AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER
8. IN THE EVENT SURFACE DRAINAGE CANNOT BE DIRECTED AWAY FROM THE SLOPE THE DETAIL FOR SLOPE EROSION DITCH SHALL BE USED

SLOPE TREATMENT DETAILS

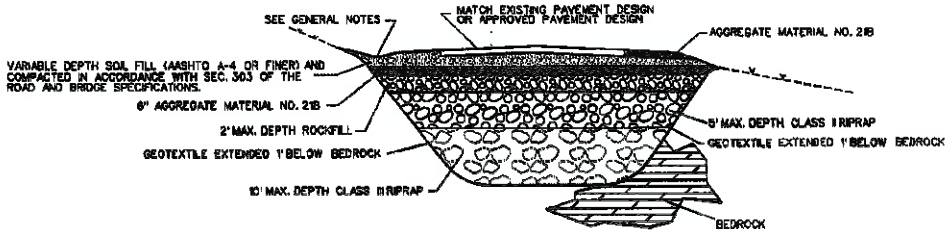
DESIGN FEATURES RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION OR TO REGULATION AND CONTROL OF TRAFFIC MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE DEPARTMENT

REVISED	FARM REGION	STATE	FEDERAL AID PROJECT	ROUTE	STATE PROJECT	SHEET NO.
	2	VA.				

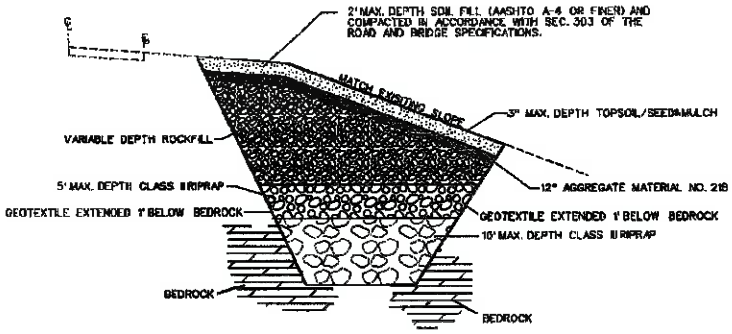
SINKHOLE IN DITCHLINE
(NOT TO SCALE)



SINKHOLE AT GRADE/UNDER FILL
(NOT TO SCALE)



SINKHOLE IN SLOPE
(NOT TO SCALE)



GENERAL NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO ANY SINKHOLE EXCAVATION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE DISTRICT MATERIALS ENGINEER.
2. EACH SINKHOLE SHOULD BE TREATED BASED ON THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THE SITE.
3. CONSECUTIVE LAYERS OF AGGREGATE SHALL BE PLACED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF SMALLER AGGREGATES INTO VOIDS IN LARGER AGGREGATES.
4. WHEN THE DEPTH OF A SINKHOLE OR A DEPRESSION IS LESS THAN 10', ROCKFILL SHALL BE USED FOR BACKFILL IN LIEU OF DRY RIP-RAP AND SHALL BE CAPPED WITH NO. 21B AGGREGATE, AND GEOTEXTILE AS NOTED ON THE APPLICABLE DETAIL.
5. TREATMENT SHALL INCLUDE CLEARING AND GRUBBING, STRIPPING TOPSOIL AND REMOVING EXCESS ORGANIC MATERIAL. ALL FOREIGN MATTER INCLUDING TRASH, AND OTHER REFUSE OR WASTE MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED.
6. EXCAVATION NECESSARY FOR PLACEMENT OF THE SINKHOLE FILL SHALL BE MEASURED AND PAID FOR AS REGULAR EXCAVATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECTION 303 OF THE SPECIFICATIONS. ALL OTHER MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO AND BE MEASURED AND PAID FOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE SECTIONS.
7. GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE CURRENT SPECIAL PROVISION FOR GEOTEXTILES.
8. WHEN GRADE OF DITCH IS LESS THAN 5%, MODIFIED PG-2A IS REQUIRED, EXTENDED 10' BEYOND DISTURBED AREA. WHEN GRADE OF DITCH EXCEEDS 5%, CONSTRUCT PER VDOT ROAD AND BRIDGE SPEC'S OR MATCH EXISTING, AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
9. IN THE EVENT SURFACE DRAINAGE CANNOT BE DIRECTED AWAY FROM THE SINKHOLE OR ROCK IS NOT ENCOUNTERED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE DISTRICT MATERIALS ENGINEER PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION.

SINKHOLE TREATMENT DETAILS

REVISED 04/07
SPECIAL DESIGN SECTION
DRAWING NO. 2844

SUPERVISED BY: ____
DESIGNED BY: ____
CHECKED BY: ____
REVISED BY: ____

PLAN	
DATE	
NO.	

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

West Virginia Field Office
90 Vance Drive
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

June 29, 2018

Mr. Benjamin Rosner
Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
5300 Wellington Branch Drive, Suite 100
Gainesville, Virginia 20155

Re: Ranson Route 9 Infrastructure Project, Jefferson County, West Virginia
(FWS File Number 2018-I-0498)

Dear Mr. Rosner:

This letter is in response to your request dated May 4, 2018, and supplemental information dated June 21, 2018, for information regarding the potential occurrence of federally listed endangered and threatened species and their designated critical habitats within the vicinity of the project mentioned above. The City of Ranson proposes to install 4.82 miles of sewer line and approximately 1.81 miles of water line between Charles Town and Kearneysville in Jefferson County, West Virginia. These comments are provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). This project has been assigned FWS File Number 2018-I-0498; please reference this number in all future correspondence.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has determined that three federally listed species may occur within the project area and may be affected by the construction of this project. These are the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), and the threatened Madison Cave isopod (*Antrolana lira*) and the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) (NLEB).

Federally Listed Bats

The Indiana bat and NLEB may use the project area for foraging and roosting between April 1 and November 15. Indiana bat summer foraging habitats are generally defined as riparian, bottomland, upland forest, and old fields or pastures with scattered trees. Roosting/maternity habitat consists primarily of live or dead hardwood tree species which have exfoliating bark that provides space for bats to roost between the bark and the bole of the tree. Tree cavities, crevices, splits, or hollow portions of tree boles and limbs also provide roost sites. In West Virginia, the Service considers all forested habitat containing trees greater than or equal to 5 inches in diameter at breast height to be potentially suitable as summer roosting and foraging habitat for the Indiana bat.

Madison Cave Isopod

Portions of the proposed project are underlain by the Cambrian-aged Conococheague Formation, which is known to host populations of the Madison Cave isopod (MCI), a freshwater crustacean that is only known to occur in the Shenandoah Valley in West Virginia and Virginia. MCI potential habitat consists of ground water and aquifers in karst (limestone) areas near surface-to-ground-water interfaces such as vertical fissures, sinkholes, or caves. Activities with the potential to impact MCI habitat include those that disrupt karst hydrology, increase erosion, cause pollution, or decrease groundwater levels.

In correspondence dated April 27, 2018, Toole Design Group evaluated the potential for MCI within the project area and provided recommendations to the City of Ranson for avoidance and minimization measures regarding karst features and potential MCI habitat. The project will cross over known fracture zones (where there is a high potential for sinkhole development) in three locations, though there are no active sinkholes within the vicinity of the project. In a correspondence dated June 21, 2018, the City of Ranson has committed to the following avoidance and minimization measures:

- Implement a robust erosion and sediment control program to prevent sediment-laden runoff from entering known sinkholes;
- Engage in routine inspections of known fracture areas, and implement repairs immediately if new sinkholes open during construction;
- Divert new surface water flows away from existing sinkholes while maintaining existing flows necessary to maintain groundwater hydrology;
- Disperse concentrated surface water flows;
- Repair new sinkholes, slope failures, and bridge over any fractures encountered per the drawings provided by Toole Design Group in their April 27, 2018, correspondence;
- Provide native tree and wildflower plantings around existing sinkholes, if encountered.

Based on the City of Ranson's commitment to adhere to the above avoidance and minimization measures, the Service does not anticipate that the project is likely to adversely affect the MCI. Should any new sinkholes open during construction, the Service should be notified within 24 hours.

Summary

Based on the information provided to us, the Service has concluded that no federally listed species are expected to be adversely affected by the project and any that any take of NLEB associated with this project is exempt under the 4(d) rule.

This letter provides technical assistance only and does not serve as a completed section 7 consultation document. If there is a Federal nexus for the project (e.g., Federal funding provided, Federal permits required to construct), no tree clearing or any project construction activities on any portion of the parcel should occur until consultation under section 7 of the ESA, between the Service and the Federal action agency, is completed. Section 7 consultation is not complete until the federal action agency submits a determination of effects to this office, the Service concurs with the federal action agency's determination, and the federal action agency agrees to incorporate all the proposed conservation measures as mandatory conditions for any permit

decision rendered for this project. All measures must be installed prior to the start of any construction, and all measures must be implemented as proposed and be maintained until construction is complete. If there is no Federal nexus associated with this project, then no further coordination with this office is required.

Should project plans change or amendments be proposed that we have not considered in your proposed action, or if additional information on listed and proposed species becomes available, or if new species become listed or critical habitat is designated, this determination may be reconsidered. This technical assistance letter regarding effects to any federally listed endangered and threatened species does not apply if erosion and sedimentation measures fail due to improper maintenance. If erosion and sedimentation measures fail, further consultation with the Service will be required.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Amanda Selnick of my staff at (304) 636-6586, Ext. 24, or amanda_selnick@fws.gov, or at the letterhead address.

Sincerely,

John Schmidt
Field Supervisor

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Madison Cave Isopod

Antrolana lira

Description

The Madison Cave isopod is an eyeless, unpigmented, freshwater crustacean. It belongs to a family that consists of mostly marine species and a small number of freshwater species. The species is the only member of its genus and is the only freshwater cirolanid isopod north of Texas. Its body is flattened and bears seven pairs of long walking legs. The first pair of legs are modified as grasping structures. It has a pair of short antennae and a pair of long antennae. Males reach a length of 0.6 inches; females reach a length of 0.7 inches. While most cave isopods spend the majority of their time walking along the bottoms of streams and pools, Antrolana lira spends much of its time swimming freely through flooded caves formed in ancient limestone.

Distribution and Habitat

The Madison Cave isopod is found in flooded limestone caves beneath the Great Valley of Virginia and West Virginia where it swims freely through calcite-saturated waters of deep karst aquifers. Recent discoveries in caves and wells have extended the range of the species 200 miles. The range of the isopod is now known from a 15 mile wide belt stretching from Lexington VA to Charles Town, WV. There are documented population centers in the Waynesboro-Grottoes area (Augusta County, VA), the Harrisonburg area (Rockingham County, VA), and the valley of the main stem of the Shenandoah River (Warren and Clarke counties, VA, and Jefferson County, WV).

Life History

The population size of the Madison Cave isopod is unknown at most sites. Sampling results suggest that the population is dominated by adults. The population structure of the Madison Cave isopod suggests that it has a lengthy life span with a low rate of reproduction. It is not known how this species reproduces. Its feeding habitats are also unknown, however, it is believed to be carnivorous.

Conservation

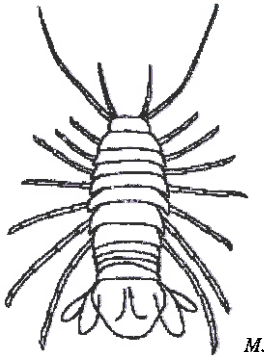
The Madison Cave Isopod was federally listed as a threatened species on November 3, 1982. Agriculture and encroaching industrial and urban development threaten the quality of groundwater habitat and thus the survival of this species.

What you can do to help

If you reside on property that borders a stream or other waterway within the range of this isopod, avoid using chemicals or fertilizers. To help control erosion and reduce run-off, maintain a buffer of natural vegetation along waterbodies and sinkholes. Sinkholes are natural depressions in the land surface that are formed by the collapse of an underground cavern roof. Never place anything into sinkholes because harmful materials can end up in underground streams. Install fencing to prevent livestock from entering streams, which will reduce siltation and input of waste products. Properly dispose of household wastes, including used motor oil, at recycling facilities and permitted landfills. Have your septic tank inspected regularly by a licensed professional. By following these land use practices, you are not only protecting the habitat of cave creatures but also protecting the quality of your drinking water.

To find out more about the Madison Cave isopod contact:

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
Division of Natural Heritage
217 Governor Street, 3rd Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804/786 7951



M. Drummond

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
P.O. Box 11104
Richmond, Virginia 23230
804/367 1000

References

Orndorff, W.D., and C.S. Hobson. 2007. Status Survey for the Madison Cave Isopod *(Antrolana lira)* in Virginia, 2005-2007. Natural Heritage Technical Report 07-11. Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage, Richmond, Virginia. 17pp.

U.S. Fish and Wi ldlife Service. 1996. Madison Cave isopod *(Antrolana lira)* recovery plan. Hadley, Massachusetts.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Virginia Field Office
6669 Short Lane
Gloucester, Virginia 23061
804/693 6694
http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/

Federal Relay Service
for the deaf and hard-of-hearing
1 800/877 8339

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
1 800/344 WILD
http://www.fws.gov

October 2010

Casto, Cassie B

From: Rachael Pappano <shamrock.magic@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 10:47 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Rachael Pappano
330 River Rd.
Mattawamkeag, ME 04459

Casto, Cassie B

From: doug krause <dougkrause@mts.net>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 11:11 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
doug krause
3501 maccorkle
charleston, WV 25304

(555) 555-5555

Casto, Cassie B

From: Art Glick <omb00900@mail.wvnet.edu>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 11:14 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Art Glick
638 Glicks Rd
Renick, WV 24966

(304) 645-7636

Casto, Cassie B

From: Bob Bousquet <bousquetrb@comcast.net>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 1:14 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Bob Bousquet
PO Box 101
Bryantville, MA 2327

(555) 555-5555

Casto, Cassie B

From: Dave Harshbarger <harshbargerd@wvumedicine.org>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 2:59 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,
This proposed permit will put too many of our citizens and water sheds at risk.
The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Dave Harshbarger
1009 Vandalia Road
Morgantown, WV 26501

(304) 291-6195

Casto, Cassie B

From: Jane Butler <butlertwins97@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 3:01 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Jane Butler
314 Wild Rose Dr
HEDGESVILLE, WV 25427

(304) 258-5594

Casto, Cassie B

From: Timothy Simmons <etim@mail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 3:29 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Timothy Simmons
quarrier st
charleston, WV 25301

(304) 344-4444

Casto, Cassie B

From: Joy Bridy <joybridy@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 3:53 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

There are so many reasons why this permit should not be granted, and since I'm sure that you've seen the basic WV Rivers information many times, I wanted to write to you with my personal concerns and opinions. I wanted to start by saying that this permit granting process is in place for a reason. There is no need to approve any project that is not right for our community. No bully speaking for industry can change the fact that you have a choice. I'm told that you already know this, and agree, and I just wanted to support you and let you know that we all see through their bullying and bluster.

I believe that the water permit should not be granted because we have no idea how much water Rockwool will be using, what they will be using it for, how much they will be releasing into the waterstream, and what will be in that water. Until these questions are answered clearly and consisently, there is nothing to consider. Their statements and answers change depending on who they are answering, and this is unacceptable. Deny the permit due to inadequate and inconsistent information.

Our water plant in Charles Town has to bypass its own processing center occasionally, especially in times of heavy rain, and this year, time periods occurred when the plant was bypassed. This released untreated water into Evitts Run. Allowing any further pollution into the Chesapeake Bay Watershed is unacceptable.

Rockwool has not held true to their word. Their original permit was for toilet and regular household water use only. Now they are asking for a variance. Their history has shown that if you approve this one, they will be back for another one, and another, slowly chipping away at the standards and regulations that we have in our region, opening doors for more and bigger polluters. We don't want it, we can't handle it, and there is no need to approve any of it.

I came to the public hearing, but did not speak, as I don't like the 'rally' feeling of these events, but did want to let you know what I am thinking. Thank you for your time, and I look forward to hearing back from you and the WVDEP.

Sincerely,

Joy Bridy

Sincerely,

Joy Bridy
2533 Warm Springs R
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
(202) 456-1111

Casto, Cassie B

From: Sue E. Dean <deanks@juno.com>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 4:43 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Sue E. Dean
236 Pratt Street
Longmont, CO 80501

(303) 555-1212

Casto, Cassie B

From: Debbie Naeter <debbienaeter50@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 5:37 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Debbie Naeter
375 Hillside Pass
Frankford, WV 24938

(573) 450-1401

Casto, Cassie B

From: Andrew Wadsworth <andywadsworth23@hotmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 6:12 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Andrew Wadsworth
125 W 33rd Street
Reading, PA 19606

(610) 406-9082

Casto, Cassie B

From: David Ruediger <druedig@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 8:02 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
David Ruediger
64 Weeping Willow Run
Parsons, WV 26287

(304) 747-8412

RECEIVED
DEC 2 8 2018

December 15, 2018

To the Director of the Division of Water and Waste Management, WVDEP,
Attn: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

I am commenting on the Draft Permit Modification regarding WV/NPDES Permit No. WV0022349 Modification No. 8, which was based on the information submitted within Permit Modification Application No. WV0022349-H from the City of Charles Town Utility Board (CTUB). Public Notice L117-18. There are several reasons that I go into in some detail below that explain why you should reject this permit, but there are two overarching pieces of information that I hope you will consider and use to guide your actions. The first is that it is apparent to myself and hundreds of others that CTUB doesn't seem to understand what their roles and responsibilities are. At a meeting of the CTUB on December 12, 2018 their own attorney could not explain if the modification was mandatory or even if CTUB was required to accept industrial waste. I hope that in your role of scientific experts you will take into account CTUB's apparent ignorance of the situation and educate them. Their attorney stated that he assumed that DEP would do the math and decide if CTUB was capable of handling Rockwool's discharge. He also "assumed" "that if Rockwool violated their permit DEP would shut them down just like a city would shut down a restaurant that had a faulty grease trap." Yes, he likened Rockwool's waste output to a grease trap of a McDonalds or a Wendy's. It should be obvious to the DEP employees that carried out the pubic hearing in Ranson on the 10th that CTUB and their attorneys do not know why they submitted this permit, nor to they know their rights and responsibilities. We not only need you to protect our environment from Rockwool; we need you to help us protect ourselves from the CTUB and CTUB from themselves as well. Anything you could do to educate CTUB and the Charles Town City Council would be greatly appreciated. I want to make it clear that we all very much appreciated the DEP holding the public hearing. You didn't have to and it meant a lot to us for you to come here. We were noisy and passionate at the hearing and angry, but we were not angry at you. Again, thank you very much.

The second overarching topic is the data that Rockwool provides. When they need a number to be low, as in meeting the limits of a minor modification they report low numbers. When they need them high, for instance, to show high revenue they report a high number. You should not accept any data as to flow amounts or the contents thereof from the permit. CTUB is not doing due diligence. If someone is signing it and attesting to its accuracy you should make them prove it. I will attach a document I prepared and gave to the young man running the hearing. This document contains my calculations based upon every piece of data concerning Rockwool's water use and sewage discharge that I could find. Please protect our watershed and deny this permit.

1) Major vs Minor Modification to the NPDES Permit – Significant vs Non-Significant Industrial User

-In the Draft, the maximum daily industrial volume allotted Industrial User 02 and accepted by the Charles Town Utility Board (CTUB) Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) is 17,000 gallons per day (gpd). This volume is based on the input and output numbers provided in Permit Modification Application No. WV0022349-H by Rockwool and CTUB staff. The input volume in the application ranges

from 81,150 - 112,900 gpd and after the reverse osmosis (RO) and water softening processes results in 7,900 – 14,900 gpd output of reject water that will flow to the CTUB POTW. There are several documents which state different volumes of water that Rockwool will require as inputs, which could result in different outputs. I used these documents in my calculations. I believe you will receive them in other submissions so will not include them here, but if you need them please let me know. In addition, there are documents that note different outputs of wastewater. These different and higher volumes could place Rockwool in the category of Significant Industrial User, which would require CTUB to apply for a Major Modification of their NPDES Permit. If the WVDEP finds that the choice of numbers used in the application was incorrect, please reject the NPDES Permit Modification Draft and Application and start the processes over.

-A document that discusses the amount of water needed by Rockwool, states "an initial anticipated average demand of approximately 320,000 gpd and with the potential of using up to 500,000 gpd on average". This document is written by West Virginia Public Service Commission (WVPSC) Utility and Engineering staff as a final recommendation for the Application for an Emergency Certificate of Convenience and Necessity, and after a review of the proposed project. If this document is accurate then Application No. WV0022349-H in inaccurate and should be rejected.

-In the link below is video of the Charles Town City Council meeting of October 15, 2018. There is a long discussion about the water expected to be used and discharged from the Rockwool facility. At minute 1:23:57 Rockwool's Peter Regenberg says that the Rockwool factory will require up to 320,000 gpd after 12 months of startup. There is some discussion if water is sourced from rain it will not need to go through the RO process, but if during drought water would be sourced from Jefferson Utilities, Inc. (JUI) and subject to the RO process resulting in greater amounts of wastewater to the POTW. The question was raised by one City Council member as to why rockwool would want to apply for another modification to the NPDES Permit in 12 months. Should the WVDEP allow this permitting in phases when the industrial user knows that in a short period of time use and discharge of water will increase?

http://charlestownwv.iqm2.com/Citizens/SplitView.aspx?Mode=Video&MeetingID=1547&Format=Minutes

-In a Memorandum of Understanding (between JUI, Rockwool and the JCDA, which can be found in the application to the WVPSC), water service within the first six months after the JCDA closes on a loan, Rockwool requires 160,000 gpd for construction purposes and 320,000 gpd after 12 months. Rockwool, once constructed, will require the availability of 320,00 gpd of water. If in times of drought this water will come from Jefferson County groundwater and need to go through the RO system, which will generate reject water and go to the POTW.

-In the Route 9 Corridor Sewer Shed Study by Hatch – Chester for the City of Ranson dated December 15, 2017, makes a projection for Roxul for the year 2019 as having a sewer discharge of 40,000 gpd. Even if one subtracts between 5,000 to 15,000 gpd for domestic wastewater (volumes mentioned at Charles Town City Council meetings by CTUB representatives), industrial flow would still put Roxul/Rockwool into the category of Significant Industrial User in its first year due to the remaining 25,000 gpd of industrial wastewater flow to the POTW.

-In an e-mail from Maggi Heneghan of Deloitte Consulting to Jane Arnett of the Charles Town Utility Board on March 20, 2017, the Deloitte representative notes reject water from the RO system and

carbon filter backwash in a volume of 39,626 gpd, plus 2,642 gpd for a future project and 17,118 gpd in a sanitary sewer flow. This early e-mail seeks to know if CTUB POTW has the capacity to accommodate the Rockwool wastewater. Admittedly there is some poor math in this e-mail, but the industrial outflow is in line with the number on the Hatch-Chester study for Rockwool's first year of operation.

2) Sampling

-Since CTUB is the NPDES Permit holder and responsible for reporting accuracy to the WVDEP, why didn't CTUB staff take the water samples for the application analysis instead of Rockwool's contractor Environmental Resources Management (ERM) and is this allowed practice by the WVDEP? It should be noted that ERM did extremely shoddy work in their Air Permit application. Any work they produce should be looked at with a jaded eye.

-Water samples used in the permit application were taken at the Burr Industrial Park and Beallair; are these sample sites reflective of the water Rockwool will use that will ultimately generate wastewater and wastewater slurry?

3) Chlorides

-In the NPDES Permit Modification Application there is a chart that uses water sample results from Burr Industrial Park. The last column is entitled "Concentration of Waste Stream (mg/L)". I assume, because it does not say, that the numbers in this column are what are to be expected after the source water goes through the RO system and water softener. Chlorides in this column are 2,740 mg/L or concentrated 246.85 times the PACE laboratory result (11.1 mg/L x 246.85 = 2,740 mg/L). Why was the Beallair sample results not used in the Concentration of Waste Stream chart? Could it be an equally valid sample as the Burr Industrial Park Sample? If the Beallair sample result for chloride is concentrated 246.85 times the result would be 7,045.14 mg/L. 7,045.14 mg/L for chloride would exceed the Permit Draft limits. This result shows that Rockwool will exceed their permit limits and if this is the case this Permit Modification Application and Draft should be rejected.

-Would high values of chlorides interfere with the biological processes of the POTW? Would this potential interference cause the City of Charles Town to exceed its nutrients limits and therefore be in violation of West Virginia's Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement? A study to be released this month points out that CTUB is already exceeding their limits. Further industrial waste will make their violations worse.

-If high values of chlorides interfere with the biological processes and Rockwool's wastewater to the POTW contain high levels of chlorides this put Rockwool into the classification of Significant Industrial User? If so, the Permit Modification Application and Draft should be rejected.

-the Roxul plant in Mississippi uses a carbon filter, which converts chlorine to chloride. This chloride is then sent to the POTW as backwash. In a letter from Deloitte (on behalf of Roxul/Rockwool) to CTUB's Utility Manager, March 20, 2017, notes a carbon filter backwash in the wastewater to the POTW. Will Rockwool's Ranson plant have a carbon filter that converts chlorine to chloride?

-The Rockwool Ranson facility after 12 months will consume 320,000 gpd of water (Regenburg Oct. 15, 2018 CTCC meeting). Some of this water may come from rain water, but if there is a drought this water

will be sourced from JUI; if water usage nearly triples from numbers sited in the application what are the expected chloride concentrations to the POTW?

4) Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (TENORM)

-As noted in Geohydrology, Water Availability and Water Quality of Jefferson County, West Virginia, With Emphasis on the Carbonate Area, a United States Geological Survey (USGS) document, on page 37, and quote below, radon levels in water from the Jefferson County aquifer can be quite significant. Why was radon and/or radium not tested for and reported in Permit Modification Application No. WV0022349-H and the associated Draft Permit? If radium is present in the source water, will it be concentrated by the RO and water softening processes? If so, are the concentrations of radium significant enough to cause problems for safely disposing of the industrial wastewater and wastewater slurry? Will radium cause Interference or Pass Through at the POTW?

"Radon – Of the 70 sites sampled for complete chemical analysis in July 1988, 4 were sampled for radon (appendix B-1). Radon 222 is a radioactive gas and a known carcinogen, but currently no MCL has been set. The USEPA plans to establish a MCL for radon in drinking water by September 1990 (Jeff Hass, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, oral communication, 1990). Radon concentrations in the four samples analyzed ranged from 850 to 8,700 pCi/L (picocuries per liter)> Concentrations at three sites in the metamorphic sandstones and shales east of the Shenandoah Rivers were 2,300, 8,700 and 3,100 pCi/L. The concentration at the fourth site in the carbonate rocks was 850 pCi/L."

https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/wri904118

4) POTW Capacity

-A letter from Richard Lewis to the Charles Town City Council dated November 30, 2018, talks about Rockwools plans for Phases of construction and each Phase's expected discharges. Phase 1A discharges 14,900 gpd of industrial flow to the POTW, Phase 1B, 3,000 gpd, which would occur 12 months after construction of the facility and Phase 2, 14,900 gpd without a definitive time frame (see and link below). Should the Charles Town NPDES Permit Modification Application and Draft Permit take into consideration, at a minimum, Phase 1A and 1B? Please reject the current Permit Modification Application and Draft and require Rockwool and the Charles Town Utility Board to start over and resubmit a new NPDES Permit Modification Application with accurate numbers.

http://charlestownwv.iqm2.com/Citizens/FileOpen.aspx?Type=1&ID=1451&Inline=True

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to comment. And thank you for your thoughtful considerations of my questions.

Timothy Ross

1853 Flowing Springs Road
Charles Town WV, 25414

304-724-7612, redross44@yahoo.com

Timothy L. Ross

1853 Flowing Springs Road

Charles Town WV, 25414

304 724-7612

The Deloitte Economic Study of early 2017 said that Rockwool would use 160K g/d for phase one operations and that phase is what I am going to focus on. In November of 2017 in the budgetary part of Rockwool's application for a "Project of Significant Deterioration" they budgeted $515K for water, which equates to a usage of 230K g/d. In May of 2018, JUI calculated the cash flow they submitted to the WV PSC using 120K g/d. On August 28 Peter Regenberg stated he needed 125K g/d on average and Bjeorn Anderson told me that 125K was a worst case. The water bills submitted by Rockwool from their plant in MS show they averaged 89K a day in June, 113K a day in July, 115K in August and 113K in September. I did the math with all of the numbers and came up with an average usage of 132K a day and a Median of 120K. Mr. Regenberg's data shows it took about three and a half years for the Mississippi plant to go 24/7 so even the 120K seems high but let's use it.

The water usage is important for two reasons. The sewage discharged is dependent upon.

Deloitte's information shows that Rockwool's sewage/water ratio would be 29% and the average for the Mississippi plant is 37% with a median of 33%. Somewhere around 33% seems reasonable. Thus, 120K g/d of water equates to 1,188,000 gallons of sewage per month. My estimate is **99.37%** of Rockwool's reported sewer discharge for June-August. CTUB should be cautioned that these figures should only apply after several years have passed after initial start-up. Lower income could equate to higher rates.

Water Usage:

January 2017: Deloitte Economic Study: 160K g/d

Nov 2017: Rockwool PSD Application: 230K g/d ($515K per/yr $6.11 per thousand gallons

May 2018: JUI Cash Flow Analysis: 120K g/d

Aug 2018: Rockwool Peter Regenberg: 125K g/d

Aug 2018 Rockwool Bjeorn 125K g/d

June 2018: Mississippi Water Bill June: 89K g/d

July 2018: Mississippi Water Bill July: 113K g/d

Aug 2018 Rockwool MS. Bill August 115483

Sep 2018 Rockwool MS. Bill Sep. 112833

Average: 137K g/d

Mean 120K g/d

Mode: 125K g/d

Sewage/water coefficient: 30 to 37%

Deloitte data calculated 29%

MS Plant Sewer discharge:

June 2018 : 1333,122 50%

July 2018: 1049573 30%

Aug 2018: 1203788 33%

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lucretia Lee <leejerluc2@aol.com>
Sent: Saturday, December 15, 2018 3:14 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

Re: the Rockwool facility proposal to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP).

Has this facility made special arrangements to have this volume of wastewater treated? This volume is far beyond what the City could be reasonably expected to assume. Either the Rockwool facility should make provision to treat its effluent before releasing it, or it should contract with the WWTP to afford that plant the opportunity to expand its operations to cope with the expanded volume.

Businesses cannot simply assume that their outflow will be processed for free or at household rates by the community. The town is happy to have them, but cannot be expected to subsidize them.

This permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Lucretia Lee

Sincerely,
Lucretia Lee
347 Russ Lee Rd
Bruceton Mills, WV 26525
(304) 379-1953

RECEIVED

DEC 2 6 2018

December 16, 2018

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Director, Division of Water and Waste Management
Lori Devereux
Permitting Section
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345

Ms. Devereux,

We are writing to provide written comment on Public Notice: L117-18, date November 7, 2018. We strongly encourage the members of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to DENY the City of Charles Town, Charles Town Utility Board discharge elimination system water pollution control permit Application Number: WV0022349.

By allowing Charles Town to accept non-domestic wastewater from Rockwool at their main wastewater treatment plant and discharge that wastewater through Outlet 001 Evitts Run/Shenandoah River/Potomac River/Chesapeake Bay would be putting at great risks the health of the surface and groundwater and the financial wellbeing of Charles Town, much of Jefferson County and surrounding lands. The permit should not be granted for the following reasons:

The water quality data that was provided to justify the permit modification, an analysis of raw water from Burr Industrial Park, is not just silly but devious. It has little pertinence to what they would be sending to the Charles Town WWTP. Rockwool is going to evaporate over 85% of their supplied raw water, so the constituent concentrations of that raw water will go way up, on the order of 4 to 5 times or more. Rockwool factory would use the process of reverse osmosis (RO). RO pulls minerals, bacteria and other solids from the water. The solids, in a concentrated form, are usually then placed into evaporating ponds to avoid polluting groundwater or surface water. Because the waste water carries with it the rejected contaminants, methods to recover this water are not practical. The high level of concentrates in the wastewater could have a disastrous consequence on the watershed and on the infrastructure. Will the non-domestic wastewater being discharged by Rockwool contain concentrated amounts of bacteria and contaminants?

A major disadvantage of RO is it uses a lot of water. After RO, the remaining water is discharged as wastewater. The sheer volume of 17,000 gallons per day (initially 14,900) that will be discharged to the municipal wastewater treatment plant is huge in comparison to the current treatment and daily releases. What effect will releasing 17,000 gallons of additional wastewater every day into Evitts Run have on the health of the water? And the infrastructure?

Rockwool has already violated the terms of its water pollution control permit by not implementing controls. On September 18, 2018, Roxul USA (Rockwool) received a notice of violation which included a a failure to report noncompliance with the West Virginia National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Construction Stormwater Permit. The violations included unsatisfactory ratings in seven of seventeen categories including failure to install, stabilize and maintain the site. How can the DEP be confident in Rockwool's ability and integrity given they have already violated the WV, and I assume the Federal standards? And Rockwool has failed to inform?

The City of Ranson and the Town of Charles Town have plans to develop a contiguous park along and people eat the fish of Evitts Run. Evitts Run is currently listed on the West Virginia Category Five listing for stream impairment, and the Environmental Protection Agency 3039(d) listing for benthic macro-invertebrate population impairment. Evitts Run is stocked by the State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) with trout for use as a potentially human food source. Is the DNR aware of Rockwool's intention to discharge into Evitts Run? What impact would Rockwool's discharge have on the quality of the park? And on the edibility of the trout?

Rockwool has shown an inability to meet the terms and conditions necessary to ensure environment and public safety. It has also shown an inability to ensure fair dealings by failing to report noncompliance and failure to ensure that the Town knew of the $1.04 million in design and operating costs being assumed in the merger of Ranson and Charles Town sewer. Before any non-domestic waste water is released into public waters it is of vital importance that questions regarding the planned use, temperature, bacteria, concentrate of heavy metals and other containments, volume, impact on infrastructure, health of the trout; and the integrity of Rockwool be closely examined and answered.

Concerned,

Jim Cummins and Nancy Cummins

Jim and Nancy Cummins
5 Preston Street
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

RECEIVED
DEC 2 3 2018

December 16, 2018

To the Director of the Division of Water and Waste Management, WVDEP,
Attn: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

I am commenting on the Draft Permit Modification regarding WV/NPDES Permit No. WV0022349 Modification No. 8, which was based on the information submitted within Permit Modification Application No. WV0022349-H from the City of Charles Town Utility Board (CTUB). Public Notice L117-18.

I do not think this Permit Modification should be passed, and it should be returned to the City of Charles Town Utility Board with the remark that the data contained within needs further validation.

As was seen and heard at the WVDEP Wastewater Permit Public Meeting in Ranson, WV on 12/10/18 the information given by Rockwool to citizens in this county is unreliable and not based on fact. Rockwool has been in the insulation making business for 80 years and operates plants worldwide. When the citizens here in Jefferson County, WV asks this company for information regarding their water usage and discharge we are supplied with various, conflicting data. Asked about their amount of water intake Rockwool will supply a low figure 125,000 gal/day (and they talk about how well they reuse and collect rainwater to help the environment); but asked how they will be able to payoff the water line Rockwool will jump up the figure to 500,000 gal/day (the amount they have in their MOU with the water provider). That is a huge difference, especially for a company that has been making the same product for 80 years. One would expect them to have a better handle on one of their main raw materials.

When Jefferson County residents ask about their discharge of sewer we get replies that vary depending on what Rockwool thinks we want to hear. We requested 6 months of sewer bills from Rockwools' plant in Byhalia, MS which they did supply us with. BUT they included the statement that they do not think the bills are correct. They have paid those bills though (admittedly late). A reasonable person or company would do something to have the billing verified and just not continue to pay, thinking the bill was wrong.

If Rockwool cannot give us verifiable data on the amount of intake/outtake of water how can they be trusted to supply CTUB or WVDEP with what will be contained in their wastewater discharge. Rockwool only mentions the reject water from R/O and water softener, where does the water that they wash down their equipment/walls/floors go?

And who will be checking the concentrated amounts of Reverse Osmosis? The one lawyer for CTUB mentioned that Rockwool would need to supply samples but there should be no problem with that because Rockwool will need to send the samples to the lab that CTUB currently uses. After hearing so many conflicting data from Rockwool I would not be willing to trust them to take their own samples.

Another item I'm questioning is what I have heard from two lawyers briefing the Charles Town City Council and CTUB. Both of these lawyers mentioned that if Rockwool is found in violation of the Wastewater Discharge Permit that the WVDEP will shut them down by turning off their water just like what happens when a restaurant doesn't clean their grease trap and allows grease to flow into the sewer. Will it really be that easy for you to shut down a multimillion-dollar business once they are up and running?

Please, I ask you to return the Wastewater Permit Modification to CTUB until there is verifiable data and there is a system put in place to verify discharge and who will be in charge of verifying the data.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to comment.

Mary Ellen Ross

Mary Ellen Ross

1853 Flowing Springs Road
Charles Town WV, 25414

304-724-7612
paigntonct@frontiernet.net

RECEIVED
DEC 20 2018

December 16, 2018
Susan D Cardella
952 Persimmon Lane
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
301 639 8098

Yogesh Patel, Engineer Chief
Division of Water and Waste Management
Department of Environmental Protection
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

Re: Appl. No.: WV0022349
Receiving Stream:
EVITTS RUN/Shenandoah River
To accept non-domestic wastewater from Rockwool at the Charles Town's main wastewater treatment plant for ultimate treatment and discharge through Outlet 001 to Evitt's Run, a tributary Shenandoah River of the Potomac River.

Dear Mr. Patel:

The time has come to do what's fair and just, not only for the environment, and the community, but for future generations- DENY THIS PERMIT! It's what the people of this community want, and it's kind to the earth, air, and water.

My husband and I recently purchased a home in Jefferson County, about halfway between Shepherdstown and Kearneysville. This house was built as a "green" house (solar panels, passive solar, etc., and has been maintained in organic permaculture). The windows look primarily to the south, and west- the direction of Rockwool's site. If that atrocity is built, we will never again see a dark sky- that is one of the reasons we moved here.

I've lived either in Frederic Co, MD, VA, and WV my entire life. This region and its rivers are dear to my heart- I've hiked the C&O, tubed the rivers; I bought my first Christmas tree ornament in a shop in Harpers Ferry some fifty years ago! I just hung it on my locally purchased concolor fir yesterday.

I am writing this at 6:30 a.m. Once again, at 67 years of age, I've woken up from the vilest Rockwool -driven nightmares- worst nightmares I've had in my life. I recently retired from Frederick County Public Libraries (MD), and I taught at the community college for fourteen years. I believe that I, at this point in my life, should be able to live out my life in peace, after giving service to my community all those years.

Since we've lived here in my new home (about three months), the overriding tenor of the community has been one of fear and worry over the proposed Rockwool heavy industrial plant. It will pollute a vibrant, gorgeous countryside, abundant with wildlife, and history, not to mention the two rivers, which, as I'm sure you're aware, are part of the Chesapeake watershed. Did you know that an adjoining farm (to the plant) is supposedly in "farmland

protection" for eternity? The woman who inherited that farm from her father was born there; her father bought it in 1953.

For the sake of brevity, I will not list and detail every person I've met who adjoins that potential hell; I'm sure you'll be getting letters from them, anyway.

I could go on an on about the pollutants that Rockwool will spew into the air, and discharge into the water, but that topic has already been thoroughly documented. That air is our air, and that water is OUR water. It belongs to the people who make their lives here- it is not the property of a foreign corporation to use and destroy, for their own financial gain, and a few joyless jobs.

The mission statement of the DWMM:
The Division of Water and Waste Management's (DWWM) mission is to preserve, protect, and enhance the state's watersheds for the benefit and safety of *all its citizens* through implementation of programs controlling hazardous waste, solid waste and surface & groundwater pollution, from *any* source. (italics are mine)

So, in reading that mission statement, I call on you, once again, to do the right thing, and deny this permit. This is the best choice for the community, the rivers, the watershed, the Chesapeake Bay, and for future generations. This land was made for you and me, *not Rockwool.*

Sincerely,

Susan D Cardella

Cc: Lori Devereux, Scott G. Mandirola, Samuel A. Caperton

Casto, Cassie B

From: Elizabeth Watts White <elizabeth.watts@verizon.net>
Sent: Sunday, December 16, 2018 11:07 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Watts White
16 Starks Place
Lynbrook, NY 11563

(516) 555-5555

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

Division of Water and Waste Management

ATTN: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section

601 57th Street SE

Charleston, WV 25304-2345

RECEIVED
DEC 17 2018
DIVISION OF WATER PERMITTING SECTION

I am writing today to provide written comment on Public Notice: L117-18, date November 7, 2018. I strongly encourage the members of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection to DENY the City of Charles Town (Town), Charles Town Utility Board discharge elimination system water pollution control permit Application Number: WV0022349.

By allowing the Town to accept non-domestic wastewater from Rockwool at the Charles Town's main wastewater treatment plant and discharge that wastewater through Outlet 001 Evitt's Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River and the Potomac River and ultimately the Chesapeake Bay is putting the health of the water and the financial well being of the Town at risk. The permit should not be granted for the following reasons:

Rockwool factory would use the process of reverse osmosis (RO). RO pulls minerals, bacteria and other solids from the water. The solids, in a concentrated form, are then placed into evaporating ponds to avoid polluting groundwater or surface water. Because the waste water carries with it the rejected contaminants, methods to recover this water are not practical. The high level of concentrates in the wastewater could have a disastrous consequence on the watershed and on the infrastructure. Will the non-domestic wastewater being discharged by Rockwool contain concentrated amounts of bacteria and contaminants?

A major disadvantage of RO is it uses a lot of water. After RO, the remaining water is discharged as wastewater. The sheer volume of 13,000 to 26,000 gallons per day will be discharged to the municipal wastewater treatment plant is huge in comparison to current loads. How much water will Rockwool be discharging?

Rockwool has already violated the terms of its water pollution control permit by not

implementing controls. On September 18, 2018 Roxul USA received a notice of violation which included a a failure to report noncompliance with the WV/National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Construction Stormwater Permit. The violations included unsatisfactory ratings in 7 of 17 categories including failure to install, stabilize and maintain the site. How can EPA be confident in Rockwool's ability and integrity given they have already violated the WV, and I assume the Federal standards, and have failed to inform?

Has anyone looked at the threatened species that live in Jefferson County? Primarily the Madison Cave Isopod which depends on sinkholes and Karste cave dwellings to survive. Here is a letter written to Sen Manching from a CCARR member regarding the enviornmental impacts on our animals, fish and birds and wetlands in this very sensitive area.

"To: Senator Manchin

From: Potomac Valley Audubon Society

Re: Opposition Statement on Rockwool Plant proposed for Jefferson County, WV

The Potomac Valley Audubon Society (PVAS) has served Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan Counties in West Virginia since its founding in 1982 as a chapter of the National Audubon Society. We currently have 828 household members; 301 of those households are located in Jefferson County. Our mission is "preserving, restoring, and enjoying the natural world through education and action." The organization provides leadership in environmental, conservation, and natural history concerns in our region. We manage four nature preserves in the Eastern Panhandle totaling over 500 acres, provide science education to over 8,000 school children annually, serve children in our community through our nature camp programs, and offer adult programs focused on natural history. We participate in efforts to save natural habitat locally and in other areas of WV and provide assistance to citizens in monitoring conservation actions in our community.

Rockwool would set a dangerous and unnecessary precedent for air pollution and water pollution in Jefferson County. Placement of a heavy industry and a new major source of air emissions of pollutants in the heart of Jefferson County goes against our mission. We want to see air quality and habitat preserved so that the residents of the county, particularly children, can enjoy the outdoors in a healthy environment, not one that is characterized by potentially dangerous levels of carcinogens and other hazardous pollutants.

Our main concerns stem from:

1. Threats to Air Quality: PVAS encourages people to be outdoors. The addition of emissions from Rockwool to air quality in Jefferson County poses a threat to all residents but particularly

to the most vulnerable in society–the children, the elderly, and those with compromised respiratory systems.

2. Threats to Water Quality: PVAS is concerned that atmospheric deposition of pollutants originating at Rockwool will contaminate streams and wetlands. We are further concerned about the viability of onsite wastewater settling ponds. WV does not have a good record of regulating slurry ponds at mountaintop removal sites where leakage from ponds has poisoned local aquifers, wells, and streams.

3. Threats to Streams, Wetlands, and Rare Marl Marshes: The health of streams, wetlands, and marl marshes and the valuable habitat they support is dependent on the elevation of the water table. Rockwool proposes to withdraw 125 thousand gallons of water per day at first and up to 500 thousand gallons of water per day in the future. The internal underground drainage systems in karst areas like we have in Jefferson County are very sensitive to extraction. Removing this much water from the aquifers can have very serious and unpredictable adverse consequences. Lowering of water tables can affect the hydrologic equilibrium of local streams as well as wetlands, including rare marl marshes, at substantial distances from the point of extraction. The potential impact is loss of critical wetland and riparian habitat for threatened and endangered species of plants and other forms of wildlife.

4. Threats to Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Species: In addition to the twenty-seven rare species found in our local marl marshes, there is one federally-listed Threatened Species identified in Jefferson County: the Madison Cave Isopod. This isopod, a small crustacean that lives in groundwater, has been documented in three locations in Jefferson County including two sites near Rockwool. We are not aware that Rockwool has investigated the environmental impact that its proposed pumping will have on this important Threatened Species. There are other species of great concern found in streams, marshes, fields and ridges in our area. For example, the WVDNR identified several "High Quality and State Mussel Streams" in Jefferson County including Evitts Run, Bullskin Run, Elks Run, and Long Marsh Run. The USFWS and the WVDNR also maintain lists of species of concern. The Baltimore Checkerspot butterfly and Sedge Wren have also been identified at our Cool Spring Preserve, and are both conservation species of concern. As far as we know, Rockwool has not investigated the environmental impact that its proposed atmospheric emissions and pumping will have on other species of concern.

5. Threats to Migratory Birds: PVAS has a particular interest in not only the indigenous bird populations, but migratory birds as well. Positioned on the Atlantic Flyway and immediately to the east of the Allegheny Front, many migrating birds take advantage of the winds that waft off the mountains and ridges of the Appalachian range to mitigate the challenges to their biennial long-distance flights. By definition, all migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which not only protects the birds themselves but also sets stipulations to protect habitats necessary for the birds' survival. The air emissions from the Rockwool plant, especially

particulate matter, will create hazards to migrating birds using the Atlantic Flyway. We are not aware that Rockwool has investigated the potential impact of its emissions on migrating birds.

