CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO
PHASE II
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Adopted 03/07/2003

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACSWMD	Adams-Clermont Solid Waste Management District
BMP	Best Management Practice
BSA	Basic System Assessment Program
CBOD	Carbonaceous Biological Oxygen Demand
CWP	Center for Watershed Protection
DPSS	Clermont County Department of Public Safety Services
EFWC	East Fork Watershed Collaborative
EMA	Clermont County Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HSTS	Home Sewage Treatment System
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ODNR	Ohio Department of Natural Resources
OEEF	Ohio Environmental Education Fund
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OEQ	Clermont County Office of Environmental Quality
ORC	Ohio Revised Code
ORSANCO	Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission
POTW	Publically Owned Treatment Works
SSD	East Fork Special Sanitary District
SWCD	Clermont County Soil and Water Conservation District
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
WMSC	Water Management and Sediment Control Regulations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1987, amendments to the Clean Water Act established a legal framework for and required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to develop a comprehensive phased program for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. In response to this, U.S. EPA instituted Phase I of the NPDES Stormwater Program in November 1990. The Phase I program addresses storm water discharges from medium to large municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), which serve communities having a population of at least 100,000 people, as well as storm water discharges from industrial activities. The ruling also placed permitting requirements on construction activities that disturb five or more acres of land.

The NPDES Phase II rule was promulgated in December 1999. The Phase II stormwater program addresses small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving populations of less than 100,000 people in urbanized areas, as well as construction activities that disturb between one and five acres of land. Only those small MS4s that are located in "urbanized areas" as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census require a storm water permit. The designated permitting authority, which in the State of Ohio is the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA), may also require small MS4s outside of urbanized areas to participate in the Phase II Stormwater Program.

The Phase II rule requires that all regulated small MS4s apply for permit coverage and submit a Stormwater Management Plan to the permitting authority by March 10, 2003. The Stormwater Management Plan must address six Minimum Control Measures, including:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts
2. Public Involvement / Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment
6. Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has designated 15 communities in Clermont County as Phase II communities that must comply with the new Phase II Stormwater regulations. These communities are:

- Clermont County
- City of Loveland
- City of Milford
- Village of Amelia
- Village of Batavia
- Village of Owensville
- Batavia Township
- Goshen Township
- Miami Township
- Monroe Township
- Ohio Township
- Pierce Township
- Stonelick Township
- Tate Township
- Union Township

Early in 2002, a group of leaders from the above communities formed a Stormwater Task Force to help the County, municipalities and townships meet the Phase II requirements. This group determined that the most cost effective and efficient approach for addressing the requirements was to develop and implement a regional approach that utilized existing programs to the greatest extent practical.

It should be noted that the City of Loveland has been designated by Ohio EPA as a stormwater phase II community, but will not be part of the Clermont County regional program. Since Loveland is located in portions of three counties, and primarily within Hamilton County, the City instead has opted to develop and implement its own storm water management program.

Also, Tate Township will not be participating in this program. With the assistance of Clermont County, Tate Township has prepared a waiver request that will be submitted to Ohio EPA prior to March 10, 2003. Only 0.09 square miles of urbanized area is located in the Township. This area of land contains well less than 1000 people, and a very minimal amount of impervious area. A review by the County's Office of Environmental Quality determined that stormwater runoff from this area has a negligible impact on water quality.

The following Stormwater Management Plan was developed with the assistance of representatives from each of the participating communities. The plan is intended to reduce pollutant loadings from stormwater runoff to the maximum extent practical under current state law, to protect water quality, and to comply with the requirements of Ohio EPA's Phase II Stormwater Program. This plan addresses each of the six minimum control measures, and for each control measure, describes best management practices (BMPs), measurable goals, implementation schedules and responsible departments.

CHAPTER 1: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Section 101 General

101.1 Scope. This chapter will outline the general approach the county and participating municipalities and townships intend to take in order to educate and inform the citizens of Clermont County of the entire extent of this program through inclusion in the development, implementation, evaluation and updating of this program.

101.2 Intent. The purpose of this program is to include, so far as is practical, all those affected by the rules and regulations of the county, but also in the outreach programs as described throughout this document.

101.3 Definitions. For the purposes of this stormwater management plan, definitions are needed for certain words or terms that are used in multiple instances throughout the document. These are provided below.

Best Management Practices: A structural or non-structural device designed to temporarily store or treat stormwater runoff in order to mitigate flooding, reduce pollution and provide other amenities.

Citizens: This term includes employees of the county, contractors and developers within the county, factories and other commercial establishments within the county, political subdivisions of the county as well as the individual residents of and visitors to the county.

Household Hazardous Waste: Any waste or combination of wastes in solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous form that in the determination of the director, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, may do either of the following: (1) Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or (2) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or safety or to the environment when improperly stored, treated, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. (Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 3734.01 (J)).

Illicit Discharge: Illegal and/or improper emptying of waste into storm drainage systems or receiving waters.

Impervious Cover: Any surface that cannot effectively absorb or infiltrate rainfall.

Low Impact Development: An approach to storm water management that aims to minimize stormwater development impacts to land, water and air.

Municipalities: Cities and villages within Clermont County that have been designated as Phase II communities by Ohio EPA and have agreed to participate in implementing this plan, including the City of Milford, and the Villages of Amelia, Batavia and Owensville.

Solid Waste: Such unwanted residual solid or semi-solid material as results from industrial, commercial, agricultural, and community operations. "Solid waste" does not include any material that is a hazardous waste. Specifically defined in ORC Section 3734.01(E).

Stakeholder: Any agency, organization or individual that is involved in or affected by the decisions made during a planning or rule-making process

Townships*:* Those townships in Clermont County that have been designated as Phase II communities by Ohio EPA and have agreed to participate in implementing this plan, including Batavia, Goshen, Miami, Monroe, Ohio, Pierce, Stonelick, and Union Townships.

Urbanized Area*:* Determined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census using 2000 census data. Although the full definition is complex, the Bureau of the Census' general definition of an urbanized area is an area comprising one or more places (central place(s)) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area (urban fringe) that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile.

Villages: Those villages within Clermont County that have been designated as Phase II communities by Ohio EPA and have agreed to participate in implementing this plan, including the Villages of Amelia, Batavia and Owensville (identical to "municipalities" except this term does not include the City of Milford).

Watershed: All the land area that contributes runoff to a particular point along a waterway.

Section 102 Educational Strategies

102.1 East Fork Watershed Management Program. In 1996, Clermont County initiated a watershed management program to aggressively monitor and protect the quality of the East Fork Little Miami River and its tributaries. The Clermont County Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) historically provided leadership for the overall management of the watershed program within the County's borders. In 1999, OEQ partnered with the Clermont Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) and groups from Brown, Clinton and Highland Counties to form the East Fork Watershed Collaborative (EFWC) for the purpose of protecting or enhancing water quality in the East Fork watershed. A primary objective of the Collaborative is to involve the upper watershed counties in the management process, and it is through this organization that many of the watershed educational programs are conducted. For purposes of this Phase II Stormwater Management Plan, only those activities being conducted in the urbanized area will be discussed.

102.1.1 East Fork Watershed Action Plans. One of the program's primary goals is to develop an integrated Watershed Action Plan for the entire 500 square mile East Fork watershed. Before the public is able to provide useful input into the watershed planning process, they must have a basic understanding of current stream conditions and the problems that exist. One of the objectives of the Watershed Action Plan is to educate the local residents about water quality issues and to provide the background information they need to help the County develop a comprehensive watershed management program. The Watershed Action Plan will summarize existing stream conditions, detail causes and sources of stream impairment, and present a draft list of recommended management strategies for protecting or improving the condition of streams within each subwatershed. The management strategies will target sources of impairment listed by Ohio EPA in the most recent Water Resources Inventory report, as well as any other sources identified by Clermont County for each particular subwatershed. The management strategies will be revised based on public input.

