

UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 7

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 7
11201 RENNER BOULEVARD
LENEXA, KANSAS 66219

2015 SEP 29 AM 8:15

BEFORE THE ADMINISTRATOR

IN THE MATTER OF)	
)	
AUDUBON READYMIX LLC)	Docket No. CWA-07-2015-0015
d/b/a Quicksilver Readymix LLC)	
)	CONSENT AGREEMENT/
Respondent)	FINAL ORDER
)	
Proceedings under Section 309(g) of the)	
Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(g))	
_____)	

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 7 (Complainant) and Audubon Readymix, LLC d/b/a Quicksilver Readymix LLC (Respondent) have agreed to a settlement of this action before the filing of a complaint, and thus this action is simultaneously commenced and concluded pursuant to Rules 22.13(b) and 22.18(b)(2) of the Consolidated Rules of Practice Governing the Administrative Assessment of Civil Penalties, Issuance of Compliance or Corrective Action Orders, and the Revocation, Termination or Suspension of Permits (Consolidated Rules), 40 C.F.R. §§ 22.13(b) and 22.18(b)(2).

ALLEGATIONS

Jurisdiction

1. This is an administrative action for the assessment of civil penalties instituted pursuant to Section 309(g) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. § 1319(g), and in accordance with the Consolidated Rules of Practice Governing the Administrative Assessment of Civil Penalties and the Revocation, Termination or Suspension of Permits, 40 C.F.R. Part 22.

2. This Consent Agreement and Final Order (CAFO) serves as notice that EPA has reason to believe that Respondent has violated Sections 301 and 402 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1311 and § 1342, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Parties

3. The authority to take action under Section 309(g) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(g), is vested in the Administrator of EPA. The Administrator has delegated this authority to the Regional Administrator, EPA, Region 7, who in turn has delegated it to the Director of the Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division of EPA, Region 7 (Complainant).

4. Respondent is Audubon Readymix, LLC d/b/a Quicksilver Readymix LLC, a limited liability corporation incorporated under the laws of Delaware and authorized to conduct business in the state of Missouri.

Statutory and Regulatory Framework

5. Section 301(a) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), prohibits the discharge of pollutants except in compliance with, inter alia, Section 402 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1342. Section 402 of the CWA, provides that pollutants may be discharged only in accordance with the terms of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued pursuant to that Section.

6. The CWA prohibits the discharge of “pollutants” from a “point source” into a “navigable water” of the United States, as these terms are defined by Section 502 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1362.

7. Section 402(p) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p), sets forth requirements for the issuance of NPDES permits for the discharge of stormwater. Section 402(p) of the CWA, requires, in part, that a discharge of stormwater associated with an industrial activity must conform with the requirements of a NPDES permit issued pursuant to Sections 301 and 402 of the CWA.

8. Pursuant to Section 402(p) of the CWA, EPA promulgated regulations setting forth the NPDES permit requirements for stormwater discharges at 40 C.F.R. § 122.26.

9. 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(a)(1)(ii) and 122.26(c) requires dischargers of stormwater associated with industrial activity to apply for an individual permit or to seek coverage under a promulgated stormwater general permit.

10. 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14)(ii) defines “stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity”, in part, as facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 1422 (Crushed and Broken Limestone).

11. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) is the state agency with the authority to administer the federal NPDES program in Missouri pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA. EPA maintains concurrent enforcement authority with authorized states for violations of the CWA.

12. MDNR implemented a General Permit for the discharge of stormwater under the NPDES. The permit governs stormwater and other specified discharges from limestone and other rock quarries, concrete, glass, and asphalt industries.

Factual Background

13. Respondent is a "person" as defined by Section 502(5) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1362(5).

14. At all times relevant to this action, Respondent was the owner and/or operator of a facility known as Audubon Readymix LLC d/b/a Quicksilver Readymix LLC located at 2601 North 291 Highway in Sugar Creek, Missouri (the Facility), operating under SIC code 1422.

15. Stormwater, snow melt, surface drainage and runoff water leaves Respondent's facility and flows into the Missouri River. The runoff and drainage from Respondent's facility is "stormwater" as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(13).

16. Stormwater contains "pollutants" as defined by Section 502(6) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1362(6).

17. The Site has "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity", specifically discharges associated with "facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications ... 14" as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14)(iii) and is a "point source" as defined by Section 502(14) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1362(14).