In light of these threats, and the fact that Rockwool has not fully investigated the potential environmental impacts that we mention, we urge you to reject the siting of the Rockwool plant and to choose a path of development more compatible with protecting human health and the conservation of the natural resources and sensitive habitats found in Jefferson County.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Offutt, Board President "

In closing, Rockwool has shown an inability to meet the terms and conditions necessary to ensure environment and public safety. It has also shown an inability to ensure fair dealings by failing to report noncompliance and failure to ensure that the Town knew of the huge design and operating costs being assumed in the merger of Ranson and Charles Town sewer. Before any non-domestic waste water is released into public waters it is of vital importance that the temperature, bacteria, concentrate of heavy metals and other containments, volume; and the integrity of Rockwool be closely examined.

Concerned,

Andrea And David Hines

CCARR Members and Advocates, Citizens, Constituents, and Friends of Jefferson County, and

Residents of Shepherdstown WV

Casto, Cassie B

From: Glance, Jacob P
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 11:22 AM
To: Sweeney, Matthew L; Patel, Yogesh P
Subject: FW: contact-us - Rebecca

Charles Town comment.

Jake Glance
Communications Director

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

Office: (304) 926-0499 ext. 1335
Mobile: (304) 993-0473

Online: www.dep.wv.gov/
Facebook: www.facebook.com/depwv/
Twitter: www.twitter.com/depwv
YouTube: www.youtube.com/wvenvironment

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Home <support@wvinteractive.com>
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 11:21 AM
To: Glance, Jacob P <Jacob.P.Glance@wv.gov>
Subject: contact-us - Rebecca

Home

Rebecca has been added

Modify my alert settings View Rebecca View contact-us

First Name:	Rebecca
Last Name:	Phipps
E-mail Address:	beckyphipps502@gmail.com
Phone Number:	
Message:	Pending wastewater permit for Rockwell facility, please don't approve this. To be sure, WV and Jefferson Cty. in particular, need more jobs and increased tax revenue. No one disputes this. But, there are better ways! What about the steady increase of tourism as a jobs creator that will preserve natural beauty and resources all at once?

To allow Rockwool to become a reality is to destroy more of the unsurpassed beauty of this state. Please take a look around. Let us take care of what we have and no more despoiling the landscape.
Sincerely,
Rebecca Phipps

County: Jefferson

Last Modified 12/17/2018 11:18 AM by (unknown)

Casto, Cassie B

From: Teresa Parcell <tlparcell@suddenlink.net>
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 12:35 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Teresa Parcell
6024 Little Sandy Road
Elkview, WV 25071

(394) 965-1895

Casto, Cassie B

From: Glance, Jacob P
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 1:35 PM
To: Devereux, Lori K; Patel, Yogesh P; Sweeney, Matthew L
Subject: FW: contact-us - Elizabeth

Jake Glance
Communications Director

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

Office: (304) 926-0499 ext. 1335
Mobile: (304) 993-0473

Online: www.dep.wv.gov/
Facebook: www.facebook.com/depwv/
Twitter: www.twitter.com/depwv
YouTube: www.youtube.com/wvenvironment

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Oneill, Colleen M
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 1:34 PM
To: Glance, Jacob P <Jacob.P.Glance@wv.gov>
Subject: FW: contact-us - Elizabeth

HAPPY MONDAY AFTERNOON!!! 😊 This is about Rockwool. THANKS!!!! :??)
HAVE A SUNNY MONDAY AFTERNOON!!! 😊

From: Home <support@wvinteractive.com>
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 1:11 PM
To: Oneill, Colleen M <Colleen.M.Oneill@wv.gov>
Subject: contact-us - Elizabeth

Home

Elizabeth has been added

Modify my alert settings View Elizabeth View contact-us Mobile View

First Name:	Elizabeth

Last Name:	Wisecarver
E-mail Address:	eawisecarver@yahoo.com
Phone Number:	3042795384
Message:	This message is a comment for Lori Devereux (Permitting Section). As a citizen of Jefferson County I am opposed to the permitting of waste water from the proposed Rockwool plant. My god. Have we not scarred up our beautiful state enough with the wanton extraction of natural resources? If we don't stop damaging our precious ecosystems now, it will not matter how many jobs we might possibly get or how 'rich' the county will become. Our lovely pastoral county is not the right place for this type of heavy industry. I implore you to deny this permit and save our water. Thank you.
County:	Jefferson

Last Modified 12/17/2018 1:09 PM by (unknown)

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lawrence Neumark <neumark@myactv.net>
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 5:35 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Lawrence Neumark
307 Chieftan Lane
Boonsboro, MD 21713

(301) 432-4747

Devereux, Lori K

From:	Eversweet Apiaries <info@eversweetapiaries.com>
Sent:	Tuesday, December 18, 2018 3:49 AM
To:	Devereux, Lori K
Cc:	edward.james@epa.gov; jenkins.bill@epa.gov; paula@chesapeakedata.com; mehrhart@stroudcenter.org; jblackburn@allianceforthebay.org; colemanc@nwf.org; ajurczyk@cbf.org; jmaroon@vee.org; beers.samantha@epa.gov; Libertz.Catherine@epa.gov; Bosley, Jon M; Patel, Sudhirbhai; kleonhardt@wvda.us
Subject:	WV NPDES Permit Application No. WV-0022349-H-Jefferson County
Attachments:	48361029_10156846060288700_2194970120684568576_n.jpg; 48376561_10156846874348700_5417402452724940800_n.jpg; 48381157_10156846874518700_4100658190935392256_n.jpg; 48395919_10156846060173700_633921698122432512_n.jpg; 48408156_10156846060133700_3730383098932625408_n (1).jpg; 48413434_10156846060428700_6530762322078597120_n.jpg; 3-20-2017 Deloitte CTUB Email Email_Piepenburg_01.pdf; 8-28-2018 CTUB ltr to Rockwool Email_Piepenburg_01-112.pdf; 4-26-18 Rockwool Waste no limit values Email_Piepenburg_01.pdf; Hatch-Chester Roxul Flow Email_Piepenburg_01.pdf; BRWC_data1.jpg; BRWC_data2.jpg

Dear Ms. Devereux,

Rockwool's (Roxul) stormwater violations have possibly poisoned our well water. Their property was an apple orchard for many years that used arsenic & pesticides. The sinkholes and soil erosion violations have posed serious risks to our watersheds. In addition, all the science tells us that karst systems such as ours is not suitable for a company like Rockwool who uses sediment ponds.

Rockwool's stormwater violations have already possibly killed Madison Cave Isopods, a federally endangered species. They were fully aware of the isopods' presence and practices to prevent harming them.

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EPA ECHO for permit WV0022349: https://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110039979761

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EPA ECHO for permit WV0086452: https://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110009117712

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Also, please find attached pictures from December 16, 2018 which show Evitts Run flooding. There are many individuals living near Evitts Run who are well systems, myself included. So the risk for ground water contamination is severe.

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Rockwool & CTUB has already shown to be reckless and negligent to the safety and health of Jefferson County citizens and our environment. Please do your job and uphold your mission statement. Protect us from CTUB & Rockwool's pollution and help us preserve our watersheds and environment. Do not approve CTUB's sewer modification for Permit WV0022349.

Best regards,
Jennifer King
85 Everhart Dr.
Kearneysville, WV 25430
304-876-3832
304-283-0032 (cell)

cc:
Sudhir Patel, WVDEP Solid Waste Permitting Supervisor
Catherine A. Libertzm, Director, Water Protection Division (WPD)

James Edward, EPA Acting Director
Bill Jenkins, EPA Acting Deputy Director, Region 3
Samantha Beers, Director, EPA Office of Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice
Jon Michael Bosley, WVDEP Program Manager, Stormwater Permitting Supervisor
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Jessica Blackburn (Coordinator), Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, Citizens' Advisory Committee
Chante Coleman, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Ann Jurczyk, Chesapeake Bay Foundation
Joseph Maroon, Virginia Environmental Endowment
Paul F. Ziemkiewicz, Ph.D., Director, West Virginia Water Research Institute
Tamara F. Vandivort, Associate Director, West Virginia Water Research Institute

From: Jane Arnett
To: Matt Piepenburg
Subject: FW: Project Shuttle Waste Water Inquiry
Date: Monday, April 9, 2018 9:03:49 AM

From: Heneghan, Maggi (US - Chicago) [mailto:mheneghan@deloitte.com]
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2017 6:05 PM
To: jarnett@charlestownutilities.us
Cc: John Reisenweber <john@jcda.net>; tiffany Williams <Todd.E.Hooker@wv.gov>; Raehl, Sarah (US - Chicago) <sraehl@deloitte.com>
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Hi Jane,

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Waste streams	**gal/day**	**m3/d**
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Total	**34870**	**132**

Treatment of city water : Reject water contains minerals present in city water. Minerals (hardness) will be up-concentrated approx. 4 - 10 times the natural concentration.

Very low concentration of organics; COD at 20 mg/l.

Discharge analysis

Current analysis	level	
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Ammonia - nitrogen	0.1 - 0.2	mg/l

Could you please confirm capacity to handle this discharge and provide an estimate for the rate that Shuttle will be charged. Please let me know if you have any questions and thank you for your assistance with this project.

Best,

Maggi

Maggi Heneghan
Deloitte Consulting LLP
Tel/Direct: +1 312 833 8427
mheneghan@deloitte.com | www.deloitte.com

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Utility Board

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UTILITY MANAGER
Jane E. Arnett

ASSISTANT UTILITY MANAGER
Kristen M. Stolipher

August 28, 2018

Janusz Tchorzewski
Senior Project Manager
ROCKWOOL
71 Edmond Road, Suite 6
Kearneysville, WV 25430

Re: Rockwool Sewer Availability

Dear Janusz Tchorzewski:

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Sewer Service:

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   Therefore the total CIF for the Rockwool site will be $117,959.33.
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5) Execution of the Sewer User agreement by and between the CTUB and Rockwool.
6) Installation of two (2) separate sewer meters on the Rockwool site for domestic and Industrial Waste discharges. This will be necessary for the metering of the sewer flows from the site and future monitoring requirements from the site by WVDEP.

A copy of the CTUB Rates, Rules and Regulations can be found at: www.ctubwv.com.
If you have any questions, please contact me at (304) 724-7080.

Sincerely,

Kristen Stolipher

Kristen M. Stolipher
Assistant Utility Manager

From: Mette Drejstel
Sent: Thursday, April 26, 2018 2:26 PM
To: Matt Piepenburg <MPiepenburg@ransonwv.us>
Cc: Mette Drejstel <Mette.Drejstel@rockwool.com>
Subject: RE: Shuttle Meeting about Wastewater permitting

Dear Matt,

We have started to work on the wastewater data for the application for the Industrial user permit.

We have assigned our consultant ERM to assist in this work and we have some questions related to the authority set up for the permits and understanding the wastewater system also physically for the discharge; so where is the wastewater treated etc.

In relation to the actual composition of the wastewater and the limit values we can expect we will also need information for components where the general guideline has no limit values.

I am reaching out to you to hear how you see our cooperation on this?
Shall we set up an initial meeting to discuss or will you like to include more from your side?
We may be ready to meet in a few weeks, for example 8 or 9 May.

Best regards,

Mette Meldahl Drejstel
Group Environmental Manager
Group Operations & Technology, SHEQ Dept

ROCKWOOL Group
ROCKWOOL International A/S
Hovedgaden 584, Entrance C, 2640 Hedehusene, Denmark

M +45 25 26 57 18
rockwoolgroup.com

From: Matt Piepenburg [mailto:MPiepenburg@ransonwv.us]

Sent: Monday, August 28, 2017 6:58 PM
To: Mette Drejstel <Mette.Drejstel@rockwool.com>
Subject: RE: Shuttle Meeting about Wastewater permitting

Good Afternoon Mette,

Andy Blake forwarded me your email the other day. I am going to be the project manager for the City on this project and am extending a hand to introduce myself and to offer any assistance. If there is anything I can help you with, please do not hesitate to contact me either through email, text or phone call.

Matt

Matthew Piepenburg
Assistant Public Works Director
Utility Manager
GIS Analyst

City of Ranson
312 S Mildred St
Ranson, WV 25438
Office: 304-724-3866
Cell: 304-240-8310
Inspections: 304-724-3895
mpiepenburg@ransonwv.us

From: Andy Blake
Sent: Tuesday, August 22, 2017 4:25 PM
To: Matt Piepenburg <MPiepenburg@ransonwv.us>
Subject: Fwd: Shuttle Meeting about Wastewater permitting

FYI.

Get Outlook for iOS

From: Mette Drejstel <Mette.Drejstel@rockwool.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 22, 2017 3:05:03 PM
To: Andy Blake
Cc: Mette Drejstel
Subject: Shuttle Meeting about Wastewater permitting

Hi Andy,

As you know I am working the environmental permits.

In order to have an understanding of the permitting process to have a wastewater discharge permit we would like to have a meeting about the parties and authorities involved, the WWTP system etc.

Will it be possible to arrange this for Sept 13th ?

I will send a more detailed agenda with a week.

Best regards,

Mette Meldahl Drejstel
Group Environmental Manager

ROCKWOOL Group
Group Operations & Technology, SHEQ Dept
Hovedgaden 584, Entrance C, 2640 Hedehusene, Denmark

M +45 25 26 57 18
rockwool.com

It is expected the Master Route 9 Pump Station's discharge would be routed southerly around Ranson's Orchard Hills subdivision, to the Ranson/Charles Town Evitts Run interceptor. With this routing, the Route 9 corridor flows will be permanently removed from The Boulevard at Potomac Towne Center and FSPS. If this solution is implemented, the Master Route 9 Pump Station will "give back" capacity to FSPS, so FSPS can serve the area originally intended. It will also "give back" capacity to gravity sewers between The Boulevard at Potomac Towne Center and FSPS so those adjacent developments can fully develop.

5.2 Downstream Capacity vs. ROXUL Phase 1 Flow

As of December 2017, ROXUL's expectation is that its facility will generate an average daily flow (ADF) of about 40,000 gallons per day (GPD) for several years beginning in 2019, and about 80,000 GPD total after Phase 2 expansion is fully operational in 2025. Earlier ROXUL estimates indicated about 100,000 GPD total after Phase 2 expansion so, to be conservative, this analysis assumes 80,000 GPD total as of 2025 and 100,000 GPD total as of 2027. Existing facilities downstream must at least accommodate ROXUL's Phase 1 ADF times a peak factor for their facility to be operational, unless downstream upgrades are constructed.

Peak flow is estimated herein as 2.5 times ADF, although ROXUL expects that its flow will be essentially steady around-the-clock and will not have pronounced diurnal peaks like residential flow. ROXUL expects a peak factor of about 2.0, and expects peak flows to occur no more than five times per month during Phase 1 and 10 times per month after expansion. Because ROXUL flow will be delivered to the downstream system via constant-speed pumps that cycle on and off throughout the day, ROXUL flow in the downstream system will be intermittent.

It is expected that much of ROXUL's wastewater will consist of discharge from its purification process that is applied to the incoming potable water. Thus, much of the discharge is expected to contain the same constituents as the incoming potable water, except in stronger concentrations. This study, however, is not concerned with the constituents of ROXUL's wastewater – it is only concerned with the volume of ROXUL's flow and the volumetric capacity of facilities downstream including Charles Town's WWTP.

The downstream system is comprised of the following five elements, beginning at the Project's tie-in location on Baker Boulevard within The Boulevard at Potomac Towne Center commercial development (refer to Figure 9 on the following page):

- Ranson gravity sewer (about 7,000 linear feet)
- Ranson FSPS
- Ranson FSPS force-main (about 11,600 linear feet)
- Ranson/Charles Town Evitts Run interceptor sewer (about 6,100 linear feet)
- Charles Town WWTP

Each downstream element is discussed individually in this section (5.2) with respect to gross capacity versus capacity expected to be consumed as of 2019 after addition of ROXUL Phase 1 peak flow (and other new-development peak flow) to current peak flow.

mBRWCm

BLUE RIDGE WATERSHED COALITION

Site ID	Date Analyzed	Nitrate PPM	Ortho Phosphate PPM	Ammonia PPM	Total Coliform MPN CFU per 100ml	Turbidity	Conductivity
SR - Riverside	Five Year Avge	0.68	0.01	0.02	1,235	8.45	299
SR - Rt 115	Three Year Avge	0.76	0.01	0.02	1,282	11.29	300
SR - Millville	Five Year Avge	0.85	0.01	0.04	1,332	9.39	310
SR - Harpers Ferry	Five Year Avge	1.09	0.02	0.02	1,471	9.70	333
Rate of increase or decrease		**59%**	**59%**	**3%**	**19%**	**15%**	**11%**

BRWC

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SR - Riverside	Five Year Avge	0.68	0.01	0.02	1,235	45.96	8.45	299
Evitts Run	Three Year Avge	4.57	0.02	0.04	2,192	329.69	13.63	664
Rate of increase or decrease		**569%**	**70%**	**133%**	**78%**	**617%**	**61%**	**122%**

Casto, Cassie B

From: Bosley, Jon M
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 8:33 AM
To: Sweeney, Matthew L
Subject: FW: WV NPDES Permit Application No. WV-0022349-H-Jefferson County
Attachments: 48361029_10156846060288700_2194970120684568576_n.jpg; 48376561_10156846874348700_5417402452724940800_n.jpg; 48381157_10156846874518700_4100658190935392256_n.jpg; 48395919_10156846060173700_6339216981224325 12_n.jpg; 48408156_10156846060133700_3730383098932625408_n (1).jpg; 48413434_10156846060428700_6530762322078597120_n.jpg; 3-20-2017 Deloitte CTUB Email Email_Piepenburg_01.pdf; 8-28-2018 CTUB ltr to Rockwool Email_Piepenburg_01-112.pdf; 4-26-18 Rockwool Waste no limit values Email_Piepenburg_01.pdf; Hatch-Chester Roxul Flow Email_Piepenburg_01.pdf; BRWC_data1.jpg; BRWC_data2.jpg

--Jon Michael
--Stormwater Permitting Supervisor

From: Eversweet Apiaries <info@eversweetapiaries.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 3:49 AM
To: Devereux, Lori K <Lori.K.Devereux@wv.gov>
Cc: edward.james@epa.gov; jenkins.bill@epa.gov; paula@chesapeakedata.com; mehrhart@stroudcenter.org; jblackburn@allianceforthebay.org; colemanc@nwf.org; ajurczyk@cbf.org; jmaroon@vee.org; beers.samantha@epa.gov; Libertz.Catherine@epa.gov; Bosley, Jon M <Jon.M.Bosley@wv.gov>; Patel, Sudhirbhai <Sudhir.D.Patel@wv.gov>; kleonhardt@wvda.us
Subject: WV NPDES Permit Application No. WV-0022349-H-Jefferson County

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Deloitte Consulting LLP
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ROCKWOOL
71 Edmond Road, Suite 6
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Kristen Stolipher

Kristen M. Stolipher
Assistant Utility Manager

ROCKWOOL

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Mette Meldahl Drejstel
Group Environmental Manager
Group Operations & Technology, SHEQ Dept

ROCKWOOL Group
ROCKWOOL International A/S
Hovedgaden 584, Entrance C, 2640 Hedehusene, Denmark

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rockwoolgroup.com

ROCKWOOL

From: Matt Piepenburg [mailto:MPiepenburg@ransonwv.us]

Sent: Monday, August 28, 2017 6:58 PM
To: Mette Drejstel <Mette.Drejstel@rockwool.com>
Subject: RE: Shuttle Meeting about Wastewater permitting

Good Afternoon Mette,

Andy Blake forwarded me your email the other day. I am going to be the project manager for the City on this project and am extending a hand to introduce myself and to offer any assistance. If there is anything I can help you with, please do not hesitate to contact me either through email, text or phone call.

Matt

Matthew Piepenburg
Assistant Public Works Director
Utility Manager
GIS Analyst

City of Ranson
312 S Mildred St
Ranson, WV 25438
Office: 304-724-3866
Cell: 304-240-8310
Inspections: 304-724-3895
mpiepenburg@ransonwv.us

From: Andy Blake
Sent: Tuesday, August 22, 2017 4:25 PM
To: Matt Piepenburg <MPiepenburg@ransonwv.us>
Subject: Fwd: Shuttle Meeting about Wastewater permitting

FYI.

Get Outlook for iOS

From: Mette Drejstel <Mette.Drejstel@rockwool.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 22, 2017 3:05:03 PM
To: Andy Blake
Cc: Mette Drejstel
Subject: Shuttle Meeting about Wastewater permitting

Hi Andy,

As you know I am working the environmental permits.

In order to have an understanding of the permitting process to have a wastewater discharge permit we would like to have a meeting about the parties and authorities involved, the WWTP system etc.

Will it be possible to arrange this for Sept 13th ?

I will send a more detailed agenda with a week.

Best regards,

Mette Meldahl Drejstel
Group Environmental Manager

ROCKWOOL Group
Group Operations & Technology, SHEQ Dept
Hovedgaden 584, Entrance C, 2640 Hedehusene, Denmark

M +45 25 26 57 18
rockwool.com

It is expected the Master Route 9 Pump Station's discharge would be routed southerly around Ranson's Orchard Hills subdivision, to the Ranson/Charles Town Evitts Run interceptor. With this routing, the Route 9 corridor flows will be permanently removed from The Boulevard at Potomac Towne Center and FSPS. If this solution is implemented, the Master Route 9 Pump Station will "give back" capacity to FSPS, so FSPS can serve the area originally intended. It will also "give back" capacity to gravity sewers between The Boulevard at Potomac Towne Center and FSPS so those adjacent developments can fully develop.

5.2 Downstream Capacity vs. ROXUL Phase 1 Flow

As of December 2017, ROXUL's expectation is that its facility will generate an average daily flow (ADF) of about 40,000 gallons per day (GPD) for several years beginning in 2019, and about 80,000 GPD total after Phase 2 expansion is fully operational in 2025. Earlier ROXUL estimates indicated about 100,000 GPD total after Phase 2 expansion so, to be conservative, this analysis assumes 80,000 GPD total as of 2025 and 100,000 GPD total as of 2027. Existing facilities downstream must at least accommodate ROXUL's Phase 1 ADF times a peak factor for their facility to be operational, unless downstream upgrades are constructed.

Peak flow is estimated herein as 2.5 times ADF, although ROXUL expects that its flow will be essentially steady around-the-clock and will not have pronounced diurnal peaks like residential flow. ROXUL expects a peak factor of about 2.0, and expects peak flows to occur no more than five times per month during Phase 1 and 10 times per month after expansion. Because ROXUL flow will be delivered to the downstream system via constant-speed pumps that cycle on and off throughout the day, ROXUL flow in the downstream system will be intermittent.

It is expected that much of ROXUL's wastewater will consist of discharge from its purification process that is applied to the incoming potable water. Thus, much of the discharge is expected to contain the same constituents as the incoming potable water, except in stronger concentrations. This study, however, is not concerned with the constituents of ROXUL's wastewater – it is only concerned with the volume of ROXUL's flow and the volumetric capacity of facilities downstream including Charles Town's WWTP.

The downstream system is comprised of the following five elements, beginning at the Project's tie-in location on Baker Boulevard within The Boulevard at Potomac Towne Center commercial development (refer to Figure 9 on the following page):

- Ranson gravity sewer (about 7,000 linear feet)
- Ranson FSPS
- Ranson FSPS force-main (about 11,600 linear feet)
- Ranson/Charles Town Evitts Run interceptor sewer (about 6,100 linear feet)
- Charles Town WWTP

Each downstream element is discussed individually in this section (5.2) with respect to gross capacity versus capacity expected to be consumed as of 2019 after addition of ROXUL Phase 1 peak flow (and other new-development peak flow) to current peak flow.

BRWC

BLUE RIDGE WATERSHED COALITION

Site ID	Date Analyzed	Nitrate PPM	Ortho Phosphate PPM	Ammonia PPM	Total Coliform MPN CFU per 100ml	Turbidity	Conductivity
SR - Riverside	Five Year Avge	0.68	0.01	0.02	1,235	8.45	299
SR - Rt 115	Three Year Avge	0.76	0.01	0.02	1,282	11.29	300
SR - Millville	Five Year Avge	0.85	0.01	0.04	1,332	9.39	310
SR - Harpers Ferry	Five Year Avge	1.09	0.02	0.02	1,471	9.70	333
Rate of increase or decrease		**59%**	**59%**	**3%**	**19%**	**15%**	**11%**

BRWC

BLUE RIDGE WATERSHED COALITION

Site ID	Date Analyzed	Nitrate PPM	Ortho Phosphate PPM	Ammonia PPM	Total Coliform MPN CFU per 100ml	E. coli MPN per 100ml	Turbidity	Conductivity
SR - Riverside	Five Year Avge	0.68	0.01	0.02	1,235	45.96	8.45	299
Evitts Run	Three Year Avge	4.57	0.02	0.04	2,192	329.69	13.63	664
Rate of increase or decrease		**569%**	**70%**	**133%**	**78%**	**617%**	**61%**	**122%**

Casto, Cassie B

From: Sarah Adams <SARAHADAMS85@GMAIL.COM>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 9:18 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) which already has multiple EPA violations for excess flow due to climate change.
The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted. The Cheasepeake Bay Watershead is a very fragile resource. It can not withstand a lot of additional pollted water.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification. The Charels Town waste water facility already has been cited for multiple violations by the EPA>

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For all of these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,

Sarah Adams
1633 Warm Springs Road
Shenanadoah Jct, WV 25442
(607) 387-5696

Casto, Cassie B

From: Martha Ehlman <martha@tenfoldfairtrade.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 9:51 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Martha Ehlman
194 Highland Way
Kearneysville, WV 25430

(304) 579-8524

Casto, Cassie B

From: Paul Maxey <pmaxey0@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 10:09 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Paul Maxey
92 Spring St
Frostburg, MD 21532

(301) 254-6093

Casto, Cassie B

From: Brenda Christensen <grimalkin62@comcast.net>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 10:10 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Brenda Christensen
168 Church St
Harpers Ferryerry, WV 25425

(304) 995-8199

Casto, Cassie B

From: Kendra Clark <ksclark@k12.wv.us>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 10:12 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Kendra Clark
211 Devonshire Drive
Charles Town, WV 25414

(301) 452-6054

Casto, Cassie B

From: Nora Slick <Mtnslick@aol.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 10:20 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Nora Slick
Edgemont Road
Smithsburg, MD 21783

(240) 329-6612

Casto, Cassie B

From: Barbara Pusateri <harpersferry@frontiernet.net>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 10:20 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Barbara Pusateri
123 Terrace View
Charles Town, WV 25414

(304) 671-3298

Casto, Cassie B

From: Nigel Casserley <nigel@necomms.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 10:32 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Nigel Casserley
PO Box 370
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442

(304) 876-1720

Casto, Cassie B

From: Tim Allen <timallen305@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 10:41 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Tim Allen
449 Mountain Top Trail
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

(304) 685-0166

Casto, Cassie B

From: Jennifer Holcombe <jennifer_aurelia@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 10:43 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Holcombe
1419 Persimmon Lane
Sheperdstown, WV 25443

(828) 736-6668

Casto, Cassie B

From: Colleen Miller <C_miller1910@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 10:44 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Colleen Miller
1495 Shirley Road
Summit Point, WV 25446

(304) 596-3299

Casto, Cassie B

From: Megan Goerner <lemursareneat@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 11:19 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Megan Goerner
808 John Brown Lane
Knoxville, MD 21758

(301) 452-6902

Casto, Cassie B

From: Jill Schaffer <Hfwineandgourmet@frontier.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 11:29 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Jill Schaffer
317 S Mildred St
Charles Town, WV 25414

(304) 725-9544

Casto, Cassie B

From: Emma Huvos <emma.huvos@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 1:03 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

My family lives along the Shenandoah River just past the spot where Evitts Run meets the river. We understand that there has been more than one occasion this year during which record amounts of rainfall overwhelmed the Charles Town WWTP, resulting in untreated sewage being released into Evitts Run. We're extremely concerned that the combination of increasingly heavy rainfall (this year has broken previous records for rain) along with the additional 15,000 galls per day of non-domestic wastewater from Rockwool's facility will overwhelm the CT WWTP, resulting in more frequent discharge of raw sewage that could pose a risk to human and environmental health.

We are also aware that Rockwool has already been cited for multiple violations of their stormwater discharge permit. In light of their track record, we're concerned about what types of enforcement and protections are in place once their facility becomes operational.

For these reasons, we ask that you NOT grant this permit modification.

Thank you,

Emma Huvos

Sincerely,
Emma Huvos
1123 BLOOMERY RD
Charles Town, WV 25414
(617) 460-5282

Casto, Cassie B

From: Diana Grajeda <Lilypadthai@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 1:22 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Diana Grajeda
173 canal way
Shepherdstown, WV 25443

(304) 876-8561

Casto, Cassie B

From: Mary B Reed <marybreed@frontier.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 1:40 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: Rockwool water

Protect us (citizen's of WV, MD & VA & our environment) by voting no for Rockwool water. From testimonies of the Chesapeake Bay representative, Everitt Run is already putting out more pollution than it should & we don't need more from Rockwool. What is really going to be discharged from Rockwool? Water is essential to our lives so let us make it better not worse. The North Jefferson Elementary School (.4 mile from proposed Rockwool site) uses well water and so do the Fox Glen development as well as other homes & farms. Please keep this water clean. We need cleaner water and we need you to protect us and stop catering to big industries.

Mary B. Reed

Casto, Cassie B

From: Cathryn Polonchak <cpolo4@comcast.net>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 2:38 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town NPDES Permit: WV0022349

Attention: This email is a re-send — adding my contact information.

Dear Ms. Mullins,

I am writing to request that the WVDEP does NOT grant the request for a permit modification that would allow the Rockwool manufacturing facility to discharge its industrial wastewater into the City of Charles Town wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). I have several concerns that I believe require more scrutiny before considering approval of this permit:

- The Charles Town WWTP would discharge its treated waste at Evitts Run, a tributary to the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay watershed — all three of the aforementioned water resources are vulnerable at this time.
    - According to the latest Blueridge Watershed Coalition's monitored data Evitt's Run is currently experiencing problems of added nitrates and phosphorus, in addition to an unprecedented frequency of flooding. These concerns should be addressed before adding an additional load of wastewater to Evitts Run.
    - The Chesapeake Bay Watershed is currently involved in the third phase of restoration (Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). The above permit modification would contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed at a time when work is being done toward the watershed's restoration toward a healthier state.
    - Additionally, accurate wastewater calculations should be included in the application. (I do not find Rockwool trustworthy to self-report.)
- Concerns regarding the Charles Town WWTP's infrastructure:
    - Can the current sewer lines accommodate the 15,000 gallons per day of the proposed Rockwool facility's wastewater?
    - Are updates to the current sewer system needed to do so?
    - Accurate data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate the increased wastewater load.
    - The concentrated saline and chlorides that will be in Rockwool's wastewater as a result of their water softener and reverse-osmosis processes are known to inhibited the wastewater treatment process itself, as well as disturb the salinity of the water flowing into Evitts Run, the Shenandoah River and ultimately Chesapeake Bay. This increased concentration of salinity in the water will affect the organisms and vegetation that live in these waters.
- Concerns about Charles Town Utilities ability to accurately monitor the added wastewater load to its system and its willingness to shut down the Rockwool facility when Rockwool is in violation of the permit. (CTUB has had its own violations of its permit and, I believe, has a monetary gain in Rockwool's continued operation.)
- The permit lacks the details needed that could give the information necessary for a decision that would be environmentally good for Jefferson County residents. For instance, the water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but no details are presented as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility.

Overall, I am very concerned about the Rockwool facility and how it's manufacturing process will affect our air quality, our water quality and availability (Many of our county residents get their water from wells),in addition to our natural wildlife and their habitats. At a time when the world is concerned about the effects of fossil fuels, we should be moving forward toward green energy and green industries. One heavy polluting industry only invites more of the same. Heavy industry is not appropriate for Jefferson County and will rob Jefferson County of the ability to move forward and, I believe, ultimately will be the downfall of our county. I live my life as environmentally conscious as I can at any given moment. This I do for my family's health and my own. Please make your decision regarding the above permit modification with the protection of the Jefferson County residents' health and well-being as your top priority.

Thank you,

Cathryn Polonchak
234 Deer Mountain Dr.
Harpers Ferry, WV 2525
304-261-2771

Casto, Cassie B

From: Carolyn Rodis <cjrodis@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 2:38 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Rodis
4878 Kearneysville Pike
Shepherdstown, WV 0

(304) 876-8401

Casto, Cassie B

From: Laura Anderson <silveridge@frontier.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 2:51 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Laura Anderson
55 Clay St
Bolivar, WV 25425

(540) 336-4707

Casto, Cassie B

From: Tara Dockman <taradockman@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 3:14 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Tara Dockman
87 Bolivar court
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

(443) 602-1110

Casto, Cassie B

From: Ian Bird <ian_bird@comcast.net>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 5:03 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Ian Bird
224 Fenway Dr
Charles Town, WV 25414

(304) 900-3645

Casto, Cassie B

From: Home <support@wvinteractive.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 8:46 PM
To: Glance, Jacob P
Subject: contact-us - Jim

Home

Jim has been added

Modify my alert settings View Jim View contact-us

First Name: Jim

Last Name: Surkamp

E-mail Address: jsurkamp@gmail.com

Phone Number:

Message: Director, Division of Water and Waste Management, DEP
ATTN: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

Appl. No.: WV0022349
Applicant: CHARLES TOWN, CITY OF
CHARLES TOWN UTILITY BOARD
832 S GEORGE ST
CHARLES TOWN, WV 25414

Ms. Devereux:

I live in Jefferson County, and was a County Commissioner from 2005-2010. I have attended the meetings of the Charles Town Council and its Utility Board. I understand the issues. I believe the statement presented by Lori Maloney is very important and poses clear dangers to the proper operation of Charles Town's WWTP, one of the legally supported bases for a permit modification of the proposed provision of sewer/water to the proposed Rock Wool plant. Her comment that I support and reiterate is as followed and was delivered to the Charles Town Council recently:

"Rockwool has estimated a high amount of chloride in its waste stream, 2,740 milligrams per liter (for reference, the EPA surface water guideline is 230 mg/L). Why am I talking about chloride?
Chloride is an ion that dissolves quickly and slips through waste treatment facilities. Much of this chloride, including from Rockwool, comes from the salt backwash of water softeners. Think of how easily table salt disappears into a glass of water, and how little is needed to make it taste salty. You're dealing with something very tricky to get rid of, which is corrosive, and which is now known by a growing body of scientific research to harm aquatic life. It can make the effects of other toxins in stream water more damaging. In fact, several states have enacted standards, and more are planning to set limits.
But possibly more importantly for us, chloride and salinity can hurt the nutrient removal process in a wastewater treatment facility. Charles Town recently completed a major treatment upgrade to comply with Chesapeake Bay nutrient reduction goals. To impair this nutrient reduction process would be a huge waste of funding and effort (and would contribute to 'degradation' of stream use, which is not allowed by the permit). Charles Town and WVDEP should be concerned about chlorides for this reason alone.
For the permit modification, Rockwool submitted sample analyses from two water sources - Burr Industrial Park and Bellair - but estimated its sewer output based on the Burr sample. If it instead had used the Bellair sample - which was 40% higher in hardness - how much more chloride would be in its waste stream? However, we may need to ask Rockwool how it calculated its salt requirements. The information in the balance diagram and the table provided in the permit modification does not fully explain this."

Sincerely, Jim Surkamp,
64 Larkspur Lane,
Shepherdstown, WV 25443

jsurkamp@gmail.com

County: Jefferson

Last Modified 12/13/2018 5:46 PM by (unknown)

Casto, Cassie B

From: Mary Mattlage <greenhavenstudio@comcast.net>
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 8:47 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Mary Mattlage
183 Byer Lane
Shepherdstown, WV 25443

(304) 870-4592

Casto, Cassie B

From: Maria Allen <Mariastaqueria@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 8:37 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Sharon Mullins
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WV
US

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Sharon Mullins,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Maria Allen
105 E New Street
Shepherdstown, WV 25443

(703) 599-2507

Devereux, Lori K

From: O. Colin Stine <ocsphd@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 9:14 PM
To: Devereux, Lori K
Subject: comment for WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

I wish to submit the following comment.
Comment to the sewer commission.

What criteria does the commission have for rejecting a new sewer line or connection?

I submit that the rejection criteria include any entity that causes more potential damage to the system beyond their share of the cost. Releasing industrial into the sewers is an example of abuse of the sewer system. One example would be restaurant that pour grease down the sink. Over time the grease will become a 'fatberg' in the system and require removal for the system to work. Although only one user is primarily responsible for the problem the burden of correcting the problem falls upon the entire system and the other users end up paying a tax to subsidize the offending user.

I believe Rockwool will be the offending user, if they receive a sewer hook-up. The phenol that they propose to release into the drain will occur episodically. Phenol kills bacteria, Joseph Lister used phenol to kill bacteria that caused infections in surgical wounds. Sewage treatment plants need to worry about large doses of phenol because much of the sewage treatment process is having bacteria to consume the waste products that are found in the sewage. If the bacteria are not present, then the waste is not degraded and the sewage is not treated effectively.

By dumping phenol, an industrial waste into the sewer Rockwool is passing a toxic waste to the owners of the sewer line and sewage treatment plant. They should dispose of properly, pay the money that is necessary and have the permits to do so.

The following is a description of the proper way to dispose of waste phenol. Unwanted chemical stocks of solid phenol are classified as Hazardous Waste. Aqueous solutions or buffer containing phenol may be disposed of in shatter proof bottles using the carrier. Low levels of solid waste (e.g. gels, contaminated paper towels etc) should be placed into a suitable, leak-tight container and then into a yellow bag and treated as clinical waste for incineration. Phenol/chloroform mixtures can be treated as halogenated waste solvent and disposed of accordingly. If phenol waste is in the solid form, it should be disposed by making packages of phenol in paper or other flammable material and burning in a suitable combustion chamber or by dissolving phenol in a flammable solvent like as alcohol and atomizing in a suitable combustion chamber. If in a liquid form, by absorbing it in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material and disposing in a secured sanitary landfill or by atomizing in a suitable combustion chamber.

Thank you very much,

Colin Stine

Casto, Cassie B

From: Mandirola, Scott G
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 10:11 AM
To: Patel, Yogesh P; Glance, Jacob P
Subject: FW: Appl. No.: WV0022349 Receiving Stream: EVITTS RUN/Shenandoah River

FYI

From: Sue Cardella <loverofcats50@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 9:30 AM
To: Mandirola, Scott G <Scott.G.Mandirola@wv.gov>
Subject: Re: Appl. No.: WV0022349 Receiving Stream: EVITTS RUN/Shenandoah River

December 16, 2018
Susan D Cardella
952 Persimmon Lane
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
301 639 8098

Scott G. Mandirola, Division Director
Division of Water and Waste Management
Department of Environmental Protection
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

Re: Appl. No.: WV0022349
Receiving Stream:
EVITTS RUN/Shenandoah River
To accept non-domestic wastewater from Rockwool at the Charles Town's main wastewater treatment plant for ultimate treatment and discharge through Outlet 001 to Evitt's Run, a tributary Shenandoah River of the Potomac River.

Dear Mr. Mandirola:

The time has come to do what's fair and just, not only for the environment, and the community, but for future generations- DENY THIS PERMIT! It's what the people of this community want, and it's kind to the earth, air, and water.

My husband and I recently purchased a home in Jefferson County, about halfway between Shepherdstown and Kearneysville. This house was built as a "green" house (solar panels, passive solar, etc., and has been maintained in organic permaculture). The windows look primarily to the south, and west- the direction of Rockwool's site. If that atrocity is built, we will never again see a dark sky- that is one of the reasons we moved here.

I've lived either in Frederic Co, MD, VA, and WV my entire life. This region and its rivers are dear to my heart- I've hiked the C&O, tubed the rivers; I bought my first Christmas tree ornament in a shop in Harpers Ferry some fifty years ago! I just hung it on my locally purchased concolor fir yesterday.

I am writing this at 6:30 a.m. Once again, at 67 years of age, I've woken up from the vilest Rockwool -driven nightmares- worst nightmares I've had in my life. I recently retired from Frederick County Public Libraries (MD), and I taught at the community college for fourteen years. I believe that I, at this point in my life, should be able to live out my life in peace, after giving service to my community all those years.

Since we've lived here in my new home (about three months), the overriding tenor of the community has been one of fear and worry over the proposed Rockwool heavy industrial plant. It will pollute a vibrant, gorgeous countryside, abundant with wildlife, and history, not to mention the two rivers, which, as I'm sure you're aware, are part of the Chesapeake watershed. Did you know that an adjoining farm (to the plant) is supposedly in "farmland

protection" for eternity? The woman who inherited that farm from her father was born there; her father bought it in 1953.

For the sake of brevity, I will not list and detail every person I've met who adjoins that potential hell; I'm sure you'll be getting letters from them, anyway.

I could go on an on about the pollutants that Rockwool will spew into the air, and discharge into the water, but that topic has already been thoroughly documented. That air is our air, and that water is OUR water. It belongs to the people who make their lives here- it is not the property of a foreign corporation to use and destroy, for their own financial gain, and a few joyless jobs.

The mission statement of the DWMM: The Division of Water and Waste Management's (DWWM) mission is to preserve, protect, and enhance the state's watersheds for the benefit and safety of *all its citizens*through implementation of programs controlling hazardous waste, solid waste and surface & groundwater pollution, from *any*source. (italics are mine)

So, in reading that mission statement, I call on you, once again, to do the right thing, and deny this permit. This is the best choice for the community, the rivers, the watershed, the Chesapeake Bay, and for future generations. This land was made for you and me, *not Rockwool.*

I would like to have a response from you on this issue.

Sincerely,

Susan D Cardella

Cc: Yogesh Patel, Lori Devereux, Samuel A. Caperton

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lynn M Yellott <lynnyellott@frontiernet.net>
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 3:19 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: WV0022349

I am commenting on the permit to allow the proposed Rockwool factory to discharge water.
I am very concerned for a number of reasons.

1) Documents do not give information about how stormwater will be treated and what it will be used for at the factory. This information needs to be provided and evaluated.

2) WVDEP should request compliance information from jurisdictions where Rockwool operates other mineral wool production facilities.

3) The factory is nearly 7 miles from Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant. No information has been provided indicating whether existing sewer lines are sufficient to handle the amount of wastewater discharged. The permit should not be approved without this information.

4) As residents living along the Potomac, we make sure our septic system is in good repair, we minimize runoff, and we are extremely careful if we handle any toxic substances that could possibly get into the river in order to protect the Chesapeake Bay watershed. We expect the DEP to ensure that waste load calculations are considered. Charles Town's treatment facility discharges into Evitts Run, which is a tributary of the Chesapeake Watershed area.

In addition to these concerns and reasons, like many citizens of Jefferson County, I feel the process for approving the building of this factory has lacked transparency and consultation with residents. There are too many unknowns, and I hope you will deny the permit.

Sincerely,
Lynn Yellott

Lynn Moses Yellott
PO Box 1677
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
304 876-1545 home
304 671-0433 cell

Casto, Cassie B

From: Kaitlin Price <Katiepr95@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 4:00 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Kaitlin Price
19 Beaulah Court
Bunker Hill, WV 25413
(304) 270-0921

Casto, Cassie B

From: Joann Harstad <joann2703@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 4:10 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

Most of Jefferson County's citizens are heart sick over what has happened under the guise of making things better. It is time to stop this before it causes more problems for our air, water and citizens. (like the elementary schools that are within a mile of plant site.) Please do the right thing for our county!! Don't be bullied by threats.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Joann Harstad

2459 Warm Springs Road
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
(304) 876-2703

Casto, Cassie B

From: Shaun Amos <profatl0566@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 5:56 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Shaun Amos
1091 West Ridge St
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(404) 274-5063

Casto, Cassie B

From: Michelle Vance <Mlkeene@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 7:35 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Michelle Vance
767 Patriots way
Harpers ferry, WV 25425
(304) 521-3946

Casto, Cassie B

From: Williams Williams <eden@kiconsulting.net>
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 9:47 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

It is extremely important to maintain clean drinking water and clean air. How hard is that to understand? Once they are gone, they are GONE. Although it may seem good to have short-term profits from a rockwool factory, the long-term costs may be too high – and they may not just be dollar costs. How can you put a price on people's health or the health of their children? At least if you are going to agree to a proposal by a foreign corporation, before you sell yourselves to them, and agree to anything they want, don't you want to have a better idea of what you are getting into? Just how much waste water are they talking about? Exactly what kind of chemicals will they be releasing into the area? Wouldn't it be a good idea to know before blindly welcoming this factory? I am concerned because I am a former resident of West Virginia. I would like to return some day, but will the state be turned into a toxic industrial waste dump before I can come back?

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new

facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Williams Williams
1120 Pennsylvania
Lawrence, KS 66044
(785) 749-4894

Casto, Cassie B

From: Marjorie Yost <Mflinnyost@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 10:22 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Marjorie Yost
316 Fillmore street
Harpers ferry, WV 25425
(202) 302-5642

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Director, Division of Water and Waste Management
Lori Devereux
Permitting Section
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345

RECEIVED
DEC 20 2018

Ms. Devereux,

I am writing today to provide written comment on Public Notice: L117-18, date November 7, 2018. I strongly encourage the members of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to DENY the City of Charles Town (Town), Charles Town Utility Board discharge elimination system water pollution control permit Application Number: WV0022349.

The high level of concentrates in the wastewater from Rockwool could have a disastrous consequence on the watershed and on the infrastructure.

On September 18, 2018, Roxul USA (Rockwool) received a notice of violation which included a a failure to report noncompliance. Rockwool has already violated the terms of its water pollution control permit by not implementing controls.

Before any non-domestic waste water is released into public waters it is of vital importance that questions regarding the planned use, temperature, bacteria, concentrate of heavy metals and other containments, volume, impact on infrastructure, and the integrity of Rockwool be closely examined and answered.

Please DENY this permit.

Sally Schmidt, Ph.D.

Sally Schmidt
PO Box 3151
Shepherdstown, WV, 25443

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Director, Division of Water and Waste Management
Lori Devereux
Permitting Section
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345

RECEIVED
DEC 20 2018

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Before any non-domestic waste water is released into public waters it is of vital importance that questions regarding the planned use, temperature, bacteria, concentrate of heavy metals and other containments, volume, impact on infrastructure, and the integrity of Rockwool be closely examined and answered.

Please DENY this permit.

Jessie Shanholtz
PO Box 1063
Shepherdstown, WV, 25443

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Director, Division of Water and Waste Management
Lori Devereux
Permitting Section
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345

RECEIVED
DEC 20 2018

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Before any non-domestic waste water is released into public waters it is of vital importance that questions regarding the planned use, temperature, bacteria, concentrate of heavy metals and other containments, volume, impact on infrastructure, and the integrity of Rockwool be closely examined and answered.

Please DENY this permit.

Edward Marshall

Edward Marshall
589 Edgewood School Road
Shenandoah Junction, WV, 25442

From:
P.O.Box 602
423 E. Liberty Street
Charles Town, WV 25414
December 17, 2018

RECEIVED
DEC 20 2018

To:
WV Department of Environmental Protections
Director, Division of Water and Waste Management
601 57th Street
Charleston, WV 25403
Att: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
Re: Application number WV0022349

I am writing with my comments about the above application. I was unable to make it to the public hearing about the draft permit modification. I did, however, go to the meeting of he Charles Town Utility Board on December 12th and I have been following this issue closely.