In the Middle and Lower East Fork subwatersheds, Clermont County and members of the Phase II stormwater management program are making the effort to keep the information and the planning process as location-specific as possible to enable local municipalities, townships and residents the opportunity to take more ownership of the plan being developed and more responsibility for its implementation. Toward this end, Clermont County and the East Fork Watershed Coordinator employed by the Clermont SWCD have developed subwatershed plans with assessment information, public input, and implementation recommendations specific to each subwatershed. As of October 2002, draft action plans have been developed for four subwatersheds: Lower East Fork, Shayler Creek, Lower Stonelick Creek and Upper Stonelick Creek. These four subwatershed plans cover almost all the area under Phase II purview.

As of March 2003, the Clermont County, area municipalities and townships, local residents, and the East Fork Watershed Coordinator are working to address comments received on the draft plans from Ohio EPA and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR). As part of the revision process, the current draft plans for the Lower East Fork and Shayler Creek subwatersheds will be combined, and a revised draft will be submitted to Ohio EPA and ODNR for approval by December 2003. An action plan for the Middle East Fork watershed, defined as the drainage area from Lake Harsha to the confluence of Stonelick Creek and the East Fork, will be completed and submitted for approval by December 2004. It is possible that a separate plan for the Stonelick Creek watershed will be developed. If so, a revised time line will be developed and made part of this Stormwater Management Plan.

As subwatershed plans are drafted and/or completed, any agency, organization or person can view or download these plans at www.oeq.net. Once completed, each draft plan is presented to municipalities and townships, business and industry, and residents of the subwatershed at a public meeting. The meeting is publicized in several different ways, including: direct mailings, press releases to local newspapers, notification on the OEQ web site, messages on Clermont County's cable access channel, and personal invitations to target members within the subwatershed. Target members include, but are not limited to, elected officials, municipal administrators, members of zoning commissions, point source dischargers, large commercial/industrial businesses, developers, large land owners, and property owners along major stream corridors. County officials that are represented at these meetings include personnel from the Office of Environmental Quality, Water and Sewer District, Health District, Building Inspections Department, Planning Department, Engineer's Office, Park District and the Soil and Water Conservation District. Under this Stormwater Management Plan, the participating Phase II municipalities and townships have agreed to be an active part of the plan review process.

Through October 2002, four public meetings have been held for the subwatershed plans noted above. The average attendance was approximately 20 people. All comments received at public meetings will be addressed and incorporated into the action plans.

As plans are finalized, they will be formally presented to local officials, including the Clermont County Board of Commissioners, City and Village Councils, and Township Trustees, for their approval and adoption. Updates to the plans will be made on an annual basis as recommended strategies are implemented and stream conditions are reevaluated.

102.1.2 East Fork Watershed Coordinator. Through a grant received from the Ohio DNR, Clermont County has been able to hire a watershed coordinator for the East Fork Little Miami

River watershed. The watershed coordinator is directly employed by the Clermont SWCD. Currently, grant funding for this position is to continue through 2006. If for any reason grant funds are discontinued before this time, the County may choose to eliminate this position and the associated activities.

The watershed coordinator's primary task is to facilitate the development of the Watershed Action Plans, and to educate the public about water quality issues and what they can do to protect the County's rivers, streams and lakes. Once the Action Plans have been developed, most of the watershed coordinator's efforts will be focused on assisting local governments, businesses and organizations in their implementation of the various management strategies contained in the plan, including Phase II implementation projects. To the greatest extent practical, the watershed coordinator will provide assistance to local municipalities or organizations attempting to construct or implement stormwater best management practices (BMPs).

Other duties of the coordinator include serving as the primary liaison with agencies, watershed protection groups, landowners, stakeholders, the scientific community, and other interests throughout the watershed; and establishing information and education programs to support watershed protection efforts. Such educational programs will include:

- giving presentations about stormwater impacts and stormwater best management practices to local municipalities, townships, businesses and organizations.
- distribution of stormwater fact sheets
- preparing articles for the Clermont SWCD newsletter
- seeking grant and other funding opportunities for the implementation of watershed action plan recommendations.

102.2 Educational Programs. The Clermont SWCD will be responsible for conducting the majority of stormwater education programs throughout Clermont County. The SWCD Education Specialist will focus efforts on school-age children through presentations to schools and organizations such as Scout Groups and 4-H clubs. The watershed coordinator employed by the SWCD will present information to city, village and township officials, local businesses and professional organizations, and County residents at special meetings and events (e.g., Watershed Stakeholder Meetings). As appropriate, other County departments, such as the Office of Environmental Quality, the Building Inspections Department, the Planning and Development Department, and the Water and Sewer District, will assist the SWCD in conducting stormwater educational programs, as will outside organizations that partner with Clermont County, such as the Ohio State University Extension Office. Specific education programs that will be conducted are described below.

102.2.1 Enviroscape Program. The Clermont SWCD will conduct educational presentations in schools utilizing the Enviroscape watershed model, an interactive teaching tool that illustrates the impacts of land use, and point and nonpoint source pollution, on water quality. This model helps students understand what a watershed is and how it works. Students place simulated pollutants on the land to see how we all contribute to water pollution.

102.2.2 Streamulator Programs. The Clermont SWCD will conduct educational presentations in schools and at special events utilizing the "Streamulator" model. This is an interactive tool that illustrates how land use changes affect the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff, and how these changes can lead to the degradation of stream channels and local water quality.

102.2.3 Other Educational Programs. The Clermont SWCD will conduct additional educational presentations in schools utilizing a simulated groundwater model, Project WET (Water Education for Teachers), Project WILD and other teaching tools and activities that illustrate the impacts of land use, stormwater runoff, and point/non-point source pollution on the quality of surface water and groundwater. In addition to the SWCD presentations, all program materials, including the Enviroscape watershed model and the Streamulator, are available on loan to K-12 classrooms, pre-schools, schools, Scout and 4-H groups, senior services and adult education programs. A catalog of all programs and materials available can be viewed or downloaded at the SWCD web site (http://home.fuse.net/soil_water/).

102.2.4 Codes and Ordinances Worksheet. The Center for Watershed Protection (Ellicot City, MD) has developed a "Codes and Ordinances Worksheet" to help local municipalities and zoning commissions evaluate how well existing zoning regulations allow for low impact development. The East Fork watershed coordinator will work together with the County's Department of Community Planning and Development to help local zoning commissions within Clermont County complete this worksheet, and discuss how code and ordinance revisions could be made to better allow for low impact development. Generally speaking, zoning ordinances may sometimes contain requirements that unintentionally present roadblocks to developers who wish to install ceratin low impact designs. It is hoped that this exercise will identify any such roadblocks, if they exist, and provide developers with more flexibility to implement innovative best management practices. Changes in zoning regulations resulting from this exercise, if any, will be at the discretion of each local zoning commission.

102.3 Educational Materials. Municipalities, townships and several County departments will work together to distribute new and existing educational materials that provide information on stormwater BMPs and the County's stormwater management program. Educational materials will include newsletters, fact sheets, educational brochures, and a stormwater video. Target groups will include local municipalities and townships, businesses, the development community, and Clermont County residents.