18. Respondent discharged pollutants into tributaries of Mill Creek, a "navigable water" as defined by CWA Section 502, 33 U.S.C § 1362.

19. Stormwater runoff from Respondent's industrial activity results in the addition of pollutants from a point source to navigable waters, and thus is the "discharge of a pollutant" as defined by CWA Section 502(12), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12).

20. Respondent's discharge of pollutants associated with an industrial activity, as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14)(iii), requires a permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1342.

21. Respondent applied for and was issued NPDES permit coverage under the general permit described in Paragraph 12 above. MDNR issued the facility a permit on November 10, 2011. This permit was transferred to Respondent and then reissued Permit No. MO-G490333 to Respondent on January 11, 2013. The permit governs stormwater and other specified discharges from limestone and other rock quarries, concrete, glass, and asphalt industries.

22. On November 12-15, 2013, EPA performed an inspection of the Site under the authority of Section 308(a) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1318(a). The purpose of the inspection was to evaluate the management of stormwater at the Site in accordance with the CWA.

Findings of Violation

Count 1

Failure to Install Best Management Practices

23. The facts stated in Paragraphs 13 through 22 above are herein incorporated.
24. Paragraph 12 of the Applicability section of Respondent's NPDES permit requires waste concrete from delivery trucks to be washed into a dedicated shallow depression or other device designed to capture the concrete and allowed to dry.
25. The EPA inspection referenced in Paragraph 22 above, documented there have been instances, however, where concrete has been washed onto the ground near the raw materials storage area, without proper BMPs in place.
26. Respondent's failure to install BMPs is a violation of the terms and conditions of the Respondent's NPDES permit, and as such is a violation of Sections 301(a) and 402 of the CWA, 42 U.S.C. § 1311(a) and § 1342, and implementing regulations.

Count 2

Unauthorized Discharge

27. The facts stated in Paragraphs 13 through 22 above are herein incorporated.
28. Paragraph 2 of the Applicability section of Respondent's NPDES permit does not authorize any discharge except those described in Paragraph 1 of that section. Paragraph 1 authorizes the discharge of water associated with crushed and broken limestone, asphalt paving, and stone, clay, glass and concrete products.
29. The EPA inspection referenced in Paragraph 22 above, documented an unpermitted wastewater discharge from the domestic lagoon system during the facility inspection. The lagoon system was overflowing onto the surrounding ground and commingling with non-stormwater runoff from vehicle washing operations. In addition, the inspector observed a seep from the lagoon dike near the southeast corner of the lagoon cell.
30. Respondent's unauthorized discharge is a violation of Respondent's permit, and as such, is a violation of Sections 301(a) and 402(p) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342(p), and implementing regulations.

Count 3

Failure to Properly Conduct and Document Inspections

31. The facts stated in Paragraphs 13 through 22 above are herein incorporated.
32. Respondent's NPDES Permit states that Respondent's SWPPP shall include a schedule for monthly Site inspections and a brief written report. The inspection must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective measures that will be taken. Deficiencies (such as leaking pipes, improper glycerin handling, etc.) must be corrected within seven days and MDNR must be notified by letter. Inspection reports must be maintained on Site with the SWPPP.
33. The EPA inspection referenced in Paragraph 22 above, documented that Respondent failed to conduct and document monthly site inspections from July 2013 until September 2013.
34. Respondent's failure to properly conduct and document Site inspections is a violation of Respondent's NPDES permit, and as such, is a violation of Sections 301(a) and 402(p) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342(p), and implementing regulations.

Count 4

Failure to Conduct Monitoring

35. The facts stated in Paragraphs 13 through 22 above are herein incorporated.
36. Section 1 of the Sampling Requirements and Benchmarks section of Respondent's NPDES permit requires sampling and analysis of storm water discharges for Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Settleable Solids, pH and Oil & Grease to occur quarterly.
37. The EPA inspection referenced in Paragraph 22 above, documented that Respondent failed to conduct quarterly monitoring for all parameters in July 2013 and failed to conduct monitoring for TSS in October 2013.
38. Respondent's failure to conduct monitoring is a violation of the terms and conditions of the Respondent's NPDES permit, and as such is a violation of Sections 301(a) and 402 of the CWA, 42 U.S.C. § 1311(a) and § 1342, and implementing regulations.