There is no clear and accurate knowledge about the amount or content of what will actually be flushed into Charles Town's treatment plant by Rockwool and what effect it might have on Evitt's Run and the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. The attorney for the Charles Town Utility Board seems to me to be uninformed. His use of the words, "I assume, " in the meeting on the 12th indicates his lack of knowledge.

I requested to the CTUB to withdraw the permit modification to the DEP. I am asking you to deny this modification. It is too risky; Jefferson County and WV has to much to lose. I implore you not to make the mistake of approving this modification. It is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to undo environmental damages.

Sincerely,

Nancy Gregory

Nancy Gregory, Family Nurse Practitioner, RN

Casto, Cassie B

From: Sharon Bias <Sharbias@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 12:59 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Sharon Bias
177 Baltusrol Dr
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 728-0426

Casto, Cassie B

From: Sharon Wilt <sw25442@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:52 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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THE AMOUNT OF CHLORIDE AND SALINE WILL KILL TTHIS STATE STOCKED TROUT STREAM! I SPOKE OF THIS AT THE DEP HEARING. EVITTS RUN IS A LOCAL FISHING SPOT FOR THE FRESH WATER TROUT THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA PROVIDES FOR THE GREAT ECO SYSTEM. ROCKWOOLS WASTE WOULD DESTROY ALL NATURAL RESOURCES IF THIS PERMIT IS APPROVED.
Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Sharon Wilt

152Anvil rd,
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(304) 582-2201

Casto, Cassie B

From: Jay Mansfield <exergy@frontier.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:53 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Jay Mansfield
74 Brierly Court
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(240) 409-9451

Casto, Cassie B

From: Summer Hart <gr8rswiss@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:04 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Summer Hart
223 Packett Drive
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 725-0740

Casto, Cassie B

From: Morgan Sell <morganwisniewski@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:18 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Morgan Sell
PO BOX 752
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 671-8870

Casto, Cassie B

From: Charles Wilt <Poebert@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:19 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Charles Wilt
152Anvil rd, 29
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(304) 582-2728

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lisa Arroniz <llawva@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:24 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Lisa Arroniz
841 Tuscawilla Dr
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 886-4454

Casto, Cassie B

From: Audra Walch <Audrawalch@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:27 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Audra Walch
500 Brooke St
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 886-6931

Casto, Cassie B

From: Pamela Langland <mollymcshabby@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:32 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Pamela Langland
5650 Charles Town Road
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(304) 876-8734

Casto, Cassie B

From: Robert Edwards <Rickitickitavy@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:34 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Robert Edwards
235 ELK BRANCH DRIVE
SHENANDOAH JUNCTION, WV 25442
(304) 886-7514

Casto, Cassie B

From: Kendra Clark <ksclark@k12.wv.us>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:44 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Kendra Clark
211 Devonshire Drive
Charles Town, WV 25414
(301) 452-6054

Casto, Cassie B

From: Jacqueline Trump <JacquiTrump@Yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:54 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Jacqueline Trump
294 Bluebird Ln
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 724-2095

Casto, Cassie B

From: George Trump <JacquiTrump@Yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:57 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
George Trump
294 Bluebird Ln
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 724-2095

Casto, Cassie B

From: Christina Mabe <Storkfamily5@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 8:09 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Christina Mabe
143 Contrail Dr
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(702) 601-6752

Casto, Cassie B

From: Summer Hart <gr8rswiss@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 8:11 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Lori Devereux,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Summer Hart
223 Packett Drive
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 725-0740

Casto, Cassie B

From: Nicole Heim <Nicoleheim1979@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:25 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Nicole Heim
181 Crosswind Dr.
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 820-2778

Casto, Cassie B

From: Nanvy Ward <Naward57@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:32 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Nanvy Ward
703 Laurel road
Charleston, WV 25314
(304) 343-1617

Casto, Cassie B

From: Patricia Grant <Livinlifodat@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:33 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Patricia Grant
360 Foothill Lane
Harpers Ferry, WV, WV 25425
(304) 433-9199

Casto, Cassie B

From: Casey Reese <creese333@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:40 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Casey Reese
122 Larkspur Lane
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 904-2980

Casto, Cassie B

From: Katherine Aaslestad <katherine.aaslestad@mail.wvu.edu>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:49 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

I opposed the Rockwool facility due to concerns about the environmental impact of the facility in particular on our air and water. The facility, which seeks to produce mineral wool insulation and will discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Katherine Aaslestad
310 Wilson Avenue
Morgantown, WV 26501

(304) 685-5128

Casto, Cassie B

From: Edy Cummings <edycummingsemc@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:59 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Edy Cummings
P. O. Box 172
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
(304) 728-0433

Casto, Cassie B

From: dwayne brooke <djangowood23@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:04 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereaux,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
dwayne brooke
363 Carter avenue
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 268-0763

Casto, Cassie B

From: Natalie Thiele <natalie.a.a.thiele@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:04 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Natalie Thiele
905 Walnut St
Glenville, WV 26351
(630) 926-8988

Casto, Cassie B

From: Amy Piedrahita <Piedrahitaa@frontiernet.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:14 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereaux,
I have been crabbing and fishing Cheasapeake Bay tributaries for 40 years. Even a little bit of added pollution is too much. I do. I do not have confidence in the Charles Town Utility Board's ability to handle to amount of chloride Rockwool will release. Their track record is riddled with violations already. Please consider denying the permit modification mentioned in the following:

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,

Amy Piedrahita
12 Pheasant Ln
Harper's Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 728-7152

Casto, Cassie B

From: Barbara & Jerry Craft <Bacraft@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:18 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Barbara & Jerry Craft
518 East Liberty Street
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 820-7274

Casto, Cassie B

From: Rebecca Harriett <rlharriett@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:24 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Rebecca Harriett
895 Clifton Road
Berryville, VA 22611
(540) 484-3162

Casto, Cassie B

From: Conrad Lotze <Emmapsod@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:40 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Conrad Lotze
2337 Old Leetown Pike
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(304) 283-4024

Casto, Cassie B

From: Mary Kane <kanemaryo@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:41 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereux,

The Rockwool industrial facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities. Surely further scrutiny by the WV Department of Environmental Protection - (emphasis is on "Protection") - is warranted for the sake of public and environmental safety.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Mary Kane
41 Crestview Place
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

(703) 403-4356

Casto, Cassie B

From: Brooke Parker <Bparker9094@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:44 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereux,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Brooke Parker
894 Avon Bend Rd
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 995-9667

Casto, Cassie B

From: David Tabb <sssi27@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:58 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: RE: Appl. No.: WV0022349
Attachments: 2018-04-26_FWS_Request_-_Ranson (2).pdf; 2018-i-0498 _US_FWS_Determination_-_Ranson (3).pdf; Appendix-IV-Endangered-Species-Act-Review.pdf; cave-71-03-193.pdf; tenorn radioactive.docx

David

Tabb

1

07 Tabb

Lane

Harpe

rs Ferry, WV 25425

December 20, 2018

Director, Division of Water and Waste Management, DEP

Attn: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section

61 57th Street, SE

Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345

RE: Appl. No.: WV0022349

Charles Town, City of Charles Town

Utility Board

832 S. George Street

Charles Town, Jefferson County, West

Virginia

Dear Director Devereux,

I, David Tabb, oppose the following WV NPDES Water Pollution Control Permit Modification for this facility. On November 7, 2018, the *Spirit of Jefferson* posted the listed above Public Notice that included notice of public hearing, itself is noncompliant within the authority of notice. This local paper has less than

10% readership and does not reflect the conditions of communication for public notice. The Jefferson County Commission is challenging the new requirements set by the State of West Virginia but the state requires electronic transfer of funds and communications, whether you have a computer or not. This is only one of my challenges to this proposed modification permit.

Director Devereux, this so-called notice of public hearing, dated November 7, 2018, only lists one West Virginia code §22-11-8(a), "The State of West Virginia will act on the above application." This printed statement with limited circulation is quite inadequate. The whole Chapter 22 of the West Virginia Code is devoted to the parameters of which you, as a director, are to include. The failure not to include all the requirements of procedure may even elevate the request of a congressional inquiry as written in the West Virginia Code §22-1A-2. It is further noted the "Public Notice" only indicates this permits availability in Charleston, West Virginia, to view the permit with a cost to have hard copies. Legal Notices are to include the document being posted for Public Notice.

How can you grant a permit, when you don't know what is being sent through the transfer line? Within the stack scrubbing process, a lime slurry is being used, which will collect sulfur and sulfates and radioactive isotopes (see attachment: Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials, aka, TENORM). What exactly is the OSHA requirements of TENORM being produced and/or treated as industrial waste? Where is the study or safety protocol to protect the personnel working at the plant or when a line repair is required? Was there a study done on the Endangered Species Act? The Madison Cave Isopods, found from a previous study of the same area, need to be addressed. The Bullskin Marsh site, within the county, has been extensively studied by the WVDEP, yet the Burr Business Park wetland, adjacent to the Roxul/Rockwool facility has not. (see attachment). I have also attached several other documents pertaining to the wetlands and other water related issues.

Within the application permit # WV0022349, there is a statement of water samples from the Burr Industrial Park. All information I have found is that Jefferson County has a Burr Business Park, of which does not have a Roxul/Rockwool building site. I am concerned the proper location of the Roxul/Rockwool facility has not been properly disclosed.

There seems to be a major effort to post what is in the water going to the Roxul/Rockwool plant with no testing of what will come from the Roxul sight. Again, I state my concerns, should be focused on what will be discharged from Roxul. The October 1, 2018 letter to Harold D. Ward listing Industrial User Roxul, USA, application, question #8 "Is the IU classified as a Categorical User according to 40 CFR 403? Is marked, "no",

but the prior application question is answered with a SIC code of 3296. So, what is a 3296 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code? Is this also a requirement of public notice?

Since the Charles Town Utilities Board (CTUB) will be required to handle the industrial waste, one must first know how the waste is created, how the waste is delivered to the plant, and how to treated the waste. In other words, the source, delivery, treatment and discharge should all be included in the parameters of the permit request of #WV0022349.

I believe there should be a requirement permit for waste discharge from Roxul/Rockwool facility prior to waste being released into the transfer lines. Even though the permit application may not have any requirements of the cost to treat the waste, who pays the cost if something goes wrong?

Therefore, I, David Tabb, a lifelong resident and property owner with heritage back to 1636 Colonial, Virginia object to the proposed permit and bring a legal challenge to the public notice itself. I quote West Virginia codes §22-1-1 & §22-1A-2 in part. We still need to know what is in the release of the waste materials, a monitoring of the waste materials in the sewer lines and a plan requiring Roxul/Rockwool to keep the Endangered Species safe. As well as, the CTUB facility to protect it's personal and discharge safely into the environment in accordance with Endangered Species Act.

Respectfully concerned,

David Tabb

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, David C. Tabb, do hereby certify that I, on this 20th day of December, 2018 served the Public Comment Notice of Objection, Appl. No.: WV0022349, to all parties listed below.

Director, Division of Water and Waste Management, DEP Via E-Mail

Attn: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section

61 57th Street, SE

Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345

David C. Tabb

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
a DAVEY company

May4, 2018

VIA UPS GROUND

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
West Virginia Field Office
90 Vance Drive
Elkins, WV 26241
Attn: Project Review Request

Re: Request for Project Review
Ranson Route 9 Infrastructure Project
Jefferson County, West Virginia
Consultation Code: 05E2WV00-2018-SLI-0498
WSSI #30073.02

Dear Sirs:

We would like to request a Project Review, for the Ranson Route 9 Infrastructure Project. The proposed project consists of the installation of 4.82 miles of sewer line and approximately 1.81 miles of water line. Exhibit 1 is a vicinity map that depicts the approximate location of the project, which is along Route 9 between Charles Town and Kearneysville in Jefferson County, West Virginia. Exhibit 2 is an excerpt from the Charles Town, WV-VA-MD 1997, Middleway, WV 1978, Shepherdstown, WV-MD 1994 and Martinsburg, WV 1997 USGS quadrangles. The centroid location of the project is: 39°22'29"N, 77°52'31"W.

The project consists of the installation of water and sewer lines including pump stations and associated infrastructure, with a total project area of 6.63 miles (4.82 miles of sewer line, and 1.81 miles of water line). An IPaC Official Species List has been obtained for this project and is included as Exhibit 3. The Official Species List identified the following species: Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*), Northern Long-Eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and Madison Cave Isopod (*Antrolana lira*).

Limited tree clearing is anticipated for this project, as most of the area is non-forested. Tree clearing is anticipated to be less than the 17-acre threshold. No wetlands or streams are present within the study area. Mining is not known to have taken place in the past, and no known mine portals or cave openings have been identified in the project vicinity. An serial photograph of the project area is included as Exhibit 4.

The project area does overlay karst topography in the vicinity where sinkholes have been observed and the project team recognizes that karst features may be discovered or impacted during the construction of the project, which could have an effect on the Madison Cave Isopod, if present. The project team proposes approaching the project as if the Madison Cave Isopod is present and will include avoidance and mitigation measures in the project plans to minimize any potential effects on the Madison Cave Isopod. Example specifications and other protection measures to be included in the project plan are included as Exhibit 5.

5300 Wellington Branch Drive • Suite 100 • Gainesville, VA 20155 • Phone 703.679.5647 • Fax 703.679.5601
brosner@wetlandstudies.com • www.wetlandstudies.com

Please contact me at 703-679-5647 or brosner@wetlands.com if you have any questions. We appreciate your prompt response.

Sincerely,

WETLAND STUDIES AND SOLUTIONS, INC.

Benjamin N. Rosner, PWS, PWD, CE, CT
Manager – Environmental Science

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Melany Aliston-Brick, P.E., Toole Design Group (w/enc.)

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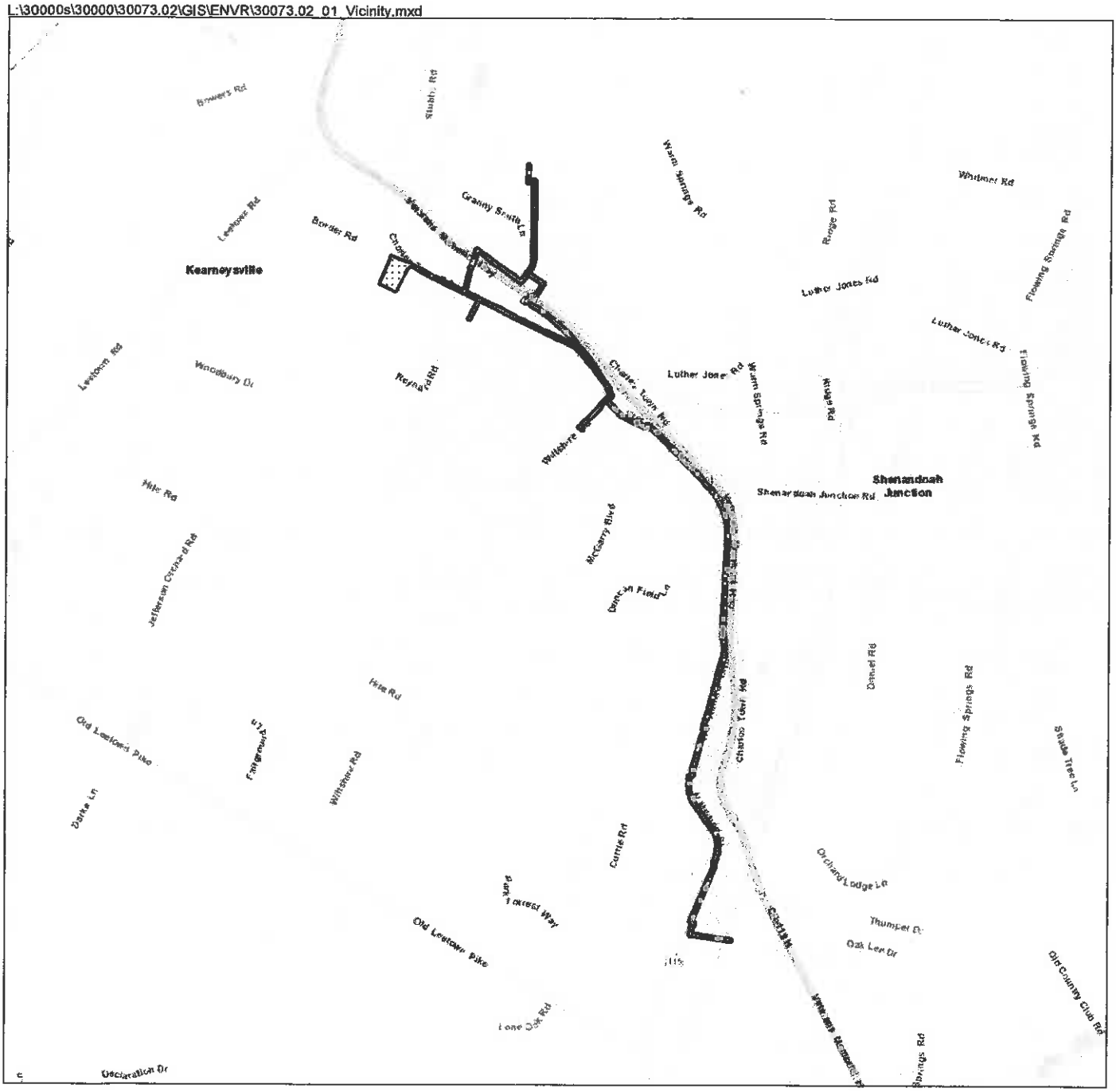
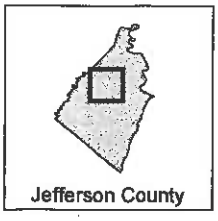


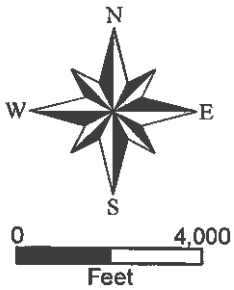
Base Map Source: ESRI

Water Corridor

Sewer Corridor



Vicinity Map
Ranson - Route 9 Infrastructure
WSSI #30073.02
Original Scale: 1" = 4000'



Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
a DAVEY company

Exhibit 1

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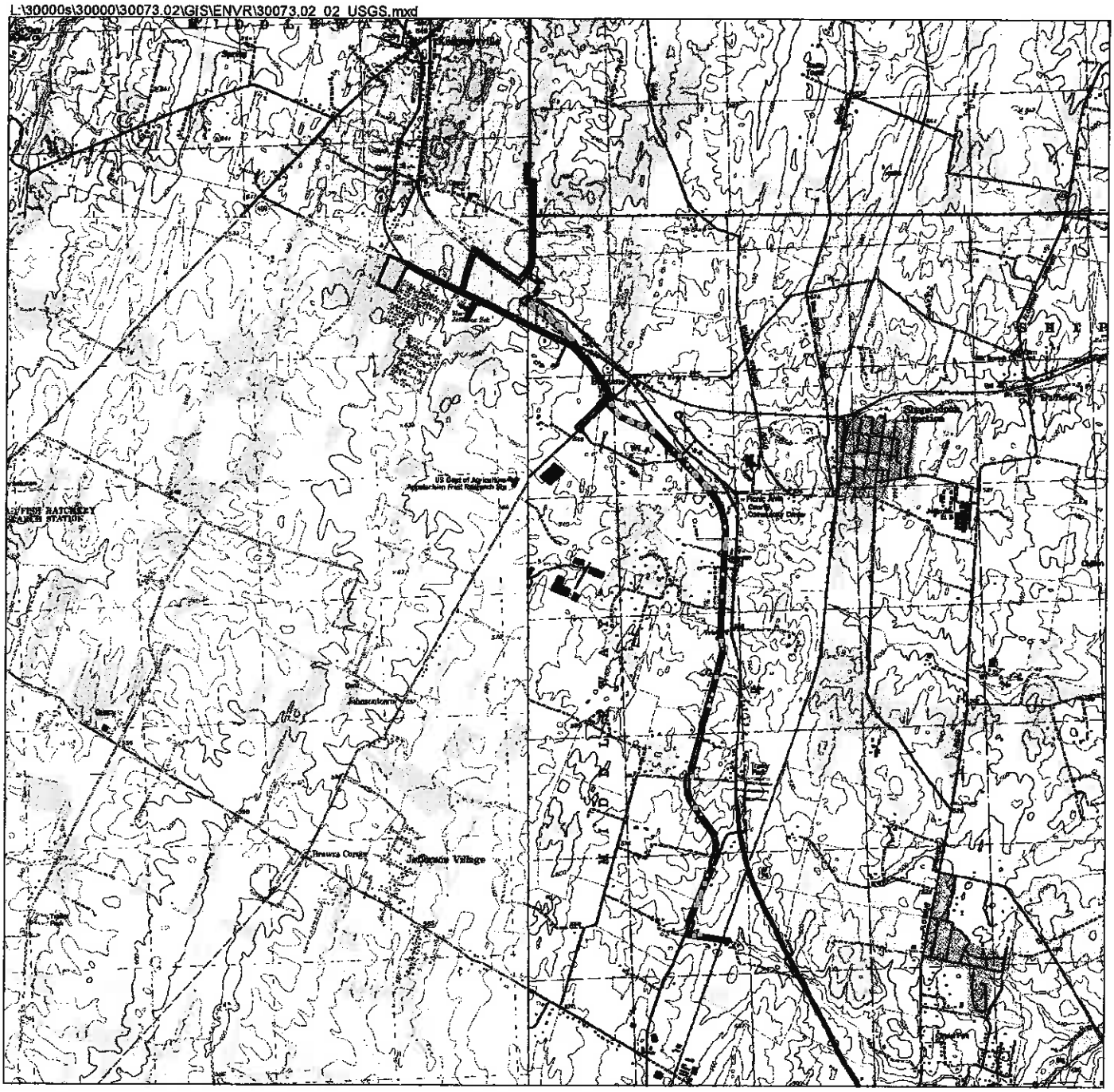

Water Corridor

Sewer Corridor

USGS Quad Maps
Charles Town, WV-VA-MD 1997, Middleway, WV 1978,
Shepherdstown, WV-MD 1994 & Martinsburg, WV 1997
Ranson - Route 9 Infrastructure
WSSI #30073.02
Original Scale: 1" = 4000'

Latitude: 39°22'29" N
Longitude: 77°52'31" W
Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 020700041105
and 020700040908
Name of Watershed: Rockymarsh Run
and Evans Run-Opequon Creek
COE Region: Eastern Mountains and Piedmont

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Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
a DAVEY company

Exhibit 2

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
West Virginia Ecological Services Field Office
694 Beverly Pike
Elkins, WV 26241-9475
Phone: (304) 636-6586 Fax: (304) 636-7824
http://www.fws.gov/westvirginiafieldoffice/

In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 05E2WV00-2018-SLI-0498
Event Code: 05E2WV00-2018-E-01007
Project Name: Ranson- Route 9 Infrastructure

February 27, 2018

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). This list can also be used to determine whether listed species may be present for projects without federal agency involvement.

If the official species list you receive identifies any listed, proposed, or candidate species as potentially occurring in the proposed project area, then further section 7 consultation under the ESA is required with the Fish and Wildlife Service. Please submit a project review request to the West Virginia Field Office. To find out what information needs to be submitted with your project review request go to this link: http://www.fws.gov/westvirginiafieldoffice/projectreview.html

Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you should submit to our office.

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the ESA, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be

completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC site at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). For information on bald and golden eagles in your project area please contact the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program at P.O. Box 67 Elkins, WV 26241, or call 304-637-0245.

Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the Service's wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html; and http://www.fws.gov/westvirginiafieldoffice/PDF/Communication%20Tower%20Letter%20(1).pdf

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the ESA.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

West Virginia Ecological Services Field Office
694 Beverly Pike
Elkins, WV 26241-9475
(304) 636-6586

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E2WV00-2018-SLI-0498

Event Code: 05E2WV00-2018-E-01007

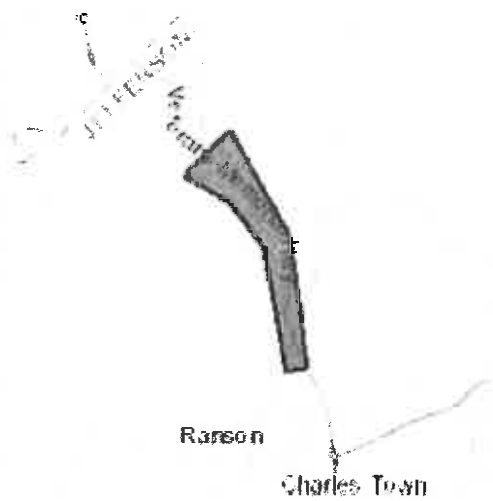
Project Name: Ranson- Route 9 Infrastructure

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: This is a linear project about 6 miles long that runs along the western edge of Route 9 (Veterans Memorial Highway) between Old Leetown Pike and Leetown Road. This is a proposed utility infrastructure project.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/39.34892706423875N77.85897053717187W



Counties: Jefferson, WV

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions. See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis*	Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

- All activities in this location should consider potential effects to this species. This project is not within a known-use area, but potentially occupied habitat may exist. Please contact the WVFO for additional consultation.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949

Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis*	Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

- No known hibernacula or maternity roost trees occur within the action area. Any 'take' that may occur incidental to this project is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule. Please submit a Streamlined 4(d) Rule Consultation form to the WVFO.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045

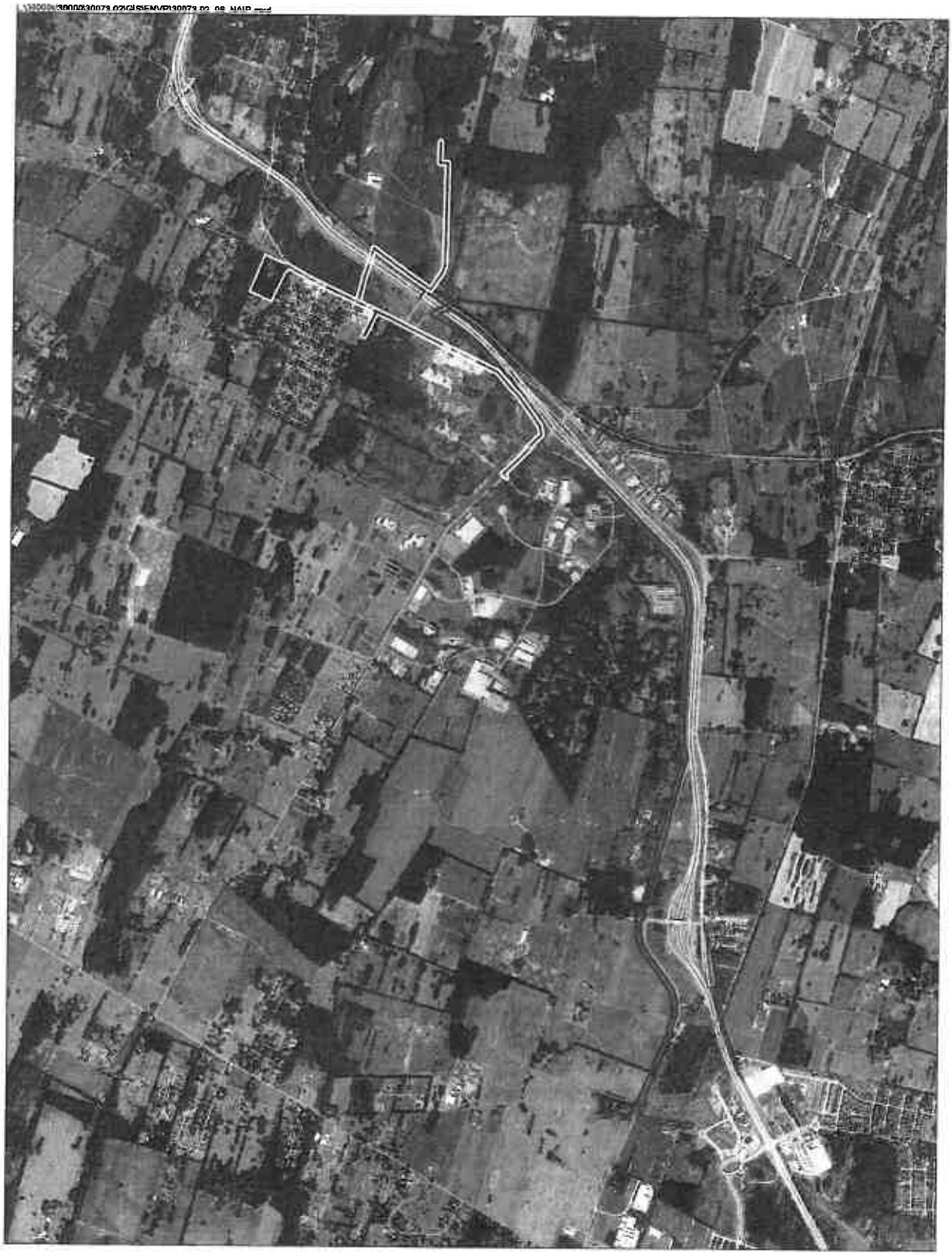
Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Madison Cave Isopod *Antrolana lira*	Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4162

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.



Water Corridor

Sewer Corridor

Summer 2016 Natural Color Imagery
Ranson - Route 9 Infrastructure
WSSI #30073.02
Original Scale: 1" = 2000'

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Source: United States Department of Agriculture

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
a DAVEY company

Exhibit 4

ToodeDesignGroup

8484 Georgia Avenue
Suite 800
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301.927.1900
301.927.2800 fax
www.toole.design.com

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Date: April 27, 2018

Organization: City of Ranson, West Virginia

Project: Route 9 Infrastructure Project

Re: Groundwater Protection Plan

BACKGROUND

A review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) of their Information Planning and Conservation (IPaC) database indicated that a threatened species, the Madison Cave Isopod (*Antrolana lira*) may be present within the project vicinity. Due to the presence of Karst Terrain and the known difficulty in surveying and detecting the species, the design team proposes to conservatively assume that the species is present on the site, and implement appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures.

GEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

The regional bedrock is predominantly limestone with secondary shale and dolomite features consistent with USGS defined Conococheague Formation and Elbrook Formation (Cardwell et al., 1986). The soluble nature of these rocks has led to dissolution and the development of a mature Karst geology over time, often evidenced by the presence of sinkholes. Environmentally sensitive underground network aquifers consisting of water-saturated cavities and larger caverns connected to vertical passageways are characteristic of Karst terrain. For this project it is important to note that solution-enlarged joints are enough to transport sediment into karstic formations and aquifers, thus the absence of large caverns does not eliminate the necessity of protective precautions (Wilson and Beck, 1988).

The TDG Team preformed fracture trace and electrical resistivity analyses in an attempt to locate areas of the site with a high potential for sinkhole development. While the findings did show there are three (3) locations where the sewer and roadway alignments will cross over known fracture zones, no active sinkholes were detected.

In a survey of 83 boreholes along the project alignment, evidence of water was only found in six (6) boreholes that sampled from known on-site floodplains. Standing water was not found at any of the sampled boreholes. With these findings the presence of Madison Cave Isopods is unlikely, however precautions aimed at protecting groundwater from contamination and sedimentation will still be considered, as consulted isopod experts noted that their presence is difficult to detect.

Groundwater Protection Measures

Measures to protect existing sinkholes from sediment, increased surface flows and contamination began in the planning stage, where proposed placement of the right-of-way and utilities strategically avoids the existing sinkholes and a surrounding buffer area.

The TDG Team proposes the following additional measures be implemented during construction:

- Implement a robust erosion and sediment control program to prevent sediment -laden runoff from entering known sinkholes
- Engage in routine inspections of known fracture areas, and implement repairs immediately if new sinkholes open during construction
- Divert new surface water flows away from existing sinkholes while maintaining existing flows necessary to maintain groundwater hydrology
- Disperse concentrated surface water flows
- Repair new sinkholes, slope failures, and bridge over any fractures encountered per the attached drawings
- Provide native tree and wildflower plantings around existing sinkholes, if encountered

At additional cost an easement may be sought for the two pre-existing sinkholes to ensure continued protection of these environmentally sensitive sites both during and after the project is completed.

Remediation Practices for Newly-Formed Sinkholes

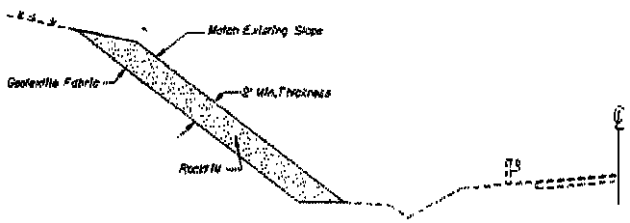
To ensure proper implementation of the measures listed above, this Groundwater Protection Plan will be made a part of construction contract documents, and the attached details will be included in the contract drawings.

DESIGN FEATURES RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION OR TO REGULATION AND CONTROL OF TRAFFIC MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE DEPARTMENT

REVISIONS	STATE	FEDERAL AID PROJECT	STATE PROJECT	SHEET NO.

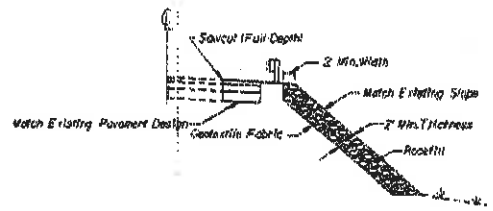
SHALLOW CUT SLOPE FAILURE

(NOT TO SCALE)



SHALLOW SLOPE FAILURE THROUGH SHOULDER

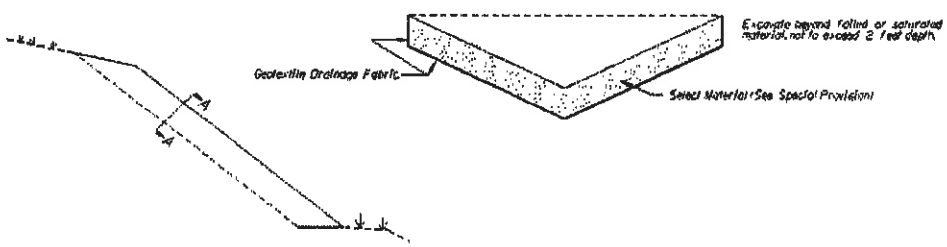
(NOT TO SCALE)



MODIFIED V-DITCH FOR SLOPE SCOUR

SECTION A-A

(NOT TO SCALE)



GENERAL NOTES:

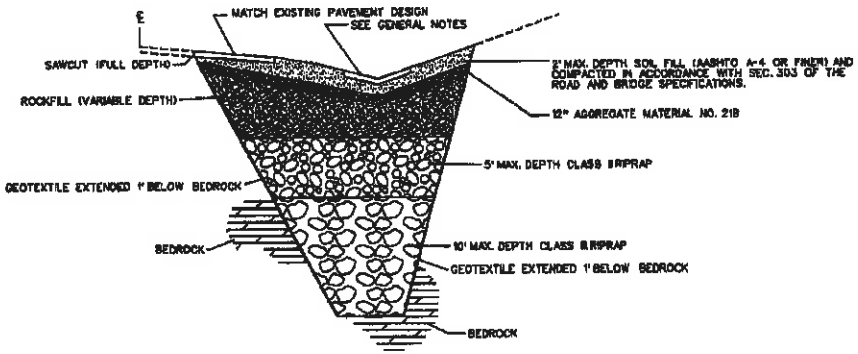
1. PRIOR TO ANY SLOPE EXCAVATION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE DISTRICT MATERIALS ENGINEER.
2. EACH SLOPE SHOULD BE TREATED BASED ON THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THE SITE
3. ROCKFILL FINISH SLOPE SHALL MATCH EXISTING CONDITION UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT MATERIALS ENGINEER.
4. TREATMENT SHALL INCLUDE CLEARING AND GRUBBING, STRIPPING TOPSOIL AND REMOVING EXCESS ORGANIC MATERIAL ALL FOREIGN MATTER INCLUDING TRASH, AND OTHER REFUSE OR WASTE MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED.
5. EXCAVATION NECESSARY FOR PLACEMENT OF THE SLOPE FILL SHALL BE MEASURED AND PAID FOR AS REGULAR EXCAVATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECTION 303 OF THE SPECIFICATIONS. ALL OTHER MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO AND BE MEASURED AND PAID FOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
6. GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE CURRENT SPECIAL PROVISION FOR GEOTEXTILES
7. WHEN GRADE OF DITCH IS LESS THAN 3%, MODIFIED PG-3A IS REQUIRED, EXTENDED 10' BEYOND DISTURBED AREA. WHEN GRADE OF DITCH EXCEEDS 5% CONSTRUCT PER VDOT ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECS OR MATCH EXISTING AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER
8. IN THE EVENT SURFACE DRAINAGE CANNOT BE DIRECTED AWAY FROM THE SLOPE THE DETAIL FOR SLOPE EROSION DITCH SHALL BE USED

SLOPE TREATMENT DETAILS

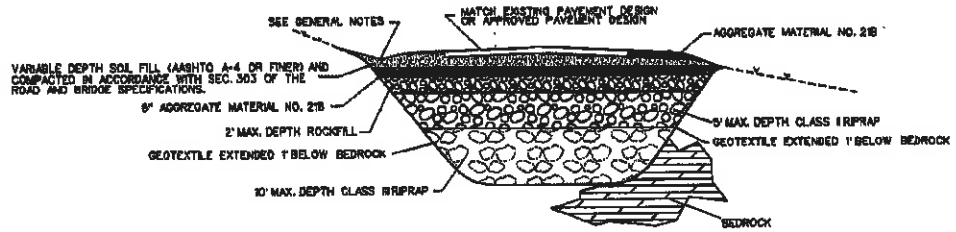
DESIGN FEATURES RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION OR TO REGULATION AND CONTROL OF TRAFFIC MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE DEPARTMENT

REVISED	FWA REGION	STATE	FEDERAL AID PROJECT	ROUTE	STATE PROJECT	SHEET NO.
	3	W.				

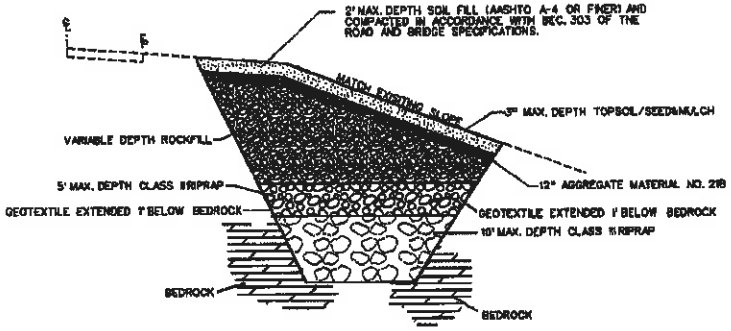
SINKHOLE IN DITCHLINE
(NOT TO SCALE)



SINKHOLE AT GRADE/UNDER FILL
(NOT TO SCALE)



SINKHOLE IN SLOPE
(NOT TO SCALE)



GENERAL NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO ANY SINKHOLE EXCAVATION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE DISTRICT MATERIALS ENGINEER.
2. EACH SINKHOLE SHOULD BE TREATED BASED ON THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THE SITE.
3. CONSECUTIVE LAYERS OF AGGREGATE SHALL BE PLACED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF SMALLER AGGREGATES INTO VOIDS IN LARGER AGGREGATES.
4. WHEN THE DEPTH OF A SINKHOLE OR A DEPRESSION IS LESS THAN 10', ROCKFILL SHALL BE USED FOR BACKFILL IN LIEU OF DRY RIP-RAP AND SHALL BE CAPPED WITH NO. 21B AGGREGATE, AND GEOTEXTILE AS NOTED ON THE APPLICABLE DETAIL.
5. TREATMENT SHALL INCLUDE CLEARING AND GRUBBING, STRIPPING TOPSOIL AND REMOVING EXCESS ORGANIC MATERIAL. ALL FOREIGN MATTER INCLUDING TRASH, AND OTHER REFUSE OR WASTE MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED.
6. EXCAVATION NECESSARY FOR PLACEMENT OF THE SINKHOLE FILL SHALL BE MEASURED AND PAID FOR AS REGULAR EXCAVATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECTION 303 OF THE SPECIFICATIONS. ALL OTHER MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO AND BE MEASURED AND PAID FOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE SECTIONS.
7. GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE CURRENT SPECIAL PROVISION FOR GEOTEXTILES.
8. WHEN GRADE OF DITCH IS LESS THAN 5%, MODIFIED PO-2A IS REQUIRED, EXTENDED 10' BEYOND DISTURBED AREA. WHEN GRADE OF DITCH EXCEEDS 5%, CONSTRUCT PER VDOT ROAD AND BRIDGE SPEC'S OR MATCH EXISTING, AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
9. IN THE EVENT SURFACE DRAINAGE CANNOT BE DIRECTED AWAY FROM THE SINKHOLE OR ROCK IS NOT ENCOUNTERED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE DISTRICT MATERIALS ENGINEER PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION.

SINKHOLE TREATMENT DETAILS

REVISED 04/07
SPECIAL DESIGN SECTION
DRAWING NO. 2944

SUPERVISED BY:
DESIGNED BY:
CADD OPERATOR:
REVIEWED BY:

PLAN
PROFILE
SECTIONS
DETAILS
ALIGNMENT
PROFILE
SECTIONS
DETAILS

ATTACHED TO MAPS

PLAN NO. | INDEX | FILE NO. | TRACK NO.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

West Virginia Field Office
90 Vance Drive
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

June 29, 2018

Mr. Benjamin Rosner
Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
5300 Wellington Branch Drive, Suite 100
Gainesville, Virginia 20155

Re: Ranson Route 9 Infrastructure Project, Jefferson County, West Virginia
(FWS File Number 2018-I-0498)

Dear Mr. Rosner:

This letter is in response to your request dated May 4, 2018, and supplemental information dated June 21, 2018, for information regarding the potential occurrence of federally listed endangered and threatened species and their designated critical habitats within the vicinity of the project mentioned above. The City of Ranson proposes to install 4.82 miles of sewer line and approximately 1.81 miles of water line between Charles Town and Kearneysville in Jefferson County, West Virginia. These comments are provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). This project has been assigned FWS File Number 2018-I-0498; please reference this number in all future correspondence.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has determined that three federally listed species may occur within the project area and may be affected by the construction of this project. These are the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), and the threatened Madison Cave isopod (*Antrolana lira*) and the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) (NLEB).

Federally Listed Bats

The Indiana bat and NLEB may use the project area for foraging and roosting between April 1 and November 15. Indiana bat summer foraging habitats are generally defined as riparian, bottomland, upland forest, and old fields or pastures with scattered trees. Roosting/maternity habitat consists primarily of live or dead hardwood tree species which have exfoliating bark that provides space for bats to roost between the bark and the bole of the tree. Tree cavities, crevices, splits, or hollow portions of tree boles and limbs also provide roost sites. In West Virginia, the Service considers all forested habitat containing trees greater than or equal to 5 inches in diameter at breast height to be potentially suitable as summer roosting and foraging habitat for the Indiana bat.

Madison Cave Isopod

Portions of the proposed project are underlain by the Cambrian-aged Conococheague Formation, which is known to host populations of the Madison Cave isopod (MCI), a freshwater crustacean that is only known to occur in the Shenandoah Valley in West Virginia and Virginia. MCI potential habitat consists of ground water and aquifers in karst (limestone) areas near surface-to-ground-water interfaces such as vertical fissures, sinkholes, or caves. Activities with the potential to impact MCI habitat include those that disrupt karst hydrology, increase erosion, cause pollution, or decrease groundwater levels.

In correspondence dated April 27, 2018, Toole Design Group evaluated the potential for MCI within the project area and provided recommendations to the City of Ranson for avoidance and minimization measures regarding karst features and potential MCI habitat. The project will cross over known fracture zones (where there is a high potential for sinkhole development) in three locations, though there are no active sinkholes within the vicinity of the project. In a correspondence dated June 21, 2018, the City of Ranson has committed to the following avoidance and minimization measures:

- Implement a robust erosion and sediment control program to prevent sediment-laden runoff from entering known sinkholes;
- Engage in routine inspections of known fracture areas, and implement repairs immediately if new sinkholes open during construction;
- Divert new surface water flows away from existing sinkholes while maintaining existing flows necessary to maintain groundwater hydrology;
- Disperse concentrated surface water flows;
- Repair new sinkholes, slope failures, and bridge over any fractures encountered per the drawings provided by Toole Design Group in their April 27, 2018, correspondence;
- Provide native tree and wildflower plantings around existing sinkholes, if encountered.

Based on the City of Ranson's commitment to adhere to the above avoidance and minimization measures, the Service does not anticipate that the project is likely to adversely affect the MCI. Should any new sinkholes open during construction, the Service should be notified within 24 hours.

Summary

Based on the information provided to us, the Service has concluded that no federally listed species are expected to be adversely affected by the project and any that any take of NLEB associated with this project is exempt under the 4(d) rule.

This letter provides technical assistance only and does not serve as a completed section 7 consultation document. If there is a Federal nexus for the project (e.g., Federal funding provided, Federal permits required to construct), no tree clearing or any project construction activities on any portion of the parcel should occur until consultation under section 7 of the ESA, between the Service and the Federal action agency, is completed. Section 7 consultation is not complete until the federal action agency submits a determination of effects to this office, the Service concurs with the federal action agency's determination, and the federal action agency agrees to incorporate all the proposed conservation measures as mandatory conditions for any permit

decision rendered for this project. All measures must be installed prior to the start of any construction, and all measures must be implemented as proposed and be maintained until construction is complete. If there is no Federal nexus associated with this project, then no further coordination with this office is required.

Should project plans change or amendments be proposed that we have not considered in your proposed action, or if additional information on listed and proposed species becomes available, or if new species become listed or critical habitat is designated, this determination may be reconsidered. This technical assistance letter regarding effects to any federally listed endangered and threatened species does not apply if erosion and sedimentation measures fail due to improper maintenance. If erosion and sedimentation measures fail, further consultation with the Service will be required.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Amanda Selnick of my staff at (304) 636-6586, Ext. 24, or amanda_selnick@fws.gov, or at the letterhead address.

Sincerely,

John Schmidt
Field Supervisor

APPENDIX IV

Endangered Species Act Guidance and Eligibility Criteria

A. Background

In order to meet its obligations under the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and to promote the goals of those Acts, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is seeking to ensure the activities regulated by the NCCW General Permit do not adversely affect endangered and threatened species or critical habitat. Facilities applying for permit coverage must assess the impacts of their dewatering discharges and discharge-related activities on federally listed endangered and threatened species ("listed species") and designated critical habitat ("critical habitat") to ensure that those goals are met. For the purposes of this appendix, "discharge related activities" include: activities which cause, contribute to, or result in point source dewatering discharges; and measures including the siting, construction and operational procedures to control, reduce or prevent water pollution.