102.3.1 Newsletters. Clermont County will use three separate newsletters to provide information on its stormwater management program, and to promote stormwater BMPs. The Office of Environmental Quality publishes a quarterly newsletter (*Clermont Environmental Quarterly)* that is directly mailed to 400 recipients. In addition, the newsletter is posted on OEQ's web site (www.oeq.net). Anyone visiting the web site can sign up to receive the newsletter either electronically or by mail. At least three stormwater-related articles will be published in the newsletter each year.

The Clermont SWCD also publishes a quarterly newsletter in which it will promote various stormwater programs, including the District's storm drain stenciling program (see Section 102.4), and activities associated with the East Fork watershed management program. This newsletter is received by approximately 2000 groups and individuals, and will also be made accessible on the SWCD web site (http://home.fuse.net/soil_water/). Finally, the County will utilize the SWCD Urban Development newsletter to provide educational information, including information on stormwater BMPs, to the development community. This newsletter is distributed twice a year to approximately 300 recipients.

Several municipalities and townships produce newsletters into which information regarding stormwater management issues will be incorporated. These include:

- *City of Milford community newsletter* - This tri-annual publication is directly delivered to 3700 residents and businesses, and an additional 300 copies are distributed through other sources.
- *Amelia Village newsletter* - A total of 1650 copies are printed and distributed on a quarterly basis. Of these, 1170 copies are direct-mailed, 36 copies are delivered to the Amelia Elementary School, where they are distributed to the teachers and staff, and the remainder are distributed through other sources.
- The *Batavia Bulletin* - this newsletter is published six times a year by the Village of Batavia. The publication is mailed to approximately 600 customers and an additional 100 copies are distributed through other sources.
- *Inside Miami Township* - This newsletter has a circulation of 17,000, and is also posted on Miami Township's web site. Older newsletters are made available on the web site under the newsletter archive.
- *Pierce Township Newsletter* - This newsletter is published semi-annually and mailed to approximately 2000 citizens.
- *Talk of the Township* - This is Union Township's quarterly newsletter. It has an approximate circulation of 17,000 and is distributed within the geographic boundaries of Union Township. The newsletter is also posted on Union Township's web site.

102.3.2 Fact Sheets. OEQ will research and compile fact sheets that have been developed by other municipalities and organizations for different BMPs, including detention and retention ponds, bioretention areas, filter strips and others. In addition, OEQ will also compile fact sheets aimed at the local homeowner that provide information on steps they can take to minimize stormwater pollutant runoff from their properties. These will also be made available on the web at www.oeq.net, at public meetings and special events, and through the newsletters described above.

102.3.3 Brochures. The Clermont SWCD will develop and distribute an educational brochure entitled "When it Rains, Clermont Drains." The brochure, which explains how streams are affected during periods of wet weather, will be targeted at school children as well as parents and other members of the household. These brochures will be distributed to all classes where any water quality education program is delivered by the SWCD.

102.3.4 Stormwater Video. The Clermont SWCD currently uses a video developed by Oregon State entitled *After the Rain: Urban Runoff* to educate Clermont County residents about the impacts of stormwater runoff. A copy of this video will be supplied to local community access cable providers (Clermont County, Miami Township, Union Township and Stonelick Township) for regular programming, and to local libraries. This video will also be available for loan to groups or individuals at the SWCD office in Owensville.

102.4 Storm Drain Labeling. In 2001, the Clermont SWCD established a new campaign to help make residents aware that materials dumped in storm drains eventually flow to county streams, rivers and lakes. Under this program, storm drain labels that say "No Dumping, Drains to East Fork River" will be made available to communities within the East Fork Little Miami River watershed. The labels also include Ohio EPA's toll free number to report spills. Other labels are on order for areas that drain directly to the Little Miami and Ohio Rivers. Accompanying door hangers are provided during the labeling process to educate homeowners about the purpose of the program and the need for community action to protect

water quality. Volunteer groups will be utilized to affix the storm drain labels and place the educational door hangers.

The goals of this program include: educating the participants and the public about how water quality is impacted by runoff that enters storm drains; getting the public involved in a volunteer activity that promotes water quality, and changing the public's behavior regarding undesirable discharges to storm drains. Achievement of these goals will help reduce levels of pollutants entering storm drains and, eventually, local streams.

The Clermont SWCD will be responsible for designing and ordering the storm drain labels and working with County municipalities and townships to implement this program. Each community will be responsible for affixing the labels they purchase. Union Township, a Phase II community on the western edge of Clermont County, is the first community in Clermont to join the labeling project. The township purchased 2,000 stickers in 2002. Other communities, including the City of Milford, the Village of Batavia, and Batavia, Miami, Ohio and Pierce Townships, have stated that they would also participate, and several others have expressed an initial interest.

102.5 Solid and Household Hazardous Waste. The Adams-Clermont Solid Waste Management District (ACSWMD) has developed programs to provide information to customers on how materials classified as household hazardous waste (HHW) can be properly disposed of or recycled. It is expected that, by providing this information, more residents will know how to handle HHW materials resulting in fewer illegal or improper disposals which eventually lead to hazardous wastes entering groundwater, or being washed into streams and lakes during wet weather.

102.5.1 OEQ Web Site. The Clermont County Office of Environmental Quality will maintain a list of disposal and recycling outlets for solid and household hazardous waste on its web site - www.oeq.net. The recycling and waste disposal guide discussed above will be posted on the site. In addition, answers to "Frequently Asked Questions" regarding waste disposal and recycling will be available.

102.5.2 Clermont Recycling and Waste Disposal Guide. In January 2003, the ACSWMD, in conjunction with the Clermont Clean and Green Collaborative and the ODNR Division of Recycling and Litter Prevention, published a guide of recycling and disposal outlets for both solid and hazardous waste materials (e.g., cans and bottles, motor oil, antifreeze, tires). Clean and Green and ACSWMD will work with the Clermont Chamber of Commerce to distribute printed copies of the guide to new residents and businesses moving into the Clermont County area. The guide is also available on the Clermont OEQ web site. Phase II communities with existing web sites will also post the recycling guide. Each year, ACSWMD will review the information contained in the guide and make revisions as appropriate.

102.5.3 OEQ Response Line. In addition to the recycling guide and its web site, Clermont OEQ also has an environmental response line that residents can call to ask questions, not only about recycling and waste disposal, but about any environmentally-related topic. The phone number for the environmental response line is (513) 732-7894. OEQ staff are available to answer calls during regular office hours (Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.). Also, anyone is welcome to call this number during non-office hours and leave a message. OEQ staff will respond to each call as soon as practical.