Count 5

Failure to Maintain Adequate Sampling Records

39. The facts stated in Paragraphs 13 through 22 above are herein incorporated.

40. Part I, Paragraph 7 of the Monitoring and Reporting section of the General Conditions portion of Respondent's NPDES permit requires Respondent to maintain all calibration and maintenance records.

41. The EPA inspection referenced in Paragraph 22 above, documented that Respondent failed to maintain documentation that the pH meter had been calibrated.

42. Respondent's failure to maintain adequate sampling records is a violation of the terms and conditions of the Respondent's NPDES permit, and as such is a violation of Sections 301(a) and 402 of the CWA, 42 U.S.C. § 1311(a) and § 1342, and implementing regulations.

Count 6

Failure to Conduct Training

43. The facts stated in Paragraphs 13 through 22 above are herein incorporated.

44. Respondent's NPDES permit requires Respondent to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that requires the inclusion of a provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of areas having materials exposed to storm water. This may be satisfied by in-house training provided by facility staff. Proof of training shall be submitted upon request of the Department. Respondent's SWPPP requires the training to be performed annually.

45. The EPA inspection referenced in Paragraph 22 above, documented that Respondent failed to conduct training annually, specifically prior to October 2013.

46. Respondent's failure to conduct training is a violation of Respondent's permit, and as such, is a violation of Sections 301(a) and 402(p) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342(p), and implementing regulations.

CONSENT AGREEMENT

47. Respondent and EPA agree to the terms of this Consent Agreement and Final Order ("CA/FO") and Respondent agrees to comply with the terms of this CA/FO.

48. Respondent admits the jurisdictional allegations of this CA/FO and agrees not to contest EPA's jurisdiction in this proceeding or any subsequent proceeding to enforce the terms of this CA/FO.

49. Respondent neither admits nor denies the factual allegations and legal conclusions set forth in this CA/FO.

50. Respondent waives its right to a judicial or administrative hearing on any issue of fact or law set forth above, and its right to appeal this CA/FO.

51. Respondent and Complainant agree to conciliate the matters set forth in this CA/FO without the necessity of a formal hearing and agree to each bear their own costs and attorney's fees incurred as a result of this action.

52. This CA/FO addresses all civil and administrative claims for the CWA violations identified above. Complainant reserves the right to take any enforcement action with respect to any other violations of the CWA or any other applicable law.

53. Respondent certifies by the signing of this CA/FO that to the best of its knowledge, Respondent's Site is in compliance with the CWA and all regulations promulgated thereunder.

54. The effect of settlement described in paragraph 52, above, is conditional upon the accuracy of the Respondent's representations to EPA, as memorialized in paragraph 53 above, of this CA/FO.

55. In settlement of this matter, Respondent agrees to complete the following Supplemental Environmental Project ("SEP"), which the parties agree is intended to secure significant environmental and/or public health benefits, specifically, pollutant reduction. Respondent shall install a native grass swale for additional water quality protection, at a cost of no less than \$13,123, in accordance with the Respondent's SEP Work Plan (attached hereto as Attachment A and incorporated by reference).

56. The total expenditure for the SEPs shall be no less than \$13,123 and the SEP shall be completed no less than ninety days from the effective date of the Final Order. All work required to complete the SEP shall be performed in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

57. Within thirty (30) days of completion of the SEP, Respondent shall submit a SEP Completion Report to EPA. The SEP Completion Report shall contain the following:

- (i) A detailed description of the SEP as implemented; and
- (ii) Itemized costs, documented by copies of purchase orders, receipts, or canceled checks.
- (iii) All reports shall be directed to the following:

Cynthia Sans
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 7
11021 Renner Boulevard
Lenexa, Kansas 66219

58. In itemizing its costs in the SEP Completion Report, Respondent shall clearly identify and provide acceptable documentation for all eligible SEP costs. Where the report includes costs not eligible for SEP credit, those costs must be clearly identified as such. For purposes of this paragraph, "acceptable documentation" includes invoices, purchase orders, and other documentation that specifically identifies and itemizes the individual costs of the goods and/or services for which payment is being made. Canceled checks/drafts do not constitute acceptable documentation unless such drafts specifically identify and itemize the individual costs of the goods and/or services for which payment is being made.

