



# WEST VIRGINIA RIVERS

December 12, 2022

Director  
Technical Support Division  
West Virginia Division of Highways  
1334 Smith Street  
Charleston, West Virginia 25301  
Attention: Travis Long

Submitted by email to: [travis.e.long@wv.gov](mailto:travis.e.long@wv.gov) and via the WV DOH google form

Re: Comments on Corridor H - Wardensville to VA Line

Mr. Long,

West Virginia Rivers Coalition respectfully submits the following comments on the proposed Wardensville to Virginia State Line Section of the Appalachian Highway Corridor H Project. Additionally, we support the comments submitted by Stewards of the Potomac Highlands and Friends of the Cacapon River.

## **History of Non-Compliance**

The Appalachian Highway Corridor H Project has a history of non-compliance with water pollution control permits that have caused severe impacts to water resources. The current Corridor H section under construction is a 15.3-mile four-lane divided highway between Kerens and Parsons, the Kerens to Parsons Project. The most recent water pollution control permit issued for this section is WV/NPDES General Water Pollution Control Permit No. WV0115924, Registration No. WVR108594. This permit was issued to Kokosing Construction Company, Inc. on August 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2017 to permit the discharge of stormwater from 475 acres of earth disturbance for the construction of 7.5 miles of the four-lane highway in Randolph and Tucker County, as well as the US 219 Connector and several other small access roads.

As of September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2022 there have been 52 violations of Permit No. WV0115924, documenting 336 instances of non-compliance from November 2017 to May 2022. Instances of non-compliance were compiled, grouped, and are listed below. Each bullet point includes a narrative description of the non-compliance, followed by the Code of West Virginia or permit section violated in parentheses, and finally, the number of times the non-compliance occurred. Multiple permit sections are referenced within the same non-compliance point as the WV Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) released a new version of the construction stormwater general permit in 2019.

- Failed to implement, operate and maintain all erosion control devices, in accordance with standard procedures and approved Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (permit sections D.1; G.4.e.2; II.F) – 47
- Failed to prevent sediment-laden water from leaving the site without going through an appropriate device (permit sections G.4.e.2.A.ii.j and I.G) - 32
- Failed to comply with compliance orders – (§22 CSR11 Section 16) – 29

- Caused conditions not allowable in waters of the state by allowing distinctly visible settleable solids in waters of the state (§47 CSR2 Section 3.2.a) – 29
- Failed to comply with the General Permit and approved Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (permit sections B and I.B) – 28
- Failed to modify the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan when there was a change in design, construction, scope of operation, or maintenance of Best Management Practices (permit sections G.4.c and III.C.2) – 27
- Caused conditions not allowable in waters of the state by sediment deposits on the bottom of waters of the state (§47 CSR2 Section 3.2.b) – 21
- Failed to protect fill slopes (permit sections G.4.e.2.A.ii.f and II.H.3.b.9) – 21
- Failed to properly operate and maintain all activities and installed Best Management Practices (permit sections Appendix B.I.1 and B.I.1) – 18
- Failed to properly operate sediment basin (permit sections G.4.e.2.A.ii.b and II.H.3.b.11) – 13
- Failed to reseed areas that failed to germinate within 30 days after seeding (permit sections G.4.e.2.A.i.c and III.A.3) – 12
- Failed to provide interim stabilization on areas where construction activities have temporarily ceased for more than 14 days (permit sections G.4.e.2.A.i; G.4.e.2.A.i.b; III.A.3) – 10
- Failed to gravel unpaved roads to reduce the tracking of sediment onto the public or private roads or inspect and clean all adjacent public and private roads of debris originating from the construction site (permit sections G.4.e.1.E; G.4.e.2.D.i; II.H.1.d; II.H.4) – 13
- Failed to provide inlet protection for sediment control structure (permit sections G.4.e.2.A.ii.c and II.H.3.b.13) – 9
- Failed to prohibit discharges of material other than stormwater (permit sections G.2 and I.G) – 6
- Failed to dispose of all solid waste/demolition material in accordance with the Code of West Virginia and Legislative Rule Title 33 Series 1, Solid Waste Management Rule (permit section III.A.2) – 5
- Failed to protect groundwater in accordance with the Code of West Virginia and Legislative Rule Title 47 Series 58, Groundwater Protection Rule (permit sections G.4.e.2.C.iii and II.I) – 4
- Facility exceeded effluent discharge limitations outlined in the Special Condition of the approval letter from the Director (permit section G.5) – 2
- Used straw bales on site which are not an acceptable Best Management Practice (permit section G.4.e.2.A.ii.k) – 2
- Failed to stabilize clean water diversions prior to becoming functional (permit section G.4.e.2.A.i.d) – 2
- Discharged pollutants from a land disturbance into Panther Run without an authorized State NPDES permit (§22 CSR11 Section 8.b.(1)) - 1
- Failed to take any and all measures necessary to clean up, remove and otherwise render such spill or discharge harmless to the waters of the state (§47 CSR11 Section 2.5.a) – 1
- Failed to apply for permit coverage while continuing an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date (§47 CSR10 Section 5.2) – 1
- Failed to submit a Discharge Monitoring Report through the mandatory eDMR system within 20 days following the end of the reporting period (Special conditions for iron limits and monitoring requirements) – 1

- Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director, it shall immediately submit such facts or information (permit section C.9) – 1
- Failed to report noncompliance using designated spill alert telephone number (permit section I.D.2) - 1

Notable non-compliances include: failing to submit discharge monitoring reports, exceeding effluent discharge limitations, disturbing land outside the permitted limits of disturbance, filling in ephemeral tributaries outside of the permitted area, lacking secondary containment for above ground storage tanks of Ammonium Nitrate and petrochemicals, discharging concrete washout directly into streams, discharging sediment laden water from filter bags directly into streams, discharging turbid water from full sediment basins directly into streams, and violating a cease and desist order.

In the past five years, the Kerens to Parsons Project has caused 50 water quality violations, in the form of sediment pollution, in 16 streams, including 1 Tier 3 stream:

- Haddix Run - Tier 3 stream
- Baldlick Fork
- Panther Run
- Wilmoth Run
- Fools Run
- Laurel Run
- Tributary of Haddix Run
- Tributary of South Haddix Run
- Tributary of South Branch of Haddix Run
- Tributary of Panther Run
- Tributary of Wilmoth Run
- Tributary of Fools Run
- Tributary of Laurel Run
- Tributary of Laurel Fork
- Tributary of Leading Creek
- Tributary of Lazy Run

Construction of the Kerens to Parsons section of Corridor H has also caused iron pollution. For example, between June 2018 and August 2018, permit limits for total recoverable iron were exceeded eight times. The highest exceedance was 867% over the permit limit, 14.5 mg/L compared to the permit limit and water quality standard of 1.5 mg/L.

Due to repeated Legislative Rule and permit violations, the permittee has been assessed civil administrative penalties over \$640,000. The permittee was also issued multiple orders of compliance, including two that instructed the permittee to cease and desist until in compliance with the permit and pertinent laws and rules.

Given this history of repeated violations, water quality impacts, and cease and desist orders, we are seriously concerned about potential impacts to water resources from the construction of the Wardensville to Virginia State Line section of Corridor H.

### **Protection of Trout and High-Quality Tier 3 Streams**

The route crosses two high quality trout streams, Waites Run and Trout Run. These are both trout streams and designated Tier 3 or Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW). Waites Run is included as a Tier 3 stream due to the high-quality aquatic life scores, and Trout Run is included as a Tier 3 stream due to the presence of reproducing trout and high-quality aquatic life scores. From WV's Antidegradation Rule (§60 CSR 5), Section 6.1 "Tier 3 waters. ... are to be maintained, protected and improved where necessary. Any proposed new or expanded regulated activity that would degrade (result in a lowering of water quality) a water body that has been designated an ONRW, other than temporary lowering of water quality, is prohibited." In order to evaluate new or expanded regulated activities, DEP must determine that the activity is short term and would result in *temporary* water quality impacts. The conversion of intact forest to a wide paved highway, with significant cutting and filling will permanently reduce water quality in many ways; including increased temperature and altered hydrology. It is not clear to us how this permanent degradation can be allowed under current antidegradation rules.

### **Source Water Protection**

The route crosses the source water protection area for the Town of Wardensville. The town currently has two wells and one springbox. The wells are currently susceptible to contamination from construction as they are relatively shallow. At the public information workshop held on August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022 project representatives stated that they plan on drilling two new wells, much deeper and with a much larger recharge area to reduce susceptibility to contamination. The project representatives anticipated that the Town of Wardensville would be using the new well supply by the time construction starts; however, they were unable to confirm. It is important that construction and blasting do not start before the Wardensville public water supply is sourced from the two new, deeper wells. To do otherwise would risk contamination of the community's water supply. Furthermore, there must be clear communication between the project managers, the Town of Wardensville, and the community to ensure all stakeholders are aware of changes to the Wardensville public water supply.

### **Springs and Karst**

The project area is largely characterized by karst terrain. In general, the connection between surface water and groundwater in karst terrain is not well understood. Blasting and cutting on Anderson Ridge and North Mountain could reveal springs that were unaccounted for during the design phase, which could affect the function and performance of long-term erosion controls. The project engineers should consider over-designing the capacity of sediment basins in anticipation of such effects.

### **Conclusion**

We are concerned about potential impacts to high quality trout streams and source water from the construction of the Wardensville to Virginia State Line section of Corridor H. In order to increase public transparency, we request a full public hearing and additional comment period after the release of the re-evaluation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and prior to the right-of-way acquisition. A public hearing will allow citizen to bring concerns to WVDOH personnel in a format in which all attendees will hear all questions and concerns, and be afforded the opportunity to hear all responses from WV DOH and project personnel.

Sincerely,

Angie Rosser  
West Virginia Rivers Coalition