Section 103 Measurable Goals

103.1 East Fork Watershed Management Program Measurable Goals.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Hold Lower East Fork Watershed Public Meeting	Sep 2003	Clermont Soil and Water Conservation District and Clermont Office of Environmental Quality (lead groups) Clermont Engineer's Office Clermont Health District Clermont Water and Sewer Clermont Building Inspections Dept. Clermont Planning Dept. Clermont Park District Phase II Municipalities and Twps Clermont Citizens
Complete draft of Lower East Fork Watershed Action Plan/ submit to OEPA and ODNR	Dec 2003	Clermont Soil and Water Conservation District and Clermont Office of Environmental Quality (lead groups); Contributions from above stakeholders
Hold Middle East Fork Public Meeting	Sep 2004	Same as Lower East Fork public meeting
Complete draft of Middle East Fork Watershed Action Plan/submit to OEPA and ODNR	Dec 2004	Same as Lower East Fork action plan
Post current version of Watershed Action Plans at www.oeq.net	Upon completion or revision	Clermont Office of Environmental Quality
Present final Watershed Action Plans to the Clermont County Board of Commissioners, City/Village Councils, and Township Trustees for adoption.	Within three months of State approval	Clermont Soil and Water Conservation District, Clermont Office of Environmental Quality
Provide implementation progress reports to County Commissioners, City/Village Councils and Township Trustees	Annually, following State approval of plan	Clermont Soil and Water Conservation District, Clermont Office of Environmental Quality
Hold one watershed-wide public stakeholder meeting	Annually (2004-2007)	Same as Lower East Fork public meeting

103.2 Measurable Goals for Stormwater Educational Programs.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Conduct 25 Enviroscape programs for County school children	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont SWCD
Conduct three Streamulator public presentations	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont SWCD
Conduct 15 additional stormwater education programs to schools	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont SWCD
Conduct three stormwater-related presentations to interest groups	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont SWCD
Submit two stormwater-related articles to local newspapers	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont SWCD
Local Zoning Commissions will complete "Community Ordinance Worksheet"	Dec 2003	Municipal and Twp Zoning Boards Clermont SWCD Clermont Planning Department

103.3 Measurable Goals for Stormwater Educational Materials.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Publish three stormwater articles in *Clermont Environmental Quarterly*	2003-2007	Clermont OEQ
Publish two stormwater articles in the local SWCD newsletter	2003-2007	Clermont SWCD
Publish two stormwater articles in the SWCD Urban Development newsletter	2003-2007	Clermont SWCD
Compile stormwater fact sheet for homeowners	Dec 2003	Clermont OEQ Clermont SWCD
Compile stormwater BMP fact sheets	Mar 2004	Clermont OEQ Clermont SWCD
Complete "When It Rains, It Drains" brochure	Dec 2003	Clermont SWCD
Distribute 1000 copies of "When It Rains, It Drains"	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont SWCD
After the Rain: Urban Runoff video to local cable channels	Jun 2003	Clermont SWCD

103.4 Storm Drain Labeling Program.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Develop storm drain labels for Little Miami and Ohio River basins	Jun 2003	Clermont SWCD
Information about storm drain labels and spill reporting on web sites	Jun 2003	Clermont SWCD Clermont OEQ
Issue program press release	Jun 2003	Clermont OEQ
Label at least 1250 storm drains	By Dec 2007	Clermont SWCD Phase II municipalities and townships

103.5 Measurable Goals for Solid/Household Hazardous Waste Education Program.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Print/distribute 2000 copies of Clermont County Recycling & Waste Disposal Guide	Mar 2003	Clermont OEQ Clermont Clean and Green Collaborative
Post recycling/waste disposal guide on web sites	Jun 2003	Clermont OEQ Phase II municipalities and townships with web sites
Review and update guide	Annually (2004-2007)	Clermont OEQ
Monitor Environmental Response Line (732-7894)	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont OEQ

CHAPTER 2: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT

Section 201 General

201.1 Scope. This chapter will outline the approach that the County and Phase II municipalities and townships intend to take in order to provide opportunities for Clermont citizens and other stakeholders to participate in the development and implementation of the County's Stormwater Management Plan. In the following sections, details are provided on public notification procedures, stormwater-related committees that are open to the public, and stormwater programs in which the public can directly participate.

Section 202 Public Notification

202.1 Press Releases. Press releases will be issued in advance of all meetings and events encouraging general attendance. Such events will include, but not be limited to: East Fork Watershed Collaborative meetings, meetings to present East Fork Watershed Action Plans, and volunteer stream clean-ups such as the East Fork, Little Miami and Ohio River Sweeps. In addition, press releases will be issued when the County is seeking input on different projects or reports that are related to stormwater management, including the County's Water Management and Sediment Control (WMSC) Regulations, and this Stormwater Management Plan. The County department responsible for the specific meetings, events, projects and reports will issue the press release to all local media outlets through the County's Office of Public Information. Phase II municipalities and townships will issue press releases for their specific meetings that are open to the public.

202.2 Web Sites. Information regarding upcoming meetings and special events, as well as copies of stormwater-related documents, will be made available to the general public on the web site of all appropriate County Departments.

202.2.1 OEQ Web Site. Most stormwater information will be made available on the County Office of Environmental Quality's web site (www.oeq.net). Information to be posted on this site will include:

- Notices of meetings open to the public, including East Fork Watershed Collaborative meetings, Clean and Green Collaborative Meetings, and meetings of the Adams-Clermont Solid Waste District Board of Directors.
- Notices of upcoming events, including stream sweeps, neighborhood clean-ups, village/township junk collection days and household hazardous waste collection days.
- Copies of stormwater-related documents, including, but not limited to, East Fork Watershed Action Plans, OEQ annual monitoring reports, the County's Water Management and Sediment Control regulations, and this Phase II Stormwater Management Plan.

202.2.2 Additional Web Sites. Other web sites with Phase II information, stormwater regulations, Water and Sewer Regulations, On-site systems and regulations, etc. and/or links to agencies that include such information are included in the following list:

- Clermont General Health District (http://www.clermonthealthdistrict.org/)
- Clermont County Engineer's Office (http://www.clermontengineer.org/)
- Clermont County Permit Central (www.co.clermont.oh.us/permit/)
- Clermont SWCD (http://home.fuse.net/soil_water/)
- City of Milford (http://www.milfordohio.org/)
- Village of Amelia (http://www.ameliavillage.com/)
- Batavia Township (http://www.bataviatwpoh.org)
- Miami Township (www.miamitwp.org)
- Monroe Township (http://www.monroetwp.org/)
- Union Township (www.union-township.oh.us)

202.3 Newsletters. In addition to press releases and web sites, information on how the public can become more involved in the stormwater management process is currently provided in the *Clermont Environmental Quarterly*, developed and distributed by the Office of Environmental Quality. This four-page, full-color newsletter contains information on upcoming events (e.g., public meetings, clean-ups), stories about different stormwater management programs, and suggestions on how those interested can become more involved. For each issue, 400 copies are printed and distributed. The newsletter is also made available on OEQ's web site as a PDF document.

Newsletters published by the Clermont SWCD will also be used to notify the public of upcoming stormwater meetings, events and projects. The quarterly newsletter published by the Clermont SWCD is sent to approximately 2000 people. In addition, a biannual urban development newsletter is addressed to approximately 300 people, including elected officials, zoning commissions, and members of the development community.

Many of the municipalities and townships in Clermont County regularly distribute newsletters to their residents. A list of these is provided in Section 102.3.1. The municipalities and townships will utilize their newsletters to present information related to stormwater, its impacts on water quality, and what can be done to control it.

202.4 Electronic Mailing List. Clermont OEQ maintains an electronic mailing list that is used to present timely information to those that request it. E-mails are sent to all members of the mailing list when OEQ issues press releases, in advance of public meetings and special events, and when the quarterly newsletter is completed. Anyone interested in receiving this kind of information can join the mailing list by visiting www.oeq.net and clicking on the "Sign Up" button at the bottom of the page.

Section 203 Public Participation

203.1 Public Work Groups / Committees. There are several local work groups and committees that discuss issues that at least partially relate to stormwater. These are open to the public, and publicized in several ways, including through media press releases, newsletters, and web sites. Specific work groups and committees are discussed below:

203.1.1 East Fork Watershed Collaborative. The East Fork Watershed Collaborative (EFWC) is an organization consisting of representatives from the four counties (Brown, Clermont, Clinton and Highland Counties) within the East Fork Little Miami River watershed. The Collaborative's mission is to protect and enhance the biological, chemical and physical integrity of the East Fork

Little Miami River and its tributaries. Through this organization, local agencies, groups and individuals will help plan and implement stream improvement projects throughout the watershed.