59. Respondent agrees to the payment of stipulated penalties as follows: In the event the Respondent fails to comply with any of the terms or provisions of this Consent Agreement relating to the performance of the SEP as set forth in paragraphs 55 and 56 of this CA/FO and/or to the extent that the actual expenditures of the SEP does not equal or exceed the cost of the SEP described in paragraphs 55 and 56 of this CA/FO, Respondent shall be liable for stipulated penalties according to the provisions set forth below:

- a. Except as provided in subparagraph (b) and (c) of this paragraph, if the SEP is not completed satisfactorily and timely pursuant to the agreement set forth in paragraphs 55 and 56 of this CA/FO, Respondent shall be liable for and shall pay a stipulated penalty to the United States in the amount of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000), minus any documented expenditures determined by EPA to be acceptable for the SEP.
- b. If Respondent fails to timely and completely submit the SEP Completion Report required by paragraph 57, Respondent shall be liable and shall pay a stipulated penalty in the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250) per day.
- c. If the SEP is not completed in accordance with paragraphs 55 and 56 of this CA/FO, but EPA determines that the Respondent: (a) made good faith and timely efforts to complete the project; and (b) certifies, with supporting documentation, that at least 90 percent of the amount of money which was required to be spent was expended on the SEP, Respondent shall not be liable for any stipulated penalty.

60. Stipulated penalties shall begin to accrue on the day after performance is due, and shall continue to accrue through the final day of the completion of the activity.

61. Respondent shall pay stipulated penalties not more than fifteen (15) days after receipt of written demand by EPA for such penalties. Method of payment shall be in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the Final Order portion of this CA/FO.

62. Respondent certifies that it is not required to perform or develop the SEP by any federal, state, or local law or regulation; nor is Respondent required to perform or develop the SEP by agreement, grant or as injunctive relief in this or any other case or to comply with state

or local requirements. Respondent further certifies that Respondent has not received, and is not presently negotiating to receive, credit in any other enforcement action for the SEP.

63. Respondent certifies that it is not a party to any open federal financial assistance transaction that is funding or could be used to fund the same activity as the SEP. Respondent further certifies that, to the best of its knowledge and belief after reasonable inquiry, there is no such open federal financial transaction that is funding or could be used to fund the same activity as the SEP, nor has the same activity been described in an unsuccessful federal financial assistance transaction proposal submitted to EPA within two years of the date of this settlement (unless the project was barred from funding as statutorily ineligible). For the purposes of this certification, the term "open federal financial assistance transaction" refers to a grant, cooperative agreement, loan, federally-guaranteed loan guarantee or other mechanism for providing federal financial assistance whose performance period has not yet expired.

64. Any public statement in print, film or other communications media, oral or written, made by Respondent making reference to the SEP shall include the following language: "This project was undertaken in connection with the settlement of an enforcement action taken by the United States Environmental Protection Agency."

65. Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 3717, EPA is entitled to assess interest and penalties on debts owed to the United States and a charge to cover the cost of processing and handling a delinquent claim. Respondent understands that its failure to timely pay any portion of the civil penalty described in paragraph 1 of the Final Order below or any portion of a stipulated penalty as stated in paragraph 59 above may result in the commencement of a civil action in Federal District Court to recover the full remaining balance, along with penalties and accumulated interest. In such case, interest shall accrue thereon at the applicable statutory rate on the unpaid balance until such civil or stipulated penalty and any accrued interest are paid in full.

66. Respondent consents to the issuance of the Final Order hereinafter recited and consents to the payment of the civil penalty as set forth in the Final Order.

67. The undersigned representative of Respondent certifies that he or she is fully authorized to enter the terms and conditions of the CA/FO and to legally bind Respondent to it.

FINAL ORDER

Payment Procedures

Pursuant to the authority of Section 309(g) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(g), and according to terms of this CAFO, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Respondent shall pay a civil penalty of Three Thousand (\$3,000) to be paid in full no later than 30 days after the effective date of this CAFO.

2. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 13.18, failure to make any payment according to the above schedule will automatically accelerate the debt which will become due and owing in full, immediately. Interest on any late payment will be assessed at the annual rate established by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 3717. The interest will be assessed on any overdue amount from the due date through the date of payment. Failure to pay the civil penalty when due may result in the commencement of a civil action in Federal District Court to collect said penalty, together with costs and interest.