Prior to obtaining general permit coverage, applicants must meet the ESA eligibility provisions of this permit by following the steps in this appendix. EPA strongly encourages applicants to begin this process at the earliest possible stage to ensure the notification requirements for general permit coverage are complete upon Notice of Intent (NOI) submission.

Facilities seeking coverage also have an independent ESA obligation to ensure that their activities do not result in any prohibited "take" of listed species[1]. The term "take" is used in the ESA to mean harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct. "Harm" is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. "Harass" is defined as intentional or negligent actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

Many of the measures required in the Dewatering General Permit and this appendix to protect species may also assist in ensuring that the applicant's activities do not result in a prohibited take of species in violation of section 9 of the ESA. If the applicant has plans or activities in an area where endangered and threatened species are located, they may wish to ensure that they are protected from potential take liability under ESA section 9 by

[1] Section 9 of the ESA prohibits any person from "taking" a listed species unless: (1) the taking is authorized through an "incidental take statement" as part of completion of formal consultation according to ESA section 7; (2) where an incidental take permit is obtained under ESA section 10 (which requires the development of a habitat conversion plan; or (3) where otherwise authorized or exempted under the ESA. This prohibition applies to all entities including private individuals, businesses, and governments.

obtaining an ESA section 10 permit or by requesting formal consultation under ESA section 7. Applicants that are unsure whether to pursue a section 10 permit or a section 7 consultation for takings protection should confer with the appropriate United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)[2] office or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), jointly referred to as the Services.

The following are species of concern in Massachusetts and New Hampshire related to the Endangered Species Act:

Massachusetts (13)

Dwarf wedgemussel *(Alasmidonta heterodon)*
Northeastern bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*)
Sandplain gerardia *(Agalinis acuta)*
Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)
Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*)
Northern Red-bellied cooter (*Pseudemys rubriventis)*
Bog Turtle (*Glyptemys muhlenbergii*)
Small whorled Pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*)
Puritan tiger beetle (*Cicindela puritana*)
American burying beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus*)
Northeastern beach tiger beetle (*Cicindela dorsalis*)
Atlantic Sturgeon *(Acipenser oxyrinchus)* *
Shortnose Sturgeon *(Acipenser brevirostrum)**

New Hampshire (10)

Dwarf wedgemussel *(Alasmidonta heterodon)*
Northeastern bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*)
Jesup's milk-vetch *(Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupii)*
Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)
Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*)
Karner Blue Butterfly (*Lycaeides melissa samuelis)*
Canada Lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*)
Small whorled Pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*)
Atlantic Sturgeon *(Acipenser oxyrinchus)**
Shortnose Sturgeon *(Acipenser brevirostrum)**

*These species are listed under the jurisdiction of NMFS, all others are listed under the jurisdiction of USFWS.

Any facility seeking coverage under the Dewatering General Permit must consult with the Services. EPA may designate the applicants as non-Federal representatives for the general permit for the purpose of carrying out formal or informal consultation with the Services. By terms of this permit, EPA has automatically designated operators as non-Federal representatives for the purpose of conducting formal or informal consultations. (See 50 CFR §402.08 and §402.13).

When listed species are present, permit coverage will only be available if EPA determines, or the applicant determines and EPA concurs, that the discharge and related activities will have "no affect" on the listed species or critical habitat, or the applicant determines that the discharge and related activities are "not likely to adversely affect" listed species or critical habitat and formal or informal consultation with the Services has been concluded and results in written concurrence by the Services that the dewatering discharge and related activities are "not likely to adversely affect" an endangered or threatened species or critical habitat.

[2] Discharges to marine waters may require consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service instead.

B. ESA Eligibility Criteria for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Before submitting a notice of intent (NOI) for coverage under this permit, applicants must determine whether they meet the ESA eligibility criteria by following the steps in Sections B and C of this Appendix. Applicants that cannot meet the eligibility criteria in Sections B and C must apply for an individual permit.

The USFWS ESA eligibility requirements of this permit relating to the Dwarf wedgemussel, Northeastern bulrush, Jesup's milk-vetch, Sandplain gerardia, Piping Plover, Northern Red-bellied cooter, Bog Turtle, Small whorled Pogonia, Roseate Tern, Canada Lynx, Puritan tiger beetle, Northeastern beach tiger beetle, American burying beetle, and Karner Blue Butterfly may be satisfied by documenting that one of the following criteria has been met:

USFWS Criterion A: No endangered or threatened species or critical habitat are in proximity to the discharges or related activities.

USFWS Criterion B: Formal or informal consultation with USFWS under section 7 of the ESA resulted in either a no jeopardy opinion (formal consultation) or a written concurrence by USFWS on a finding that the discharges and related activities are "not likely to adversely affect" listed species or critical habitat (informal consultation).

USFWS Criterion C: Using the best scientific and commercial data available, the effect of the discharges and related activities on listed species and critical habitat have been evaluated. Based on those evaluations, a determination is made by EPA, or by the applicant and affirmed by EPA, that the discharges and related activities will have "no affect" on any federally threatened or endangered listed species or designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the USFWS.

Steps to Determine if the USFWS ESA Eligibility Criteria Can Be Met

To determine eligibility, you must assess the potential effects of your discharges and related activities on listed species or critical habitat, PRIOR to completing and submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI). You must follow the steps outlined below and document the results of your eligibility determination.

The USFWS Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) online system can be used to develop a preliminary determination of federally listed species or designated critical habitats within the action area of your discharge and related activities. Further information on IPaC is available on the Fish and Wildlife Services' website at http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Instructions for using IPaC are available in an attachment to this Appendix (end of document).

Step 1 – Determine if you meet USFWS Criterion A:

You can certify eligibility, according to USFWS Criterion A, for coverage by this permit if, upon completing the IPaC online system process, you printed and saved the preliminary determination which indicated that federally listed species or designated critical habitats are not present in the action area.

If you have met USFWS Criterion A skip to Step # 4.
If you have not met USFWS Criterion A, go to Step # 2.

Step 2 – Determine if you meet USFWS Criteria B

You can certify eligibility according to USFWS Criteria B for coverage by this permit if you answer "Yes" to **all** of the following questions:

1) Does your action area contain one or more of the following species: Dwarf wedgemussel, Northeastern bulrush, Jesup's milk-vetch, Piping Plover, Northern Red-bellied cooter, Bog Turtle, Roseate Tern, Puritan tiger beetle, and Northeastern beach tiger beetle? (IPaC system may be used to answer this question)
2) Did your assessment of the discharge and related activities indicate that they "may affect" or are "not likely to adversely affect" listed species or critical habitat? [3]
3) Did you contact the USFWS and did formal or informal consultation result in either a "no jeopardy" opinion by the USFWS (for formal consultation) or concurrence by the USFWS that your discharge and related activities would be "not likely to adversely affect" listed species or critical habitat (for informal consultation)? [3]
4) Do you agree to implement all measures upon which the consultation was conditioned?

Use the guidance below Step 3 to understand effects determination and to answer these questions.

If you answered "Yes" to all four questions above, you have met eligibility USFWS Criteria B. Skip to Step 4.
If you answered "No" to any of the four questions above, go to Step 3.

Step 3 – Determine if you meet USFWS Criterion C

USFWS Criterion C: You can certify eligibility according to USFWS Criterion C for coverage by this permit if you answer "Yes" to **either** of the following questions:

1) Does your action area contain one or more of the following species: Canada Lynx, Sandplain gerardia, Small whorled Pogonia, Karner Blue Butterfly, and/or

[3] See USFWS Effects Determination Guidance.

American burying beetle and **does not contain any of the following species**: Dwarf wedgemussel, Northeastern bulrush, Jesup's milk-vetch, Piping Plover, Northern Red-bellied cooter, Bog Turtle, Roseate Tern, Puritan tiger beetle, and Northeastern beach tiger beetle? [4]

2) Did the assessment of your discharge and related activities and indicate that there would be "no affect" on listed species or critical habitat [5] and EPA provided concurrence with your determination?

Use the guidance below to understand effects determination and to answer these questions.

*If you answered "Yes" to **either** question above, you have met eligibility USFWS Criterion C. Go to Step 4.*
If you answered "No" to both of the questions above, you are not eligible for coverage by this permit. You must submit an application for an individual permit for your NCCW discharges. (See 40 CFR 122.21).

Step 4 - Document results of the Eligibility Determination

Once the USFWS ESA eligibility requirements have been met, you shall include documentation of USFWS ESA eligibility in your NOI. Documentation for the various eligibility criteria are as follows:

- USFWS Criterion A: A copy of the IPaC generated preliminary determination letter indicating that no listed species or critical habitat is present within your action area. You shall also include a statement on how you determined that no listed species or critical habitat are in proximity to your discharges.
- USFWS Criterion B: A dated copy of the USFWS letter of concurrence on a finding of "no jeopardy" (for formal consultation) or "not likely to adversely affect" (for informal consultation) regarding the ESA section 7 consultation.
- USFWS Criterion C: A copy of the IPaC generated preliminary determination letter indicating that the only listed species in your action area are the Canada Lynx, Sandplain gerardia, Small whorled Pogonia, Karner Blue Butterfly and/or American burying beetle. OR a dated copy of the EPA concurrence with the operator's determination that the discharges and related activities will have "no affect" on listed species or critical habitat.

USFWS Effects Determination Guidance:

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[4] EPA has considered the effects of dewatering discharges and related activities on the Canada Lynx, Sandplain gerardia, Small whorled Pogonia, Karner Blue Butterfly and American burying beetle and determined that discharges in compliance with the Dewatering general permit will have no effect on these threatened or endangered species.
[5] See USFWS Effects Determination Guidance.

If you are unable to certify eligibility under USFWS Criterion A, you must assess whether your discharges or related activities "may affect", will have "no affect" or are "not likely to adversely affect" listed species or critical habitat. "Discharge-related activities" include: activities which cause, contribute to, or result in point source dewatering discharges; and measures including the siting, construction and operational procedures to control, reduce or prevent water pollution. Please be aware that no protection from incidental take liability is provided under this criterion.

The scope of effects to consider will vary with each facility. If you are having difficulty in determining whether your discharge is likely to cause adverse effects to a listed species or critical habitat, you should contact the USFWS for assistance. In order to complete the determination of effects it may be necessary to follow the formal or informal consultation procedures in section 7 of the ESA.

Upon completion of your assessment, document the results of your effects determination. If your results indicate that discharges and related activities will have "no affect" on threatened or endangered species or critical habitat and EPA concurs with your determination, you are eligible under USFWS Criterion C of this Appendix. Your determination may be based on measures that you implement to avoid, eliminate, or minimized adverse effects.

If the determination is "May affect" or "not likely to adversely affect" you must contact the USFWS to discuss your findings and measures you could implement to avoid, eliminate, or minimize adverse effects. If you and the USFWS reach agreement on measures to avoid adverse effects, you are eligible under USFWS Criterion B. Any terms and/or conditions to protect listed species and critical habitat that you relied on in order to complete an adverse effects determination, must be attached to your NOI.

In order to be eligible for this permit, the Dewatering discharges must be uncontaminated as described in the permit. The only effects from dewatering discharges and related activities which could pose an adverse effect include:

- *Toxicity:* In some cases, chlorine from potable water sources could be a part of the dewatering discharge. The permit requires discharges containing chlorine to be at the water quality standard for the receiving water, however chlorine may have toxic effects on listed species.

If endangered species issues cannot be resolved: If you cannot reach agreement with the USFWS on measures to avoid or eliminate adverse effects, you are not eligible for coverage under this permit. You must seek coverage under an individual permit.

C. The ESA Eligibility Criteria for the National Marine Fishery Service

Listed species under the jurisdiction of NMFS are the Atlantic Sturgeon and the Shortnose Sturgeon. EPA has reviewed available data for facilities previously covered under the dewatering general permit and determined that the terms of the permit

adequately prevent adverse effects or the take of listed species and adverse effects on critical habitat due to limited duration of the discharge, the limited volume of the discharge and minimal pollutant loading. For facilities seeking coverage under the dewatering general permit, EPA will review the information provided in the NOI and determine whether there are likely to be adverse effects. Information that must be included in the NOI related to endangered species under the jurisdiction of NMFS:

- Whether the discharge is in a marine water
- Whether there has been any previous formal or informal consultation with NMFS, and the result of the consultation.

EPA's biological assessment of listed species and critical habitat in consultation with NMFS is available on the dewatering general permit website at: http://www.epa.gov/region1/npdes/dewatering.html

D. Submittal of Notice of Intent

Once the ESA eligibility requirements of Part B and C of this Appendix have been met, and you have determined NHPA eligibility (see Appendix III), you may submit the Notice of Intent. Signature and submittal of the NOI constitutes your certification, under penalty of law, of eligibility for permit coverage under 40 CFR 122.21.

E. Duty to Implement Terms and Conditions upon which Eligibility was Determined

You must comply with any terms and conditions imposed under the ESA eligibility requirements to ensure that your dewatering discharges and related activities do not pose adverse effects or jeopardy to listed species and/or critical habitat. If the ESA eligibility requirements of this permit cannot be met, then you may not receive coverage under this permit and must apply for an individual permit.

F. Services Information

United States Fish and Wildlife Service Office

National websites for Endangered Species Information:
Endangered Species home page: http://endangered.fws.gov
ESA Section 7 Consultations: http://endangered.fws.gov/consultation/index.html
Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPAC):
http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/

U.S. FWS – Region 5
Supervisor
New England Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301

National Marine Fisheries Service Office

Website: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa_species.htm

National Marine Fisheries Service
Northeast Region, Protected Resource Division
Attn: Endangered Species Coordinator
One Blackburn Drive
Gloucester, MA 01930

Natural Heritage Network

The Natural Heritage Network comprises 75 independent heritage program organizations located in all 50 states, 10 Canadian provinces, and 12 countries and territories located throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. These programs gather, manage, and distribute detailed information about the biological diversity found within their jurisdictions. Developers, businesses, and public agencies use natural heritage information to comply with environmental laws and to improve the environmental sensitivity of economic development projects. Local governments use the information to aid in land use planning.

The Natural Heritage Network is overseen by NatureServe, the Network's parent organization, and is accessible online at: http://www.natureserve.org/nhp/us_programs.htm, which provides websites and other access to a large number of specific biodiversity centers.

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Inventory
Department of Resources & Economic Development
172 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 30370
Concord, NH 03302
603.271.3623

APPENDIX IV- ATTACHMENT 1
U.S. Fish and Wildlife IPaC system instructions

Use the following protocol to determine if any federally listed species or designated critical habitats under USFWS jurisdiction exist in your action area:

Enter your project specific information into the "Initial Project Scoping" feature of the Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) system mapping tool, which can be found at:

http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/

a. Indicate the action area[6] for the facility by either:
   a. Drawing the boundary on the map.
   b. Uploading a shapefile.
   c. Selecting the "State/county list" button and choosing your facility location.

   Select "Continue".

b. Select your project type from the dropdown menu on the Activities step. If you do not have a specific activity of concern, select "**Other**". Select "Continue" to generate a preliminary species list.

c. On the "Trust Resources List" step, you will be provided a list of natural resources of concern, which will include an Endangered Species Act Species list. On this page, select the "Request an Official Species List" and follow the directions indicated. You will be provided with a preliminary species list in pdf format for your facility. Retain a copy of this letter for your records.

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[6] The action area is defined by regulation as all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action (50 CFR §402.02). This analysis is not limited to the "footprint" of the action nor is it limited by the Federal agency's authority. Rather, it is a biological determination of the reach of the proposed action on listed species. Subsequent analyses of the environmental baseline, effects of the action, and levels of incidental take are based upon the action area.

The documentation used by a Federal action agency to initiate consultation should contain a description of the action area as defined in the Services' regulations and explained in the Services' consultation handbook. If the Services determine that the action area as defined by the action agency is incorrect, the Services should discuss their rationale with the agency or applicant, as appropriate. Reaching agreement on the description of the action area is desirable but ultimately the Services can only consult when an action area is defined properly under the regulations.

For dewatering discharges or discharge related activities, the action area should encompass the following:
- The immediate vicinity of, or nearby, the point of discharge into receiving waters.
- The path or immediate area through which or over which the discharge flows to the receiving water, including areas in the receiving water downstream from the point of discharge.

The action area will vary with the size and location of the outfall pipe, the nature and quantity of the discharges, and the type of receiving waters, among other factors.

B. Hutchins and W. Orndorff – Effectiveness and adequacy of well sampling using baited traps for monitoring the distribution and abundance of an aquatic subterranean isopod. *Journal of Cave and Karst Studies*, v. 71, no. 3, p. 193–203.

EFFECTIVENESS AND ADEQUACY OF WELL SAMPLING USING BAITED TRAPS FOR MONITORING THE DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF AN AQUATIC SUBTERRANEAN ISOPOD

BEN HUTCHINS[1] AND WILLIAM ORNDORFF*[,2]

Abstract: Land-use practices in karst can threaten aquatic subterranean species (stygobionts). However, since their habitat is mostly inaccessible, baseline ecological data such as distribution and population size are not known, making monitoring and risk assessment difficult. Wells provide easy and inexpensive access for sampling subterranean aquatic habitats. Over three years, including a two-month period of intensive sampling, the authors sampled sixteen wells (ten repeatedly) in Jefferson County, West Virginia, USA, for a threatened stygobiont, the isopod crustacean *Antrolana lira* Bowman, in two areas where the species was known to occur. *A. lira* was collected during 21 of 54 sampling events. *A. lira* was collected from 6 wells in which a total of 31 of the sampling events took place. Borehole logs suggest that only these 6 wells intersected appropriate habitat. Using the binomial approximation, the authors conclude that a random well has a 29% to 91% chance of intersecting appropriate habitat. In a well that intersects appropriate habitat, a single sampling event has a 51% to 85% chance of successful capture. The species occurs heterogeneously throughout the aquifer both in space and time, and thus, repeated sampling of multiple wells is needed to confidently establish presence or absence. In a contiguous block of phreatic carbonate-aquifer habitat analogous to that in the study area, at least 6 wells need to be sampled at least one time each to determine absence or presence of *A. lira* with 95% confidence. Additional studies with larger sample size would better constrain confidence intervals and facilitate refinement of minimum sampling requirements. In one well that consistently yielded from 8 to 19 animals, the population was estimated by mark-recapture methods. The limited data only allowed a very rough result of 112.3 ± 110 (95% CI) individuals. Successful recapture suggests that animals are largely stationary when a food source is present. Animals were collected at depths below the water surface from <1m (hand-dug well and cave) to ~ 30 meters in drilled wells. No migration of animals between wells was observed.

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INTRODUCTION

The Shenandoah Valley of West Virginia and Virginia is a karst landscape experiencing rapid population growth. Agricultural and urban modification of karst landscapes can lead to contamination and drawdown of karst aquifers, potentially threatening stygobionts (species limited to subterranean aquatic habitats). However, population sizes, ranges, and the distribution of individuals within aquifers is not known for many species, making monitoring and assessment of populations difficult. As international recognition of the significance of groundwater fauna grows, various methods are being developed and tested to sample groundwater habitats and develop predictive models to better understand stygobiont distributions, patterns of abundance, and autecological data (Castellarini et al., 2007, Dole-Oliver et al., 2007, Eberhard et al., 2007, Hancock and Boulton, 2007). For threatened and endangered stygobionts, these data are even more important. The paucity of basic ecological data for most stygobiont species can primarily be attributed to the challenges associated with sampling subterranean habitats. Caves, springs, and wells where biological sampling of karst aquifers is possible are small, isolated points of access into a potentially extensive, complex habitat.

For the majority of stygobionts and troglobionts in the United States, distributional data and population-size estimates have been based on collection efforts in caves (Culver et al., 2003; Fong et al., 2007; Krejca, 2004), while other access points to subterranean habitats, such as springs and wells, have been sampled less thoroughly. However, a large amount of literature demonstrates that

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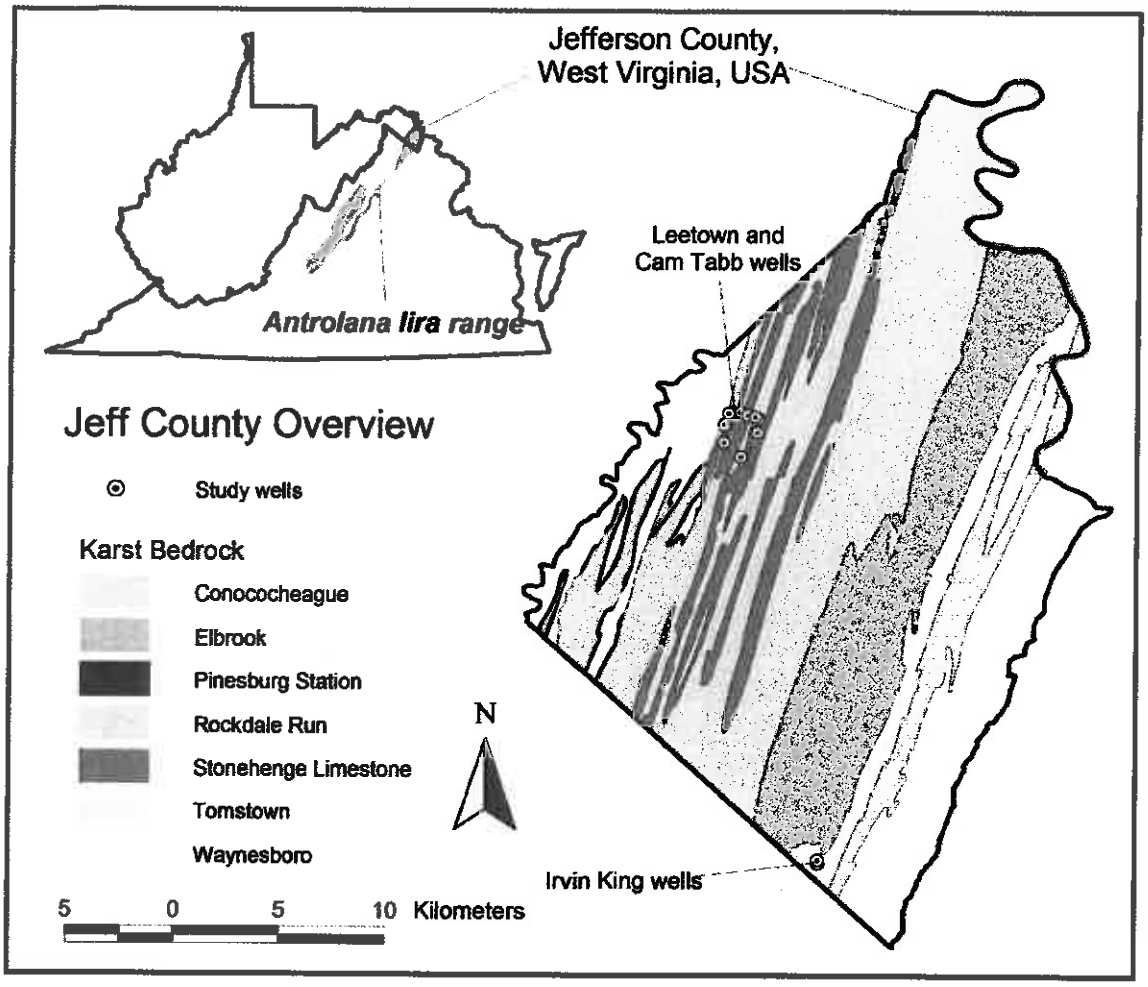

Figure 1. Project location with wells and geology.

wells can be important sampling sites for stygobionts inhabiting the phreatic zone (the saturated zone) in many types of aquifers, including karst (Allford et al., 2008; Culver and Sket, 2000; Eberhart et al., 2007; Hershler and Longley, 1986; Holsinger and Longley, 1980; Malard et al., 1997; Malard and Simon, 1997; Watts and Humphreys, 2003). For carnivorous taxa including amphipods, isopods, and planarians, baited traps can be used (Ginet and Décou, 1977) as an effective and inexpensive, albeit qualitative, sampling method. Wells are more easily accessed than groundwater in caves and are, in some areas, more numerous. This is especially true for the northern Shenandoah Valley, where surface expression of karst is minimal and few known caves extend to the water table.

In 2000, a population of the phreatic stygobiont crustacean *Antrolana lira* was discovered in a small cave in Jefferson County, West Virginia, extending the known range of the federally threatened species 50 km to the northeast. Potential degradation of the phreatic aquifer in this region has prompted concern from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but baseline ecological data, such as distribution, are needed to assess risk and implement recovery recommendations developed for the species (Fong, 1996).

Here, we present the results of a well sampling effort in Jefferson County, West Virginia, at the north end of *A. lira's* range. This effort included one sampling event in May 2005, one in July 2006, and several over a three-month period during the summer of 2007. Results are used to assess the effectiveness of well sampling for determining presence or absence for *A. lira.* The proportion of wells that intersect habitat where *A. lira* is present was calculated, along with 95% confidence intervals. Furthermore, the probability of capturing *A. lira* at wells where the species is present was also calculated, along with associated 95% confidence intervals. Several wells were sampled simultaneously at multiple depths corresponding to water-bearing fractures or voids to investigate the vertical distribution of the species in these wells. At one well, animals were marked and recaptured to estimate population size. These data are used to develop some preliminary guidelines for future well sampling in other parts of the species range and for efforts targeting other species.

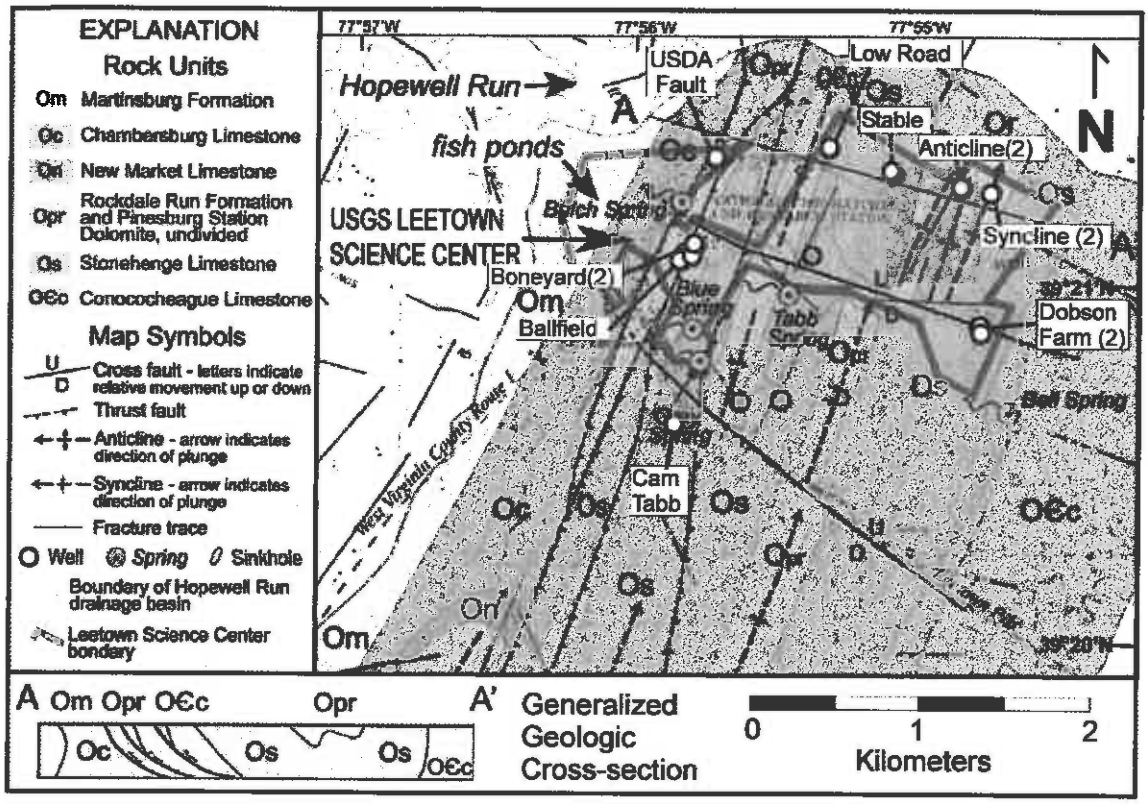

Figure 2. Leetown Science Center wells with topography and geology (modified from Kozar et al., 2007a).

Methods

Sampling Methodology

Seventeen wells were sampled between July 1, 2007, and September 3, 2007. Four of these wells were sampled a single time, and the remaining thirteen wells were sampled between two and seven times. Data from a single sampling event in May 2005 and another in July 2006 were also used for analysis. Wells were located in the karst of Jefferson County, West Virginia, on private property or federal land (Fig. 1). The study area lies within a single contiguous habitat block, here defined as a block of carbonate bedrock bounded by a combination of non-carbonate rocks and base-level streams receiving discharge from the aquifer. The contiguous habitat block involved in this study is bounded to the east and south by the Shenandoah River, to the north by the Potomac River, and to the west by the Martinsburg shale. Analysis of the mitochondrial *CO1* gene in *Antrolana lira* by Hutchins et al. (2010, in press) showed that animals from sites distributed across this bedrock block constitute a single genetic population. Three types of wells were sampled: hand-dug wells, potential production wells, and monitoring wells. Hand-dug wells were usually wide (1 m or more in diameter) and shallow (less than 10 m deep). Potential production wells and monitoring wells had ~15-cm-diameter well casings. All but two of the wells were located on or immediately adjacent to the USGS Leetown Science Center in west-central Jefferson County (Fig. 2) and had been the subject of prior intensive geohydrological investigations (Kozar et al., 2007a; Kozar et al., 2007b). This earlier work provided an unusual amount of detail in terms of the physical characteristics, hydrological properties, and geological setting of the wells used in this study, as summarized in Table 1.

Wells were sampled with a baited trap modified from Boutin and Boulanouar (1983). Baited traps were chosen for this study because they have a history of effective recovery of *A. lira,* as well as numerous other crustacean stygobionts (Collins and Holsinger, 1981; Fong, 2007). Traps were constructed using a 23-cm-long, 1.54-cm-diameter PVC pipe with a cap at the bottom. This narrow design was less likely to get lodged in the well than wider designs. Eight 8-mm holes were drilled around the top six inches of the trap. A piece of raw shrimp, wrapped in pantyhose to minimize ingestion by stygobionts, was used as bait. Traps were lowered into wells using kite string or nylon cord. A surveying tape was used to lower traps to arbitrary depths or to depths corresponding to water-bearing fractures identified in Kozar et al. (2007b). Traps were left for 20 to 28 hours. After animals were counted and possibly marked, they were released using a "release trap" made from a short length of 1.54-cm-diameter PVC pipe (Fig. 3). A piece of panty hose was secured around the bottom opening in the pipe using a rubber band. At the other end, a string was attached for lowering the trap into the well. Traps were

Table 1. Characteristics of wells sampled in study (adapted from Kozar et al, 2007b).

Well Name	Depth, m	Geology	Soil Thickness, m	Regolith Thickness, m	Top of Bedrock, m	Casing Depth, m	Well Diameter, m	Yield, L min^{-1}
Lower Road	125	SH	6.7	1.2	7.9	11.3	15.24	68
Stable Piez	14	SH	3.8	N/A	3.8	11.3	7.62	132
Ball Field	49	RR	3.0	0.0	3.0	11.7	15.24	19
Ball Field Piez	0	RR	...	0.0	...	...	15.24	...
Boneyard Upper	34	RR	4.3	0.0	4.3	13.1	15.24	151
Boneyard Lower	28	RR	3.0	2.0	5.0	5.8	15.24	379
Cam Tabb	~10	SH	...	...	...	N/A	>100	...
USDA Fault	61	RR	1.2	0.0	1.2	29.9	15.24	1135
Syncline	67	RR	3.7	4.9	8.5	28.3	15.24	1135
Syncline Piez	24	RR	5.0	0.5	5.5	18.0	7.62	379
Anticline	79	RR	6.1	1.5	7.6	11.7	15.24	76
Anticline Piez	13	RR	7.3	0.0	7.3	9.4	7.62	26
Irvin King #1	53	WE	...	...	...	...	15.24	38
Irvin King #2	38	WE	...	...	...	...	15.24	57
Old Dodson	19	SH	...	...	...	6.1	15.24	...
New Dodson	51	SH	...	...	...	11.7	15.24	...

Geology: SH – Stonehenge Formation, RR – Rockdale Run Formation, WE -Waynesboro-Elbrook Formations

lowered slowly through the water column until reaching the approximate depth at which the animals were captured, at which point the trap was repeatedly lifted and dropped (causing water to flow through the pipe, dislodging the panty hose and the animals).

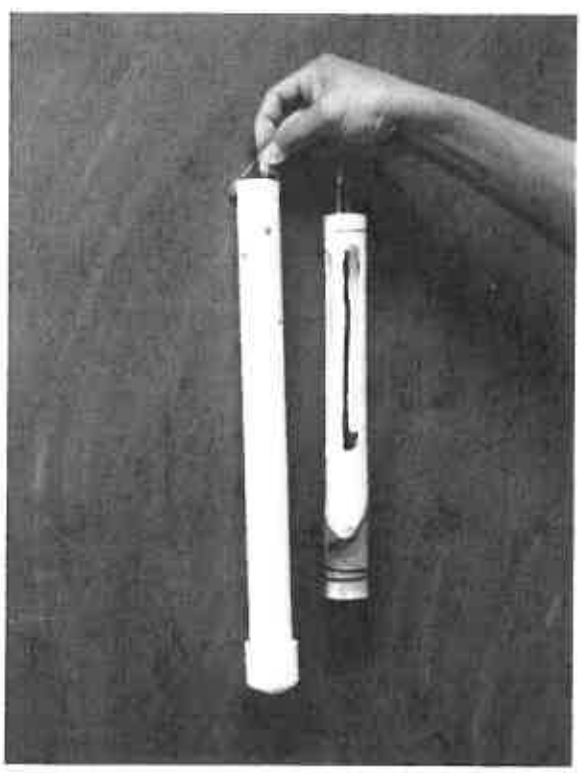

Figure 3. Capture and release traps.

CAPTURE PROBABILITIES

Data on the capture rates of *A. lira* were used to estimate both the success rate at wells where *A. lira* was captured at least once and the proportion of wells in the contiguous habitat block that intersect habitat where *A. lira* are present. Days when multiple traps were used in a single well at different depths were treated as single sampling events, with capture of *A. lira* in one or more traps constituting a positive result.

By approximating capture data as a binomial approximation to the normal distribution, the standard deviation σ_p of capture rates was calculated using

$$\sigma_p = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} \quad (1)$$

where n is the number of trials and p is the success rate (Lichter, 1999). Standard deviation σ was then used to approximate 95% confidence intervals ($p \pm 2\ \sigma$, Ott and Longnecker, 2001).

The probability of capture during a single sampling event at a well n in an area where a target species is present was calculated by

$$P_{capture,n} = P_{habitat,n} \times P_{success,n} \quad (2)$$

where $P_{habitat}$ is the probability that the well intersects habitat where *A. lira* is present, and $P_{success}$ is the probability that a single sampling event in a well that intersects such habitat will result in capture. The standard deviation of the product was calculated using conventional error-propagation calculations as described in Lichten (1998).

The minimum number of sampling events T needed to determine if the species was present in an individual well

Table 1. Extended.

Depths to Water Bearing Features, m						Depth to Water (7/2003–10/2005)				
						Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.	Range
35.1	113.4	121.6	...	...	...	14.1	0.50	12.8	14.8	2.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	10.5	0.85	8.8	11.7	2.9
10.7	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	0.53	4.7	7.2	2.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.8	20.4	...	...	...	...	6.3	0.37	5.5	7.1	1.7
10.4	14.9	19.8	21.6	23.8	...	5.5	0.41	4.6	6.5	1.9
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.4	14.3	18.6	35.1	39.9	47.2	5.2	0.28	4.7	6.0	1.2
12.5	31.1	43.3	...	...	...	4.3	1.02	2.4	6.1	3.6
7.6	21.3	...	...	...	...	3.3	0.97	3.6	7.1	3.5
8.8	41.8	51.8	76.2	...	...	5.9	0.99	4.1	7.6	3.5
7.3	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	0.97	3.6	7.1	3.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	0.54	1.7	4.3	2.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and the number of wells W that needed to be sampled to determine if the species was present in an area were calculated from the probability of encountering all negative results after a number of trials N using

$$P_{neg,N} = (1 - P_{pos})^N \tag{3}$$

where $P_{neg,\ N}$ is the probability of all negative results after N trials and P_{pos} is the probability of a positive result (assumed constant) for any individual trial. For multiple sampling events at a single well, $N = T$ and $P_{pos} = P_{success}$. For a single sampling event at multiple wells in a contiguous habitat block, $N = W$ and and $P_{pos} = P_{capture}$. When $P_{neg,\ N} = 0.05$ after N trials, this means there is only a 5% chance of no positive results (i.e., a false negative) if a species was present in an area. Conversely, this means that there is a 95% chance that all negative results after N trials constitutes a true negative, in our case, no animals present. Plugging in the certainty value of 0.05 and solving for N produces

$$N = \frac{\ln(0.05)}{\ln(1 - P_{\text{pos}})} \tag{4}$$

In general, a species may be absent from a well either because it is not present in the area or because the well does not intersect appropriate habitat. Since this study was confined to a contiguous habitat block where the species is present, a consistently negative result within any individual well most likely reflects a failure to intersect appropriate habitat.

VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION

Eight wells were chosen to study the vertical distribution of *A. lira* based on their water yields and the existence of data on the depths of water-bearing fractures or voids (Kozar et al., 2007b). Depending on the number of reported water bearing features in each well, from two to six traps were placed at depths corresponding to these features. In addition to these eight wells, four wells for which no data about water bearing voids was known (Irvin King #1, Irvin King #2, Old Dodson, New Dodson) were sampled. For these wells, traps were placed at 7.6-m intervals starting at the bottom of the well.

POPULATION-SIZE ESTIMATION

At one well, animals were marked and recaptured to estimate population size. Trapped animals were stored in cool spring water on site for mark and release. To mark animals, we first patted the animal's dorsal surface with a napkin before using a Sharpie brand marker to make an identifiable mark. Population size was estimated using a weighted mean method (Begon, 1979). This method is similar to the traditional Peterson estimate, but employs data from more than one sampling event and uses the equation

$$\hat{N} = \frac{\sum n_i M_i}{\sum m_i + 1} \tag{5}$$

where n_i is the number of individuals caught on sampling day i, m_i is the number of individuals collected on day i that are already marked. $M_i = (r_2 - m_2) + (r_3 - m_3) \ldots + (r_i - m_i)$, where r_i represents the total number of animals marked and released on the indicated days, including those captured that had

Table 2. Summary of sampling results for Madison Cave Isopod (*Antrolana lira*).

Site Name	5/5/2005	7/8/2006	7/1/2007	7/8/2007	7/15/2007	7/29/2007	8/17/2007	8/26/2007	9/3/2007
Lower Road Well	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stable Piezometer	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ball Field Well[a]	1	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	...
Ball Field Piezometer	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boneyard Upper Well	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boneyard Lower Well	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cam Tabb Well[a]	...	68	1	7	1	...	2	2	5
USDA Fault Well[a]	0	...	0	...	...	2	1	...	...
Syncline Well[a]	0	...	2	1	0	1	0	1	...
Syncline Piezometer	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Anticline Well	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0
Anticline Piezometer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Irvin King #1 Well[a]	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	2
Irvin King #2 Well[a]	...	20	8	20	13	12	9	...	...
Old Dodson Well	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0
New Dodson Well	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0

[a] Captured well.

previously been marked. The standard error is calculated using

$$SE_{\hat{N}} = \hat{N}\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sum m_i + 1} + \frac{2}{(\sum m_i + 1)^2} + \frac{6}{(\sum m_i + 1)^3}} \quad (6)$$

RESULTS

Fifty-four sampling events were performed at a total of 18 wells (Table 2). Six wells, referred to as capture wells, yielded *Antrolana lira* at least once. The physical and hydrological characteristics of these wells are summarized in Table 1. Of all the sampling events at capture wells, individuals were captured 21 out of 31 sampling events (68%). Ten wells were sampled between three and seven times to accumulate data on the temporal variation in the presence and abundance of species collected. Table 2 shows results of all sampling events performed during this study. Days when multiple traps were placed in a well on the same day were treated as a single sampling event. Figure 4 illustrates the variation over time of capture rates at each well in which *Antrolana* was captured at least once.

Positive capture rates at wells where *A. lira* was captured at least once ranged from 25% to 100%. In the two wells with relatively high numbers of individuals, Cam Tabb and Irvin King #2, *A. lira* was present 100% of the time. In the other four capture wells, a maximum of two animals were captured during any single sampling event. Furthermore, each of these wells had at least one sampling event in which no animals were captured.

CAPTURE PROBABILITY RESULTS

The probability of success at capture wells was estimated at $P_{success} = 0.68 \pm 0.08$, with 95% confidence intervals of $0.51 < P_{success} < 0.85$. Applying Equation (4) to the results for $P_{success}$, the minimum number of sampling events at a well to determine whether it intersects habitat, based on successful capture during one or more event, is three ($T = 2.63$) using the predicted value of $P_{success}$, and five ($T = 4.2$) based on the lower end of the 95% confidence interval. The criteria for use of the binomial approximation as described in Ott and Longnecker (2001) are met for $P_{success}$.

Wells within the study area sampled three or more times can then be used to estimate the habitat intersection rate $P_{habitat}$. *A. lira* was captured at least once in 6 of the 10 wells sampled 3 or more times, resulting in $P_{habitat} = 0.60 \pm 0.16$. Within 95% confidence limits, $0.29 < P_{habitat} < 0.91$.

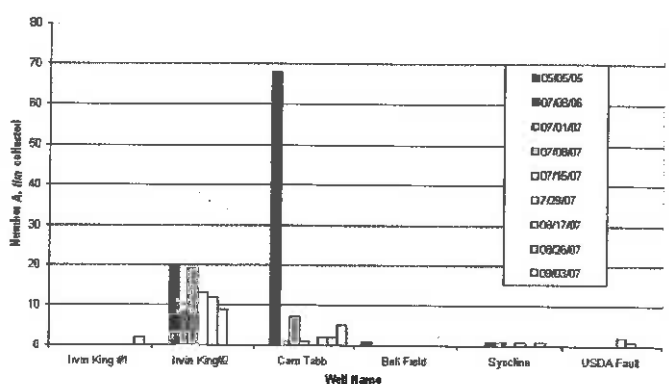

Figure 4. Capture rate variation at wells where *Antrolana lira* was collected at least one time.

Table 3. Vertical distribution of Madison Cave Isopod (*Antrolana lira*) in wells.

Well Name	Depth (m)	Number of Individuals by Date Sampled 7/29/2007	8/17/2007	8/26/2007	9/3/2007
USDA Fault	9	0	0	...	...
	14	0	0	...	...
	19	0	0	...	...
	35	2	0	...	...
	40	0	1	...	...
	47	0	0	...	...
Syncline	12	0	0	0	...
	31	1	0	1	...
	43	0	0	0	...
Irvin King #1	15	...	...	0	0
	24	...	...	0	2
	37	...	...	0	0
Irvin King #2	23	0	0	...	...
	30	0	0	...	...
	38	10	0	...	...
	44	2	9	...	...

Applying Equation (4), the minimum number of wells necessary to sample to ensure intersection of habitat is four ($W = 3.27$) for the predicted value of $P_{habitat}$, and nine at the lower end of the 95% confidence interval ($W = 8.75$). The low number of wells (ten) sampled enough times to determine $P_{habitat}$ limits the significance of these numbers, because the criteria for use of the binomial approximation, as described in Ott and Longnecker (2001), are not met.

Applying Equation (2), the probability of capture $P_{capture}$ for a single sampling event at a single well within the study area is 0.41 ± 0.12. Within 95% confidence limits, $0.17 < P_{capture} < 0.65$. High standard deviation and large confidence intervals are a result of the low number (ten) of wells sampled three or more times combined with the propagation of uncertainty in $P_{success}$ and $P_{habitat}$. For the calculated $P_{capture}$ of 0.41, the corresponding minimum number of unique sampling events (individual wells sampled one time each) necessary to determine whether the species is present in a contiguous phreatic habitat block such as the study area is six ($N = 5.68$). However, if the lower end of the 95% confidence interval is used, the minimum number of trials for such a determination increases to sixteen ($N = 16.07$).

Vertical Distribution Results

Table 3 shows the dates and depths at which individual wells were sampled at multiple levels and when and at what level individuals of *A. lira* were recovered. Four of those wells yielded *A. lira*. In USDA Fault Well, *A. lira* was found at water-bearing horizons at 35 m and 40 m. In Syncline Well, *A. lira* was collected from traps at the 31-m water-bearing horizon during four out of six sampling events, while horizons at 12 m and 43 m yielded no individuals. Irvin King #2 yielded multiple individuals at depth of 38 m and 44 m, and no animals at 23-m and 30-m depths. Irvin King #1 yielded individuals at a depth of 24 m. On average, *A. lira* was collected from 31% ± 4% of water-bearing horizons in each of these four wells.

Table 4. Mark recapture data for Irvin King #2 well.

Variable	Number of Individuals by Date Sampled 7/1/2007	7/8/2007	7/15/2007
Number captured, n	8	19	13
Number marked, m	...	2	3
Number marked and released, r	8	19	13

Population Size Estimation Results

Marked animals were only recaptured at Irvin King Well #2, and consequently, population size could not be estimated at other locations. At Irvin King Well #2, animals were captured, marked, and released on July 1, July 8, and July 15, 2007. Table 4 summarizes the data used to calculate the population estimate and uncertainty using Equations (4) and (5). The limited population being sampled at Irvin King Well #2 only allowed a very rough estimate of 112.3 individuals ± 110 (95% CI).

Discussion

Capture Probability Discussion

While it is clear that well sampling using baited traps is an effective way to sample for stygobiont crustacean fauna such as the Madison Cave isopod *Antrolana lira*, interpretations of results must be performed conservatively and with caution. At least three conditions must be met for a successful capture. First, the sampling site must be within the range of the species. Second, the well must intersect appropriate habitat, in this case interconnected, permeable voids beneath the water table that are large enough to be traversable by the species. Finally, the trap must effectively attract and retain animals. The efficiency with which a particular sampling method attracts and retains animals must also be considered when comparing data from multiple sampling methods. Allford et al. (2008) tested three different sampling methods on wells in the Yilgarn region of Australia and found differences in the number of species and total number of individuals collected, but no significant difference in the relative probability for capturing a particular species as a function of sampling method.