The EFWC currently consists of four County Teams and an Executive Board. County Team members include representatives from key organizations and interests in each county, including county offices, townships and municipalities, Health Districts, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, point source dischargers, and the development and agricultural communities. The County Teams are responsible for guiding the development and the implementation of the Watershed Action Plan in their respective subwatersheds, and working to inform and involve the public in the management process. The County teams will meet at least once annually to review the progress of Watershed Action Plan implementation, and to provide direction to the watershed coordinator. All County team meetings will be open to the public. The meetings will be advertised through notices on the OEQ and SWCD web sites, meeting notices in the local newspapers, and direct e-mails to those that have participated in previous meetings.

The EFWC Executive Board has nine members. Four of the members are directly appointed by the Board of Commissioners for Brown, Clermont, Clinton and Highland Counties. Four additional members are selected by each of the County Teams. The ninth member of the Executive Board is the Administrator of the Clermont SWCD, the direct supervisor of the watershed coordinator. The Executive Board is responsible for providing direction to both the watershed coordinator and the County teams, making decisions that affect the scope and direction of the Watershed Action Plan, and serving as the formal body that applies for grants and presents the management plans to State and local leadership for formal adoption. The Board will formally meet at least twice a year. Additional meetings and/or conference calls will be held as needed (e.g., to discuss/review grant applications).

203.1.2 Clermont County Public Stakeholders Stormwater Meeting. Beginning in 2004, OEQ and other County departments will host an annual county-wide stakeholders' meeting to update County residents about stormwater issues, present information about programs being conducted throughout Clermont to minimize stormwater impacts on stream quality, and to provide them with the opportunity to voice their concerns and suggestions regarding the County's stormwater program. While this meeting will be open to all County municipalities, townships, businesses, organizations and residents, a special effort will be made to target groups and individuals in the Little Miami River and Ohio River watersheds, as much of this information will have already been presented to those living and working in the East Fork watershed through the East Fork Watershed Collaborative.

203.1.3 City of Milford Public Committees. The City of Milford has established a Stormwater Advisory Committee comprised of volunteers from the community. Each neighborhood has at least one representative on this committee. Local businesses are represented as well. The tasks of the stormwater committee include developing public involvement and education programs related to stormwater management, and receiving feedback from residents on the possibility of establishing a City Stormwater Utility. In the future this committee will help implement different public involvement programs, such as storm drain labeling.

The City has also established Citizens' Housing Committee. This committee has the opportunity to enforce the Property Maintenance Code, which includes strict guidelines regarding excess litter.

203.2 Storm Drain Labeling. As discussed in Chapter 1, the Clermont SWCD has established a storm drain labeling program for the East Fork Little Miami River watershed. In the near future, this program will be extended to portions of the Little Miami River and Ohio River watersheds within Clermont County. Accompanying door hangers are provided during the labeling process to educate homeowners about the purpose of the program and the need for community action to protect water quality. In an effort to get the public more involved, both the SWCD and the municipalities participating in this program will recruit volunteers from the community to help label storm drains and place door hangers. In this way, the participating volunteers will be able to learn more about stormwater issues while they work on a project designed to reduce stormwater impacts on stream quality.

203.3 Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring. Currently, eight high schools monitor waterways within the Little Miami River and Ohio River drainage basins. They include Amelia, Batavia, Bethel-Tate, Felicity-Franklin, Glen Este, Milford, New Richmond and Williamsburg. There are also a number of elementary school students that participate in macroinvertebrate monitoring, including Batavia Middle School, Milford Junior High, West Clermont Elementaries and Clermont Northeastern Intermediate. Support for these programs is provided by the Clermont County Educational Service Center, the Clermont County Office of Environmental Quality, and the Clermont County Geographic Information System (GIS) department. Support will continue on an as-needed basis for as long as the schools wish to participate in the volunteer monitoring program.

203.4 Volunteer Clean-Up Programs. Each year, three separate volunteer litter clean-up events are conducted in Clermont County, including the "Clean and Green Neighborhood Clean-Up," the East Fork River Sweep, and the Ohio River Sweep. In addition, the Clermont SWCD has joined with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Division of Watercraft to promote the Adopt-a-Waterway program in the East Fork Little Miami River watershed.

203.4.1 Clean and Green. Each year in April, the Clermont County Clean and Green Committee organizes the "Clean and Green Neighborhood Clean-Up." Clean and Green is a volunteer organization that promotes litter prevention and beautification programs throughout Clermont County. Several County departments are represented on the Clean and Green Committee, including OEQ, SWCD, Clermont County Municipal Court, and the County Engineer's Office. As part of this event, volunteers gather at several places around the County to collect litter along roadways and public parks. Clermont County will continue to support the April clean-up for as long as the Committee continues to host the event.

203.4.2 East Fork River Sweep. The East Fork Watershed Collaborative, Clermont SWCD, Clermont OEQ, and other partners will continue to conduct the Annual East Fork River Spring Cleanup. The goal of this annual event is to utilize volunteer labor to help keep local streams free of trash and debris. The event increases public awareness and gives public participants the opportunity to get involved in an activity that helps protect and enhance local water quality. Typically, four to five segments of the East Fork River and its major tributaries are cleaned each year. The cleanup areas will be rotated each year so that the stream segments with the greatest levels of trash and debris problems are targeted. The Collaborative, SWCD, OEQ and other partners will track and report the number of participants and approximate cubic yards of trash collected during each Sweep.

203.4.3 Ohio River Sweep. Each year on the third Saturday in June, Clermont County partners with the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO), the U.S. Army Corps of

Engineers, and villages along the Clermont stretch of the Ohio River to conduct the Ohio River Sweep. This event is the largest clean-up of its kind, covering six states along 981 miles of river. Similar to the East Fork Cleanup, the goal of the Ohio River Sweep is to clean the river banks of trash once a year, and more importantly, to increase public awareness about litter and other water quality issues. The County will continue to partner with ORSANCO for as long as this event is held. Clermont County will also use this event to distribute stormwater education materials as described above to those that participate.

203.4.4 City of Milford Litter Collection Day. Each year in October, the City of Milford organizes a volunteer litter clean-up along City roadways, gateways and public parks. Support is provided by the Clermont Office of Environmental Quality and the Clermont Clean and Green Collaborative. The City of Milford will continue to sponsor this event; however, it is possible that this clean-up will merge with the Clean and Green Neighborhood Clean-up described above.

203.4.5 Adopt-a-Waterway. In 2001, the Clermont SWCD began working with the ODNR Division of Watercraft to promote the Adopt-a-Waterway Program. Under this program, groups or individuals wishing to "adopt" a stream segment enter into an agreement with the Division of Watercraft to clean up trash from two miles or more of stream bank at least twice a year for two years. Trash bags, gloves and canoes are typically provided by the Clermont SWCD, and/or the Adams-Clermont Solid Waste District. Not only does this program help to remove litter from stream banks, but it also helps the participants to gain a greater appreciation of the high quality streams that Clermont County enjoys. As of October 2003, over seven miles of the East Fork Little Miami River already had been adopted, including a 4 ½ mile stretch upstream of Lake Harsha by Operations Management, Inc, a private company that operates the County's drinking water facilities; and a three mile stretch of river near Milford by Tetra Tech EMI of Cincinnati. Waste disposal for the latter program is provided by the City of Milford. In October 2003, the Clean and Green Collaborative hired a coordinator to help implement litter prevention and beautification projects throughout Clermont County. Both Clermont OEQ and Clermont SWCD will work with the ODNR Division of Watercraft and the Clean and Green Coordinator to promote this program to local businesses and organizations. This program will be discontinued if it is eliminated by the Division of Watercraft as a result of budget cuts or other reasons.