3. Payment of the penalty shall be by cashier or certified check made payable to the "United States Treasury" and remitted to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Fines and Penalties
Cincinnati Finance Center
P.O. Box 979077
St. Louis, Missouri 63197-9000

This payment shall reference docket number CWA-07-2015-0015.

Copies of the check shall be mailed to:

Kristen Nazar
Assistant Regional Counsel
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Region 7
11201 Renner Boulevard
Lenexa, Kansas 66219

and to

Kathy Robinson
Regional Hearing Clerk
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 7
11201 Renner Boulevard
Lenexa, Kansas 66219.

4. No portion of the civil penalty or interest paid by Respondent pursuant to the requirements of this CAFO shall be claimed by Respondent as a deduction for federal, state, or local income tax purposes.

Parties Bound

5. This Final Order portion of this CAFO shall apply to and be binding upon Respondent and Respondent's agents, successors and/or assigns. Respondent shall ensure that all contractors, employees, consultants, firms or other persons or entities acting for Respondent with respect to matters included herein comply with the terms of this CAFO.

General Provisions

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this CAFO, EPA reserves the right to enforce the terms of the Final Order portion of this CAFO by initiating a judicial or administrative action pursuant to Section 309 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1319, and to seek penalties against Respondent or to seek any other remedy allowed by law.

7. Complainant reserves the right to take enforcement action against Respondent for any future violations of the CWA and its implementing regulations and to enforce the terms and conditions of this CAFO.

8. The Parties acknowledge that this Consent Agreement/Final Order is subject to the public notice and comment required pursuant to Section 309(g)(4) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(g)(4), and 40 C.F.R. § 22.45.

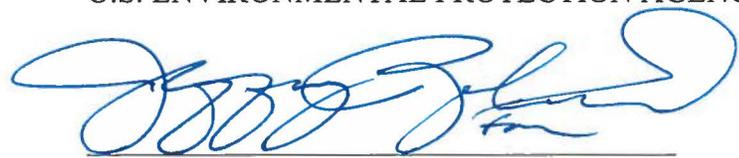
9. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 22.31(b), this Consent Agreement/Final Order shall be effective after entry by the Regional Judicial Officer and upon filing with the Regional Hearing Clerk U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219. All time periods herein shall be calculated therefrom in calendar days unless otherwise provided in this Consent Agreement/Final Order.

10. Respondent and Complainant shall bear their respective costs and attorney's fees.

11. The headings in this CAFO are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect interpretation of this CAFO.

COMPLAINANT:
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

9/17/15
Date



Karen A. Flourney
Director
Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division

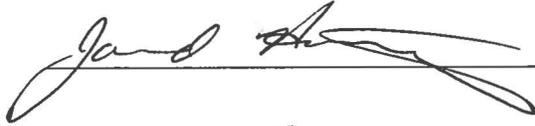
9/16/15
Date



Kristen Nazar
Assistant Regional Counsel

RESPONDENT:
AUDUBON READYMIX LLC d/b/a
QUICKSILVER READMIX LLC

June 25, 2015
Date



Name (Print) Jarrod Huntley

Title President

IT IS SO ORDERED. This Final Order shall become effective immediately.

Karina Borromeo
Karina Borromeo
Regional Judicial Officer

9-29-15
Date



MEMO

DATE: June 17, 2015
TO: Mr. Steve Kidwell, Environmental and Public Affairs Manager
RE: Quicksilver Readymix – Sugar Creek, MO
Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP)
FROM: Shannon Tyree and Jonathan Polak

Mr. Kidwell,

Habitat Architects (*Habitat*) has completed our initial assessment for incorporating natural resource enhancements and best management practices (BMPs) into a single project that will partially mitigate fines imposed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) incurred from violations at the Quicksilver Readymix facility located in Sugar Creek, Missouri. The following Supplemental Enhancement Project (SEP) activities are provided to your office for review and discussion. We respectfully request your review of the information provided and concurrence of proposed SEP activities. Conceptual planning and preliminary cost estimates are provided as part of the SEP proposal.

Habitat understands that Quicksilver Readymix, LLC is committed to providing an environmentally beneficial enhancement to their facility located at 2601 N. 291 Highway in Sugar Creek, Missouri that will provide long-term benefits to water quality within the watershed.