In Leetown, capture wells appear randomly distributed within a contiguous phreatic habitat block, suggesting that the entire study area lies within the potential range of the species. However, within this range, the species is heterogeneously distributed, depending on the presence of favorable habitat, which is patchy but interconnected (Hutchins et al., 2010, in press). The fact that this habitat is hidden from view complicates any sampling strategy. This study seeks to calculate the probability that the last two conditions are met: a given well intersects favorable habitat ($P_{habitat}$) and that the species is collected during the sampling event ($P_{success}$). We found that $P_{habitat} = 0.60 \pm 0.31$ (95% C.I.) and that $P_{success} = 0.68 \pm 0.17$ (95% C.I.) for *A. lira* in our study area. These values were used to predict that for a unique sampling event for *A. lira* within the study area the probability of capture is 0.41 ± 0.12. (95% C. I.: $0.17 < P_{capture} < 0.65$) and to estimate that approximately six sampling events are necessary to determine if the species is present in a similar contiguous phreatic habitat block (sixteen events if the lower end of the confidence interval is used). Exporting the results to outside the study area assumes that neither $P_{success}$ nor $P_{habitat}$ varies significantly from one contiguous phreatic habitat block to another. Unfortunately, enough data points were not collected in the study to tightly constrain the predicted value of $P_{capture}$ in the study area, although $P_{success}$ and $P_{habitat}$ were moderately well constrained. Our results were similar to those of Eberhard et al. (2007), who used net-haul sampling in the Pilbara region of Australia and found detection probabilities for species to average 33 ± 5% or 39 ± 3% (two different methods) and that six samples collect 95% of species present in a well.

For those interested in determining with certainty the absence or presence of a stygobiont in an area, a paucity of sampling locations and low densities of animals presents a high risk of false negatives. Obviously, the best way to reduce this risk is to increase the number of sites sampled and the number of sampling events. However, the number of available sampling sites in a contiguous phreatic habitat block is essentially fixed. This makes desirable a sampling scheme that samples sites on multiple occasions to achieve the desired level of certainty in the presence or absence of a species.

MacKenzie et al. (2002) developed such a technique and applied it to a data-set investigating site occupancy of amphibians in Maryland, USA. Their model considered the probability of the presence of a species at a site, the number of sites, the number of sampling events, and the probability of detection. Such a model could be effectively applied to the stygobiont sampling scenario described in this paper if the probability of the presence of a species was replaced with that of habitat intersection. Unfortunately, the data-set in this study was too small for these methods to be applied.

There was no obvious relationship between physical and hydrological properties of the individual wells (Table 1) and the presence or absence of *Antrolana lira*. While the two highest-yield wells (Syncline and USDA Fault, each 1135 L min^{-1}) both yielded specimens, so did low-yield wells such as Irvin King #1 (38 L min^{-1}), Irvin King #2 (57 L min^{-1}), and Ball Field (19 L min^{-1}), with Irvin King #2 being the most consistent producer of *A. lira*. In terms of geology, specimens were successfully captured from at least one well in all formations in which wells were sampled.

Differences in the May 2005, July 2006, and summer 2007 sampling events suggest that groundwater levels may strongly influence sampling success rates, both in terms of numbers and of stygobiont species. This is in contrast with the results of Eberhard et al. (2007), who found no seasonal turnover in faunal composition in sampling wells over a 4-year period in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. Figure 5 shows water levels in the aquifer at Leetown Science Center over the period of interest. Both the May 2005 and July 2006 sampling events took place during relatively high groundwater levels, immediately after significant recharge events, while the summer 2007 sampling was performed under drought conditions. In May 2005 the water level was more than a meter higher than in summer 2007, and numerous amphipods were captured in the Old Dodson Farm Well and the Ballfield Well, which also yielded a single *Antrolana lira*. Neither of these wells yielded a single crustacean specimen during summer 2007 sampling. The July 2006 sampling event at Cam Tabb Well stands out as well. Sixty-eight individuals were collected in that event, compared with a range of 1 to 7 individuals captured during 2007 sampling events, when water levels were approximately 0.6 m lower than in 2006. This apparent water-level influence on sampling results may have to do with water levels reaching the elevation of specific conduits, allowing the animals to move within the aquifer. Alternatively, the presence of larger numbers of animals following recharge events may reflect flushing of animals from different hydrological realms in the subsurface. A third possible explanation is that the animals may be more active within the aquifer in response to a higher food supply associated with a recharge event. In any case, these results showed that the probability of successful recovery of *A. lira* at wells that intersected habitat varied both from well to well and at an individual well over time.

VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION DISCUSSION

While the depth sampling did not yield enough data to be conclusive, it did suggest that specific water-bearing horizons are associated with the presence of certain stygobiont species, and that many of these horizons are at considerable depths (up to ~ 30 m) below the water table. During all sampling events in drilled wells, *Antrolana lira* was only collected in traps placed at least 25 m beneath the land surface. During July 2007, only traps placed at least 30 m below the land surface yielded specimens. This does not hold for cave or hand-dug-well collections, neither of which generally allow for the trap to be placed more than 10 m beneath the water surface. The risk of false

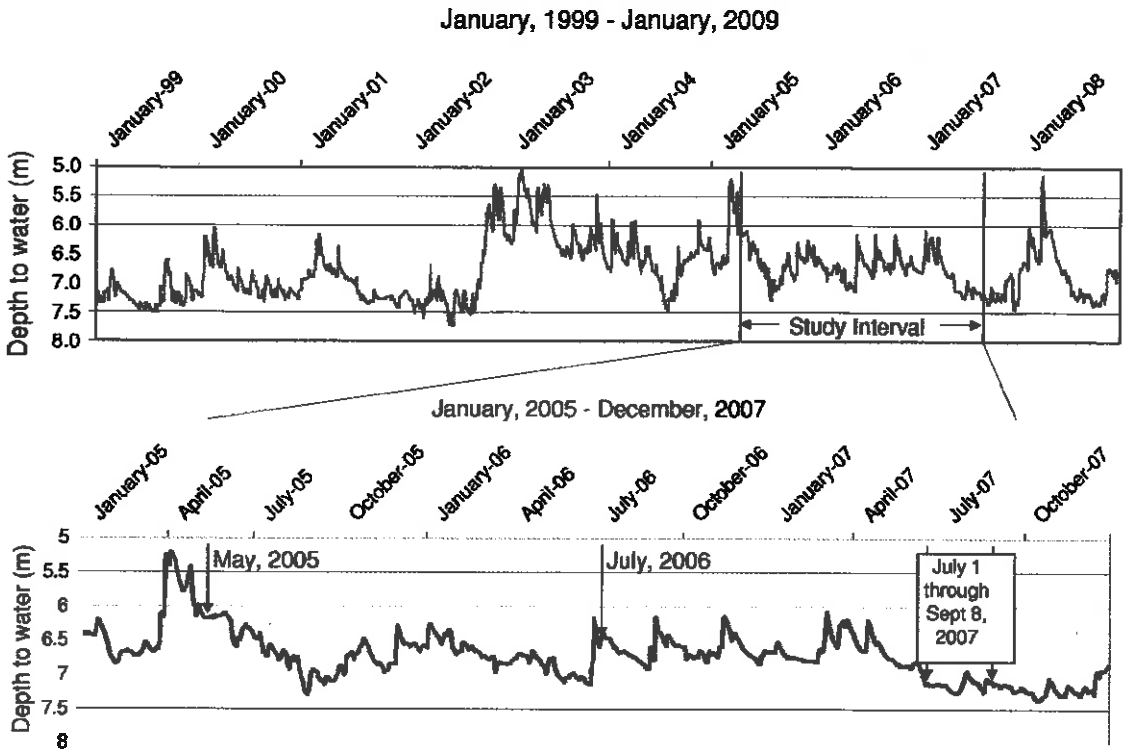

Figure 5. Water levels at Leetown Science Center monitoring wells (USGS, 2009).

negatives for wells is significant, as discussed above, and may be increased when a single trap is placed at an arbitrary depth. However, this risk may be overcome through the use of alternative sampling methods, such as haul nets that sample the entire water column (Allford et al., 2008). Results from Irvin King #2 Well show that trap level will not affect capture rate in all instances. During the mark-recapture phase of the project, a single trap was placed at an arbitrary depth (25 m, approximately 6 m beneath the surface of the water) during weeks one to three, yielding 8, 19, and 13 animals, respectively. During the horizon-sampling phase, traps at 23 m and 30 m yielded no specimens, while traps at 38 m and 44 m yielded combined totals of 12 and 9 individuals for weeks four and five. This suggests that animals were present at lower levels in the well during the mark-recapture phase and swam up the well to reach the bait. It is likely that the reason they are present lower in the well is that they are closer to the intersection of the well bore with water-bearing voids or fractures (e.g., USDA Fault and Syncline Wells, Table 2). Alternatively, Hahn and Matzke (2005) suggest that detritus and sediment that preferentially accumulates at the bottom of wells may act as habitat islands in aquifers, attracting a higher abundance of taxa than elsewhere in the aquifer. This potential relationship depends strongly on the identity and life history of the species involved.

POPULATION SIZE ESTIMATION DISCUSSION

Population size estimation was only possible at one sampling location due to the lack of recaptured specimens elsewhere. At Irvin King Well #2, 112.3 ± 110 individuals were estimated to compose the population sampled during this study. Obviously, this estimation has a large degree of uncertainty. Furthermore, as with other population-size estimation methods, this method makes a variety of assumptions. First, it assumes no births, deaths, immigration, or emigration during the sampling period. This first assumption is probably not significantly violated, given that subterranean organisms have low reproductive potential and metabolic rate and that *Antrolana lira* has no known predators. This method also assumes that capture and marking does not affect an individual's chance at subsequent capture. In another population size estimation study for *A. lira*, one week was found to be a sufficient period of time for previously captured and marked animals to be re-trapped (Fong, unpublished data). Finally, the method assumes that all individuals have an equal chance of being caught. Given the heterogeneous nature of phreatic passages, complex flow routes, and the fact that no ovigerous females have ever been captured, this final assumption may be violated in the case of *A. lira*. Nevertheless, Hahn and Matzke (2005) suggest that taxa may be preferentially distributed near wells that serve as habitat islands, and at least one

mathematical model suggests that vagile taxa such as *A. lira* may be able to travel significant distances within aquifers (Eberhard et al., 2007). What these data do suggest is that this is a small population. This is corroborated by low genetic variability within the site (Hutchins et al., 2010, in press). This has implications for the conservation of the species, because low population size that is potentially clustered near the well puts the population at risk.

The only other population size estimates for *A. lira* have been performed using identical methods at Cave Hill in Augusta County, Virginia (Fong, 2007). Population size estimates at Cave Hill were much higher than at Irvin King, ranging from 0.36 to 1.02 × 10^3 at Madison Saltpetre Cave and 2.24 to 3.42 × 10^3 at Steger's Fissure (Fong, 2007). Population estimates at other documented sites within the range need to be performed to determine what population sizes are more typical for *A. lira*.

CONCLUSIONS

In some areas, the abundance of wells in proximity to one another relative to that of caves and springs allows for more comprehensive sampling across the potential range of a stygobiont species. Some karst areas, like the lower (northern) Shenandoah Valley, are particularly cave-poor, and wells afford a much better way of accessing habitat. This study has shown that if preliminary sampling efforts are sufficient to constrain the probabilities of habitat intersection and successful recovery of animals, then it is possible to develop a meaningful protocol for sampling wells with baited traps to determine presence or absence of a phreatic stygobiont. The results of such sampling are likely to vary with aquifer water levels and in response to recharge events. Use of wells with comprehensive hydrological and borehole descriptions combined with sampling at discrete depths increased understanding of the three-dimensional subterranean habitat structure. Animals were shown to be present at significant depths (up to 30 m) beneath the water table, and they appear to be using specific conduits within the aquifer. Successful completion of a mark-recapture population estimate showed that known populations of *Antrolana lira* in the northern end of its range are at much lower densities than those at the type locality of Cave Hill. Future research on this topic should include extensive additional sampling within the project area to better constrain detection and habitat intersection probabilities, replication of the study in other contiguous habitat blocks of the Madison Cave isopod to test the assumption that detection and habitat intersection probabilities are relatively constant between such blocks, and application of these methods to other phreatic stygobiont species to determine inter-species variations in detection and habitat-intersection probabilities.

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TENORM & WV's Dept. of EVERYTHING PERMITTED

What State Regulators won't tell you about TENORM, AND *WHY*.

TENORM is the acronym for **T**echnologically **E**nhanced **N**aturally **O**ccurring **R**adioactive **M**aterials, and it is a legal term. If you've never heard of **TENORM** before, it's because any mention of it by the WV DEP is politically taboo.

Although the oil and gas industry and our State's Department of Everyone Poisoned (DEP) both ignore the mounting radioactive threat posed by the millions upon millions of tons of waste that hydrofracking the Marcellus produces, ***West Virginia's Code of Regulations actually requires* TENORM *to be regulated by the WV Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR).***

Despite the federal exemptions, every WV permit related to drilling the Marcellus rightfully falls under the State's TENORM rules, which are found in **State Code of Regulations CSR §64-23-16.** Appropriately titled Radiation Safety Requirements for Technologically Enhanced Radioactive Materials (TENORM), Rule 16.4.a *ONLY* exempt radium 226 and radium 228 **"if the materials contain, or are contaminated at, concentrations one hundred eighty five (185) bequerel per kilogram, which is five [5] pCi/gm)". Yet typical radioisotope activity in the Marcellus shale is recognized by experts at 370 Bq/kg, which includes high levels of radium-226 and radium 228.**

The Marcellus has the highest radioactivity of any black shale in the U.S. Radium 226 is over 100 times more radioactive per weight than the Uranium 238 from which it is derived. The source of that radiation is Uranium 238 and Thorium 232, which, when hydrofracked, yields unprecedented amounts Radium 226 and Radium 228 respectively, which is transported to the surface in the hundreds of thousands of gallons of liquid flowback waste.

***HOW "HOT" IS IT?* Putting it all into perspective**

USGS figures for Marcellus flowback are reported averaging at 9102 Bq/L (2,460 pCi/L) Ra-226 and 27,158 Bq/L (734 pCi/L) for Ra-228. The EPA sets the Maximum Contaminant Limit at 0.185 Bq/L (5 pCi/L) for safe drinking water. According to USGS Marcellus expert Mark Engle, It **is not unusual for Marcellus brine to register at 300 times U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) limits for industrial wastewater discharge, which is 2.22 Bq/L (60 pCi/L).** source

So, by rights, ALL current hydrofracking permits in WV are, or at least should be, illegal because of the lack of proper regulation pursuant to the high radioactivity in **TENORM** wastes.
The EPA recommends that there should be no radium in drinking water whatsoever. If discovered in the intake stream of water treatment plants, its elimination poses special problems, even to industrial wastewater treatment plants. **Back in 2009, the City of Wheeling, WV, was fined $414,000 because it took brine that high enough radioactivity that City managers were ordered to contact WV Department of Health or else the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to remediate the municipal waste treatment plant back to safe levels.** (download the Consent Decree **at this link**)
So now, due to the danger treating frack waste poses, the State instead chooses to permit it to be under-regulated Class II wells and reportedly dumped into abandoned coal mines and coal slurry settling ponds.

Each horizontally hydrofracked Marcellus well in West Virginia requires as much as 10 million gallons of water (sometimes more!) Around 20 to 40 percent of that returns to the surface as waste. So the statewide daily total volume of produced radioactive flowback is mind-boggling.

According to a 1999 Oil & Gas Journal industry study, referenced by the U.S Department of Energy, in states that require flowback to be tested for radiation, **the cost of safe TENORM disposal was an average of $544 per drum or $415 per bbl.as**
Radioactive waste from fracking comes in many forms –drill cuttings, scale buildup in pipe and tanks, sludge from tanks and waste pits, and, of course, the water that surfaces as flowback, which is commonly downplayed as "brine." Because our governor apparently ordered the DHHR to shirk its mandate under the state's TENORM rule, and because there hasn't been a Health Bureau Chief of Radiation since Joe "Enersystems" Manchin was governor, oil & gas TENORM hasn't been regulated.
The DEP considers underground injection the Best Available Technology for dealing with flowback, issuing Class II Underground Injection Control permits without ever properly regulating what's going into them. Class II wells were developed for (pre-Marcellus/ pre horizontal hydrofracking) non-radioactive brine. The DEP never requires drillers or haulers to measure Marcellus waste for radioactivity.

Unfortunately, due to the magnitude of uncharted and unmapped abandoned coal mines and gas wells in West Virginia, there are no Class I hazardous waste wells Class I wells pose too much of a threat to our groundwater.

Radium 226 has a half life of over 1600 years. It travels easily up the food chain, so the primary threat is by ingestion. Once r226 enters the body, 20 percent remains there to bio-accumulate. Radium takes the place of calcium in the bones, where the Alpha radiation affects the soft tissues of the body and the blood.

Although difficult to diagnose, numerous illnesses have been linked to long-term low-level exposures to radium, including thyroid problems, blood diseases, and cancer. The smaller the victim's physique, the more radiation is known to affect the body.

Because radium is a heavy metal, ingestion is known to adversely affect the autoimmune system. Biomagnification through interaction with other pollutants poses additional serious health complications.

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Casto, Cassie B

From: Laura Borkholder <Nevelesnow@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:59 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

In addition to the comments below, I am a mother, teacher, and equine owner in Jefferson county. There is no more valuable resource for our people, children and animals than I our clean water and safe lands. I oppose any permit that brings Rockwool (a cancer of a company) into our town to rain down toxins on our inhabitants. Please help by doing the right thing for ALL of us.

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,

Laura Borkholder
172 Jefferson Ave
Charles Town, WV 25414
(240) 440-4032

Casto, Cassie B

From: Leslie Narramore <L.narramore@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 11:13 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted. Other reasons include that I live here in Jefferson County, approximately 3 miles from the plant. My two young children, my husband and I and all of the citizens of Jefferson County deserve clean water. Please protect our health and our environment. We're counting on you.

Sincerely,
Leslie Narramore
337 Stratus Dr

Kearneysville, WV 25430
(304) 724-7749

Casto, Cassie B

From: Sonya Evanisko <Sevanisk@shepherd.edu>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 11:19 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Sonya Evanisko
105 w High street
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 876-1725

Casto, Cassie B

From: Annabelle Lane <showcaseonroute7@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 11:24 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereux,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Annabelle Lane
Oak Lee Drive
Ranson, WV 25438
(571) 338-9284

Casto, Cassie B

From: Daniel Johnson <danny_flips23@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 11:26 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Daniel Johnson
157 Aerie Lane
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(806) 252-1477

Casto, Cassie B

From: Christine Johnson <ariversmum@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 11:26 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Christine Johnson
157 Aerie Lane
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(703) 501-1840

Casto, Cassie B

From: Ruth Hatcher <ruthhatcher756@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 11:48 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: WV/NPDES No. WV0022349-H-Jefferson County Rockwool/Roxul Water Modification Permit Public Comments

Dear WVDEP,
I'm requesting that you turn down Rockwool/ROXUL's water modification permit.

I'm a 40 year resident of Jefferson County and was born in Martinsburg.

Rockwool has already been given DEP violations in September of this year for noncompliance which may have endangered our health and environment. The six violations already prove that this company is not concerned about our public health and environment.

Jefferson County has karst topography warning signs posted as you enter the region for a reason.

Jefferson County's karst topography puts our groundwater at an increased risk for contamination including many private wells.

Jefferson County Commission Groundwater Assessment done in 2012 documents the increased risk of contamination.

Rockwool's property is known for having a "high-risk" potential for sinkholes.
Rockwool did not report their sinkhole which is a violation.

Rockwool and WVDEP should take a lesson from Microsoft and realize the special problems of karst topography.
In 2010, a 8ft x 4ft sinkhole was a deal killer for Microsoft's 500 million dollar new data center even though 90% of the design work was already done for Christiansburg, VA site. Microsoft stepped away from Montgomery
County and went to Mecklenburg County, VA instead.

Why is Rockwool having so much difficulty providing truthful and precise water usage information?
They have approximately 28 polluting factories around the world, so what's the problem in obtaining data.

Gary Cartwright of EU today news has been writing articles suggesting rockwool insulation has similar health problems as asbestos. Please watch his videos online.
Dr. Drent, leading pulmonologist, told Dutch TV news show in 2013 that the fibres
glass and stone wool can be compared to those of asbestos.

Why are our schools located so close to proposed plant???? ....when a new school or subdivision can't be built across the street from proposed plant.

My community does not want to become "Chemical Valley #2" in West Virginia.
The citizens of Nitro and other communities were certainly not protected.

Our neighbors states of Maryland and Virginia are also very opposed to this proposed plant.

Sincerely,

Ruth M. Hatcher
cell 304-671-7214

Casto, Cassie B

From: Andrew Bernstein <andrew.t.bernstein@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 12:00 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereux,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Andrew Bernstein
962 Edgewood School Rd.
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
(301) 315-6001

Casto, Cassie B

From: dgeraldh@frontiernet.net
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 12:37 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: WV / NPDES NO.WV0022349-H Jefferson County Rockwool/Roxul Water Modification Request

Dear WVDEP,

Requesting that you deny the Rockwool/ Roxul's water modification permit

I am a 40 -year resident of West Virginia and have raised my family here.

Rockwool has already had DEP violations earlier this year and I am sure

we may see more. The environment may not sustain the failures that this company may

have in their operations and reporting. I believe that they will continue water

usage modification requests incrementally, to obtain their overall goals.

Jefferson County's karst topography will only magnify the potential of pollution

should containment fail. All mechanical systems are prone to failure.

Should containment fail, all chemical pollution would quickly flow to the

Potomac River and multiple personal wells homeowners use for drinking water.

The rivers and streams in our area are already polluted to the point the WVDNR

does not recommend but limited ingestion of the local fish.

Rockwool's goal is to make a tremendous amount of money and could care less

about our school kids in the vicinity of their proposed plant. These schools are in

the direct area of the sacrifice zone. We do not wish to become chemical valley

number two in West Virginia.

Please deny this application Number WV / NPDES No. WV0022349-H Rockwools

water modification permit request.

Sincerely,
Dennis G Hatcher
Cell 304-240-8614

Casto, Cassie B

From: Rachel McVearry <Rachelmcvearry@ymail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 1:12 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

I am concerned, as are neighbors and friends, about the proposed contamination of the watershed in Jeff County and beyond. With the record-breaking rain we have been getting, this is an issue that should receive extra scrutiny.
The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Rachel McVearry
166 Rustling Leaf Pl

Kearneysville, WV 25430
(304) 707-4719

Casto, Cassie B

From: Sara Thomsen <Kermit1953@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 2:21 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Sara Thomsen
107 - 4th Street
Charles Town, WV 25414
(240) 367-5185

Casto, Cassie B

From: Becky Heinlein <Rheinlein@umm.edu>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:09 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Becky Heinlein
6 stonewall ct
Harpers ferry, WV 25425
(443) 841-2194

Casto, Cassie B

From: Chris Preperato <Chrispreperato@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:14 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Chris Preperato
9326 Cherry Hill Road
College Park, MD 20740
(717) 468-7334

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lori Brown <Lbb357@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:20 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Lori Brown
188 Pegasus Ct
Hedgesville, WV 25427
(443) 474-6001

Casto, Cassie B

From: Autumn Crowe <acrowe@wvrivers.org>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:23 PM
To: DEP Comments
Cc: Angie Rosser; Maguire, Edward F; Stottlemyer, Dennis O; King, John M.S
Subject: Charles Town - Rockwool Permit Modification WV0022349
Attachments: WV Rivers Comments WV0022349 Charles Town Rockwool.pdf

Please accept the attached comments on behalf of WV Rivers Coalition for the City of Charles Town's draft permit modification (WV0022349) to accept Rockwools industrial discharge at the wastewater treatment plant. We appreciate the opportunity to comment.

Autumn Crowe
Staff Scientist
West Virginia Rivers Coalition
304-992-6070
WVRivers.org | Sign up for E-news

WEST VIRGINIA
RIVERS

December 20, 2018

WV Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water and Waste Management
601 57th Street South East
Charleston, WV 25304

Re: WV0022349

Attn: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section

Ms. Devereux:

West Virginia Rivers Coalition, on behalf of our members, and the 7 undersigned organizations respectfully submit the following comments on the City of Charles Town's draft permit modification (WV0022349) to accept Rockwool's non-domestic waste at the wastewater treatment plant.

The Rockwool manufacturing facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge 14,900 gallons per day (GPD) of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Major Modification for Significant Industrial User: The application states that Rockwool would produce 14,900 gallons of wastewater to be accepted at the WWTP. This value is calculated using a potable water input volume of up to 112,000 GPD. There is conflicting information from various sources stating that the volume of water needed will be more than reported in their application. Public Service Commission of WV Utilities and Engineering Division Final Recommendations dated June 26, 2018 states the facility will use 320,000 GPD with the potential of up to 500,000 GPD. At the Charles Town City Council Meeting on October 15, 2018, the Rockwool representative stated that they anticipate increasing capacity after the first year. The City Council discussed the fact that they anticipate Rockwool will violate their discharge limit of 14,900 and they will have to shut them down and require a permit modification. With so much conflicting information on the quantity of water used and the discharged, this minor modification of the permit must be denied. If the facility anticipates discharging

more than 25,000 GPD to the WWTP, a major modification for a significant industrial user must be submitted.

Chesapeake Bay: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations showing no net increase in pollution inputs must be included in the application.

Adequate Infrastructure: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure is needed. This information must be disclosed in the modification.

Waste Water Treatment Plant Capacity: The Rockwool facility will produce approximately 14,900 GPD of wastewater and is permitted up to 17,000 GPD. There is no supporting data to show that the WWTP can accommodate this quantity of wastewater. In August 2018, the WWTP reported an upset/bypass at 2 pump stations due to higher than average flows because of a significant rain event. The WWTP could no accommodate the increased flows and an unknown quantity of rain and wastewater was released into Evitts Run. If the WWTP must bypass their treatment processes now during storm events, then they will be unable to treat Rockwool's discharge during storm events. In addition, the WWTP has a design flow of 1.75 million gallons per day (MGD). Depending on the month, the WWTP is at 1.2 to 1.6 MGD or 70-90% capacity. More data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification. Additionally, the permit modification must show how the WWTP will handle increased flows during storm events. Absent this information, DEP must deny the permit modification.

Stormwater: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that up to 22,200 gallons per day of stormwater will be captured and treated at the facility, but there are no details that show where this water will be stored, how it will be treated and what it will be used for at the facility. More information on this process is needed to determine whether the WWTP will also be accepting stormwater discharge from the Rockwool facility.

Water Softener Maintenance Inputs: The water balance document states that the

Rockwool facility will use a water softener. More information on the water softener treatment process is needed in the application. Water softeners use ion exchange resins to remove Calcium and Magnesium from hard water. Ion exchange resins must be regenerated for continued efficiency. To regenerate the resin, concentrated Chloride salt solutions are flushed through the water softener columns. The frequency of this maintenance operation depends on whether it is a timed process or on demand. DEP must require information on the method used to soften the water, the frequency of the resin flushing process, and the contribution this maintenance process will have on Chloride loads.

Chloride: The draft permit lists a maximum daily discharge limitation for Chloride at 5,000 mg/L. The WWTP currently has a discharge of 116 and 97.5 mg/L at outlets 001 and 002, respectively (September DMR). Under the state's water quality standards, the human health criteria for Chloride is 250 mg/L. This permit modification is deficient of the calculation showing Rockwool's daily maximum discharge of up to 5,000 mg/L to the WWTP's can meet the state's water quality standard of 250 mg/L for Chloride. It is unlawful to permit this modification if the discharge of Chloride at the WWTP will exceed water quality standards.

Discharge Limits for Chloride: Under the NPDES regulations, if a permit has the reasonable potential to violate water quality standards, then the permittee must receive an enforceable discharge limit in their permit. Currently, the WWTP does not have an enforceable discharge limit for Chloride. The WWTP is only required to monitor and report chloride concentrations in their effluent on a quarterly basis. DEP must place an enforceable discharge limitation on Chloride in the permit modification.

Chloride Removal: Even with discharge limitations on Chloride, the permit modification cannot be granted. The WWTP will not be able to meet discharge limits for Chloride without significant upgrades to their treatment facility. Once Chloride is dissolved in water, it cannot be removed by settling or biologically degraded. Treatment options to remove Chloride are costly and not feasible. The WWTP would have to install its own reverse osmosis system, use electro-dialysis, or microfiltration techniques. All these options are not feasible to implement because of their high costs. The WWTP must show how it plans to comply with water quality standards for Chloride before this modification can be approved by DEP.

Impact on WWTP Operations: Elevated Chloride levels at WWTPs are known to have a

negative effect on the biological nutrient removal process, specifically Phosphorus. In one study, phosphorous removal decreased 20-28% when Chloride concentrations went from 150 mg/L to 1,500 mg/L. Phosphorous removal was completely inhibited at concentrations greater than 2,500 mg/L[1]. Removal efficiency of organics is also negatively affected at elevated Chloride concentrations. Because the WWTP's own treatment process would be rendered ineffective by accepting discharge with elevated levels of Chloride from the Rockwool facility, this permit modification cannot be granted. Detailed analysis is needed to determine the impact of the Rockwool discharge on the WWTP operations before this permit modification can be approved. Blindly approving this permit modification without understanding the effect of Rockwool's discharge on the WWTP operations, could disable the WWTP's ability to remove Phosphorous from the effluent.

Evitts Run: The discharge from the WWTP drains into Evitts Run. While Evitts Run is not on the impaired streams list, monitoring by the Blue Ridge Watershed Coalition shows fecal coliform levels sometimes exceed water quality standards during significant rain events. Additional wastewater volumes at the WWTP and subsequent heavy rain events may cause more frequent bypass events that discharge untreated sewage into Evitts Run.

Anti-degradation Review: The WWTP discharges into a tributary of Evitts Run, a low dissolution stream. This stream does not have assimilation capacity for elevated Chloride levels in the effluent. The increased discharges from the WWTP may place Evitts run on the impaired stream list. An anti-degradation review must be performed for Evitts Run to determine if the stream will be significantly degraded by the proposed permit modification.

Non-compliance: The permit application does not include information on pollutant discharge estimates or non-compliance because this is a new facility; however, the company has similar facilities that have already been constructed. We strongly encourage DEP to request compliance reports and discharge monitoring reports from their other facilities. However, this new facility has already begun to develop a history of non-compliance before construction is even completed. The company has violated the terms and conditions of their stormwater construction permit and failed to report a

[1] CHOI HONG, CHON & Chan, Shek & Shim, Hojae. (2016). EFFECT OF CHLORIDE ON BIOLOGICAL NUTRIENT REMOVAL FROM WASTEWATER.

sinkhole opening that occurred on the construction site.

In summary, the Charles Town WWTP cannot handle the volume of discharge, is unequipped to treat chloride and will disable their own treatment processes by accepting Rockwool's industrial waste. For those reasons, DEP must deny the permit modification. DEP cannot legally permit a modification on a facility for which the discharge will fail to meet water quality standards.

Signed,

Angie Rosser
West Virginia Rivers Coalition

Peter Weeks
Friends of the Blue Ridge Mountains

Chuck Marsh
Sleepy Creek Watershed Association

Brent Walls
Potomac Riverkeeper Network

Lori Maloney
Jefferson County Vision

Gary Zuckett
West Virginia Citizens Action Group

William R. Howard
The Downstream Project

John Maxey
Blue Ridge Watershed Coalition

Casto, Cassie B

From: Dana Werner <dwerner25@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:24 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Dana Werner
403 East 10th Avenue
Ranson, WV 25438
(301) 471-5425

Casto, Cassie B

From: William Werner <bill25438@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:26 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
William Werner
403 East 10th Avenue
Ranson, WV 25438
(301) 471-4268

Casto, Cassie B

From: Melissa Shafer <mshafer85@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:27 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Melissa Shafer
133 Union St
Bolivar, WV 25425
(570) 982-0704

Casto, Cassie B

From: Laurel Parker <pumpkinflower@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:44 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereux,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Laurel Parker
180 Pine Knoll Rd
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 279-2161

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lori Maloney <ladavias@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 3:56 PM
To: DEP Comments
Cc: Patel, Yogesh P
Subject: Comments on City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349
Attachments: Project shuttle wast discharge_Pages 3626_3627from Email_Piepenburg_01.pdf; Rockwool chloride projections.pdf; DEP letter CTWWP from Maloney.docx

Ms. Devereux,
Please see the attached letter and supporting documents regarding the City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349.

Thank you,

Lori Maloney

From: Jane Arnett
To: Matt Piepenburg
Subject: FW: Project Shuttle Waste Water Inquiry
Date: Monday, April 9, 2018 9:03:49 AM

From: Heneghan, Maggi (US - Chicago) [mailto:mheneghan@deloitte.com]
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2017 6:05 PM
To: jarnett@charlestownutilities.us
Cc: John Reisenweber <john@jcda.net>; tiffany Williams <Todd.E.Hooker@wv.gov>; Raehl, Sarah (US - Chicago) <sraehl@deloitte.com>
Subject: Project Shuttle Waste Water Inquiry

Hi Jane,

I am working with Project Shuttle and was hoping to confirm some information about waste water for the Charles Town treatment facility. Below you will find a breakdown of Shuttle's waste water:

Waste streams	**gal/day**	**m3/d**
Reject water from the reverse osmosis system and e.g. carbon filter backwash	39626	150
Future: Water from cleaning paint line (water-based), treated with flocculants before discharged	2642	10
Sanitary sewer	17118	65
Total	**34870**	**132**

Treatment of city water : Reject water contains minerals present in city water. Minerals (hardness) will be up-concentrated approx. 4 - 10 times the natural concentration.

Very low concentration of organics; COD at 20 mg/l.

Discharge analysis

Current analysis	level	
Phenol	0.05 - 0.25	mg/l
Ammonia - nitrogen	0.1 - 0.2	mg/l

Could you please confirm capacity to handle this discharge and provide an estimate for the rate that Shuttle will be charged. Please let me know if you have any questions and thank you for your assistance with this project.

Best,

Maggi

Maggi Heneghan
Deloitte Consulting LLP
Tel/Direct: +1 312 833 8427
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v.E.1

Data from Charles Town Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge Monitoring Reports Dec 2017 - September 2018

Parameter	Month reporting	Outlet 1	Outlet 2	flow weighted Average Chlroide mg/L in outflow	Total outflow outlet 1 + 2
Flow out avg mgd	Sep-18	1.408	0.3		1.708
flowout min mgd	Sep-18	1.026	0.12		1.146
chloride mg/L	Sep-18	116	97.5	113	
Flow out avg mgd	Jun-18	1.328	0.28		1.608
flowout min mgd	Jun-18	1.134	0.18		1.314
chloride mg/L	Jun-18	164	174	166	
Flow out avg mgd	Mar-18	1.043	0.12		1.163
flowout min mgd	Mar-18	0.939	0.101		1.04
chloride mg/L	Mar-18	170	205	174	
Flow out avg mgd	Dec-17	1.025	0.12		1.145
flowout min mgd	Dec-17	0.876	0.09		0.966
chloride mg/L	Dec-17	125	184	131	

Rockwool additions	Max allowed by permit	As written
Flow mgd	0.017	0.0149
Chloride mg/L	5000	2740

Projected total CTWWP effluent including Rockwool additions				
Month reporting	*Flow scenario*	*Total outflow including 0.149 mgd RW effluent*	*Flow weighted average Chloride with RW effluent 0.017 mgd and 5,000 mg/L Cl*	*Flow weighted average Chloride with RW effluent as written*
Sep-18	average flow	*1.7229*	*160.91*	*135.47*
Sep-18	minimum flow	*1.1609*	*184.19*	*146.47*
Jun-18	average flow	*1.6229*	*216.32*	*189.38*
Jun-18	minimum flow	*1.3289*	*227.49*	*194.60*
Mar-18	average flow	*1.1779*	*243.14*	*206.08*
Mar-18	minimum flow	*1.0549*	*251.24*	*209.86* *
Dec-17	average flow	*1.1599*	*202.41*	*164.70*
Dec-17	minimum flow	*0.9809*	*215.38*	*170.81*

* with Rockwool additions as permitted and a low flow day as reported March 2018, treatment plant effluent could exceed 250 mg/L chloride
Shaded cells include calculations for projected chloride concentrations in plant outflow under hypotetical inputs from Rockwool effluent

December 20, 2018

To the Director of the Division of Water and Waste Management, WVDEP,
Attn: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

I am commenting on the Draft Permit Modification regarding WV/NPDES Permit No. WV0022349 Modification No. 8, which was based on the information submitted within Permit Modification Application No. WV0022349-H – Jefferson County.

The Rockwool facility is proposing to discharge 14,900 gallons/day of non-domestic wastewater into the Charles Town Wastewater Treatment Plant. This discharges to Evitts Run, a tributary to the Shenandoah River in Jefferson County, WV.

I would like to echo concerns written by the Potomac Riverkeepers and the WV Rivers Coalition, especially regarding the capacity of the CTWWTP to accept additional wastewater, the general lack of detailed information in the permit application, the need for an anti-degradation review for chlorides, and the concern that Rockwool inputs could jeopardize efforts to reduce nutrient inputs to the Chesapeake Bay under the WIP. I include additional comments and details below and in several attachments.

NEED FOR MORE INFORMATION IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION

Rockwool has not yet begun operations; therefore it needs to estimate its effluent amounts and composition. The mass balance table and flow diagram are insufficient to explain the parameters included in Rockwool's effluent. The application includes two well testing samples, Burr Industrial Park and Bellair, but uses only the Burr Park sample for calculations. We are told that sodium and chloride are added from a water softening system. If the Bellair sample had been used, the salt amounts would need to be increased an additional unknown amount, because the hardness (calculated from CaCo3 and magnesium) of the Bellair sample is 40% higher than Burr sample. DEP should require Rockwool to estimate sodium and chloride based on the Bellair sample or for a range of hardness values.

Other constituents in the table are not explained. In an email (attached) from Deloitte Consulting, dated March 2017 to Jane Arnett, utility board manager for Charles Town, it is stated that Rockwool's Reverse Osmosis (RO) system will up concentrate minerals present in city water to 4-10 x their normal concentration. However, in the table included in the application, minerals and other constituents (not including sodium and chloride) are up-concentrated ~ 4 to 8 times. Why are some up-concentrated more than others? For example, if sulfate is up concentrated by RO process by 4x, then an additional 43.6 mg/L is added from an unknown source (which I presume to be toilet and sink waste). If human wastes are added to Rockwool's calculations, then we should expect to see coliform bacteria and phosphate estimates in this table as well. DEP should require this information.

Furthermore, it is unclear from the application whether the entire volume of water used in operations will run through a water softening system (which is suggested in the narrative), or only a separate 19,000 gpd volume shown in the flow diagram. This has implications for the amount of salt used, and thus chloride that will be in the effluent.

We have concerns that Rockwool has not been clear about the amounts of water they will use. Also noted in the attached email communication is a statement that Rockwool will be discharging 34,870

gallons/day. This email also notes that effluent will include waste from an industrial paint line, which is not mentioned in the application.

NEED TO DOCUMENT THAT CHLORIDE ADDITIONS WILL NOT VIOLATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

The human health criteria for chloride under WV standards is 250 mg/L. WV DEP should reject this application based on the fact that the chloride additions from the Rockwool discharge could cause chloride levels in the mixing zone in Evitts Run to exceed this level. I am attaching an analysis of the chloride levels and flow based on the previous year of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR). This analysis includes projections for what chloride effluent would be under actual average and low WWTTP outflows with the Rockwool additions. In March of 2018, the minimum flow reported was 1.04 mgd and the existing chloride level (flow weighted from outlets 1 and 2) was 174 mg/L. Using the maximum amount allowed by this permit modification – 5,000 mg/L chloride and 17,000 gallons/day (0.017mgd), the CTWWTP would have a combined effluent with 251 mg/L chloride.

Chlorides are not filtered, settled, or transformed by conventional wastewater treatment methods, and approaches to remove chloride at the treatment plant are extremely costly. Future chloride loads from this and additional effluent additions could pose a threat to water quality. In addition to human health impacts, chlorides are known to harm aquatic life and effect metal toxicity in rivers. The USEPA and several states have surface water guidelines of 230mg/L for chronic exposure and 860 mg/L for acute exposure.

NEED TO ESTIMATE EFFECTS OF CHLORIDES ON WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Research has shown that chlorides and salinity impair the ability of wastewater treatment to remove phosphorus and nitrogen, and because of this there is increasing legislation to treat saline wastewater (Lefebvre and Moletta 2006). Uygur and Kargi (2004) looked at the effects of salt on synthetic wastewater treatment. They found that removal of both nitrogen and phosphorus, as well as of COD, was reduced when salinity increased from 0 to 6%. In fact, the removal efficiency of NH4 - N dropped from 96% o 39% with this increasing salinity. Hong et al. (2016) found phosphorous removal decreased 20-28% when chloride concentrations went from 150 mg/L to 1,500 mg/L. Phosphorous removal was completely inhibited at concentrations greater than 2,500 mg/L.

The Charles Town wastewater treatment plant underwent an upgrade in 2017 to add tertiary treatment to comply with the Chesapeake Bay WIP. WV DEP should require the applicant to document that the additional wastewater loads will not impair the nutrient removal ability of the treatment plant.

In summary, this permit application lacks sufficient information to understand waste loads. Furthermore the chloride levels are high - and actual operations could result in higher concentrations - but even as permitted would allow unhealthy and unlawful amounts of chloride in Evitts Run. WV DEP should reject this application to protect integrity of our water quality. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Lori Maloney

Jefferson County Vision

CHOI HONG, CHON & Chan, Shek & Shim, Hojae. 2016. EFFECT OF CHLORIDE ON BIOLOGICAL NUTRIENT REMOVAL FROM WASTEWATER. Journal of Applied Sciences in Environmental Sanitation. 2.

Lefebvre, O., & Moletta, R. (2006). Treatment of organic pollution in industrial saline wastewater: a literature review. Water research 40 (3671-3682).

Uygur, A., and Kargi, F. 2004. Salt inhibition on biological nutrient removal from saline wastewater in a sequencing batch reactor. Enzyme and Microbial Technology 34 (313-318).

Casto, Cassie B

From: Sandra Marra <sandi_marra@msn.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 4:02 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Sandra Marra
308 Union Street
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(571) 481-6099

Casto, Cassie B

From: Gina Biller <Geesbees2@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 4:09 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

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For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Gina Biller
4922 Charles town rd
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(304) 702-4479

Casto, Cassie B

From: Gerard f. O'Brien <ofidelio10@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 4:14 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

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Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Gerard f. O'Brien
6338 Kabletown Road
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 724-6020

Casto, Cassie B

From: Chrissy Wimer <clwimer1@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 4:23 PM
To: Devereux, Lori K; DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town, Charles Town Utility Board, WV0022349.
Attachments: THe economic impact of the CT TB horse racing industry on the JC and WV economics.pdf; CT Sewer Permit modification - Appl. No.- WV0022349.pdf

Dear Ms. Devereux,

Please see attached comments on City of Charles Town, Charles Town Utility Board, WV0022349.

Best Regards
Christine Wimer MS, DVM, DACVS-LA

The Economic Impact of the Charles Town Thoroughbred Horse Racing Industry on the Jefferson County and West Virginia Economies 2010

By:
Amy Godfrey, Economist/Research Associate
Tess Meinert, Undergraduate Research Assistant
Tom S Witt, Director and Associate Dean

Bureau of Business and Economic Research
College of Business and Economics
West Virginia University

November 2011

Funding for this research was provided by the Charles Town Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association (HBPA) and the West Virginia Thoroughbred Breeders Association. The opinions herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Charles Town HBPA, the West Virginia Thoroughbred Breeders Association, the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, or the West Virginia Board of Governors.

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I. Introduction and Overview

Thoroughbred horse racing has been an important aspect in the culture and life of Jefferson County, West Virginia, since the early 1930s. Today the racing industry in Jefferson County includes 235 racing days, including the West Virginia Breeders Classic. The industry consists of not only thoroughbred horse owners, breeders, and trainers who permanently reside in and around Charles Town, but also many businesses that rely heavily, if not completely on the industry, including veterinarians, feed suppliers, equine supply stores, insurance agents, and hotels, among others.

This report starts in Section 2 with an examination of the United States thoroughbred race horse industry. This is followed by a comparison of the thoroughbred race horse industry in West Virginia at the Charles Town Races and Mountaineer facilities with racing in other states. The thoroughbred horse racing industry consists of owners, breeders, trainers, jockeys, and associated businesses.

The West Virginia Racing Commission has statutory authority over the thoroughbred horse racing industry in the state. Section 3 will explore the West Virginia Racing Commission's duties, revenues, and expenditures as they relate to the state's horse racing industry and, in particular, the Charles Town Races facility.

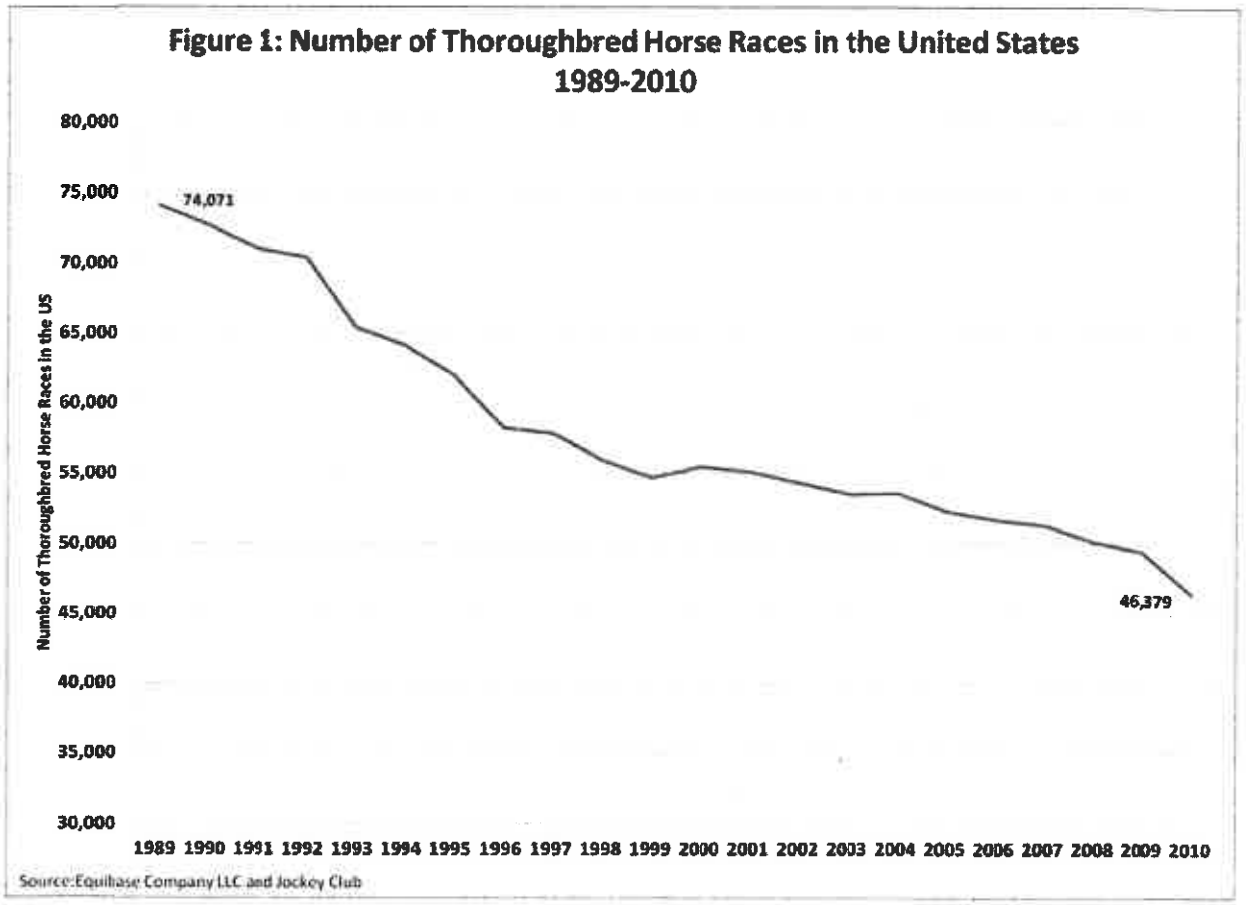
Section 4 explores the Charles Town Races facility including its history, the West Virginia Breeders Classic, racing and handle trends, and description of the Hollywood Casino now operating at the facility.