203.5 Waste Collection Events. In addition to regular curbside trash and recycling pick-up, there are several special events that allow Clermont County residents to dispose of materials not typically accepted in the curbside programs. These events are described in detail below.

203.5.1 Antifreeze Recycling Program. In 2002, with the help of a Supplemental Environmental Projects grant received from the Ohio EPA Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management, Clermont County initiated an antifreeze recycling program for Clermont County residents. Under this program, Clermont County will accept up to five gallons of used antifreeze from County residents at no charge. The used antifreeze is recycled and reused in County vehicles. Without a convenient means to properly dispose of antifreeze, many people will either dump old antifreeze onto the surrounding ground, where it can enter the groundwater, or into a nearby storm drain, where the coolant is eventually washed into a nearby stream. Through the establishment of this recycling program, residents of Clermont County have a convenient, no-cost alternative to disposing of their used antifreeze which, in turn, will reduce the amount of used antifreeze and associated contaminants entering the environment.

203.5.2 Motor Oil Recycling Program. Also in 2002, Clermont County began accepting used motor oil from County residents, who may bring up to five gallons of used motor oil to the County garage on Filager Road. The County's Fleet Maintenance Department uses this in two waste oil furnaces that are used to heat the shop area.

203.5.3 Refrigerant Collection Program. The Clermont County Engineer's Office and the Adams-Clermont Solid Waste District jointly operate an appliance collection program for Clermont County residents. Under this program, residents may bring refrigerators, air conditioners, freezers and other appliances (except for television sets and microwave ovens) to the Clermont County Engineer's Office for a $20 fee. The appliances are then transferred to the Adams-Brown Recycling Station in Georgetown, OH where refrigerant is removed, if necessary, and the appliances are recycled.

203.5.4 Environmental Enterprises: Beginning in January 2003, the Adams-Clermont Solid Waste Management District (ACSWMD) began a joint venture with Environmental Enterprises, Inc. to offer a free household hazardous waste (HHW) drop-off program to residents of both Adams and Clermont Counties. In past years, ACSWMD referred people who were looking to rid themselves of HHW products to Environmental Enterprises in Cincinnati. Environmental Enterprises accepts most materials; however, there is typically a disposal charge. Starting in 2003, District residents will be able to drop off certain items, and the District will pick-up the tab. Under the new program, homeowners who wish to dispose of HHW materials should first call the Solid Waste District, and provide a description of what they have, including type and amount of material. If at all possible, ACSWMD will first refer the caller to a local disposal or recycling center, which exists for a number of items, including paint, automotive materials, nickel-cadmium batteries and watch batteries. These products will not be covered under the free drop-off program. If the material in question cannot be recycled or properly disposed of locally, the District will issue that resident a disposal voucher. The resident will then be responsible for bringing the hazardous material to Environmental Enterprises, who will then bill ACSWMD for the cost of disposal. The hazardous waste drop-off program is open to individuals only, and proof of residence is required. Hazardous waste from area businesses will not be covered by this program; however, the District will help local businesses find recycling or disposal alternatives should they need assistance. Since this is a new program, ACSWMD will re-evaluate its success at the end of 2003, and then choose to continue the program as designed, make revisions to the program, or abandon it if it proves to be ineffective.

203.5.5 Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Days. In 2003, ACSWMD will partner with neighboring Brown and Hamilton Counties to host two HHW Collection Days that will be open to Clermont County residents. During these collection days, residents will be able to drop off HHW materials at no cost. The Solid Waste District will assume the disposal costs for all materials collected by Adams and Clermont residents. As with the Environmental Enterprises program described above, the effectiveness of these programs will be re-evaluated at the end of 2003. After the revaluation has been completed, this Phase II Stormwater Management Plan will be revised to reflect the Solid Waste District's strategy for HHW collection.

203.5.6 Clermont County Recycling and Waste Disposal Guide. As mentioned in Chapter 1, Clermont OEQ developed and distributed a Clermont County Recycling and Waste Disposal Guide in 2003. This guide contains information on where Clermont residents can bring various materials, including cans and bottles, car tires and batteries, motor oil and antifreeze, and many

other items. Clermont OEQ will work with the Chamber of Commerce and area realtors to distribute the information to new residents. The guide is also available on OEQ's web site (www.oeq.net).

203.5.7 City of Milford Pay-As-You-Throw Program. The City operates a volume-based solid-waste management program, in which each resident receives the equivalent of one waste disposal sticker per week. If residents wish to dispose of more than one can of trash a week, additional stickers must be purchased from the City. Curbside recycling is provided as a means to reduce the amount of trash set out. The City sends residents and businesses a quarterly brochure to explain the garbage and recycling program, the yard-waste-removal program, and other County initiatives, such as hazardous-waste removal.

203.5.8 Village / Township Junk Collection Days. Each year, several villages and townships hold "Junk Days," in which they collect unwanted materials from their residents in an attempt to eliminate illegal dumping. Household hazardous wastes are not typically accepted at these events. While Clermont County is not involved in the organization of these events, it will help promote the events through the OEQ web site and the *Clermont Environmental Quarterly*.

For several years, Union Township has held two junk collection days in the Spring and Fall. The Spring collection day typically lasts for six days, from Monday through Saturday. The Fall collection day is usually shorter, beginning on Thursday and continuing through Saturday. Union Township will continue to conduct the two junk collection days on an annual basis. Other townships that conduct junk collection days twice a year include Batavia Township (with the Village of Batavia), and Miami Township.

Other townships and villages also conduct junk collection days on an annual basis, including the City of Milford, Village of Amelia, Goshen Township and Stonelick Township with the Village of Owensville. These will continue to be held during the length of the permit cycle.

203.5.9 Community Service Litter Crews. In some instances, the Clermont County Municipal and Common Pleas Courts refer offenders to the Clermont County Community Service Program, first started in 1996. The offenders, instead of serving jail time or paying fines, may be ordered to perform community service, which may take the form of collecting litter along county roads. The program is run by the Clermont County Municipal Court and funded by the County, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, and other grants. Currently, Municipal Court employs three community service crew supervisors. At any point in time, three crews may be out picking up litter. In 2002, crews collected over 14,000 bags of trash from nearly 900 miles of roads. This program will continue in future years; however, the magnitude and scope will be dependent upon the continued availability of state and grant funds. If funding is reduced or eliminated, the number of supervisor positions could be reduced, or the program could possibly be discontinued.

Section 204 Spill Notification

204.1 Clermont County Emergency Management Agency. It is the policy of Clermont County Department of Public Safety Services (DPSS) to report hazardous materials spills to the Clermont County Emergency Management Agency (EMA), the Local Emergency Planning Committee, and to Ohio EPA in accordance with state regulations.

204.1.1 Procedure. It is required by the EPA to report when there has been a spill or release of hazardous materials into the environment, a body of water, waterway or storm sewer drainage system. EPA has set the following requirements for reporting hydrocarbon (diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, oil transmission fluid, gasoline) spills:

- *Environmental release (Ground/Air)* - 25 gallons or more must be reported to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency per state regulations.
- *Water/Waterway/Storm Sewer Systems Spill* - Any quantity must be reported to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency per state regulations.