Overview

The Quicksilver Readymix facility is located approximately 1,700 feet upstream of Mill Creek in Sugar Creek, Jackson County, Missouri. Stormwater runoff from the readymix facility discharges through two on-site stormwater detention / sediment retention ponds into a third order unnamed intermittent tributary near the south end of the facility along N. 291 Highway. The intermittent tributary discharges into Mill Creek, a second order tributary, prior to ultimately discharging into the Missouri River. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) has developed water quality standards for all waters within the State of Missouri. The unnamed intermittent tributary that is the primary receiving water from the Quicksilver Readymix site and Mill Creek are not listed as impaired water or a water resource of concern within the State of Missouri; however, Quicksilver Readymix does recognize that according 2014 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Letter on 303(d) Impaired Waters the Missouri River, the ultimate

receiving water for stormwater runoff downstream of Mill Creek, is listed as a 303(d) water for E-coli concerns. The Quicksilver Readymix facility is a non-contributor to E-coli concerns within the Missouri River.

Supplemental Enhancement Project (SEP) Considerations and Guidance

In an effort to protect water quality within receiving waters downstream of the Quicksilver Readymix facility, including both the unnamed intermittent tributary and Mill Creek, we are proposing to implement an additional stormwater best management practice (BMP) west of the upper stormwater detention / sediment retention pond. The project will adopt the BMP Manual for Best Stormwater Management Practices for Stormwater Quality as prepared by the American Public Works Association (APWA) and the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC). Specifically, the restoration of native vegetation will follow the guidance provided in Section 7.3 of the BMP Manual and the native grass vegetated swale will follow the guidance provided in Section 8.8 of the BMP Manual. The manual furnishes clear, understandable guidance for planning and implementing the proposed BMPs. The manual is based on widely-accepted water quality protection, BMP design, and BMP application guidance from sources throughout the United States.

The approach of adopting the design guidance from the regional BMP manual will provide a higher level of confidence that the proposed water quality protection measures will benefit the greater watershed area. Highlights of the proposed project at the Quicksilver Readymix facility will include the following;

- Increased depth in the existing stormwater detention / sediment retention pond
 - This will keep the pond open for periodic maintenance while increasing water depth to allow for an additional overland flow outfall that would provide additional retention and native vegetation for sediment and pollutant removal, water quality enhancements and biodiversity.
 - The existing outfall would be modified to include a riser pipe that would raise normal pool levels to a preferred height. The existing outfall would operate under moderate to heavy flow events while the low flow events would be diverted into the proposed native grass swale adjacent to the pond.

- Construct a shallow depth native grass vegetated swale.

Each of the SEP measures are further discussed below:

Native Vegetation Restoration and Installation

Vegetation management is critical to the success of stormwater management, particularly the implementation of native vegetation indigenous to the area. Native landscapes provide the advantages of plants that are adapted to the area or region and are able to thrive in the local climate and sustain extremes including flooding events or periods of extended dry weather. Additional advantageous include wildlife and biological diversity and aesthetic qualities.

The implementation of native vegetation provides an effective soil management BMP that requires limited to no engineering design and a reduction in long term maintenance. Native vegetation naturally reduces soil erosion by intercepting rainfall in its canopy, reducing sheet flow characteristics, and by increasing the infiltration capacity of the soil by extending deep roots to facilitate soil microbial interactions that create permeable soil structure in all types of soils.

Although the engineering design is limited, effective vegetation protection depends on locating plants where their natural characteristics provide the greatest benefit. Quicksilver Readymix intends to consult with natural resource biologist to identify native vegetation that would most benefit the site and complement adjacent area ecology. Live plants and seed utilized during construction will be of a local ecotype and may include transplanting preferred vegetation from nearby resources. Vegetation will also be selected that may provide additional ecological benefits above and beyond those preferred for water quality measures. Plants such as swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnate*) will be added which has been shown to be a critical plant species for Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). Milkweed is the only food source available for monarch caterpillars and the loss of this plant species has prompted the USFWS to consider the species for future ESA listing.

Although a small area, Quicksilver Readymix recognizes that additional features above and beyond water quality measures can also be added to the project to further enhance the ecology of the site. Given the recent listing (Threatened) of the Northern Long-Eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), a measure to improve habitat for this species is proposed in the form of a bat house that would be installed within the native grass swale. This may also provide habitat for the already listed Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and other bat species.

A combination of native species is recommended to provide the greatest amount of support for the sites soil management practices along with the ability to limit the amount of long term maintenance. Recommended vegetation will include a combination of grasses and forbes. The following plant list is provided as an example plant list derived from field evaluations identifying indigenous or native species commonly found within the Sugar Creek, Jackson County, Missouri area. Final plant selection would be determined during the final plan development.