The thoroughbred horse racing industry includes not only racetracks but also many other businesses and individuals located near the Charles Town Races facility as well as elsewhere in Jefferson County and the state. Section 5 provides a snapshot of the local economy to put into perspective the relative importance of this industry to Jefferson County and West Virginia.

Section 6 estimates the economic importance of the Charles Town thoroughbred horse racing industry to the Jefferson County and West Virginia economies. The final section summarizes the main conclusions drawn from this research and explores options for the future of the Charles Town Races facility in Jefferson County.

II. The Thoroughbred Race Horse Industry in the United States

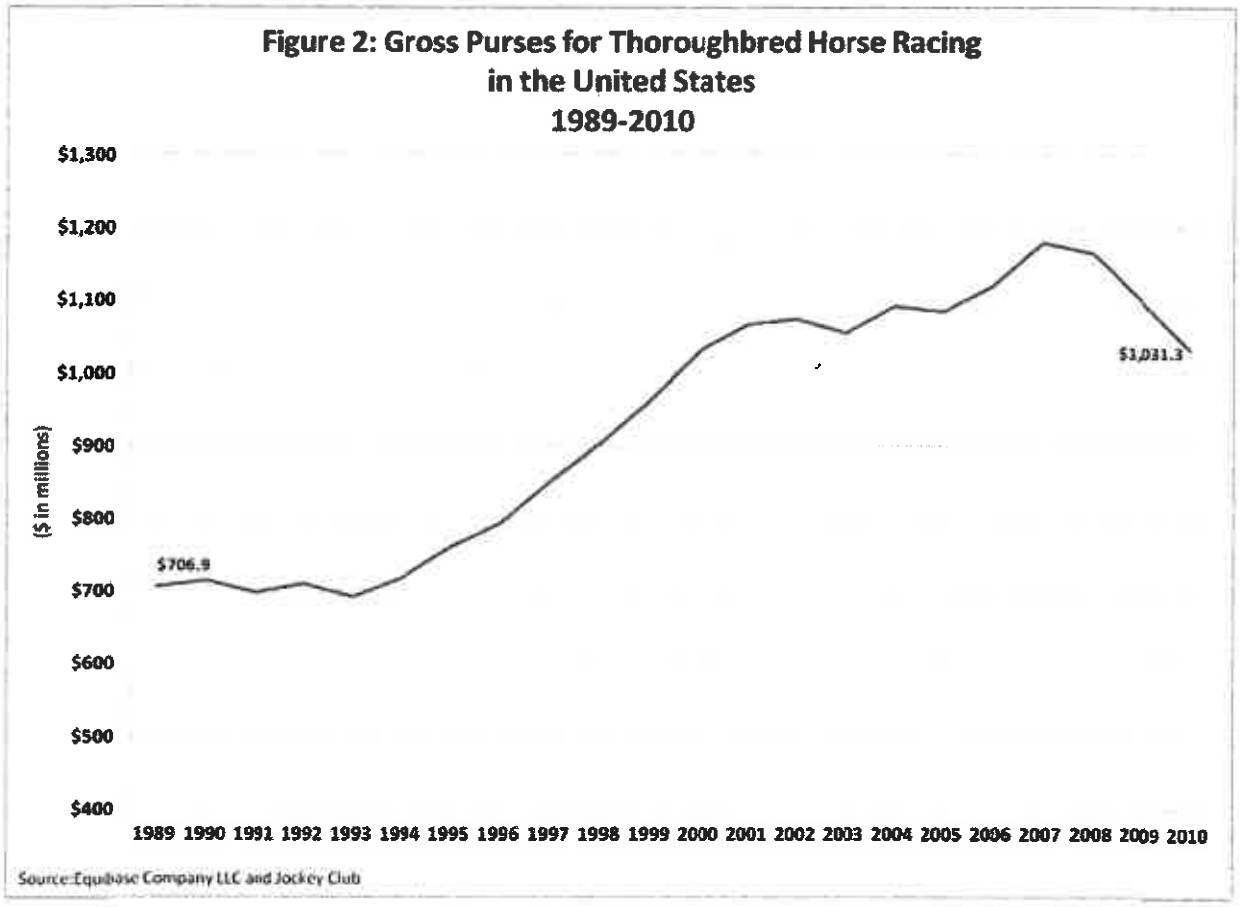
Thoroughbred horse racing has had a long history in the United States with the first racetrack developed in 1665 on Long Island. By 1890, approximately 314 thoroughbred horse racing tracks were operational across the country. In the early 1900's, horse racing dramatically declined due to states banning bookmaking at the race tracks, but began to rebound with the introduction of pari-mutuel betting at the Kentucky Derby in 1908. The sport prospered through World War II and again in the 1970's with the popularity of great horses such as Secretariat.



Since 1989, however, the number of thoroughbred races has been on the decline in the United States (Figure1) due largely to the decline in the number of tracks. The number of races held each year has fallen by 37.4 percent since 1989. In 2010, only 46,379 races were held in only 34 states.

Over that same time period gross purses for thoroughbred horse races increased by 45.9 percent (Figure2). After being adjusted for inflation, however, gross purses have actually declined by 19.9

percent[1] from 1989 to 2010. This decline in purses coincides with the decline in the number of thoroughbred horse races held in the United States.



In 2010, 34 states in the United States held thoroughbred horse races (Table 1). In these states, 46,379 races were held with 9.5 percent being held in California and 8.8 percent in West Virginia. California also had the highest level of gross purses with 12.9 percent of total purses for the country. The second highest level of gross purses in 2010 was in New York, which plays host to the Belmont Stakes race. California also held the most race days in the United States.

[1] Inflation adjusted gross purses were calculated using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1: Thoroughbred Race Horse Statistics by State
2010

State	Number of Races	Gross Purses*	Starters	Starts	Race Days**	Average Field	Average Starts Per Runner
Arizona	1,694	$12,556,992	2,989	13,683	224	8.1	4.6
Arkansas	504	15,619,800	1,781	4,586	51	9.1	2.6
California	4,403	132,541,382	6,651	32,412	618	7.4	4.9
Colorado	234	2,435,736	675	2,079	38	8.9	3.1
Delaware	1,041	26,714,799	2,849	7,638	115	7.3	2.7
Florida	3,233	76,909,950	7,493	28,274	323	8.7	3.8
Georgia	9	260,000	49	51	2	5.7	1
Illinois	2,104	46,285,006	3,884	17,029	238	8.1	4.4
Indiana	1,128	27,208,855	3,249	9,887	123	8.8	3
Iowa	603	15,262,699	1,363	4,593	67	7.6	3.4
Kentucky	2,020	89,311,408	6,794	18,167	200	9	2.7
Louisiana	3,251	76,089,389	7,581	29,833	330	9.2	3.9
Maryland	1,365	27,342,500	3,650	10,685	151	7.8	2.9
Massachusetts	893	8,291,526	1,111	6,726	101	7.5	6.1
Michigan	416	3,903,040	778	3,260	52	7.8	4.2
Minnesota	476	7,533,455	1,020	3,562	62	7.5	3.5
Montana	106	223,818	289	697	21	6.6	2.4
Nebraska	816	5,695,784	1,423	6,834	90	8.4	4.8
Nevada	41	132,204	158	255	9	6.2	1.6
New Jersey	877	50,024,825	3,008	8,062	78	9.2	2.7
New Mexico	1,718	30,737,667	3,056	14,365	289	8.4	4.7
New York	3,740	119,800,835	6,355	29,077	407	7.8	4.6
North Carolina	16	285,000	65	87	4	5.4	1.3
North Dakota	42	84,800	150	311	8	7.4	2.1
Ohio	2,636	15,458,300	4,525	20,521	341	7.8	4.5
Oklahoma	1,116	22,832,885	3,020	10,756	130	9.6	3.6
Oregon	789	3,470,697	1,361	5,831	100	7.4	4.3
Pennsylvania	4,519	116,275,253	9,414	36,696	501	8.1	3.9
South Carolina	19	530,000	123	138	4	7.3	1.1
Tennessee	7	405,000	52	52	1	7.4	1
Texas	1,192	15,787,070	2,853	10,295	143	8.6	3.6
Virginia	426	9,669,800	1,569	3,307	51	7.8	2.1
Washington	880	8,023,275	1,431	6,122	109	7	4.3
West Virginia	4,065	63,613,425	8,251	34,640	441	8.5	4.2
TOTAL	**46,379**	**$1,031,317,175**					

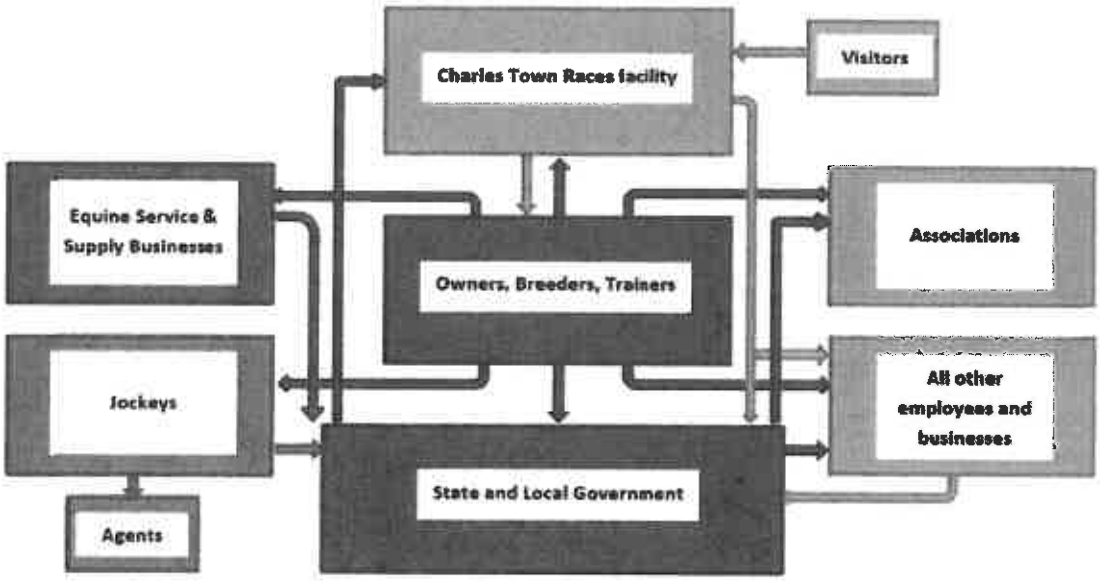
Source: Equibase Company LLC

*Purses include monies not won and returned to state breeder or other funds.

** Includes the total number of race days at all thoroughbred racing facilities in each state.

The thoroughbred race horse industry includes many essential parts including owners, breeders, and trainers; jockeys; equine services and suppliers; local and state governments; attendees and spectators; ancillary businesses (restaurants, hotels, retail stores, etc.); and race track owners. Figure 3 shows the interdependency of all segments of the thoroughbred race horse industry at the Charles Town Races facility or any other major track in West Virginia. Owners, breeders, and trainers spend money at or for the following: equine service and supply businesses, jockeys, taxes and fees to state and local governments, entry and association fees, and wages to all other employees working for them on their farms or at the racetrack. State and local governments, including the West Virginia Racing Commission, collect taxes and fees paid by the owners, breeders, trainers, the racetrack, and employees located on the racetrack grounds as well as income, sales and property taxes. The West Virginia Racing Commission redistributes the funds collected through taxes and fees to the racing facility for track and facility upgrades as well as to associations[2] and horsemen. This distribution is governed by West Virginia code[3]. Total handle due to pari-mutuel wagering at the racetrack are distributed by the race track to the West Virginia Racing Commission, horsemen for purses, and associations. The Charles Town Races facility also employ individuals for thoroughbred horse racing activities and buys supplies and services from local businesses. The resulting interdependence among all these segments makes the thoroughbred horse racing an integral part of the economy of the Jefferson County and West Virginia economies.

Figure 3: Major Aspects of the Thoroughbred Horse Racing Industry in Jefferson County



[2] The associations with ties to the Charles Town Races facility include the Charles Town Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association and the West Virginia Thoroughbred Breeders Association.
[3] See §19-23 of the West Virginia Code.

These major segments of the thoroughbred race horse industry make the industry thrive at the Charles Town Races facility.

Various segments such as owners, breeders, trainers, and jockeys, understand how important the thoroughbred horse racing industry is to the local economy. The following are some quotes from interviews with these individuals.

> "We race here all year, we're two miles from the track, and we don't have to move to follow racing. And the last 10 years, the purses have gotten so good. We're getting our just desserts after hanging in there for a long time." – Jeff Runco (owner, breeder, and trainer at Coleswood Farm, Source: "Runcos Reign at Charles Town" Mid-Atlantic Thoroughbred June 2011:14-17.)
>
> "And another big part of why we've stayed here for so long is that it's such a nice place to raise a family. It was good for the boys to stay in one place." – Susan Runco (owner, breeder, and trainer at Coleswood Farm, Source: "Runcos Reign at Charles Town" Mid-Atlantic Thoroughbred June 2011:14-17.)
>
> "I made a decision to buy a house and make Charles Town my permanent residence because of year round racing." – Anonymous Jockey
>
> "I've always said that the key to West Virginia racing is our breeding program. If you bring good horses in, you can dramatically improve the West Virginia racing industry. That's what we're trying to do here." – Randy Funkhouser (owner, breeder, and trainer at O'Sullivan Farms, Source: "An American Tale: The Funkhousers' O'Sullivan Farms has a rich past and bright future" http://osullivanfarms.org/pages/history.htm)

This is well summed up in an award winning essay written by a student in Jefferson County:

> "Horse (racing) means a lot to me because it means putting food on the table. It means having a roof over my head. Horseracing means getting me things I like. Horseracing was what I wanted to do. Plus horseracing could be fun if you win. I even grew up with horses and horseracing. Because of horseracing I might go to college." – Dylan Martinez (3rd Grade at CW Shipley Elementary School located in Jefferson County, West Virginia)

III. West Virginia Racing Commission

A. Introduction and overview

Thoroughbred horse and greyhound breeding and racing within West Virginia is governed by the West Virginia Racing Commission. The West Virginia Racing Commission was created under the provisions of Chapter 19, Article 23, Section 1 of the code of West Virginia in 1931. This code has been updated numerous times since the formation of the commission.[4] Under this code the West Virginia Racing Commission is charged with the promotion of thoroughbred horse and greyhound dog breeding within the state and "...has full jurisdiction over and shall supervise all horse race meetings, all dog race meetings, and all persons involved in the holding or conducting of horse or dog race meetings."
By Chapter 19, Article 23, Section 6 of the West Virginia Code, the West Virginia Racing Commission has the authority:

- To investigate applicants and determine the eligibility of applicants for a license or permit
- To fix the annual fee to be paid to the West Virginia Racing Commission for any permit
- To promulgate reasonable rules and regulations under which all horse races, dog races, horse race meetings and dog race meetings shall be held and conducted
- To register colors and assumed names and to fix the annual fee to be paid to the West Virginia Racing Commission for any such registration
- To fix and regulate the minimum purse to be offered and the minimum and maximum number of races held during any horse or dog race meeting
- To investigate violations of West Virginia Code and may enter the offices, racetracks, kennels, facilities and other places of business to determine compliance
- To authorize stewards, starters, and other racing officials to impose reasonable fines or other sanctions
- To require at any time the removal of any racing official or employee of any licensee for any violation
- To acquire, establish, maintain and operate (or contract with for the operation of) a testing laboratory and related facilities for the purposes of conducting saliva, urine, and other tests on horses and dogs
- To hold up , in any disputed horse or dog race, the payment of any purse pending the final determination of the results
- To require each licensee to file an annual balance sheet and profit and loss statement pertaining to the licensee's horse or dog racing activities in this state along with a list of stockholders or other persons having a financial interest in the activities
- To issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of any books, records and other documents and to administer oaths and affirmations
- To keep accurate and complete records of its proceedings

[4] Detailed information about the West Virginia Racing Commission can be found at http://www.wvracingcommission.com .

- To take any other action that may be reasonable or appropriate to effectuate the rules and regulations
- To provide breeders' awards, purse supplements and moneys for capital improvements at racetracks
- To mediate on site all disputes existing between the racetrack licensees located in West Virginia and representatives of a majority of the horse owners and trainers licensed at the track which threaten to disrupt a scheduled racing event

According to the 2010 Annual Report of the West Virginia Racing Commission its mission "includes assuring the patrons of thoroughbred and greyhound racing that, both in fact and appearance, the laws and rules of racing are enforced through regulation and supervision to provide the patrons a high degree of confidence in the integrity of the races." The Commission issues rules governing the conduct of racing including the following:

- West Virginia Thoroughbred Rules of Racing
- West Virginia Greyhound Rules of Racing
- West Virginia Pari-Mutuel Wagering Rules of Racing
- Procedural Rules[5]

Funding for the commission's operation is based upon:

- State's commission share (pari-mutuel tax) wagering on thoroughbred and greyhound race tracks
- Daily license tax paid to the state by thoroughbred and greyhound associations
- Occupational license fees collected
- Fines imposed and collected
- West Virginia Thoroughbred Development Fund

[5] Procedure rules are filed with the Secretary of State's Office for public comment prior to formal action being taken by the Commission.

Table 2 provides the amounts of these revenues paid during calendar year 2010.

Table 2: West Virginia Racing Commission Special Revenue Fund Revenues 2010

State's Commission Share (Pari-Mutuel Tax) Wagering on:		
Thoroughbred Tracks	$920,741	
Greyhound Tracks	$1,276,896	
Total		**$2,197,637**
Daily License Tax Paid to State by:		
Thoroughbred Associations ($250 per race day)	$110,250	
Greyhound Associations ($150 per race day)	$82,800	
Total		**$193,050**
Occupational License Fees Collected from:		
PNGI Charles Town Races	$130,245	
Mountaineer Racetrack	$81,105	
Tri-State Greyhound	$20,485	
Wheeling Downs	$31,830	
Total		**$263,665**
Fines Imposed & Collected from:		
PNGI Charles Town Races	$41,500	
Mountaineer Racetrack	$35,845	
Tri-State Greyhound	$2,350	
Wheeling Downs	$5,100	
Total		**$84,795**
Total All Sources		**$2,739,147**

The largest share (80 percent) of the West Virginia Racing Commission's revenue is associated with the state's commission share (pari-mutuel tax) wagering on the thoroughbred and greyhound tracks.

Expenditures from these revenues are established under West Virginia code under the following funds.

Administration/Inspections Fund

- Provides personnel on-site each race day at the racetracks to enforce the rules and laws of racing.
- Operates the on-site testing areas to collect samples from over 15,000 thoroughbred and greyhounds annually to analyze for illegal drugs and substances.
- Issue occupational permits each day while collecting the appropriate fees and permits.
- Provide hearings through the Board of Stewards and board of Judges for racing rules violation by the occupational permit holder; collects the fins resulting from hearings.
- Calculates and collects each race day the amounts due to recipients as set forth by statute.

Administration, Promotion and Education Funds

- Separate funds are provided for greyhound and thoroughbred.

- In the case of thoroughbreds, the fund provides administrative support for WV Thoroughbred Development Fund activities by performing the following functions:
    - Inspects thoroughbred farms and sites in West Virginia to confirm foaling (birth) of thoroughbreds in West Virginia
    - Inspects the accredited West Virginia sires to confirm year-round residency in West Virginia
    - Processes documentation of eligible West Virginia residents and eligible thoroughbreds in order to participate in the program.

B. The Rules and Laws of Racing[6]

The West Virginia Racing Commission is charged with the regulation, enforcement and development of thoroughbred and greyhound racing within West Virginia. The commission regulates racing through the Legislative Rule §178, which lists the requirements and duties of the commission. The West Virginia Racing Commission through this rule regulates all aspects of the racing industry in West Virginia including racetrack employees, jockeys, blacksmiths, vendors, thoroughbred horse requirements, equine health, and racetrack requirements. Since thoroughbred horse races are undertaken on a competitive basis with an allowance for wagering, the commission has also disseminated rules governing pari-mutuel wagering[7]. These rules govern the organization, operation, payoff calculations and related matters. The West Virginia Racing Commission has also publicized rules governing the conduct of thoroughbred racing and the administration of the West Virginia Thoroughbred Development Fund[8]. These rules govern the racing officials (stewards, placing judges, clerk of scales, starter, timer, paddock judge, Racing Commission veterinarian, association's racing secretary and assistants, horse identifier, clocker and jockey room custodian), financial requirement, issuance of permits, owner and trainer requirements, race rules, prohibited medication and testing, and occupational permit and jockey mount fees, among others. This rule also outlines the eligibility and qualifications for thoroughbreds associated with the West Virginia Thoroughbred Development Fund and associated accredited race funds.

Eligibility for the West Virginia accredited race fund is determined if a thoroughbred qualifies under one of these conditions:

- Breeder of the West Virginia bred foal is a West Virginia resident; or
- Breeder of the West Virginia bred foal is not a West Virginia resident, but keeps his or her breeding stock in West Virginia year-round; or
- Breeder of the West Virginia bred foal is not a West Virginia resident nor keeps breeding stock in West Virginia year-round but either the sire of the West Virginia bred foal is a West Virginia

[6] The Horsemen's Guide (http://www.hollywoodcasinocharlestown.com/Racing/Horsemen_Information) details the rules for racing at the Charles Town Races facility.

[7] The most recent rule is TITLE 178 Legislative Rule Racing Commission Series 5 Pari-Mutuel Wagering effective June 10, 2011.

[8] The most recent rule is TITLE 178 Legislative Rule Race Commission Series 1 Thoroughbred Racing effective July 10, 2011.

stallion of the mare is covered only by a West Virginia accredited stallion or stallions before December 31 of the calendar year following the birth of that West Virginia bred foal.

These requirements and resulting funds were enacted to promote the development of West Virginia bred and domiciled thoroughbreds.

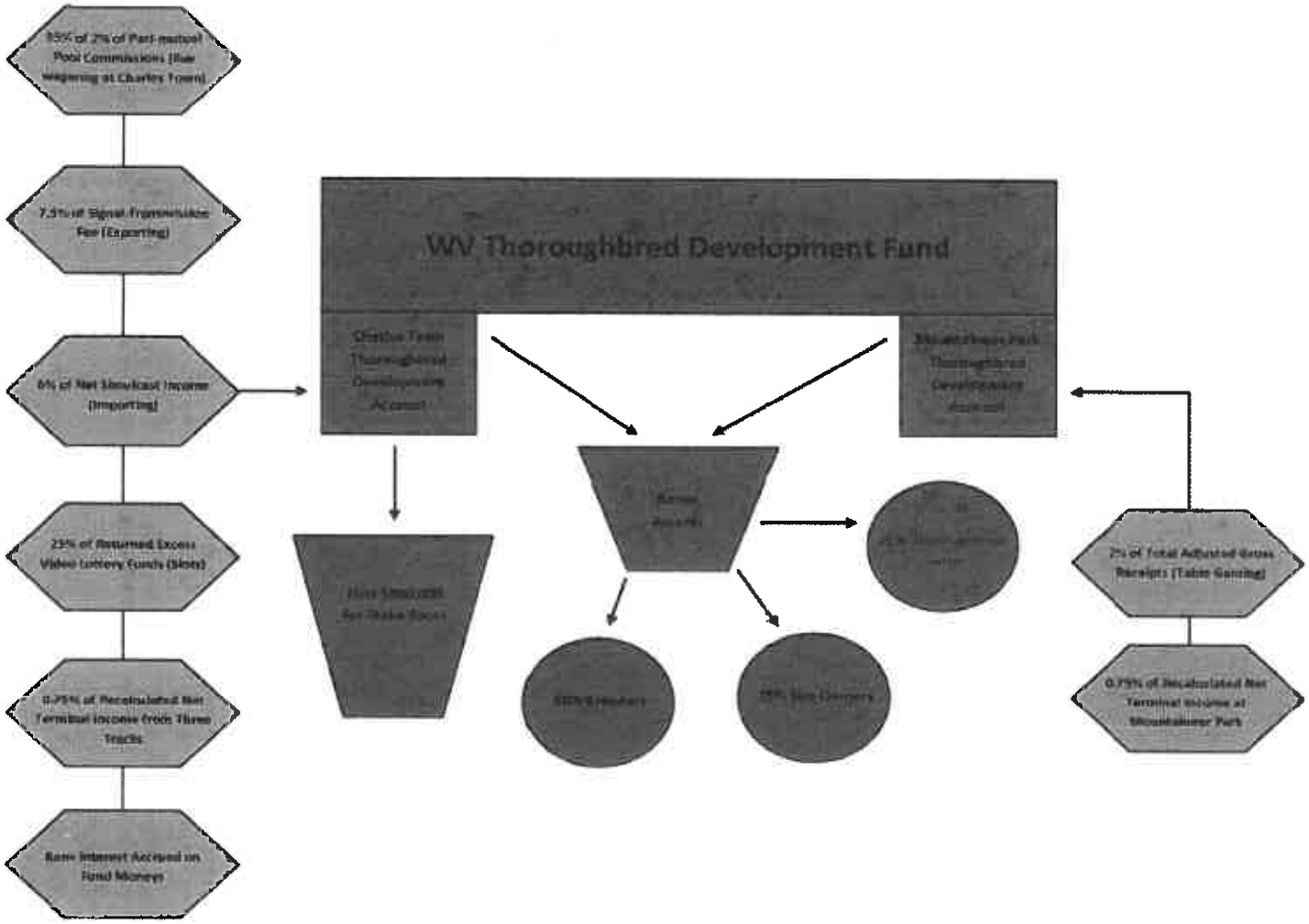
C. West Virginia Thoroughbred Development Fund

The West Virginia Thoroughbred Administration and Promotion Fund provides administrative support for the West Virginia Thoroughbred Development Fund by providing the list of functions listed in the section above. Figure 4 breaks down the West Virginia Thoroughbred Development Fund. The Charles Town Thoroughbred Development Account provides revenue for bonus awards as well as the first $800,000 for Stake Races at the Charles Town Races facility. The revenues collected for this fund come from six sources: 95 percent of 2 percent of pari-mutuel pool commissions which result from live wagering at the facility; 7.5 percent of the signal transmission fee; 6 percent of the net simulcast income; 25 percent of the returned excess video lottery funds; 0.75 percent of the recalculated net terminal income from all tracks; and bank interest accrued on fund money.

For 2010, the West Virginia Thoroughbred Development Fund payout to the Charles Town Races facility included a $6.2 million bonus pool, which was $4.2 million higher than the bonus pool payout for Mountaineer Park. This pool for 2010 was distributed in the following manner:

- Breeders received $3.6 million while raisers received $116,682 accounted for a total of $3.7 million and 692 payees
- Owners received $1.5 million
- Sire owners received $928,064

Figure 4: Breakdown of the West Virginia Thoroughbred Development Fund



Source: West Virginia Racing Commission Annual Report 2010

D. Taxes and Fees Collected by the West Virginia Racing Commission

Pari-mutuel Tax

Any entity licensed by the West Virginia Racing Commission to conduct thoroughbred horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering will pay a tax from all contributions to all pari-mutuel pools from every race. During the months of January, February, March, October, November, and December this tax is 0.4 percent of the pool and 1.4 percent of the pool in all other months[9]. The licensee will annually dedicate 0.15 percent of its pari-mutuel pool commissions to capital improvements in its barn area to the track and another 0.15 percent to further capital improvements of the licensee's choice.

Daily License Tax

The West Virginia Racing Commission imposes a daily license tax on any racing association conducting thoroughbred horse racing, harness racing, or dog racing at any animal-specific racetrack in the state. The daily license tax is $250 for thoroughbred racing, $150 for harness racing, and $150 for dog racing. If any combination of these races is held at the same facility on the same day by the same racing association, there is a single tax of $250 for that day. The daily license tax does not apply to any local, county, or state fair, horse show, or agricultural or livestock exposition at which horse racing is conducted for six days or less.

Occupational License Fee

The West Virginia Racing Commission requires all racing participants and personnel, which includes racing officials not directly employed by the commission and individuals employed by the association, to have a valid occupational permit. The fees paid for the permit, occupational license fee, are paid to the West Virginia Racing Commission and are effective for a calendar year. Applicants for the occupational permit can be denied the permit by the racing stewards at the racetrack facility and may be asked to provide fingerprints a criminal background check. The following individuals associated with the activities at the thoroughbred horse race track are subject to the occupational license fee:

[9] Note that if the licensee's average daily pools are less than $280,000 for the calendar year, daily pools less than or equal to $300,000 will result in a daily license tax of $1,000 instead of the 0.4 or 1.4 percent tax.

Corporation
Vendor
Owner
Owner-Trainer
Trainer
Assistant Trainer
Jockey
Apprentice Jockey
Jockey Agent
Practicing Veterinarian
Veterinarian's Assistant
Blacksmith
Authorized Agent
Mutuel Employee
Photographers, Totalizator, Film Patrol
Stable Foreman
Starter
Assistant Starter
Association Racing Secretary
Association Assistant Racing Secretary
Paddock Judge
Horsemen's Bookkeeper
Clerk of Scales
Clocker
Timer
Horse Identifier
Jockey Room Custodian
Placing Judge
Outrider
Stable Hand
Concession
Maintenance
Groom
Admission
Pony Riders
Parking
Security
Exercise Rider
Video Lottery Employee
Others Not Specified

E. 2010 and 2011 West Virginia Legislation on the Thoroughbred Horse Racing Industry

The West Virginia Legislature has the power to change how the thoroughbred horse racing industry operates within the state. Bills passed relating to the industry have shaped the horse racing environment into what it is today.

During the 2010 regular session of the West Virginia Legislature, one bill passed that was directly related to the thoroughbred horse racing industry in the state. Senate Bill No. 337 was passed in March 2010. This bill related to the receipts and expenditures of monies in the conduct of the racing industry, both greyhound and horse, in the state. For horse racetrack business, this bill changed the distribution of funds, purses, benefits for jockeys and unredeemed pari-mutuel ticket funds.

In 2011, six bills were passed relating to the thoroughbred horse racing industry in the state. Those six bills include:

- Senate Bill No. 392 which changed the definition of "accredited thoroughbred horse" to require registration with the West Virginia Thoroughbred Breeders Association
- Senate Bill No. 550 which related generally to gaming at licensed racetracks and historic resort hotels including allowing simulcast pari-mutuel racing and wagering at certain historic resort hotels and directing up to $10 million each year from racetrack video lottery gross terminal income into new racetrack modernization fund to be used to subsidize racetrack purchases of new video lottery terminals and related equipment

- House Bill No. 2958 which allowed the West Virginia Racing Commission to use certain permit and registration fees to pay salaries and other budgeted expenses as well as allow judges and the West Virginia Racing Commission to impose penalties
- House Bill No. 2959 which provided additional funds to the West Virginia Racing Commission's Administration and Promotion Account
- House Bill No. 2989 which amended §19-23-16 of the West Virginia Code addressing appeals from decisions of stewards or judges, adding references to suspensions or revocations made by judges, providing a process for seeking a stay pending appeal, establishing the use of hearing examiners for appeals by the West Virginia Racing Commission
- House Bill No. 2990 which changed the renewal of occupational permits from December 31st of each year to a schedule determined by the applicant's date of birth

IV. Charles Town Races and Hollywood Casino

A. History of the Charles Town Races

The Charles Town Races facility, located in Jefferson County, West Virginia has a long history of thoroughbred horse racing starting in the early 1930's after the legalization of racing and pari-mutuel betting in the state. On December 2, 1933 the Charles Town Races was opened as the only operating thoroughbred race horse track in West Virginia. This track was originally owned by Albert and Joseph Boyler who spent $160,000 to open the facility, which included 12 stables, a clubhouse, and 44 betting windows. In 1960, the grandstands at the Charles Town Races were enclosed and heated. In April of the same year, Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy and wife Jackie attended a Democratic Party rally held at the race track. In 1972, the Charles Town Races facility was sold to Shenandoah Corporation, who moved year-round racing to the facility from the Shenandoah Downs thoroughbred race horse facility. Sunday racing, which is still done today, was introduced at the Charles Town Races in 1979 and continues on the schedule today.

The West Virginia Legislature passed legislation in 1994 allowing slot-machine style video lottery terminals at racetracks, pending local voter approval in the tracks' respective counties. In 1994, a vote was taken to expand the Charles Town Races facility to include video lottery terminals. That referendum failed and caused the track to shut down following the vote. A subsequent local election in 1996 resulted in voters approving the installation of video lottery machines at the facility

In 1997, track ownership changed hands again with Penn National Gaming Inc. purchasing the Charles Town Races facility. In January 1998, Penn National Gaming opened Longshots, a multi-million dollar simulcast center, at the racetrack facility.

In 2004, the Charles Town Races facility was renovated with the refurbishment of the grandstand, barns, and jockey quarters. A new paddock was also built and simulcast racing and various dining options for its patrons were added.

The Charles Town Races is still under the ownership of Penn National Gaming Inc. The racetrack is six furlongs with 660 feet being the distance from the last turn to the finish line. Racing occurs year-round on Wednesdays/Thursdays to Sundays.

B. West Virginia Breeders Classic

The West Virginia Breeders Classic was established at the Charles Town Races in 1987 by pro-football Hall-of-Famer Sam Huff. In twenty-five years, the West Virginia Breeders Classic has produced over $17 million in purses for horse breeders and owners. The first year for the Classic featured a $100,000 race sponsored by Jim Beam and won by a thoroughbred named Onion Juice. That first event also included four $25,000 races for West Virginia thoroughbreds.

Since 2000, the West Virginia Breeder's Classic has paid homage to the winner of the first feature race of the Classic by having a West Virginia Onion Juice Breeders Classic Race each year. The first winner of this race was Hushaby Adam, owned and bred by Eleanor and James W Casey. The 2010 winner of the Onion Juice Breeders Classic Race, Taylor's Flight, was also owned and bred by James W. Casey.

In 2010, the West Virginia Breeders Classic included nine races and produced more than $1.25 million in purses. The feature $500,000 race was won by a 57-1 long shot name Sea Rescue owned by Jeff Runco at Coleswood Farm, located near Charles Town.

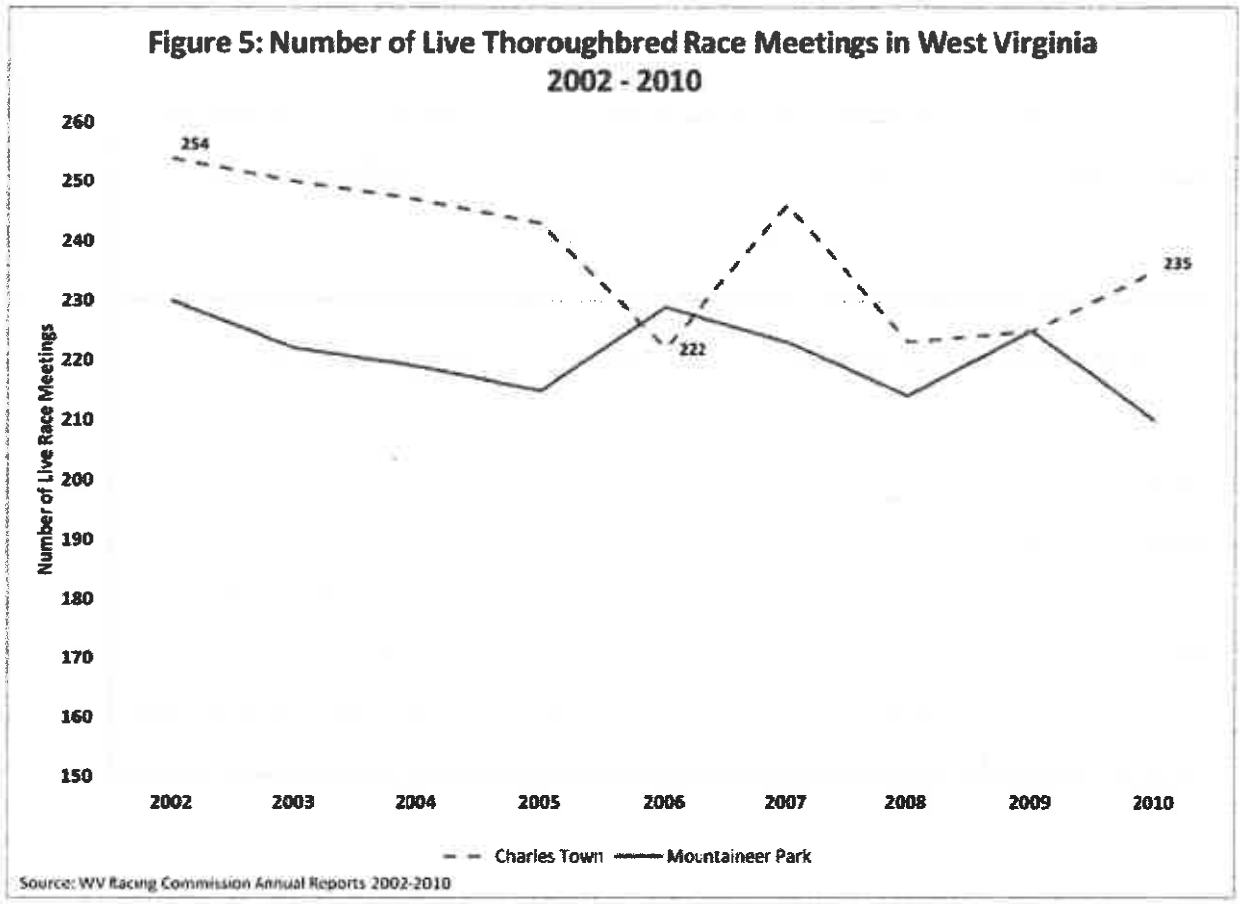
Qualifications for entry into the West Virginia Breeders Classic include:

- Horse must be sired by an accredited West Virginia sire or foaled in West Virginia
- The breeder of the West Virginia bred foal must be one of the following:
    - West Virginia resident
    - Not a West Virginia resident but keeps his/her breeding stock in West Virginia year-round
    - Not a West Virginia resident but the West Virginia bred foal is a registered West Virginia stallion at the time of cover or the mare was covered by a registered West Virginia stallion following the birth of the West Virginia bred foal
- Horse must be registered with the West Virginia Thoroughbred Breeders Association
- Horse must be nominated to the West Virginia Breeders Classic

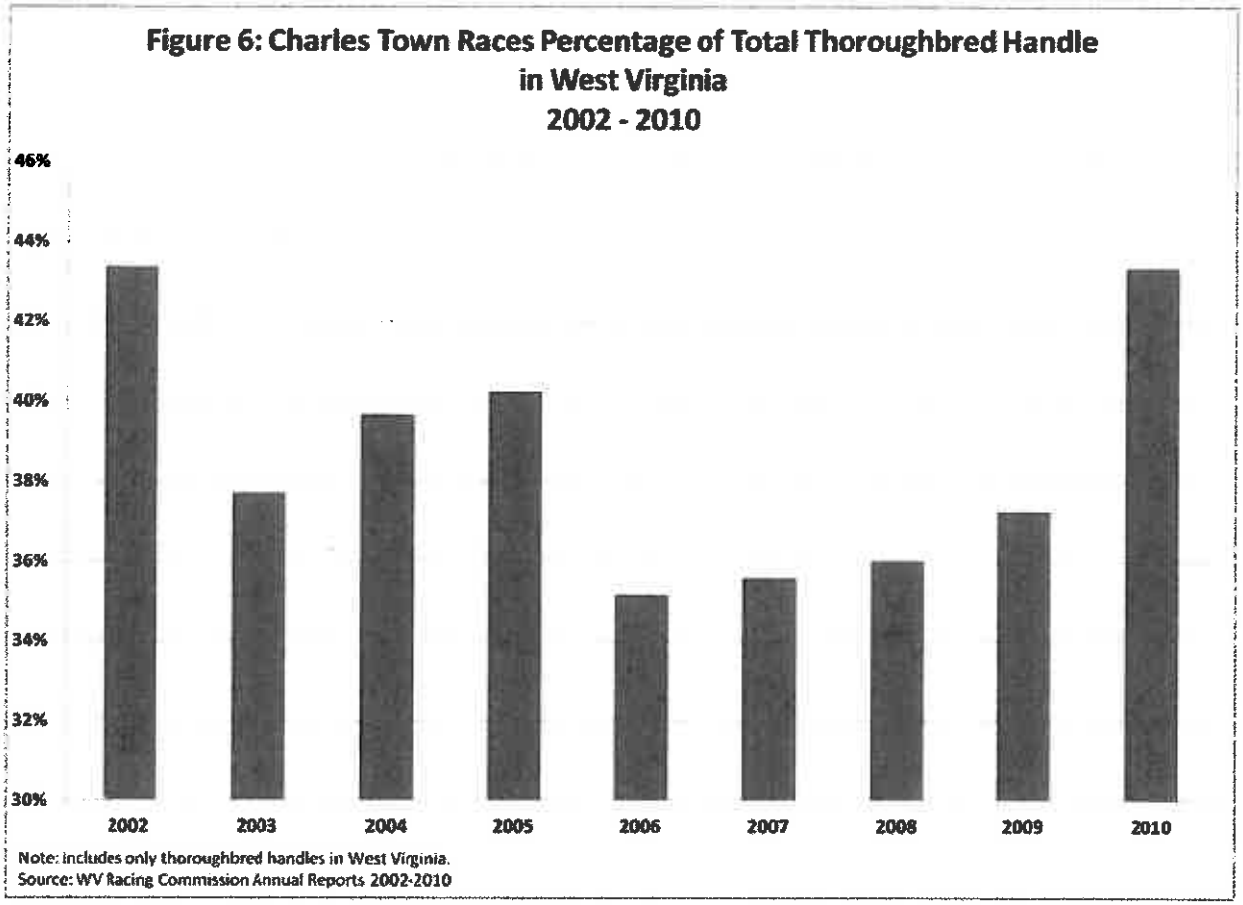
C. Statistical Summary of the Charles Town Races

The total number of live thoroughbred race horse meetings in West Virginia averaged 459 meetings a year from 2002 to 2010, according to the West Virginia Racing Commission. These meetings occurred at both the Charles Town Races and Mountaineer Park[10]. For all years, except 2006, Charles Town Races held a majority of the live race meetings in the state (Figure 5). Over this time period, the Charles Town Races held an average of 238 live race meetings year with the peak number of events, 254, held in 2002. The lowest number of events held at Charles Town Races during this time period occurred in 2006, when the race track only hosted 222 live race meetings.

[10] Mountaineer Park is owned by MTR Gaming Group Inc. and located in Chester, West Virginia.



While Charles Town Races held over half of the live thoroughbred race meetings in West Virginia from 2002 to 2010, it only accounted for 38.5 percent of the state's total handle (Figure 6). The state's total handle is the total amount of all pari-mutuel wagering sales minus refunds and cancellations for thoroughbred race horse events in the state. From 2006 to 2010, the Charles Town Races has grown in handle share from 35.1 percent to 43.3 percent annually. In fact, in 2010, the total handle for Charles Town Races was approximately $219.5 million according to the West Virginia Racing Commission.



The total handle at each thoroughbred race track is disbursed in accordance to the West Virginia Racing Commissions rules[11]. Table 3 shows the major entities that receive a share of Charles Town Races total handle. In 2007, the largest part of the handle went to horsemen and the association, each receiving almost $6.9 million. By 2010, however, the largest disbursement went to the signal transmission fee[12].

Table 3: Charles Town Races Handle Disbursements

	2007	2008	2009	2010
State' Share of Handle & Daily License Tax	$661,349	$733,519	$522,495	$520,521
County's Share of Handle	$30,265	$23,607	$20,887	$19,930
Signal Transmission Fee	$5,402,483	$5,116,008	$4,742,640	$5,703,544
Pension	$146,436	$130,240	$115,690	$121,282
Transmission Costs Simulcasting	$619,774	$527,107	$507,532	$511,211
Host Track's Share of Simulcasting	$1,286,503	$1,124,959	$1,003,568	$1,002,184
West Virginia Development Fund	$1,227,011	$938,416	$932,214	$873,277
Purse/Horsemen's Share	$6,868,639	$5,849,142	$5,208,310	$5,451,438
Association's Share of Handle	$6,868,639	$5,849,138	$5,206,953	$5,451,434

Source: West Virginia Racing Commission's Annual Reports (2007-2010)

[11] See Appendix D for details regarding how thoroughbred horse race handles are disbursed to the various entities.
[12] Signal fee is a percentage of every dollar of gross handle owed to the host track for the right to wager on races.

The top ten owners by total 2010 earning for the Charles Town Races facility are listed in Table 4 while the top ten jockeys by earning is listed in Table 5.

Table 4: Top 10 Owner Earners at Charles Town Races 2010

	Owner Name
1	Taylor Mountain Farm LLC
2	Kinross Corporation
3	John A. Casey
4	Nancy L. Terhune
5	Confetti Farms, Inc.
6	Ray M. Pennington, III
7	John D. McKee
8	Garboso, Inc.
9	Peter Redekop B. C., Ltd.
10	Coleswood Farm, Inc.

Source: Equibase Company (http://www.equibase.com)

Table 5: Top 10 Jockey Earners at Charles Town Races 2010

	Jockey Name
1	J. D. Acosta
2	Travis L. Dunkelberger
3	Gerald Almodovar
4	Mathew Carroll McGowan
5	Arnaldo Bocachica
6	Erik Ramirez
7	Luis A. Batista
8	Joshua Navarro
9	Gustavo Larrosa
10	Xavier Perez

Source: Equibase Company (http://www.equibase.com)

D. Hollywood Casino

The Charles Town Races began to offer other forms of entertainment for visitors in 1997. The Racetrack Video Lottery Act[13], passed by the West Virginia Legislature in 1994, allowed for voters in Jefferson County to approve the implementation of slot-machine style video lottery terminals at the Charles Town Races facility. After the passage of video lottery terminals for the racetrack in 1997, Penn National Gaming Inc. acquired the Charles Town Races and immediately upgraded the venue to accommodate the new and existing entertainment options for patrons. By 2004, Penn National Gaming added

[13] For details see §29-22A of the West Virginia Code.

simulcast racing for thoroughbred horse racing customers as well as dining options and 3,500 video lottery terminals.