204.1.2 Types of chemicals. Due to the fact there are numerous types of chemicals, each having varied characteristics, dangers, and reporting requirements, these must be reported to EPA regardless of the release/spill amount. Any chemical that is not a hydrocarbon must be reported to EPA (800-282-9378) he release/spill amount. The EPA notifications will be made by DPSS at the request of the responding agency**.**

204.1.3 Report. The fire dispatcher or supervisor will complete the Chemical Spill/Hazmat Report. This report will then be forwarded through the LAN via e-mail to the appropriate personnel titled Hazmat Group.

204.1.3.1 Notification: Spills/releases that have posed a threat to the community or water way, or require assistance from an outside resource will require notification to be made to the EMA Director or assigned Emergency Resource Supervisor via alphanumeric pager.

204.1.3.2 GIS: All Hazmat spills are to have EMA as a disposition code for GIS tracking.

204.2 OEQ Response Line. While OEQ will continue to promote Ohio EPA's spills hotline and encourage County residents to call this number to report a spill, it will also accept and respond to spill calls reported to its environmental response line (513-732-7894). For reportable quantity spills, OEQ staff will record the available information and notify Ohio EPA and other agencies (e.g., Clermont EMA, County Water and Sewer District, Health Department, etc.) as appropriate.

204.3 Ohio River Spills. Clermont County will encourage residents to contact the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission's (ORSANCO) 24-hour spill response line (local 513-231-7719) in the event of a spill that will directly impact the main stem of the Ohio River. Once contacted, ORSANCO forwards the information to all appropriate parties, including U.S. EPA, Ohio EPA, Kentucky Natural Resources Environmental Protection Cabinet, the U.S. Coast Guard and Army Corps of Engineers, and the closest downstream drinking water facility. Information regarding the ORSANCO Spill Response Line will be posted on Clermont OEQ's web site.

Section 205 Measurable Goals

205.1 Press Releases.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Issue press releases, in conjunction with local clean-ups (Clean & Green, East Fork and Ohio River Sweeps, Milford Clean-up), East Fork Collaborative meetings, and Watershed Action Plan public meetings	Annually, as required by event	Clermont OEQ City of Milford

205.2 Newsletters.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Publish three stormwater articles in *Clermont Environmental Quarterly*	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont OEQ
Publish two stormwater articles in local of SWCD Newsletter	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont SWCD
Publish two stormwater articles in SWCD Urban Development Newsletter	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont SWCD
Include stormwater-related information in at least one issue of municipal/ township newsletter	Annually (2003-2007)	City of Milford Village of Amelia Village of Batavia Miami Township Pierce Township Union Township
Publish quarterly waste disposal and recycling brochure	Annually (2003-2007)	City of Milford

205.3 Public Work Groups / Committees.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
East Fork Watershed Collaborative County Team meetings	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont SWCD Clermont OEQ General public
East Fork Watershed Collaborative Executive Board Meetings	Semi-annually (2003-2007)	EFWC Executive Board (includes Clermont SWCD and OEQ)

Stormwater Stakeholder Meeting, with focus on Little Miami / Ohio River basins	Annually (2004-2007)	Clermont OEQ (lead department)
City of Milford Stormwater Advisory Committee meetings / post minutes on web	Annually 1x/quarter	City of Milford

205.4 Storm Drain Labeling.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Develop storm drain labels for Little Miami and Ohio River basins	Jun 2003	Clermont SWCD
Information about storm drain labels and spill reporting on web sites	Jun 2003	Clermont SWCD Clermont OEQ
Issue program press release	Jun 2003	Clermont SWCD
Label at least 1250 storm drains	By Dec 2007	Clermont SWCD Phase II municipalities and townships

205.5 Volunteer Monitoring.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Provide assistance to local schools conducting volunteer monitoring programs	Annually, as needed	Clermont Education Service Center Clermont OEQ Clermont SWCD Clermont County GIS Dept

205.6 Volunteer Clean-Ups.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Clean and Green Neighborhood Clean-ups	Annually	Clermont OEQ Clermont SWCD Clean and Green Collaborative Volunteer citizens
East Fork River Sweep	Annually	Clermont SWCD Clermont OEQ Clermont Park District City of Milford Volunteer Citizens

Ohio River Sweep	Annually (3rd Sat in June)	Clermont OEQ Pierce Township Ohio Township Monroe Township ORSANCO Volunteer Citizens
City of Milford Litter Clean-Up	Annually (October)	City of Milford Volunteer Citizens
Promote Adopt-a-Waterway program	Annually	Clermont SWCD
Complete reports summarizing the success of the above programs, including number of participants, miles of stream cleaned, and the estimated amount of trash collected.	Annually	Clermont SWCD Clermont OEQ City of Milford

205.7 Waste Collection Events.

Task	**Date(s)**	**Participants**
Continue antifreeze/motor oil recycling program/track amount collected	Annually	Clermont Co Fleet Maintenance Department
Continue appliance recycling program	Annually	Clermont Engineer's Office Adams-Clermont Solid Waste District
Free HHW Drop-off Program with Environmental Enterprises, Inc.	Start Jan 2003 re-evaluate in Dec 2003	Adams-Clermont Solid Waste District
Partner with Hamilton and Brown County to hold two HHW collection days	2003 re-evaluate in Dec 2003	Adams-Clermont Solid Waste District
Review/revise and distribute Clermont County Recycling/Waste Disposal Guide	Annually	Clermont OEQ
Hold Township/Village Junk Collection days	Semi-annually Annually	Batavia Village and Township Miami Township Union Township City of Milford Village of Amelia Goshen Township Stonelick Twp/Village of Owensville
Continue roadway clean-ups by community service crews (dependent upon grant funding)	Annually	Clermont Co Municipal Court Adams-Clermont Solid Waste District

CHAPTER 3: ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION and ELIMINATION

Section 301 General

301.1 Scope. The Illicit Discharge and Detection program will involve all unincorporated areas of Clermont County as well as the incorporated areas that are a part of this plan. Both government agencies and local citizens will be participating in this program - government employees through approvals, inspections, maintenance and other enforcement measures covered in the rules and regulations referred to in this section, and citizens through public involvement meetings and training, observations and complaints. Open lines of communication between County, City, Village and Township departments and the public are essential to the success of the tasks contained in this section.

Section 302 Sewer System Mapping

302.1 Sanitary Sewer Information. All information relative to Clermont County's sanitary sewer system is available in GIS format. This does not include the sanitary sewer system for the City of Milford or the Village of Batavia. This GIS database will be used to identify which parcels are not served by a central sewer system. The County will work with the City of Milford and Village of Batavia sewer departments to determine which parcels within the municipal boundaries are not served by central sewer. This information, in turn, will be used to help create an initial map of home sewage treatment systems.

302.2 Inventory of Home Sewage Treatment Systems. In 1986, the Clermont County General Health District initiated its Basic System Assessment (BSA) program, under which home sewage treatment systems (HSTSs) are identified, recorded in a database, and added to the HSTS inspection schedule. Under the BSA program, all systems encountered during a loan inspection, pole barn inspection, pool inspection, or any other routine inspection are inventoried and recorded in a GIS database. Layers in the GIS database include information on the type of system and its location in relation to the home.

In 1986, the BSA program covered all known aerobic treatment units as well as any newly installed system with an electrical component, such as a curtain drain pump or dosing pump. In 1999, subsurface sand filters that were already on file with the Health District were added to the inspection and mapping program. In 2001, under a Section 319 grant, the Health District began specifically mapping HSTSs in the East Fork Special Sanitary District (defined as the area within a one-mile radius of the boundaries of East Fork State Park). Under this program, all onsite systems in the portion of the Special Sanitary District that fall within Williamsburg and Tate Townships have been recorded and are now part of the Basic System Assessment program. Beginning in 2002, any system not already in the program that is encountered during other routine inspections is added to the BSA program. Approximately 40% of all the onsite systems in the county are in the BSA program at this time.