- Dark-Green Bulrush (*Scirpus atrovirens*)
- Fox Sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea*)
- Prairie Cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*)
- Hop Sedge (*Carex lupulina*)
- Frank's Sedge (*Carex frankii*)
- Blue Flag Iris (*Iris versicolor*)

Native Grass Vegetated Swale

A native grass swale is typically a shallow linear channel enhanced with a hardy stand of vegetation that covers both the channel bottom as well as the adjacent side slopes. The

side slopes and fringe of the swale are vegetated with native material suitable for a drier more upland setting, while the channel bottom consists of emergent species capable of handling moderate to pro-longed moisture cycles. The shallow linear channel shape promotes infiltration, settling of suspended materials, microbial breakdown of pollutants and plant transpiration. Additional advantageous of a native grass vegetated swale includes minimization of soil erosion due to the slowing of water and enhanced biological and habitat diversity.

Quicksilver Readymix is proposing to construct a new native grass swale along the west side of the upper stormwater detention / sediment retention pond. To construct the swale, the existing sediment retention pond must be modified by adding a short riser section to the existing outfall pipe, which would raise the existing water surface elevation to allow the water to exit the pond to the west through the proposed native grass swale. The shallow swale would primarily serve to treat low-flow stormwater discharges, while the riser pipe would be maintained to manage high intensity rain events to prevent the pond from over topping. The native grass swale would be developed along the west side of the existing sediment retention pond tying in downstream at the existing concrete channel that directs flows toward the secondary stormwater detention cell to the south. Figure 1 attached to this memorandum provides a simple schematic of the proposed construction areas.

When constructed in tandem with the existing stormwater detention / sediment retention pond, the native grass swale will provide an additional level of water quality protection through the increased filtration of stormwater from the sediment retention pond prior to discharging downstream. Benefits of establishing this area within the development site include a moderate to high removal rate of the following constituents:

- Sediment (high)
- Nutrients (moderate)
- Trash (moderate)
- Metals (moderate)
- Bacteria (moderate)
- Oil & Grease (high)
- Organics (high)

According to the Center for Watershed Protection's *National Pollutant Removal Performance Database* obtainable reductions of pollutants through the use of a native grass vegetated swales are as follows:

- Total Suspended Solids – 70 to 80%
- Copper – 45 to 65%
- Total Phosphorus – 20 to 50%
- Total Zinc – 40 to 70%
- Total Nitrogen – 25 to 55%

Information for the removal efficiencies presented on the previous page is based on the BMP studies previously completed by the Center for Watershed Protection.

Preliminary Project Estimates

The following costs are the preliminary estimates for the additional planning, construction, and maintenance associated with the implementation of the SEP as described in this memorandum. Total projected costs to complete the SEP components outlined for the Quicksilver Readymix facility through construction are estimated to be \$11,000 - \$16,000. The preliminary estimates are a conservative assessment of final planning and construction costs. Refinement of these costs will occur as site planning is finalized.

- Construction / Restoration Planning – Planning costs are estimated at \$1,000.
- Construction – Construction costs for the implementation of the SEP components on the development site are estimated at \$11,000 - \$16,000.
- Maintenance – BMP maintenance is the greatest key to successful BMP operations and long term sustainability. For this reason, maintenance cost will be their highest during the first 5 years of establishment. Maintenance activities for native areas during the first 5 years are assumed to be 25% of the overall construction cost of the BMPs. Maintenance costs are estimated at \$15,000.

Summary

Quicksilver Readymix, as the current operator of the facility located at 2601 N. 291 Highway in Sugar Creek, Missouri, is proposing to:

- Adopt the APWA and MARC BMP Manual for Best Stormwater Management Practices for Stormwater Quality as the planning criteria for the Supplemental Enhancement Project.
- Construct a native grass vegetated swale west of the upper sedimentation pond that will divert low-flow runoff events from the pond through the shallow swale, ultimately discharging downstream to the existing concrete channel and the sites secondary detention cell.
- Implement the SEP including planning and construction at an overall estimated cost of approximately \$11,000 - \$16,000.