In 2007, the West Virginia Legislature passed the West Virginia Lottery Racetrack Table Games Act[14] allowing for the operation of table games and ancillary activities at a licensed racetrack with voter approval in each tracks respective counties. Vote for tables games at the Charles Town Races and Slots failed in its first attempt in June 2007. However, it passed with 59 percent in favor in December 2009. The passage of table games at the Jefferson County facility allowed for the installation of roulette wheels and craps tables alongside 5,000 slot machines. The passage of table games also increased the number of days of thoroughbred horse racing from 220 to 235.

In 2010, the Charles Town Races and Slots were renovated to be the Hollywood Casino at the Charles Town Races facility. Renovations were made to the gaming floor to include table games. The Hollywood Casino currently features over 5,000 slot machines; 85 table games including blackjack, craps, roulette, and poker, live entertainment; and live and simulcast thoroughbred horse racing.

The Racetrack Video Lottery Act and the West Virginia Lottery Games Act were passed with knowledge that the horse and greyhound racing and breeding industries play a critical role in the state's economy. The goal of these two pieces of legislation was to enhance the revenue collected at the racetracks, contribute vital revenues to counties and municipalities in which the activities are conducted, provide for significant employment, and protect and preserve green space[15]. From FY 1998 to FY 2011, the video lottery terminals at the Charles Town Races facility have provided the following revenue:

- $479.8 million to the lottery fund
- $843.6 million to the excess lottery fund which provides college scholarships and bonds for economic development endeavors
- $42.7 million to Jefferson County and $30.4 million to the governments of the 5 cities located within the county
- $36.6 million to the West Virginia Racing Commission
- $27.4 million to the Thoroughbred Development Fund and the same amount for the Greyhound Development Fund

The 35 percent of adjusted gross receipts privilege tax on table games throughout West Virginia in FY 2009 and FY 2010 accounted for $65.9 million of revenue.

West Virginia legislation that established the implementation of video lottery terminal and table games at race track facilities in the state through local option election also gave provision to voters to remove these activities from their county. After 5 years of the approval by local voters for video lottery terminal and/or table games, another local option election can be held if a written petition of qualified voters residing within the county equals to at least 5 percent of registered voters is received by the county commission.

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[14] For details see §29-22C of the West Virginia Code

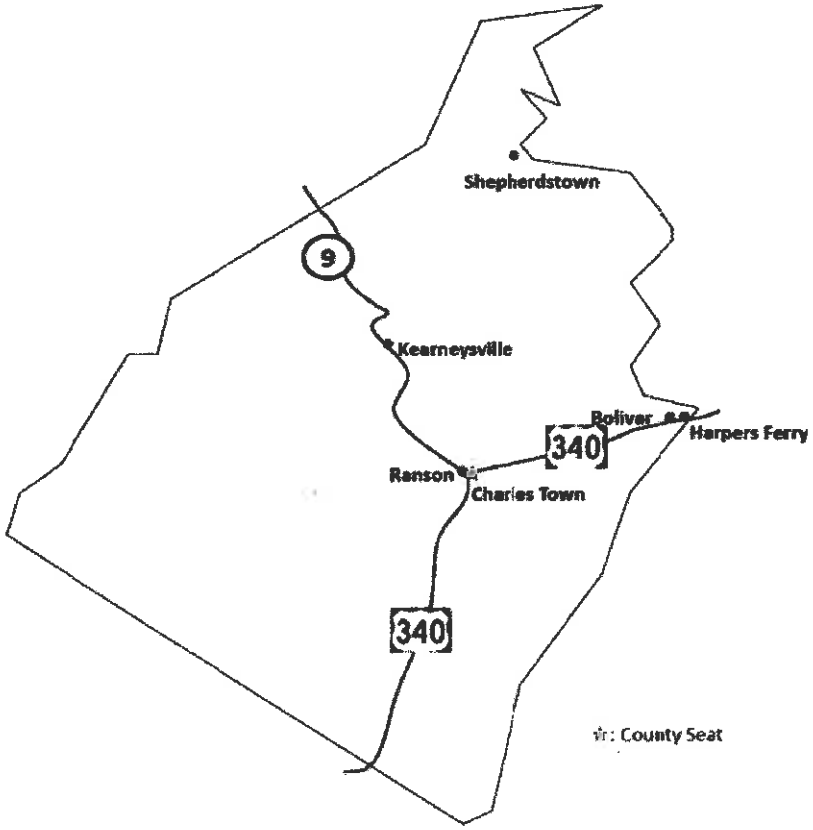
[15] For detail see §29-22A-8 and §29-22C-7 of the West Virginia Code

V. Economic Profile of Jefferson County, West Virginia

The Charles Town thoroughbred horse racing industry is a major contributor to the Jefferson County economy. Jefferson County, which was formed in 1801 and named for Thomas Jefferson, is located at the very tip of West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle (Figure 7). Jefferson County is part of the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and its county seat is Charles Town, which located at the intersection of the two major roadways that pass through the county (WV Route 9 and US Highway 340). Other major cities in the county include: Bolivar, Harpers Ferry, Kearneysville, Ranson, and Shepherdstown.

This section provides details on various social and economic aspects of the Jefferson County economy as wells as a detailed discussion of local government finance within the county. This section sets the groundwork for better understanding of the economic impact of the Charles Town Races facility in Section VI of this report.

Figure 7: Jefferson County, West Virginia



A. Population

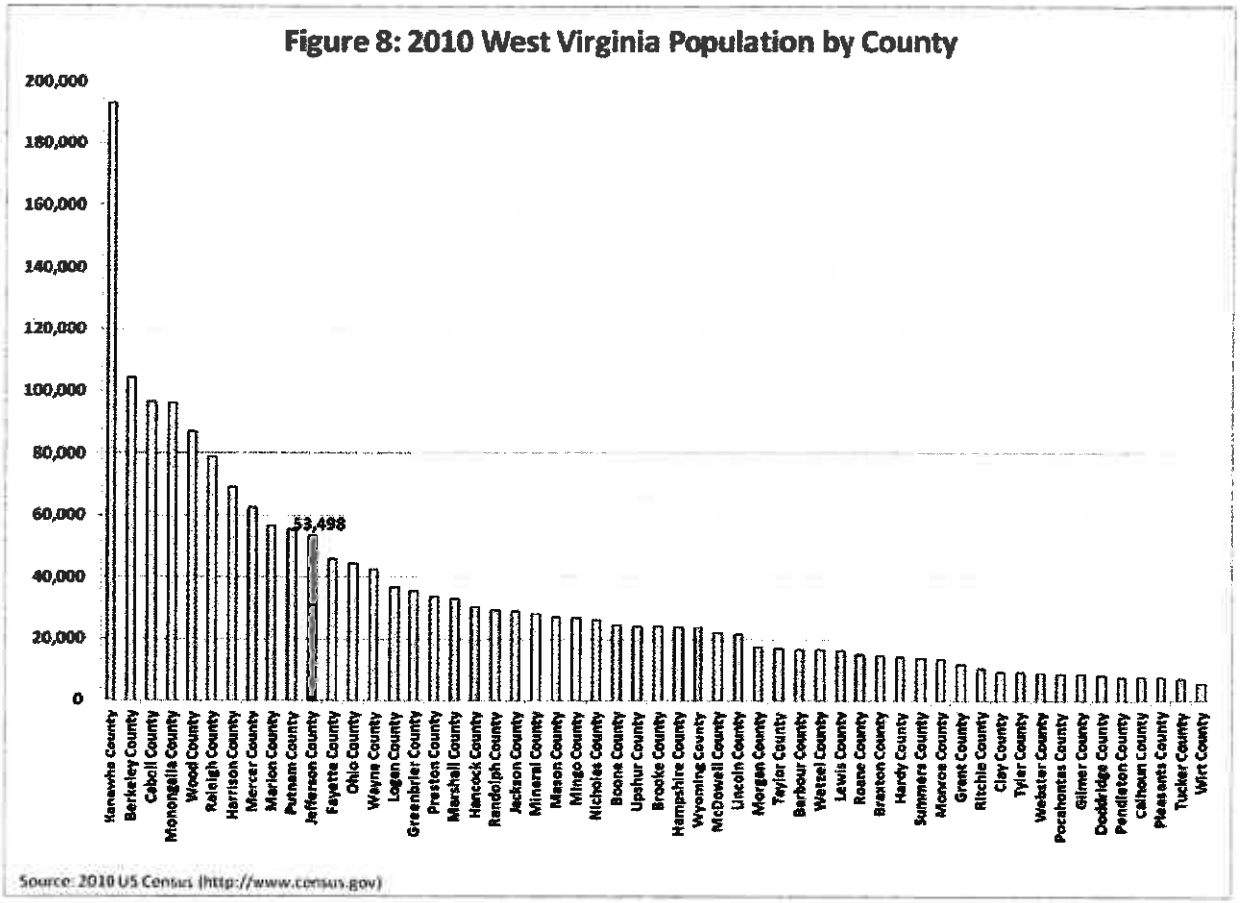
In the 2010 Census of Population, Jefferson County had 53,498 residents with a median age of 38.9, which was 2.4 years younger than the West Virginia median age. The median age difference between the county and state is reflected in the percentage of the population in each age category (Table 6). Jefferson County had a higher percentage of its population between the ages of 25 and 50, the prime working years, than found in the state. The percentage of the population in the youngest age category was also higher than in the state while the county had a lower amount of the population in the oldest age category. The county also has a higher percentage of its population classified as Hispanic/Latino as well as a higher percentage of occupied housing than the state as a whole.

The unemployment rate for Jefferson County for 2010 was 7.1 percent while the state's unemployment rate was 9.1 percent and the nation's was 9.6 percent.

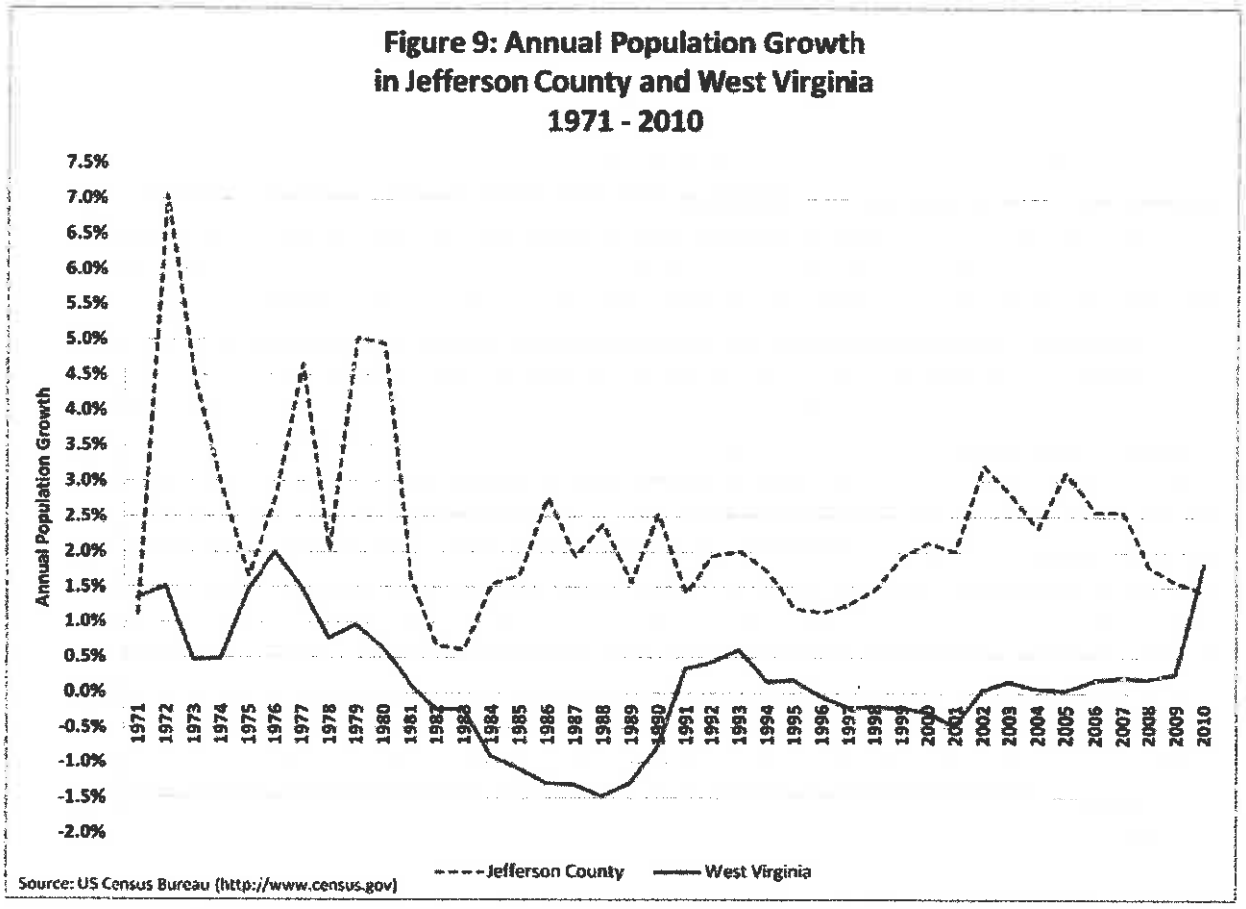
Table 6: Population Characteristics
2010

	Jefferson County	West Virginia
Age		
0 - 24 years old	33.5%	30.0%
25 - 49 years old	34.2%	32.0%
50 - 64 years old	20.5%	22.0%
65 years old and over	11.7%	16.1%
Race		
White	87.6%	93.9%
Black	6.6%	3.4%
Hispanic/Latino	4.7%	1.2%
Housing		
Family households	70.1%	65.8%
Non-family households	29.9%	34.2%
Occupied housing	90.4%	86.6%
Vacant housing	9.6%	13.4%
Economy		
Unemployed	7.1%	9.1%

Source: 2010 US Census (http://2010.census.gov/2010census), WorkForce West Virginia



In 2010, Jefferson County had the 11th largest population in the state with 53,498 residents (Figure 8). Kanawha County had the largest population in the state at 193,063 residents while Wirt County had the smallest at 5,717 individuals. Jefferson County's neighboring county, Berkeley, had the second largest population. Over the past thirty or more years the populations in these two counties has had among the fastest growth of any county in the state, in large part, the result of economic growth in the greater Washington DC metropolitan region.

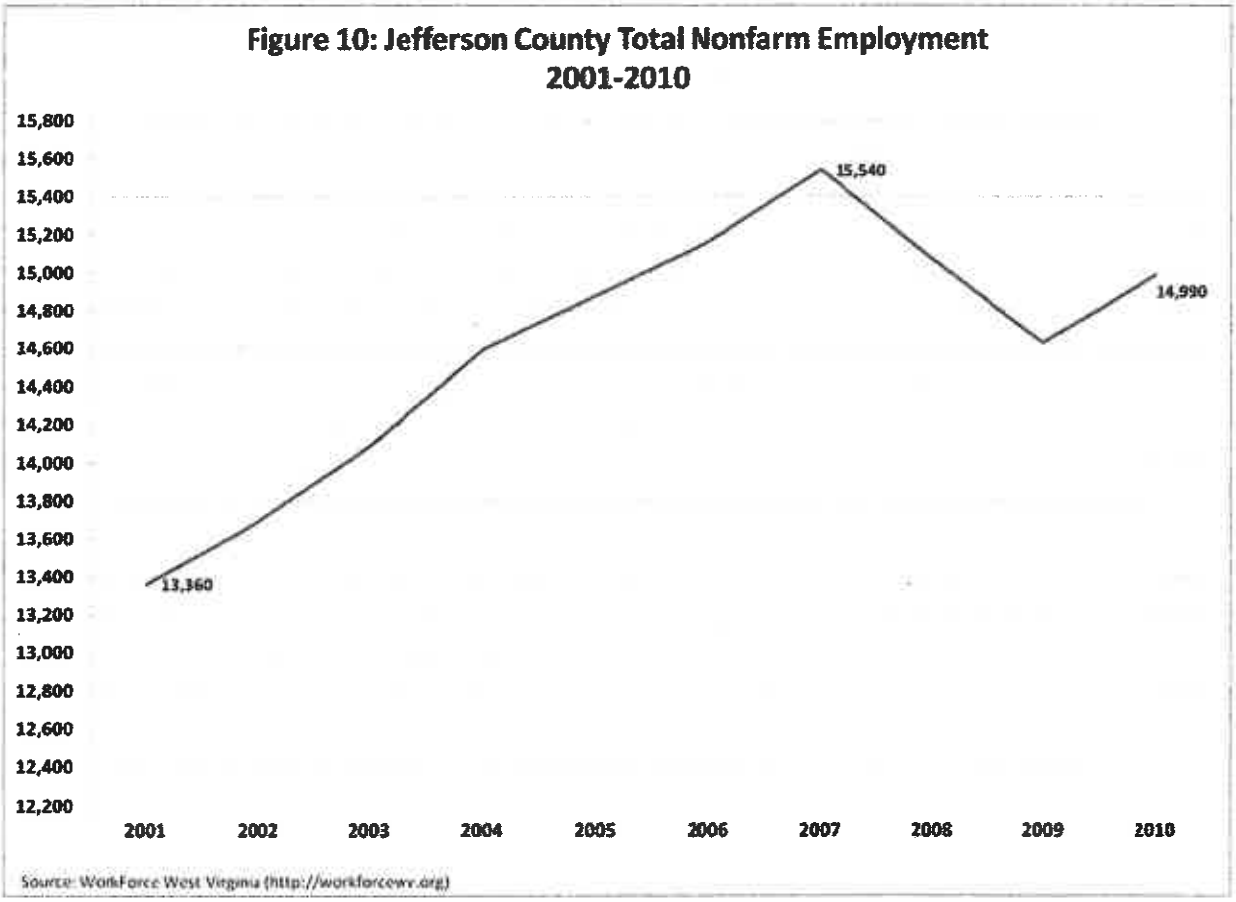


Jefferson County's population grew from 21,200 to 53,500 residents since 1971, with positive growth each year (Figure 9). The highest growth rate occurred in 1972 when the population increased by 7.1 percent to 23,010 residents. While the state's population declined throughout the period 1982 through 1990, the population in Jefferson County increased by an annual average growth rate of 1.7 percent. The state's population also declined from 1996 to 2001 while the county's population increased from 39,687 to 43,295, with an annual average growth rate of 1.7 percent. In 2010, the county's population increased by 1.4 percent to 53,498 residents while the state gained 33,217 residents, but this was largely the result of population increases in Jefferson, Berkeley, and Monongalia counties.

B. Employment and Wages

Non-Farm Employment and Wages

Total employment and wages in a year can be divided into farm and nonfarm categories. Figure 10 shows the trend of nonfarm employment in Jefferson County since 2001. From 2001 to 2007, Jefferson County's nonfarm employment increased by 20 percent and reached a peak of 15,540. Since 2007 nonfarm employment fell and finally turned around from 2009 to 2010, coinciding with the opening of table games at the Hollywood Casino.



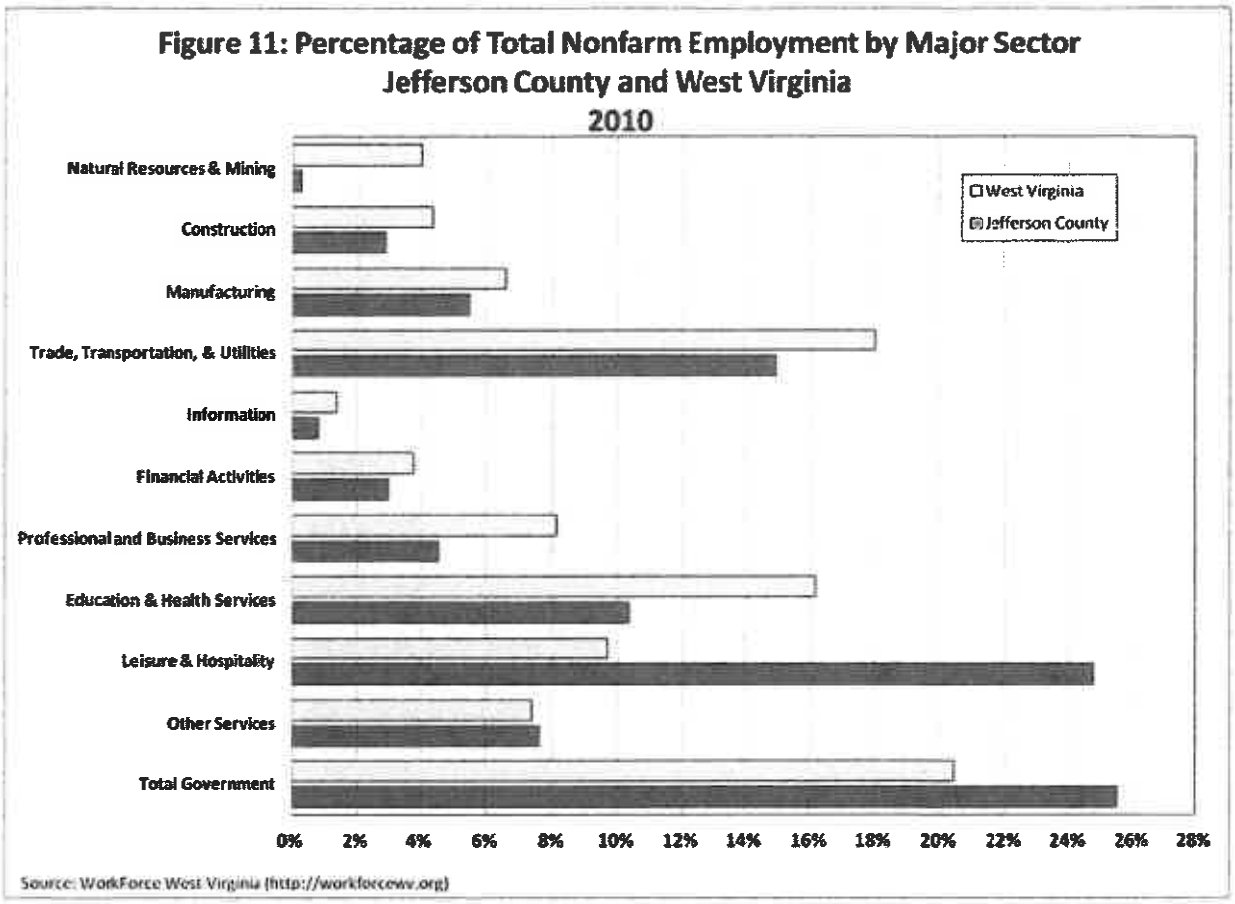
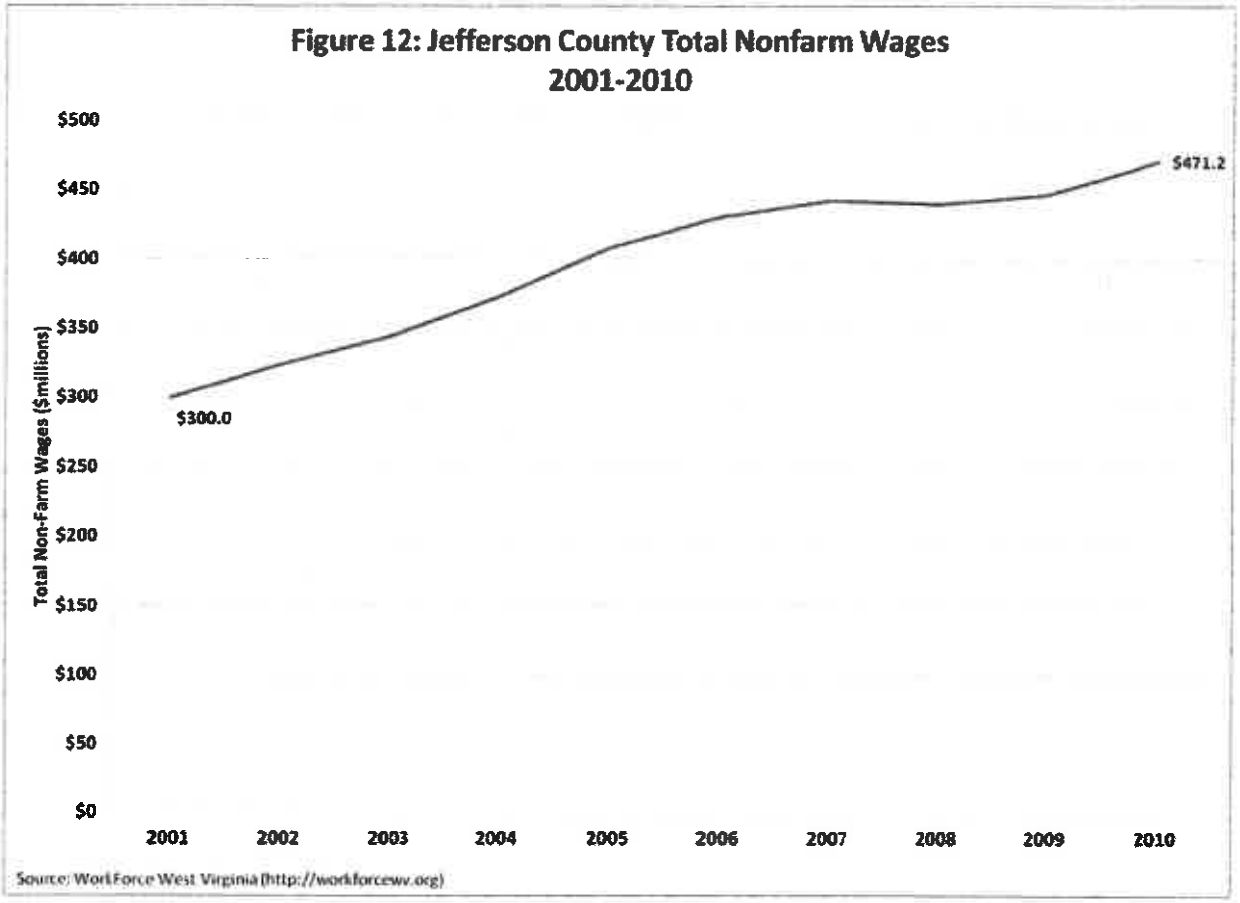
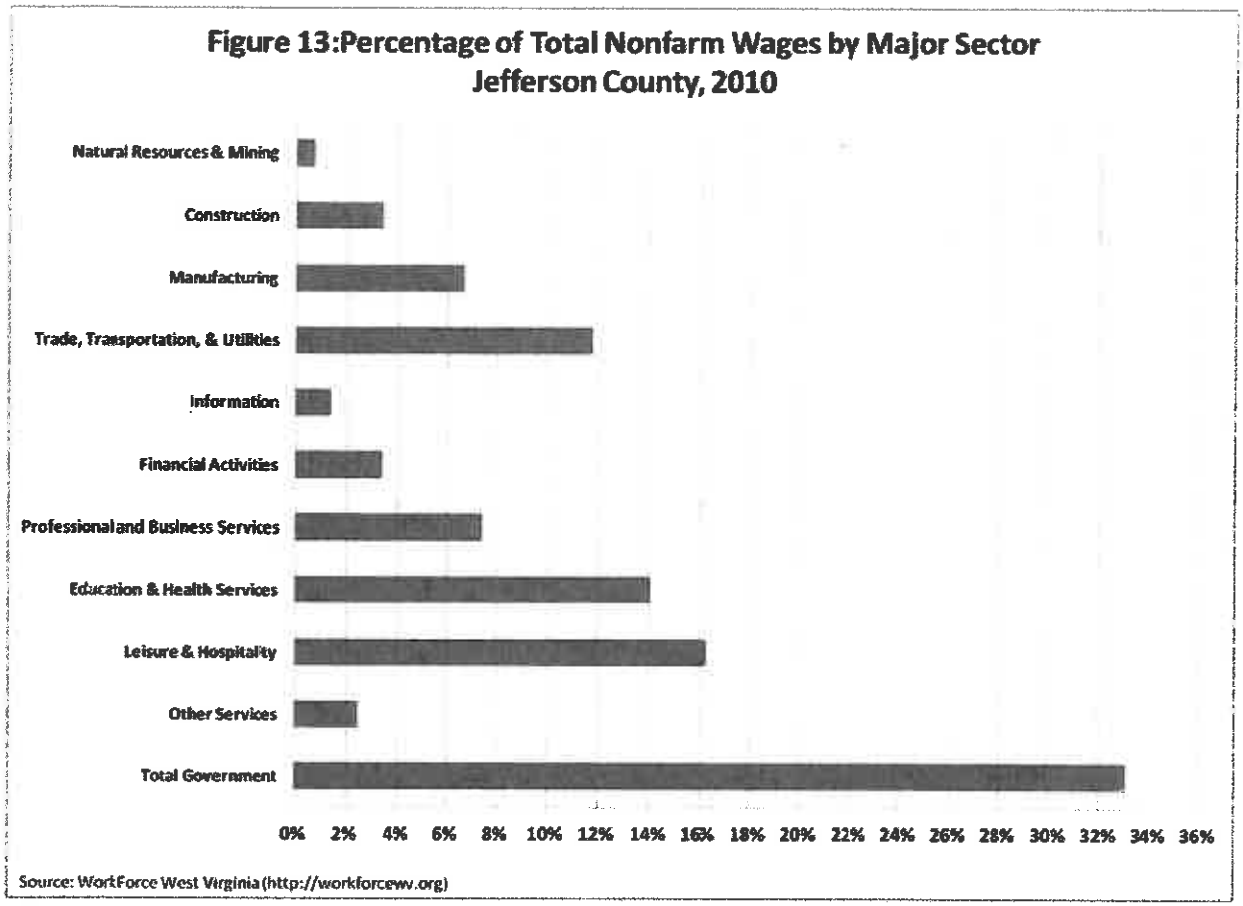


Figure 11 compares the shares of various major industries making up nonfarm employment in Jefferson County and West Virginia. Jefferson County had a higher share of employment in the government and leisure and hospitality sectors. These sectors combined for 50.2 percent of total employment in the county but only 30.1 percent of total employment in the state due mainly to a smaller leisure and hospitality sector in the latter. The sector with the lowest percentage of employment in the county in 2010 was the natural resources and mining sector, which accounted for only 0.3 percent of employment.



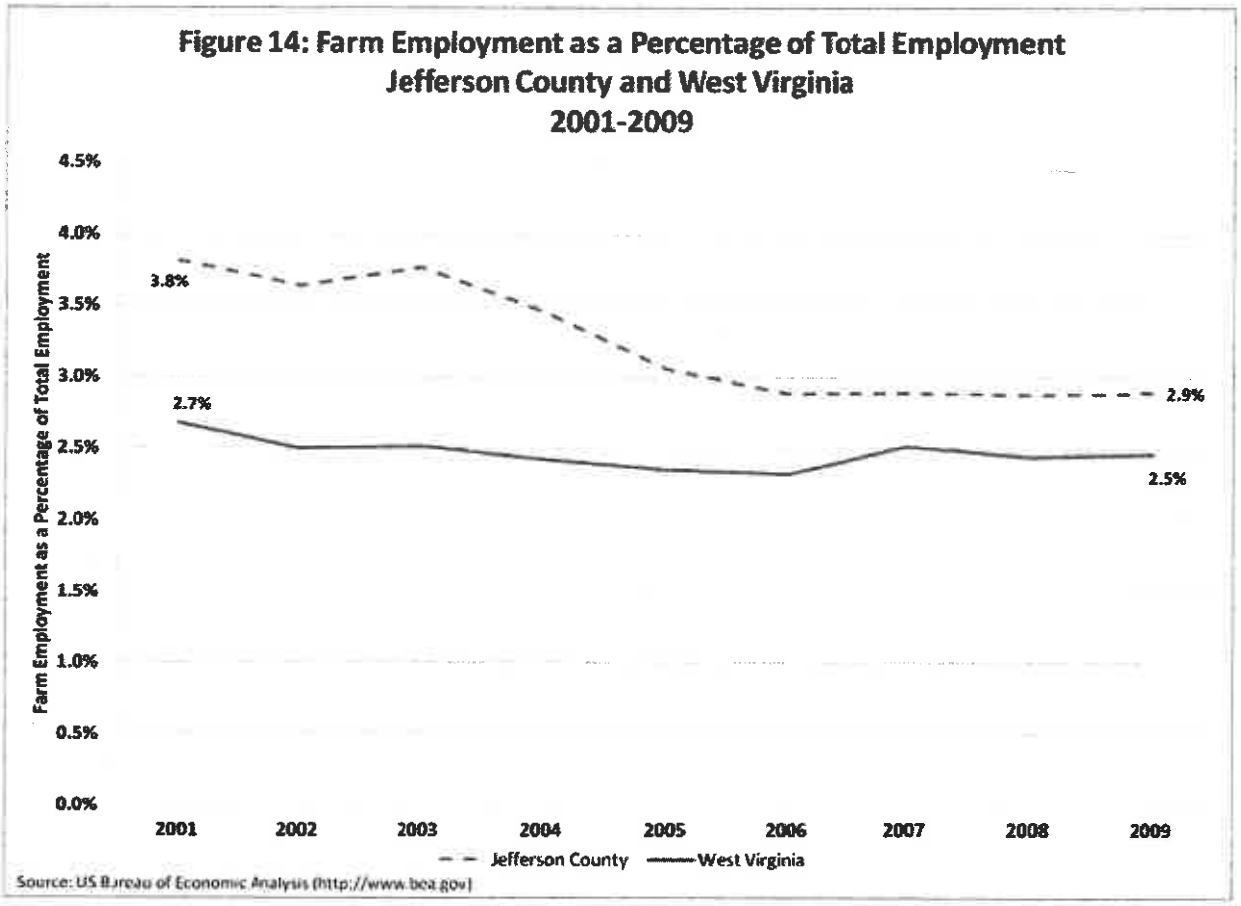
Total nonfarm wages in Jefferson County has steadily risen since 2001 (Figure 12). From 2001 to 2007, when nonfarm employment rose by 20 percent, total nonfarm wage rose by 53.2 percent. Nonfarm wages fell slightly in 2008 (0.8 percent) which coincided with the decline in total nonfarm employment. In 2009 and 2010, nonfarm wages began to trend upwards again with total nonfarm wages equaling $471.2 million in Jefferson County in 2010.



For 2010, approximately 33 percent of total nonfarm wages in Jefferson County were accounted for by the national, state, and local government sector (Figure 13). The leisure and hospitality sector made up 16.2 percent of these wages, reflecting the lower average annual wages in the sector compared to the government sector.

Farm Employment and Wages

The other component of total employment and wages includes all farm employees and wages. Figure 14 show the farm component percentage of total wages in Jefferson County and West Virginia. From 2001 to 2009, farm employment in Jefferson County accounted for 2.9 to 3.8 percent of total employment, which was above the comparable measure in the state. From 2001 to 2006, farm employment as a percentage of total employment fell as the number of nonfarm employees increased. Since 2006, however, farm employment has consistently accounted for 2.9 percent of total employment in the county.



The percentage of total wages in Jefferson County that are accounted for by the farm sector is even smaller than the percentage of total employment. From 2001 to 2004, farm wages were between 1.1 and 1.2 percent of total wages in the county (Figure 14). However, after 2004, farm wages only accounted from 0.7 to 0.8 percent of total wages.

C. Eastern Panhandle Economic Forecast 2011-2015

The West Virginia University Bureau of Business and Economic Research forecasted the economic performance of the Eastern Panhandle region of West Virginia, which consists of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan counties, for 2011 thru 2015[16]. The forecast for the Eastern Panhandle, which is dependent on the outlook for the national and state economies, shows strong job growth during the next 5 years. From 2011 thru 2015, job growth in the region is expected to be 2.5 percent a year which far exceeds the state's 1.2 percent annual growth and the national annual growth rate of 1.5 percent. This job growth in the Eastern Panhandle will be due to growth in nearly all sectors of the economy. The Macy's fulfillment center in Berkeley County and the expansion of Quad/Graphics will allow for significant job growth in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector as well as the manufacturing sector.

[16] Source: Hammond, George. (2011). "Eastern Panhandle Region Outlook: Forecast: 2011-2015." West Virginia University Bureau of Business and Economic Research.(http://www.be.wvu.edu/bber/pdfs/BBER-2011-10.pdf).

Job growth in the Eastern Panhandle will allow for continued rapid population growth. During the next 5 years, population is expected to grow by 2.2 percent a year, which surpasses the expected -0.1 annual growth rate for West Virginia and the 1.0 annual population growth rate for the nation. The job growth in these 3 counties will also allow for growth in inflation-adjusted per capita personal income, which is expected to rise by 1.4 percent a year.

D. Local Governments Finances

County and local governments in West Virginia benefit financially from racing and gaming facilities located within their borders. Taxes and fees associated with the events at the Charles Town Races and the Hollywood Casino include:

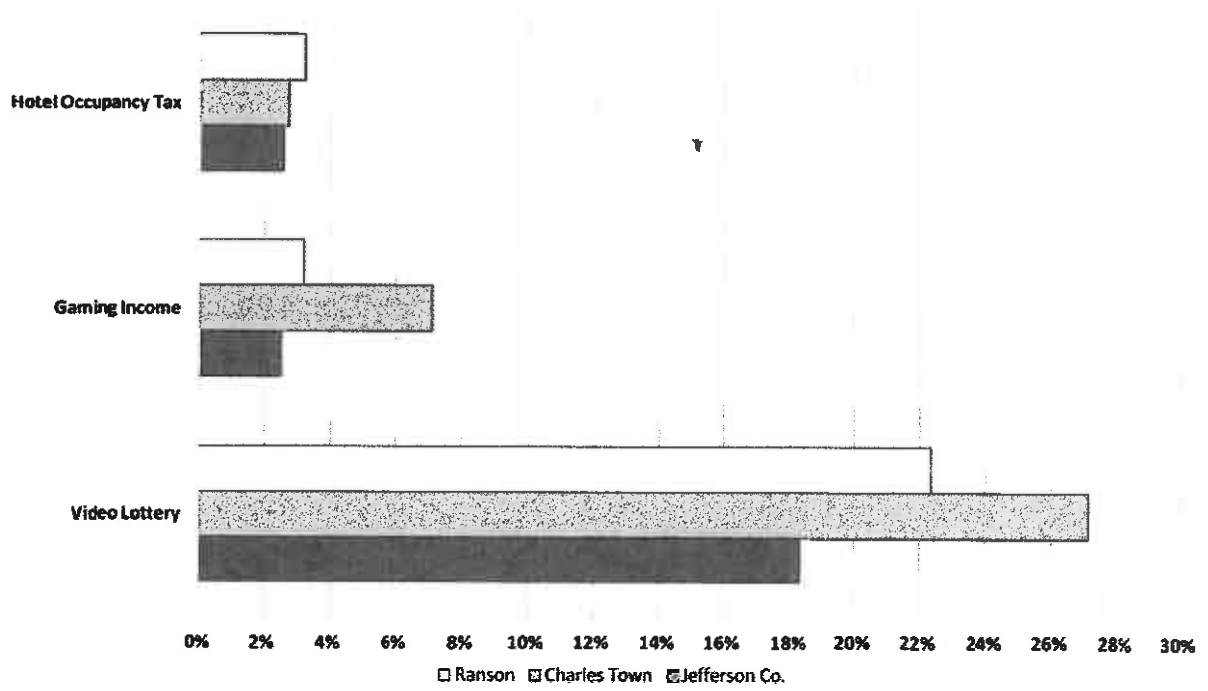
- Hotel Occupancy Tax
  - In Jefferson County, the tax is equal to 3 percent of the hotel rate and levied on consumers of hotels located within the unincorporated areas of the county
  - In Charles Town and Ranson, the tax is equal to 6 percent of the hotel rate and levied on consumers of hotels located within the city limits of each city
- Table Game Revenue (i.e. Gaming Income)
  - The West Virginia Lottery Commission levies a privilege tax of 35 percent of adjusted gross receipts of table games at the Hollywood Casino.
    - The Lottery Commission then transfers:
      - 1 percent of the adjusted gross receipts from each licensed racetrack to the county commissions of the counties where racetracks participating in licensed table games are located divided pro rata.
      - 2 percent of adjusted gross receipts from each licensed race track to the governing bodies of municipalities within counties where race tracks participating in licensed table games are located
      - 0.5 percent of the adjusted gross receipts to the governing bodies of municipalities in which a race track table games licensee is located are divided equally among the municipalities.
- Video Lottery Revenue[17]
  - The West Virginia Lottery Commission requires that 4 percent of net terminal income at a licensed racetrack be deposited in a special fund established by the racetrack and used for the payment of regular purses.
  - The county where the video lottery terminal are located receive 2 percent of the net terminal income provided that any amount over the allocation received in 1999 is distributed to the county (50 percent) and the municipality (50 percent).
- Horse Racing Tax
  - The horse racing tax is imposed by Jefferson County for the privilege of conducting horse racing within the county's boarders and equals $250 per race day.

[17] County and municipalities also receive revenue from video lottery terminals located outside the race track; however, those revenues are not included in this report.

- For FY 2010-2011, Jefferson County received $20,000 of revenues from this tax.

For FY 2011[18], Jefferson County, Charles Town, and Ranson received over $12.1 million in revenue from these 4 taxes. Figure 15 shows the importance of the hotel occupancy tax, gaming income, and video lottery revenue to each area's budget. The hotel occupancy tax, which is paid by individuals staying overnight in the area for various activities including entertainment at the Charles Town Races and Hollywood Casino, accounted for $817,000 in revenue for Jefferson County, Charles Town, and Ranson combined. Revenues received in FY 2011 from table games at the Hollywood Casino equaled $1.1 million for the 3 local governments and accounted for over 7 percent of revenues received in Charles Town. The revenues from the video lottery terminals located with the Hollywood Casino provided the most income to local governments. For FY 2011, $4.1 billion was played on video lottery terminals at the race track and $3.7 billion was won with $10.2 million of revenue disbursed to the Jefferson County, Charles Town, and Ranson governments.

Figure 15: Total Revenues by Tax and Fee Income
Jefferson County, Charles Town, and Ranson
FY 2011



Source: West Virginia Auditors Office

[18] FY 2011 includes July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011.

VI. Economic Impact of the Charles Town Races 2010

A. Economic Impact Overview

The economic impact of the Charles Town thoroughbred race horse industry on the Jefferson County and West Virginia economies in 2010 was estimated using data collected through industry survey and the IMPLAN® 2.0 input-output modeling system[19]. The resulting analysis quantified the direct, indirect, induced and total economic impacts[20] associated with the thoroughbred race horse industry at the Charles Town Races in 2010. Expenditures (payroll, supplies, rent, benefits, etc.) by the owners, breeders, trainers, and the race facility constitute the direct economic impacts. The indirect economic impacts represent the economic activities such as sales and wages that result from purchases from suppliers of the industry. For example, a thoroughbred race horse owner may buy supplies from Southern States or the Tack Shack. This store, in turn, purchases manufactured goods, utility services, and pay employee wages, among other expenditures. The continued backward linkages from businesses buying from their suppliers and so on result in a continued re-spending of these funds, often in the local or state economy. Induced economic impacts created from the thoroughbred race horse industry in Charles town represent the expenditures by households of the income they received associated with the direct and indirect impacts. For example, thoroughbred race horse owners hire jockeys. A portion of the wages each jockey receives for each race is spent locally on the consumption of goods and services as well as housing. The magnitude of the economic multipliers associated with the indirect and induced economic impacts are a clear indication of the strong economic linkage between the Charles Town thoroughbred race horse industry and the rest of the Jefferson County and West Virginia economies. The sum of the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts is the total economic impact of the industry.

The economic impacts of the Charles Town thoroughbred race horse industry focus on the following economic indicators: employment, employee compensation, business volume, total value added, and selected state taxes, including personal income, corporate net income, business franchise, and sales and use taxes.

B. Economic Impact Methodology

Economic impact analysis of the Charles Town thoroughbred race horse industry in 2010 was completed using the IMPLAN® 2.0 input-output modeling system and expenditure and employment data collected through surveys of the industry. A survey[21] was distributed to owners, breeders, and trainers associated with the Charles Town Races asking information regarding their involvement at the Charles Town facility in 2010. Jockeys engaged in the activities at Charles Town Races also received a survey and businesses located in the regional area that interacted with the activities of the race facility were contacted in a phone survey.

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[19] More information regarding the IMPLAN 2.0 input-output modeling system can be found at http://www.implan.com

[20] Economic impact terms are defined in Appendix B.

[21] All surveys can be found in Appendix C.

The Charles Town Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association distributed 592 of the owner, breeder, and trainer surveys to those individuals associated with the Charles Town Races. Approximately 33 percent of the surveys were returned directly to the West Virginia University Bureau of Business and Economic Research for data entry and analysis. Responders included 170 owners, 108 breeders, and 54 trainers. (Note: survey participants could indicate that they were more than one of these options.) Survey participants indicated that on average 77.5 percent of their business was devoted to activities occurring at the Charles Town Races facility. The owners, breeders, and trainers associated with the thoroughbred race horse industry at the Charles Town Races facility hired both full and part time workers for their operations on and off the track as well as making purchases within Jefferson County and other parts of West Virginia. On average, survey respondents indicated that 50 percent of their expenditures occurred within the Jefferson County economy while 90 percent of expenditures occurred within West Virginia. Owners, breeders, and trainers hired on average 4.1 full and part time employees in 2010 with 44 percent of these employees residing in Jefferson County.

Jockeys working at the Charles Town Races facility in 2010 were also surveyed by the West Virginia University Bureau of Business and Economic Research. Their responses indicated that they were hired on average 217 days in 2010 and raced approximately 4 races a day. Seventy-three percent of the jockeys indicated that they were either permanent residents of Jefferson County while the remaining jockeys were permanent residents of Berkeley County or the bordering states. The average jockey household size in 2010 was 3.2 individuals. Incomes for jockeys are determined by the mount fees established by the West Virginia Racing Commission as listed in Table 7.

Table 7: Jockey Mount Fees at Charles Town Races 2010

Purse	Win	2nd	3rd	Unplaced
$8,000 - $9,900	10%	5%	$75	$75
$10,000 - $14,900	10%	5%	$75	$75
$15,000 - $24,900	10%	5%	5%	$75
$25,000 - $49,900	10%	5%	5%	$75
$50,000 - $99,900	10%	5%	5%	$80
$100,000 and up	10%	5%	5%	$105

Source: Condition Book for the Hollywood Casino at Charles Town Races

Businesses located near the Charles Town Races facility were also interviewed either through telephone calls or personal interviews in Jefferson County. Business that rely heavily on the activities at the Charles Town Races facility include: equine supply shops; large animal veterinarians; agricultural and large animal insurance agencies; feed and bedding suppliers; hotels, motels, and bed and breakfasts; and restaurants. These businesses rely not only on the expenditures of owners, breeders, and trainers of the thoroughbred horses but also on the expenditures by the racetrack owners and visitors to the facility.