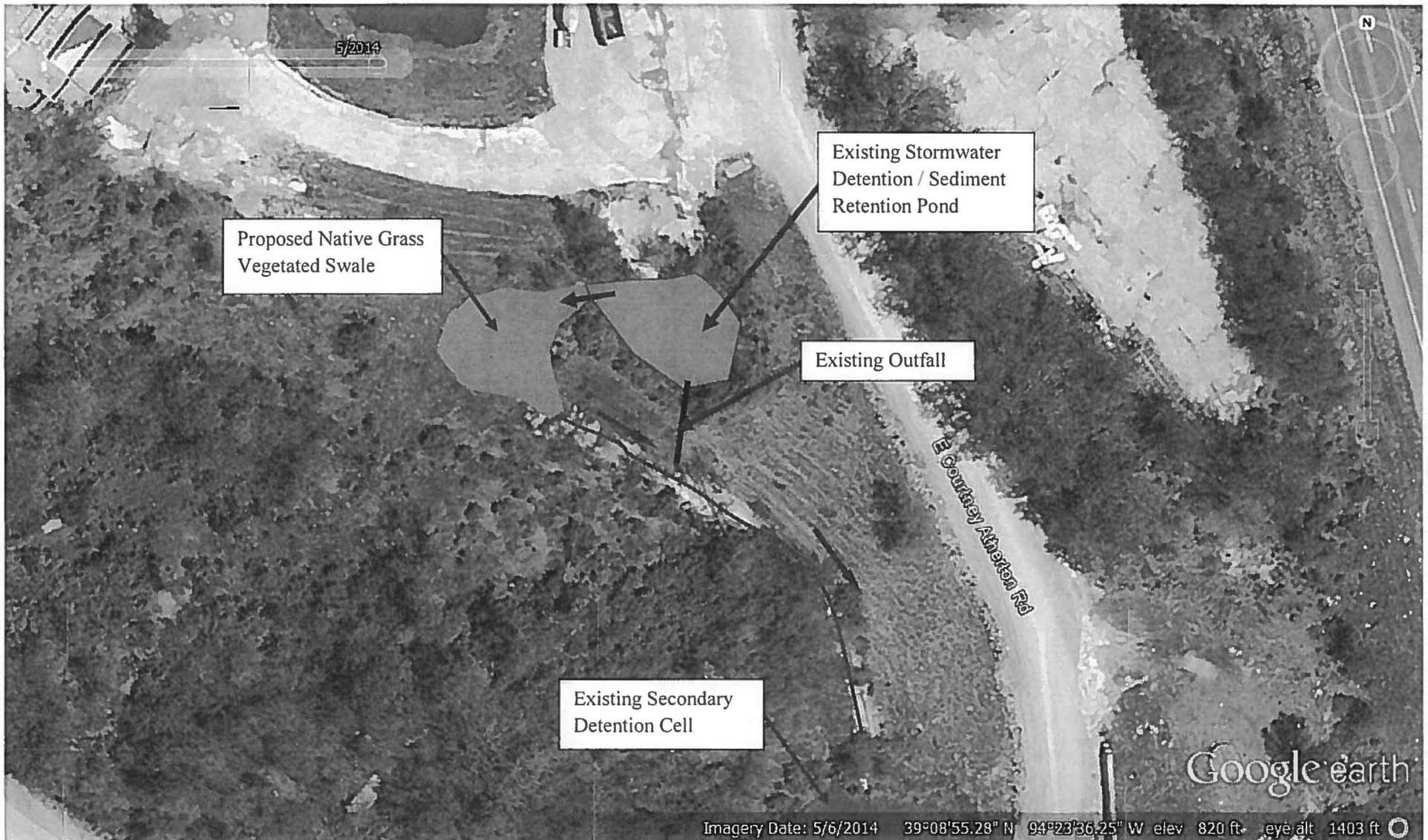


Figure 1: Preliminary Site Schematic
Quicksilver Readymix – Sugar Creek, MO

IN THE MATTER OF Audobon Readymix, LLC d/b/a Quicksilver Readymix LLC, Respondent
Docket No. CWA-07-2015-0015

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Order was sent this day in the following manner to the addressees:

Copy by email to Attorney for Complainant:

nazar.kristen@epa.gov

Copy by email to:

Steve Kidwell

Director, Public Affairs

Eagle Materials Inc.

skidwell@eaglematerials.com

9/29/15



Kathy Robinson
Hearing Clerk, Region 7