The data collected through these surveys along with data on handle distributions at the Charles Town Races facility and the West Virginia Racing Commission was the basis for the calculation of the economic

impact of the thoroughbred horse racing industry in 2010. Impact estimates are provided for Jefferson County and the entire state economies.

C. Economic Impact on Jefferson County

The economic impact of the Charles Town thoroughbred horse racing industry on the Jefferson County economy in 2010 includes the impact of information gathered on owner, trainer and breeder expenditures and workers, percent of business devoted to activities of the industry, and residency of jockeys. For 2010, the thoroughbred horse racing industry's owners, breeders, and trainers had a total business volume impact of $191.1 million (Table 8). The industry was responsible for 1,450 jobs and $36.3 million in employee compensation.

Table 8: Economic Impact of the Charles Town Thoroughbred Horse Racing Industry on Jefferson County 2010

	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Owners, Breeders, & Trainers Impact			
Business Volume ($millions)	$79.4	$111.7	$191.1
Employee Compensation ($millions)	$22.5	$13.8	$36.3
Employment (jobs)	1,000	450	1,450
Assorted State Taxes*($millions)			$1.9
Handle Impact			
Business Volume ($millions)	$22.6	$40.5	$63.1
Employee Compensation ($millions)	$9.5	$2.8	$15.1
Employment (jobs)	400	200	600
Assorted State Taxes*($millions)			$0.8

*: Assorted state taxes include sales, use, personal income, business franchise, and corporate net income taxes.

The total employment impact of the Charles Town thoroughbred horse racing industry's owners, breeders, and trainers in 2010 included jobs from various sections in the Jefferson County economy. The top 10 sectors impacted were:

1. Spectator sports companies (including thoroughbred horse race tracks)
2. Veterinary services
3. Food services and drinking places
4. Real estate establishments
5. State and local government, education
6. Other state and local government enterprises
7. Wholesale trade businesses
8. Hospitals
9. Retail stores – general merchandise
10. Retail stores – food and beverage

The handle disbursements from wagering on the thoroughbred horse racing industry also had an impact on the Jefferson County economy. For 2010, the total business volume impact of the handle disbursements[22] was $63.1 million (Table 8). This economic activity created 600 jobs and $15.1 million in employee compensation.

D. Economic Impact on West Virginia

The Charles Town thoroughbred horse racing industry also had an impact on the West Virginia economy in 2010 as shown in Table 9. The industry was responsible for a $210.4 million impact in business volume, 1,500 jobs, $38.3 million in employee compensation, and $2.1 million in assorted state taxes.

Table 9: Economic Impact of the Charles Town Thoroughbred Horse Racing Industry on West Virginia 2010

	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Owners, Breeders, & Trainers Impact			
Business Volume ($millions)	$79.4	$131.0	$210.4
Employee Compensation ($millions)	$22.5	$15.8	$38.3
Employment (jobs)	1,000	500	1,500
Assorted State Taxes*($millions)			$2.1

*: Assorted state taxes include sales, use, personal income, business franchise, and corporate net income taxes.

Other taxes paid to state and local governments as a result of the thoroughbred horse racing industry at the Charles Town Races facility include:

- Horse Racing Tax to Jefferson County: $20,000
- PNGI State and Local Real and Personal Property Taxes: $1.8 million
- Occupational License Fee: $130,245
- Daily License Tax: $57,750

E. Non-quantifiable Economic Impacts of the Thoroughbred Race Horse Industry

While the estimated economic impact of the thoroughbred race horse industry was significant for 2010, it was conservative since some aspects of the industry not captured due to unavailable data. One of the major aspects of the thoroughbred race horse industry that was not included in the above economic impact estimates was the operational impact of the Charles Town Races owned by Penn National Gaming Inc. Financial data on the actual facility (employment, revenues, expenditures, etc.) was not made available to the research team. The expenditures made by Charles Town Races visitors to venders outside the track were also not available. These visitors made purchases in and around the Charles Town Races facility, including concessions, hotel accommodations, restaurants, and gasoline.

[22] Occupational license fees and daily license tax payments were not included in this impact calculation. Also the amount distributed to purses was not included as it was captured in the impact of the owners, breeders, and trainers.

Conversations with owners, breeders, and trainers indicated significant capital improvements in the form of buildings and training facilities have been made in the recent year; however, the lack of information on the amount of these investments made it impossible to estimate their economic impact. While these are one time expenditures, they still have a significant economic impact on the regional economy during the period of construction.

VII. Report Findings and Recommendations

In 2010, there were 46,379 thoroughbred horse races in the United States with gross purses totaling over $1 billion. West Virginia held 8.8 percent of these races with an average field size per race equaling 8.5 horses and gross purses exceeding $63.6 million in 2010.

The thoroughbred horse racing industry in West Virginia includes not only the two thoroughbred horse race track facilities but also owners, breeders, trainers, associations, jockeys, visitors, equine service and supply businesses, state and local government and other businesses in the state. The West Virginia Racing Commission has statutory authority over the industry and requires and enforces specific rules of racing as wells as taxes and fees levied on the industry. In 2010, the West Virginia Racing Commission collected over $1.3 million in pari-mutuel tax, daily license tax, occupational license fees, and fines imposed on the thoroughbred racing industry.

The Charles Town Races facility in Jefferson County is one of the two thoroughbred horse racing tracks in the state. In 2010, the facility was home to 235 racing days and generated a total handle of $219.5 million. The facility also encompassed the Hollywood Casino, which was established in 2009 as a result of a local option election.

West Virginia legislation on video lottery terminals and tables games implemented those activities at racetracks throughout the state after a local option election. Five years after a successful election on video lottery terminals or table games, the county can have another such election to remove such activities from the racetrack facilities located within their borders.

The Charles Town Races facility is an integral part of the Jefferson County economy. In 2010, Jefferson County had 53,498 residents, which was the 11th largest population in the state. Nonfarm employment was 14,990 with 25.5 percent of that employment in the government sector. Total nonfarm wages in Jefferson County equaled $471.2 million for 2010. Since 2007, farm employment has accounted for 2.9 percent of total employment in the county.

The economic impact of the Charles Town thoroughbred horse racing industry on the Jefferson County economy in 2010 included expenditures by owners, breeders, and trainers as well as payments to jockeys, state and local governments, equine service and supply companies, and other related businesses in the county. The total economic impact of the thoroughbred horse racing industry totaled $191.1 million in business volume, 1,450 jobs, $36.3 million in employee compensation, and $1.9 million in assorted state taxes. The impact of these expenditures on the West Virginia economy was even larger totaling $210.4 million in business volume. The total handle distributions also created an economic impact on the Jefferson County economy in 2010. Handle distributions, which include allocations to state and local governments, pension plans, and associations, accounted for an economic impact of $63.1 million in business volume.

The future of the thoroughbred horse racing industry in Charles Town is dependent on decisions made by the West Virginia Legislature, the owner of the Charles Town Races facility and the West Virginia Racing Commission. Owners, breeders, and trainers take these decisions into account when planning for the future of their thoroughbred horse racing business and related investments. Since 2006 the number of foals bred by individuals associated with the Charles Town Races facility has declined. This reduction can be attributed partly to a poor economy but many breeders indicated other reasons for the decrease in the number of foals. Rising costs for feed, bedding, transportation, and other supplies have been one of those reasons.

Another reason indicated by breeders for the decline involves the operation of the Charles Town Races facility. Breeders expressed concern about the insufficient number of stalls available in and around the racetrack. Lack of available stalls has caused some breeders to sell foals instead of training them. The purse amounts and limited number of West Virginia bred races was also listed as a concern to the owners and breeders within the state since this provides a disincentive for breeding. One of the most expressed reasons for decreasing the number of foals in the area was uncertainty regarding future number of racing days at the Charles Town Races. When asked what would happen to the operation of their thoroughbred horse racing program if the number of race days was cut, owners, breeders, and trainers responded that their businesses would be negatively affected. Many indicated that reducing the number of days of racing below the current number of 235 would result in staff, expenditure, and horse reductions. Some residents even indicated that they may go out of business or move to another state for racing if race days are cut significantly.

If, however, more racing days were added at the Charles Town Races facility, owners, breeders, and trainers expressed mixed feelings. Some indicated that their business would not change with the addition of more days. Others said that additional racing days would be beneficial. While operating expenses may rise, there would be an increased demand for horses, more opportunity to run, and more opportunity for investors. Breeding programs could be expanded with more days and there would be greater flexibility for horses allowing for owners and trainers to pick optimal race days.

More racing days at the Charles Town Races facility could also attract individuals to establish more thoroughbred horse breeding farm in Jefferson County. The economic impact of a new farm or operation would be beneficial to the county's economy. To quantify this impact, the West Virginia University Bureau of Business and Economic Research estimated the costs involved in starting a new horse breeding farm/operation in Jefferson County starting with the land purchase through the construction of a barn to house a competitive thoroughbred race horse business in 2010[23]. Estimates indicate that the construction of new competitive thoroughbred horse breeding farm/operation would have created an economic impact of $4.4 million in business volume in 2010. This economic activity would have created over 20 jobs and $660,000 in employee compensation and been responsible for approximately $37,000 of assorted state taxes.

[23] Detailed cost estimates were provided through contact with owners and breeders in the Jefferson County area.

Table 10: Economic Impact of a New Thoroughbred Horse Breeding Farm/Operation Construction in Jefferson County 2010

	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Business Volume ($thousands)	$1,960	$2,450	$4,410
Employee Compensation ($thousands)	$430	$230	$660
Employment (jobs)	15	6	21
Assorted State Taxes*			$37,000

*: Assorted state taxes include sales, use, personal income, business franchise, and corporate net income taxes.

Note that the impact of the construction of a new thoroughbred horse breeding farm/operation in Jefferson County in 2010 did not include the operation of the farm or the purchase/acquisition of horses.

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Appendix A: Thoroughbred Horse Racing Industry Terms[24]

Accredited Thoroughbred Horse	means a horse that is foaled in West Virginia or sired by an accredited West Virginia sire or as a yearling, finished 12 consecutive months of verifiable residence in the state except for 30 days grace for the horse to be shipped to and from horse sales where the horse is officially entered in the sales catalogue of a recognized thoroughbred sales company or for obtaining veterinary services documented by veterinary reports
Accredited West Virginia Sire	means a sire that is permanently domiciled in West Virginia, stands a full season in West Virginia and is registered with West Virginia thoroughbred breeders association
Age	means the age of a horse, which is reckoned as beginning on the first day of January in the year in which it is foaled
Allowance Race	means an overnight race for which eligibility and weight to be carried is determined according to specified conditions, which include age, sex, earnings, and number of wins
Association Grounds	means all real property utilized by the association in the conduct of its race meeting, including the racetrack, grandstands, concession stands, offices, barns, stable area, employee housing facilities and parking lots and any other areas under the jurisdiction of the Racing Commission
Betting Interest	means one or more horses in a race involving pari-mutuel wagering which is identified by a single program number for wagering purposes
Breakage	means the remainder after deducting the payout from the net pool
Bred	means the place of a horse's birth
Breeder	means the owner of the horse's dam at the time of foaling; breeder of an accredited West Virginia horse means the owner of the foal at the time it was born in West Virginia

[24] Source: Title 178 Legislative Rule Racing Commission Series 1 Thoroughbred Racing

Claiming Race	means a race in which, according to the conditions, any of the participating horses involved may be claimed
Dark Day	means a day during a racing meeting in which neither live nor simulcast pari-mutuel wagering is conducted
Draw	means the process of selecting thoroughbreds and determining by lot their post or starting gate positions for a race in a manner to ensure compliance with the conditions of the rules of racing
Foal	means a horse of either sex in its first year of live
Handle	means the total amount of all pari-mutuel wagering sales less refunds and cancellations
Jockey	means a professional rider issued an occupational permit to ride in races
Maiden	means a horse, which has never, in any country, won a race on the flat, other than in a match or private sweepstakes. A maiden which has been disqualified, after having finished first is still to be considered a maiden
Overnight	means a race or handicap for which the entries or acceptances are to be made, or if a handicap, acceptances are to be made, seventy-two hours or less (exclusive of Sunday) before the time set for the first race on the day on which the race is to be run
Owner	means a person who holds any title, right or interests whole or partial in a horse, including the lessee or lessor of a horse. An interest in the winnings only of a horse shall not constitute ownership
Pari-mutuel	means a mutual or collective pool that can be divided among those who have contributed their wagers to one central pool. The odds of these wagers are to be reckoned in accordance with the collective amounts wagered upon each horse running in a horse race relative to the amount wagered on each horse in each pool with the total to be divided among the first three contestants on the basis of the number of wagers
Pari-mutuel Clerk	means any employee of a licensed racing association, who is responsible for the collection of wagers, the distribution of

	moneys for winning pari-mutuel tickets, verification of the validity of pari-mutuel tickets and accounting for pari-mutuel funds
Post Time	means the time set for the arrival at the starting point of the horses in a race.
Purse	means the total cash amount for which a race is contested
Simulcast	means the transmission and/or reception for pari-mutuel wagering purposes of a live horse racing contest conducted at a licensed racetrack other than where the pari-mutuel wager is placed
Stakes Race	means a contest in which nomination, entry and/or starting fees contribute to the purse. No overnight race shall be considered a stake's race
Stewards	means the person or persons designated to represent the West Virginia Racing Commission whose duty it is to supervise any horse race meeting as may be provided by reasonable rules of the Racing Commission
Sweepstake	means a race in which the entrance fee, subscription and/or other contribution of three or more owners are distributed according to the conditions of the race. The race is still a sweepstake when money or any other prize is added, but no overnight race, whatever its conditions, shall be considered to be a sweepstake
Thoroughbred Race	means that form of horse racing in which each horse participating in that race is thoroughbred (i.e. meeting the requirements of and registered with The Jockey Club) and is mounted by a jockey

Appendix B: Economic Impact Terms

Business Volume:	Sales plus net increase in finished inventories and the value of intra-corporate shipments. Equals output (see below) plus the cost of goods sold in retail and wholesale trade.
Employment:	The number of jobs in a business, industry, or region. Also, the number of jobs attributable to an impact (see below). This is a measure of the number of full-time and part-time positions, not necessarily the number of employed persons. Jobs are annual average by place of work. A job year is equivalent to one job for one year.
Employee Compensation:	Wages and salaries plus employers' contribution for social insurance (social security, unemployment insurance, workers compensation, etc.) and other labor income (pension contributions, health benefits, etc.). By place of work unless otherwise stated.
Impacts:	The results of the recirculation of funds throughout a regional economy due to the activity of a business, industry, or institution. Estimated by tracing back the flow of money through the initial businesses' employees and suppliers, the businesses selling to the employees and suppliers, and so on. Thus, they are a way to examine the distribution of industries and resources covered in the costs of the initial activity.
Output:	For most sectors, measured as sales plus net inventories and the value of intra-corporate shipments. For retail and wholesale trade, measured as gross margins (i.e. sales minus cost of goods sold, also equal to the mark-up on goods sold).
Value Added	A measure of the value created by a business or industry or attributable to an impact (see above). Equal to the value of production minus the cost of purchased goods and services. Also equal to employee compensation plus capital income (profits, interest paid, depreciation charges), and indirect business taxes (e.g. severance, excise). Corresponds to the aggregate concepts of gross domestic product (GDP).

Appendix C: Survey Instruments

The following pages include the following survey instruments used to calculate the economic impact of the Charles Town Thoroughbred Race Horse Industry on Jefferson County and West Virginia:

- Charles Town Races Owner, Breeder, and Trainer Research Survey 2010
- Charles Town Races Jockey Research Survey 2010

Charles Town Races Owner, Breeder, and Trainer Research Survey 2010

The Charles Town Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association commissioned the West Virginia University Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) to research the economic impact of the Charles Town thoroughbred race horse industry on the Jefferson County and West Virginia economies. To better understand the economic contributions of the industry, BBER has developed this research survey for the owners, breeders, and trainers. This research survey has been approved for distribution by the WVU Institutional Review Board for the Protection of Human Subjects.

This research survey is voluntary and participants that are 18 years of age or older are not required to answer all questions and may stop the survey at any time or skip any question. All responses will be kept confidential and completed surveys will be destroyed after data entry. Individual responses will not be presented in the final report. All surveys can be completed and returned to the BBER at the address at the end of the survey; alternatively, you can complete it online by visiting http://be.wvu.edu/bber/charlestown.htm.

If you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact the project team: Dr. Tom S. Witt (BBER Director) at 304.293.7835 tom.witt@mail.wvu.edu or Amy Godfrey (BBER economist) at 304.293.7534 afgodfrey@mail.wvu.edu.

Please return the survey to the above no later than August 12, 2011. For more information on the BBER please visit http://www.bber.wvu.edu.

Section 1: General Information

Please fill out the following section to capture the basic information for all owners, breeders, and trainers. Contact information in this section will be used if BBER needs to ask follow-up questions.

Contact Information:

_____
(Name) (Farm Name)

_____
(Mailing Address)

_____
(City) (State) (Zip)

_____
(Residence County) (Farm County)

_____
Phone Number

_____
Email Address

1. In 2010, which of the following parts of the thoroughbred race horse industry did you participate: (check all that apply)

_____ Owner _____ Breeder _____ Trainer

2. In what capacity were you actively involved in the thoroughbred race horse industry at the Charles Town Races in 2010? An active participant had at least one horse in training to participate at the facility.(check all that apply)

_____ Owner _____ Breeder _____ Trainer

_____ None of the Above

3. What percent of your overall business in 2010 was devoted to activities occurring at the Charles Town races?

_____%

4. Indicate the number of mares and stallions part of your business in 2010:

	# of Horses	Owner	Breeder	Trainer
Own	# of mares			
	# of stallions			
WV Clients	# of mares			
	# of stallions			
Out-of-State Clients	# of mares			
	# of stallions			
Total	# of mares			
	# of stallions			

5. As a breeder, indicate the number of foals over the past six years:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Breeder						

5.a. What critical factors are currently affecting your long term breeding program? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Section 2: Financial and Employment Information

Please fill out the following section as completely as possible so that the BBER can accurately calculate and quantify the economic impact of the thoroughbred racing industry on Jefferson County and West Virginia for 2010. All data will be confidential and after being entered in our database it will be destroyed. All financial information will be aggregated to calculate the economic impact of the industry.

6. Indicate your total thoroughbred race horse revenues for 2010 as an owner, breeder, and/or trainer: (Note: be sure to include all bonus payment received in 2010)

Thoroughbred Race Horse Revenues 2010	Check One
Less than $10,000	
$10,000 - $24,999	
$25,000 - $49,999	
$50,000 - $74,999	
$75,000 - $99,999	
$100,000 - $149,999	
$150,000 - $199,999	
$200,000 - $499,999	
Greater than $500,000	
Refuse to reveal	

7. In 2010, indicate your total operating expenditures as a thoroughbred race horse owner, breeder, and/or trainer: (Note: Do not include capital expenditures)

Thoroughbred Race Horse Expenditures 2010	Check One
Less than $10,000	
$10,000 - $24,999	
$25,000 - $49,999	
$50,000 - $74,999	
$75,000 - $99,999	
$100,000 - $149,999	
$150,000 - $199,999	
$200,000 - $499,999	
Greater than $500,000	
Refuse to reveal	

7.a. What percentage of thoroughbred race horse expenditures were for the following categories in 2010? (Note: expenditure breakdowns allow for the accurate calculation of the economic impact as well as elimination of double counting.)

Thoroughbred Race Horse Expenditures	% of Total Expenditures 2010
Wages and Salaries	%
Employee Benefits	%
Feed, Bedding	%
Veterinarian	%
State Licenses/Permits	%
Entry Fees	%
Stall/Barn Rentals	%
Property Taxes	%
All Other Taxes	%
All Other Expenditures	%
Total	**100%**

7.b. What percentage of your thoroughbred race horse expenditures in 2010 occurred within:

_____ % in Jefferson County

_____ % in West Virginia (including Jefferson County)

8. What was the value of new investments in equipment, land, and structures made in 2010 for your thoroughbred horse operation?

Thoroughbred Race Horse Capital Expenditure	Expenditures in 2010
Equipment	$
Land	$
Structures	$
Total	$

9. Please indicate the average number of employees in your thoroughbred race horse operations in 2010 on a full and part time basis: (Please include yourself if you are self employed).

Employee Category	Unpaid/ Volunteer Employees	Full Time Average	Part Time Average	Total Average 2010
Farm employees				
Backstretch employees				
Office employees				
Total				

10. In order to compile a typical worker profile for individuals working in the thoroughbred race horse industry in Jefferson County please provide the following information on your full and part time employees in 2010:

		Average Number of Employees 2010
Gender		
	Male	
	Female	
Race		
	White	
	Black	
	Asian	
	Hispanic	
	Two or More Races	
	Unknown	
Educational Attainment		
	Less than 9th grade education	
	9-12 education, no diploma	
	High school diploma or GED	
	College, no degree	
	Associates degree	
	Bachelors degree	
	Masters or Professional Degree	
	Unknown	
Residency		
	Permanent Jefferson Co. residents	
	Permanent WV (non-Jefferson Co.) residents	

Section 3: Thoroughbred Horse Racing Future

11. How would your thoroughbred race horse operation be affected if there was a reduction in the number of racing days at the Charles Town Races (from the current scheduled 235?)

_____

_____

_____

_____

12. What would the impact on your thoroughbred race horse operation if there was an increase in racing days at the Charles Town Races (from the current schedule of 235 days?):

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

13. How do you think the thoroughbred race horse industry could be showcased better in Jefferson County? (Check all that apply)

_____ Attract tourism

_____ Develop horse park (including horse shows, barrel racing, etc.)

_____ Increase advertising

_____ Expansion of seating and concessions at Charles Town Races facility

_____ Other Suggestions _____

_____

_____

Please return surveys to:
Bureau of Business and Economic Research
ATTN: Amy Godfrey
150 Clay Street, Suite 220
PO Box 6527
Morgantown, WV 26506-6527

Or FAX to 304.293.7061

Charles Town Races Jockey Research Survey 2010

The Charles Town Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association commissioned the West Virginia University Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) to research the economic impact of the Charles Town thoroughbred race horse industry on the Jefferson County and West Virginia economies. To better understand the economic contributions of jockeys in particular, BBER invites you to complete this research survey. This research survey has been approved for distribution by the WVU Institutional Review Board for the Protection of Human Subjects.

This research survey is voluntary and participants that are 18 years of age or older are not required to answer all questions and may stop the survey at any time or skip any question. All responses will be kept confidential and completed surveys will be destroyed after data entry. Individual responses will not be presented in the final report. All surveys can be completed and returned to the BBER at the address at the end of the survey; alternatively, you can complete it online by visiting http://be.wvu.edu/bber/charlestown.htm.

If you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact the project team: Dr. Tom S. Witt (BBER Director) at 304.293.7835 tom.witt@mail.wvu.edu or Amy Godfrey (BBER economist) at 304.293.7534 afgodfrey@mail.wvu.edu.

Please return the survey to the above no later than August 12, 2011. For more information on the BBER please visit http://www.bber.wvu.edu.

Section 1: General Information

Please fill out the following section to capture the basic information for jockeys. Contact information in this section will be used if BBER needs to ask follow-up questions.

Contact Information: _____
(Name)

_____
(Mailing Address)

_____
(City) (State) (Zip)

_____
(Phone Number)

1. How many racing days were you hired as a jockey at the Charles Town Races in 2010?

   _____ days

2. What was the average number of races per race day did you run at the Charles Town Races in 2010?

   _____ average races per race day

3. Were you a permanent resident of Jefferson County in 2010?

_____ Yes _____ No

3.a. If not what county and state was your permanent residence in 2010?

_____

County State

4. What was the size of your household (spouse, children and extended family) with whom you resided in 2010?

_____ number of household members

Section 2: Financial and Employment Information

Please fill out the following section as best as possible so that the BBER can accurately estimate the economic contribution of jockeys on Jefferson County and West Virginia for 2010. All data will be confidential and after being entered in our database it will be destroyed. All financial information will be aggregated to calculate the economic impact of the industry.

5. Did you employ an agent in 2010?

_____ Yes _____ No

5.a. If yes, what was the average percentage or amount of revenue per race received by your agent?

$_____ or _____%

Section 3: Thoroughbred Horse Racing Future

6. How would your livelihood be affected if there was a reduction in the number of racing days at the Charles Town Races (from the current scheduled 235?)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. What would the impact on your livelihood if there was an increase in racing days at the Charles Town Races (from the current schedule of 235 days?):

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please return surveys to:
Bureau of Business and Economic Research
ATTN: Amy Godfrey
150 Clay Street, Suite 220
PO Box 6527
Morgantown, WV 26506-6527

Or FAX to 304.293.7061

Appendix D: Wagering Handles

Thoroughbred Wagering Handles Not Greater Than $280,000 Per Day:

Deductions and distributions on wagers involving one horse (i.e. win, place, show)

	State	County
Percent of first $50,000 of day's handle	4.000%	0.100%
Percent of next $50,000 of day's handle	5.000%	0.100%
Percent of next $100,000 of day's handle	6.000%	0.100%
Percent of next $150,000 of day's handle	7.000%	0.100%
Percent of excess of $300,000 of day's handle	8.000%	0.100%

Thoroughbred Wagering Handles Greater Than $280,000 Per Day:

Deductions and distributions on wagers involving one (1) horse (i.e. win, place, show)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Horsemen Purses	7.375%	6.875%	6.875%	7.375%
Association	7.375%	6.875%	6.875%	7.375%
State	0.400%	1.400%	1.400%	0.400%
County	0.100%	0.100%	0.100%	0.100%
WVTDF	2.000%	2.000%	2.000%	2.000%
Total	17.250%	17.250%	17.250%	17.250%

Deductions and distributions on wagers involving two (2) horses (i.e. win, place, show)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Horsemen Purses	8.250%	7.750%	7.750%	8.250%
Association	8.250%	7.750%	7.750%	8.250%
State	0.400%	1.400%	1.400%	0.400%
County	0.100%	0.100%	0.100%	0.100%
WVTDF	2.000%	2.000%	2.000%	2.000%
Total	19.000%	19.000%	19.000%	17.250%

Deductions and distributions on wagers involving three (3) horses (i.e. win, place, show)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Horsemen Purses	11.250%	10.750%	10.750%	11.250%
Association	11.250%	10.750%	10.750%	11.250%
State	0.400%	1.400%	1.400%	0.400%
County	0.100%	0.100%	0.100%	0.100%
WVTDF	2.000%	2.000%	2.000%	2.000%
Total	25.000%	25.000%	25.000%	25.000%

Notes: Breakage is defined as "money left over from mutuel payoff when made and calculated to the dime" goes, daily, 50% to the Association and 50% to the Horsemen. Any racing association conducting thoroughbred racing shall pay each day upon which horse races are run a daily license tax of $250.00 to the State. WVTFD is the West Virginia Thoroughbred Development Fund. Effective July 1, 1990, the state's share decreased by .3% for the ".3% Capital Improvement Fund".

Christine Wimer MS, DVM, DACVS-LA
Ranson WV, 25438

December 20, 2018

Director, Division of Water and Waste Management, DEP
ATTN: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

Re: Appl. No.: WV0022349
Applicant: City of Charles Town, Charles Town Utility Board

Dear Ms. Devereux:

Thank you for your service and for reviewing my concerns on this matter. I am a veterinarian, board certified in equine and large animal surgery. I ask that you deny the permit modification to the City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349. Increasing heavy industry and ground water pollution in Jefferson County poses a risk to the Jefferson County equine industry.

With the exception of the horses at the racetrack nearly all horses in Jefferson County drink ground water. It is implausible to raise and train horses and other large animals on city water. If the ground water is contaminated it will be devastating to the equine industry in Jefferson County.

The local equine industry supplies thousands of jobs, and millions of dollars in state and local taxes and tens of millions of dollars in the local economy (1). Please find attached the economic impact study; I urge you to review it. In 2010 the owners, breeders, and trainers were responsible for producing $79.4 million in direct business volume and $191 million in total business volume in Jefferson County alone. This same year the Racetrack played over $12 million in taxes to Jefferson County and the municipalities of Charles Town and Ranson. These economic contributions dwarf those proposed by Rockwool.

The true risks to the equine industry, by the increased air emissions, are multifactorial. The most obvious is that horses will have increased subclinical airway inflammation causing poor performance and secondary injury and illness all leading to decrease in overall earnings and success of owners, breeders and trainers. This will trickle down to decreased employment and depression of wages for other horsemen and equine professionals. Less obviously, this will lead some owners, trainers, and breeders to leave the county and the state. Horses are a long-

term investment with a lot of risk involved: from the time a breeder pays the stud fee to the time they sell to another owner or race the horse is years and there are many risks along the way. Therefore, people look to minimize risk wherever possible. It is likely that some owners and breeders, some of whom do not live here and only invest here, will see the increased air pollution as a risk they are not willing to bear and simply breed, foal and grow their horses elsewhere. This will move all of this money and jobs out of state. Trainers who are also owners and breeders may leave for the very same reason, they may simply leave out of concern for their horses' health and businesses' welfare, or they may leave as they see their owners (clients) leaving. This will cause shrinking of the industry. This will lead to less business volume and a smaller lower earning tax base for the county and state.

If this industry declines it will not be for the normal reasons industries decline. As a service industry, its jobs cannot be shipped overseas, nor can these jobs be automated. As a form of entertainment, technology has only made it more ubiquitous, not obsolete. If this local industry declines it will because it was endangered by the willful ignorance and poor decisions of those charged with protecting and promoting the public welfare. Please consider the ill effects increased air emission and ground water pollution could have on the equine industry and economy.

These risks posed by further air emissions and pollution to the equine industry and economy of Jefferson County and the state of West Virginia outweigh any benefit. I urge you to deny the permit modification to the City of Charles Town on the grounds that it will cause significant irreparable harm to a substantial historical existing industry in Jefferson County.

Best regards,

Christine Wimer MS, DVM, DACVS-LA

References:
1. The Economic Impact of the Charles Town Thoroughbred Horse Racing Industry on the Jefferson County and West Virginia Economies 2010.
http://www.harnesstracks.com/docdatabase/alice/5364.pdf

Casto, Cassie B

From: Sylvie M. O'Brien <ofidelio10@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 4:24 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: Rockwool plant

The thought of this plant being built in West Virginia is absolutely outrageous. We understand that this factory is Danish in origin. Why is such an outfit built in WV and not in Denmark? Has anyone approached members of government in that country and asked the question. I could give you the answer from here: the green parties in northern Europe are far too powerful to allow such a sacrilegous act on their own turf. Shame on them and shame on us for even considering it. And do not tell me that it will create "jobs." They will bring in their own qualified manpower and will not employ our unqualified workers.

Two very unhappy West Virginians

Gerard and Sylvie O'Brien

Casto, Cassie B

From: Jeffrey Bannon <jeffrey.bannon@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 4:33 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Jeffrey Bannon
8036 Shepherdstown Pike
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 876-1526

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lynn Delles <LBDelles@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 4:35 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereux,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Lynn Delles
3546 Old Leetown Pike
Ranson, WV 25438
(607) 342-3015

Casto, Cassie B

From: Forrest Miller <Forrest.l.miller@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 4:38 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Forrest Miller
2509 green valley rd
Clarksburg, MD 20871
(301) 233-0651

Casto, Cassie B

From: ashley Newkirk <smashleysimmons@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 5:31 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
ashley Newkirk
Brunswick St
Brunswick, MD 21716
(443) 812-1910

Casto, Cassie B

From: Megan Hibner <Meganhibner@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 5:35 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

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Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Megan Hibner
6000 Hood Cir apt 102
Martinsburg, WV 25403
(304) 416-3031

Casto, Cassie B

From: bob marshall <marshall1@frontiernet.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 6:11 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereux,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

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Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

So when did the Charles Town WWTP modernize for industrialized wastewater? Evitts Run meanders several miles through residential neighborhoods and past family homes. Anyone should be able to realize 15,000 gallons per day of factory waste is incompatible with a low flow tributary already stressed by Charles Town's own residential waste discharges (historic records). This permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
bob marshall

13 ashland ct
summit point, WV 25446
(304) 725-6120

Casto, Cassie B

From: Susan Hewitt <Susiemovie50@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 6:18 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Lori
The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Susan Hewitt
37 pinto court
Charles Town, WV 25414
(301) 724-3012

Casto, Cassie B

From: Crys Bauer <Topher.nicole@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 6:34 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Crys Bauer
33 Roller Coaster Road
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 997-2160

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lew Prillaman <grant.lewprillaman@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 6:47 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereaux

Re: Permit WV 0022349

The Rockwool (Roxul) facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, expects to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

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Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that storm water will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, since the company operates similar facilities, compliance reports from those facilities can be requested by DEP.

With so many serious issues in question the proposed modification should not be granted. I ask that permit WV 0022349 be denied at this time.

Thank you,
Lew Prillaman
Jefferson County WV

Sincerely,

Lew Prillaman
1665 Persimmon Lane
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 261-8299

Casto, Cassie B

From: Stacy <sevanisko@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 6:51 PM
To: DEP Comments; Devereux, Lori K
Subject: Public Notice No.: L-113-18 Appl. No.: WV0022349

Director, Division of Water and Waste Management, DEP
ATTN: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section

I am providing written comment on Public Notice: L117-18, date November 7, 2018. I strongly encourage the members of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to DENY the modification of the City of Charles Town (Town), Charles Town Utility Board discharge elimination system water pollution control permit Application Number: WV0022349.

Just recently the City of Charles Town was a respondent, along with the WV PSC in WV Supreme Court of Appeals Case No. 18-0659, which it's outcome has an effect of the operational capacity, treatment and discharge of the Charles Town Wastewater Treatment plant. It was stated, "Petitioners seem to value speed over efficiency, which might be perfectly acceptable in private business ventures. But, JCPSD (Jefferson County Public Service District) and CTUB (Charles Town Utility Board) are required to maximize efficiencies and serve the best interests of its ratepayers." On Oct. 2, 2018 CTUB requested a permit modification while the City of Charles Town council was still reviewing the data provided by potential future industrial user Roxul. It came as a surprise that the mod was already submitted to the DEP as confidence lacked in the figures provided. Just as the court is reminding that efficiency out weighs speed, the modification was being submitted at the benefit of a private corporation's – Roxul – timeline of July 2019 to be provided sewer service. Please deny the requested modification due to unreliable and unverifiable data.

As beneficiary of Ranson's assets, CTUB (PSC case no. 17-1534-S-PC) is pursuing the NPDES modification above the public and ratepayers best interest. Ranson hired contractors (added debt of 1 million) for design, engineering and studies (geotechnical, sewershed) to support the Roxul/Rte. 9 corridor extension. While the source of funding may cancel out (should the WVIJDC loans be carried thru) not affecting rate payers, the daily flow high mineral contents and system capacity of the wastewater treatment plant increases. The receiving stream, Evitts Run (a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed) which is currently over flowing, will additionally bear the stress of accepting Roxul's high discharge. Waste load and analysis of pollutants discharged should be analyzed.

Figures provided for the permit modification submittal classified as minor - not major – because Roxul states they intend to discharge 14,900 gpd. However, during design and engineering, larger figures of 40,000 gpd (01/22/18 Route 9 Corridor sewershed study by HatchChester) and 50,000 gpd (1/4/18 City of Ranson Utility Manager Matthew Piepenburg letter to Mr. Hebb.) were utilized for the scope of the project planning. Due to discrepancies, the Charles Town Council requested from Roxul a history of utility bills from the Byhalia, MS factory in operation since 2014. Usage from their past year corresponds to an average of 39,000 gpd.

I reference the recent litigation because CTUB is now responsible to receive additional wastewater (generated by JCPSD at current capacity and Shenandoah who themselves is on a moratorium) once the Flowing Springs project (FSP) is done. A conclusion was reached for consolidation and continuance, Case 18-0006-PSC- C (consolidated with Case 17-0915-PSWD-C). On 3/14/18 Thrasher Group was contracted to engineer this project combining it with Ranson's Roxul expansion. The Roxul project and FSP pass through the same territory and in large part would require parallel sewer lines, both of which would deliver sewerage to Charles Town's treatment plant. Ranson began negotiations with Roxul around 1/9/17. They signed a memorandum of understanding 7/5/17 of Ranson's desire for economic gain, and Company's (Roxul's) intent to construct and operate the necessary infrastructure and improvements, this all done before a well-informed Jefferson County decision making process. CTUB and Charles Town did not come to this

agreement, but it has now been transferred to their ownership. Are the CTUB plants able to maintain these public needs while adding a risky industrial user, and maintain a bacterial balance with Roxul's highly concentrated chlorides?

Please deny permit WV0022349 modification request.
Thank you
Anastasya Tabb
248 Willowdale Dr.
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
304-279-7710

Casto, Cassie B

From: Kim Lazarow <Kimberly.lazarow@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:14 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Kim Lazarow
13732 Moccasin Ct
Woodbridge, VA 22193
(571) 477-0880

Casto, Cassie B

From: Nathan Frye <Umfrye@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:17 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

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Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Nathan Frye
5599 sagefield drive
Harrisonburg, VA 22801
(540) 435-1446

Casto, Cassie B

From: Everett Ruppert <Everettruppert@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:20 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

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Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Everett Ruppert
P.O. Box 1109
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 724-9017

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lisa Murphy <hipicic@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:45 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

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Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Lisa Murphy
494 Ridge Rd
Shenandoah Jct, WV 25442
(304) 620-4202

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lisa Cullinane <Lisaskayaking@juno.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:50 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

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Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Lisa Cullinane
41 hawks Nest Lane
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 982-1331

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lisa Bagnall <Lisabagnall@live.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:54 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

I am VERY concerned with our water quality and the affect this plants wastewater discharge will have on our treatment plant and the tributaries. Please do not grant the permit.

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

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Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Lisa Bagnall

160 Campbell Dr
Charles Town, WV 25414
(301) 675-7562

Casto, Cassie B

From: Will Sutherland <wvisions84@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 7:57 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Will Sutherland
287 Gardners Ln
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 283-7012

Casto, Cassie B

From: Michael Rieskamp <Mjrieskamp@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 8:02 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Michael Rieskamp
801 east Potomac st
Brunswick, MD 21716
(310) 993-2752

Casto, Cassie B

From: chris clark <fuzzywaters@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 8:32 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
chris clark
1841 rohrersville rd
knoxville, MD 21758
(301) 606-7139

Casto, Cassie B

From: Daniel Loeb <Danloeb25@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 8:37 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Daniel Loeb
107 Midland rd
Glen burnie, MD 21060
(443) 221-8158

Casto, Cassie B

From: Edy Cummings <edycummingsemc@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 8:58 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Edy Cummings
P. O. Box 172
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
(304) 728-0433

Casto, Cassie B

From: Anna Cook <tigger7713@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:05 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereux,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Anna Cook
659 Cherry Run Rd
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
17086012717

Casto, Cassie B

From: Jessie Haugh <malo573@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:09 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Jessie Haugh
3 Classic Fino Drive
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(610) 283-9431

Casto, Cassie B

From: Kristie Romano <Kromano0370@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:23 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereux,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Kristie Romano
Cedarwood Court
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(317) 833-8768

Casto, Cassie B

From: Emily Dragon <emmilely@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:24 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Emily Dragon
187 Steeple Chase Dr.
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
(443) 474-8444

Casto, Cassie B

From: Marshall DeMeritt <Mddemeritt@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:27 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Please approve the Rockwool request quickly and efficiently.

Sincerely,
Marshall DeMeritt
290 McQuilkin Run Way
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(540) 742-8190

Casto, Cassie B

From: Michelle Sanders <sledsall@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 9:50 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Michelle Sanders
382 Rustling Leaf place
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(304) 725-7215

Casto, Cassie B

From: Jane King <Birdiethecat@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:00 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Jane King
515 lord Fairfax st
Charles Town, WV 25414
(928) 380-5208

Casto, Cassie B

From: Diana Wilt <ddwinwv@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:18 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Diana Wilt
96 Johns Court
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 728-1086

Casto, Cassie B

From: Liz Burns <Lizgc1@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:22 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Liz Burns
209 Pleasant Valley Dr.
Charles Town, WV 25414
301/370-0535

Casto, Cassie B

From: Tawny Greene <Tawnygreene@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 10:44 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Devereus

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Tawny Greene
96 lookout mountain court
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(717) 873-9281

Casto, Cassie B

From: Kendra Clark <kendrarsc@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 11:20 PM
To: Glance, Jacob P
Subject: Permit No.: WV0022349

Dear Mr. Glance

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification No.: WV0022349 should not be granted.

Kendra Clark
211 Devonshire Drive
Charles Town, WV 25414
Sent from Mail for Windows 10

Casto, Cassie B

From: Kendra Clark <kendrarsc@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 11:45 PM
To: Glance, Jacob P
Subject: Permit No.: WV0022349

Dear Mr. Glance

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that storm water will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification No.: WV0022349 should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Kendra Clark
211 Devonshire Drive
Charles Town, WV 25414

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

Casto, Cassie B

From: Anita Clark <Anitaclark12@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 11:51 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Anita Clark
2677 Berryville Pike
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 725-1904

Casto, Cassie B

From: Linda Fellows <LMOM5XSLDF@GMAIL.COM>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 6:10 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Linda Fellows
71 Spyglass Hill Dr
Charles Town, WV 25414
(304) 283-1346

Devereux, Lori K

From: Mullins, Sharon A
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 8:03 AM
To: Devereux, Lori K
Cc: kendrarsc@hotmail.com
Subject: FW: Permit No.: WV0022349

Lori, please respond to Kendra Clark's email below. Thank you,

From: Kendra Clark <kendrarsc@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 11:31 PM
To: Mullins, Sharon A <Sharon.A.Mullins@wv.gov>
Subject: Permit No.: WV0022349

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely
Kendra Clark
211 Devonshire Drive
Charles Town, WV 25414
Sent from Mail for Windows 10

Casto, Cassie B

From: Shanna Stabi <sanjonshanna@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 8:16 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Shanna Stabi
3601B S Mountain Road
Knoxville, MD 21758
(704) 530-1715

Casto, Cassie B

From: Rod Snyder <rodsnyderwv@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 8:57 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Rod Snyder
116 Wildwood Farm Lane
Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
(304) 728-8187

Casto, Cassie B

From: Elizabeth Wheeler <ewheelerwv@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 10:48 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Wheeler
202 S. Princess St, P.O. Box 1084
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(304) 283-3129

Casto, Cassie B

From: Stephanie Pania <PLAIDACID@YAHOO.COM>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 12:41 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Stephanie Pania
Bouldin Rd
Charles Town, WV 25414
(267) 994-3033

Casto, Cassie B

From: Pansy Parker <pansyl.parker@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 12:49 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Pansy Parker
Misty Ridge Dr
Haymarket, VA 20169
(703) 509-4490

Casto, Cassie B

From: Rose Wall <rosecwall@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 3:45 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Rose Wall
6 Stonewall Ct
Harpers Ferry, WV 48103
(734) 660-8929

Casto, Cassie B

From: Glenda Spencer <gspencer400@comcast.net>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 10:04 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Glenda Spencer
186 Grey Ghost Rd.
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 728-4960

Devereux, Lori K

From: Christine Marshall <balmertmarshall@frontier.com>
Sent: Saturday, December 22, 2018 7:01 AM
To: Devereux, Lori K
Subject: Public Comment to Public Notice L117-18
Attachments: Public Comment to the WVDEP regarding CTUB RW Dec. 20 2018.docx

Hi Lori,

Here are additional comments to the CTUB/Rockwool NPDES Permit Modification WV0022349 No. 8. I know these are a little late, but I wrote them on the 20th and they have been stuck in my out-box on the computer. Please accept them if you can.

Thank you,

Christine Marshall

December 20, 2018
Christine Marshall
409 Oakwood Dr.
Shepherdstown, WV 25443
balmertmarshall@icloud.com
304-620-4242

To the Director of the Division of Water and Waste Management, WVDEP, 409 Oakwood Dr.
Attn: Lori Devereux, Permitting Section
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

I am commenting on the Draft Permit Modification regarding WV/NPDES Permit No. WV0022349 Modification No. 8, which was based on the information submitted within Permit Modification Application No. WV0022349-H from the City of Charles Town Utility Board (CTUB). Public Notice L117-18.

Chlorides

1) The Draft Permit allows for a volume of 17,000 gpd of wastewater with a chloride concentration of 5,000 mg/L to be discharged from Rockwool and accepted by the POTW. What volume of wastewater at a concentration of 5,000 mg/L will cause interference at the POTW?

2) When Rockwool discharges 14,900 gpd of wastewater with a chloride concentration of 5,000 mg/L, what is the expected chloride concentration exiting the POTW and entering Evitts Run (assuming the POTW is currently accepting 1.2Mgd)?

Christine Marshall

Casto, Cassie B

From: Judy Holley <jdnicholson68@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, December 22, 2018 10:08 PM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Judy Holley
181 McArthur Dr
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(681) 252-3536

Casto, Cassie B

From: Lori Brown <Lbb357@hotmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, December 23, 2018 7:49 AM
To: DEP Comments
Subject: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Lori Devereux
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

RE: City of Charles Town's NPDES Permit WV0022349

Dear Lori Devereux,

Dear Ms. Mullins,

The Rockwool facility, which produces mineral wool insulation, is proposing to discharge nearly 15,000 gallons per day of non-domestic wastewater for treatment in the City of Charles Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located within the City of Charles Town and discharges into Evitts Run, a tributary of the Shenandoah River within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Because of these sensitive water resources, additional scrutiny of this permit modification and its potential impacts on water quality is warranted.

Watershed Protection: The facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Restoration efforts are underway to improve the Chesapeake Bay and significant progress has been made. The region is currently developing Phase III of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP III). This modification will contribute to the pollution load of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Waste load calculations should be included in the application. In addition, further analysis is needed to ensure that pollutants discharged into Evitts Run will not exceed water quality standards.

Infrastructure Concerns: The facility lies approximately 6.75 miles from the WWTP. The permit modification does not provide any information on whether the current sewer lines can accommodate the facility or whether updates to the existing infrastructure are needed. There are questions as to whether the WWTP can accommodate the wastewater produced by Rockwool. Data is needed to show that the WWTP can accommodate Rockwool's increased quantity of wastewater before DEP can approve this modification.

Permit Inadequacies: The water balance document for the Rockwool facility shows that stormwater will be captured and treated, but there are no details as to how this water will be treated and what this water will be used for at the facility. Furthermore, the permit application does not include any information on non-compliance because this is a new facility. However, the company operates similar facilities. DEP should request compliance reports from their other facilities.

For these reasons, this permit modification should not be granted.

Sincerely,
Lori Brown
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