The Health District will continue to update its HSTS inventory through the BSA program until all such systems have been recorded. In 2003, an initial map of all HSTSs in Clermont County will be produced. Using GIS, all parcels that are not connected to the sanitary sewer system will be added to the existing layer of recorded HSTSs to produce this map. This is based on the assumption that parcels not served by public sewer have on-site wastewater treatment systems. This will be verified by Health District personnel, who will utilize Global Positioning System units to record the coordinates of HSTSs encountered during inspections. The HSTS coordinate information will then be downloaded to the GIS database. At least 200 additional on-site systems will be verified and added to the database each year until the entire database of HSTSs is complete.

302.3 Existing Information on Clermont County Storm Sewer Systems. Any existing information on storm sewer systems within the County is currently in paper format, with the exception of systems in a few of the very newest developments, for which sewer information has been submitted in electronic format. Paper plans are either available through the County Engineer's Office, the County Planning Department, the County archives, or through one of the villages or townships. Miami Township currently has some storm sewer information available in GIS format.

302.4 Mapping of County Storm Sewer System. The Clermont County Engineer's Office, with the assistance of the Phase II municipalities and townships, will soon begin developing a map of all storm sewer outfalls within the Clermont County urbanized area. The map will also include all known home sewage treatment systems (see Section 302.2), receiving streams and watershed boundaries. This map will be completed and submitted to Ohio EPA within five years of the effective date of the Phase II General Permit.

As part of this effort, information from existing paper maps will be converted to GIS format. Existing GIS information, such as that available through Miami Township, will be incorporated into the mapping system. The County Engineer's Office will conduct surveys to verify paper records and to assemble the information that is currently lacking. County Engineer field crews will record outfall location information and other attribute data, including pipe size, material and condition. Additionally, if flow is noted during dry weather, this will be recorded and investigated. In an effort to keep the map up-to-date, developers will be required to submit storm sewer information in electronic format for all new developments, so that it may be directly imported into the County's GIS storm sewer database.

Since Clermont County does not own or maintain the storm sewer system within incorporated areas, the Phase II municipalities that are partners in this plan will ultimately be responsible for mapping their portions of the MS4; however, resources for these municipalities are exceptionally limited. The County Engineer's Office will work with the villages and the townships to provide what assistance it can. Once completed, the County Engineer's Office will make the storm sewer system map available to all municipalities and townships within Clermont County.

Section 303 Prohibition of Illicit Discharges

303.1 Sanitary Sewer System. The Clermont County Sewer District, the City of Milford and the Village of Batavia have established regulations prohibiting certain discharges to the sanitary sewer system. Each set of regulations state that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any storm water, roof runoff, surface water, ground water or other subsurface drainage, or non-contact cooling water into the sanitary sewer. The full list of prohibited discharges is included in Appendix A.

303.2 Storm Sewer System Prohibited Discharges. Other than a nuisance provision in Section 340 of the County's Water Management and Sediment Control (WMSC) regulations (Appendix B), and regulatory mechanisms that exist at the state or federal level, neither Clermont County, nor the municipalities and townships within the County, have an existing mechanism to prohibit illicit discharges into the storm sewer system. For the unincorporated areas of Clermont County and municipalities that adopt the County's WMSC regulations, this will be addressed during the WMSC review/revision process in 2003. The revised regulations will include language that prohibits illicit discharges to the storm sewer system, as well as appropriate enforcement procedures. The City of Milford will revise its existing ordinances to include language prohibiting illicit discharges to its storm sewer system, and provisions for

enforcement and penalties. The Villages of Amelia, Batavia and Owensville will adopt the County's WMSC regulations, and thus, the prohibited discharge regulations to be developed

Section 304 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program

304.1 Clermont OEQ Stream Sampling Program. Since 1997, from May through October, Clermont OEQ has conducted an annual stream monitoring and sampling program within the East Fork Little Miami River watershed. This program includes both ambient and event-based sampling. Each year, under the guidance of its Scientific Advisory Committee (on which Ohio EPA is represented), OEQ revises its monitoring and sampling strategy to provide new information, building upon data that have been collected in past years. Currently, the ambient program consists of regular monthly monitoring at approximately 20 sites throughout the county. Some sites are long-term monitoring sites while others change from year to year. Samples are collected and analyzed for a wide range of pollutants, including *E. coli*, nutrients, metals, solids, carbonaceous biological oxygen demand (CBOD), dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity and pH. Information on field conditions, including weather/rainfall conditions, is also noted on the field sheets.

Event-based (storm) sampling is done through the use of automatic samplers as well as the manual collection of stream samples. Clermont County OEQ operates five automatic sampling stations in watersheds representing a variety of land use and flow conditions. Each station consists of an ISCO flow meter and refrigerated autosampler, a water quality meter that monitors dissolved oxygen, stream temperature, conductivity and pH, and a tipping bucket rain gauge. The flow meter, water quality meter and rain gauge record data at 15-minute intervals year-round. Beginning in 2003, this information will be available on a real-time basis at OEQ's web site (www.oeq.net). The autosamplers are programmed to collect stream samples when the stream stage exceeds a pre-determined level. Autosamplers operate from May through October. Manual wet weather sampling is conducted on an as-needed basis. Under this program, field crews collect stream samples during or immediately after a rain storm that has met specific conditions (i.e., rainfall amount, intensity and antecedent dry weather period). In 2002, OEQ conducted a series of dry and wet weather surveys in the upper East Fork watershed.

While the specific elements of the program may change from year to year, Clermont OEQ will continue to conduct its annual monitoring and sampling program. Each year, during the planning process for the upcoming sampling season, Clermont OEQ and the Scientific Advisory Committee will take into account the need to detect illicit discharges, and develop a sampling program that helps accomplish this. The sampling program will be expanded into Phase II areas outside the East Fork Little Miami River watershed. When selecting sampling sites, many different pieces of information will be taken into consideration in an effort to determine stormwater impacts on stream quality, including location of stormwater outfalls, percent of impervious area within a watershed, areas with high densities of older on-site sewage treatment systems, areas with considerable construction activity, and areas with older sanitary sewer lines.

Results from the sampling program will be used to evaluate stream conditions in both dry and wet weather conditions. Elevated levels of certain parameters (especially during dry weather periods), including *E. coli*, nutrients and solids, low dissolved oxygen concentrations, or significant changes in pH or conductivity levels can serve to identify illicit discharges. If the data indicate that there may be a problem with an illicit discharge, a more detailed investigation will be conducted, either through additional sampling or field surveys.

304.2 Field Inspections. All County, municipal and township personnel involved in conducting field inspections of various natures will be trained to identify potential sources of illicit discharges. These include personnel that conduct field activities for the County Health District, the County Engineer's Office, the Water and Sewer District and its contractors, the Building Inspections Department, the Office of Environmental Quality and the Soil and Water Conservation District. City, Village and Township service personnel will also be trained to identify illicit discharges. If an illicit discharge is detected, appropriate steps will be taken to eliminate the discharge. Such steps will be specific to the type of discharge detected. Once they are available, storm sewer system maps will be used to trace the discharge to the source.

304.3 Home Sewage Treatment System (HSTS) Inspections. As described in Section 302.2 above, The Clermont County General Health District adopted a Basic System Assessment Program (BSA) in 1986 and continues to expand the number of systems inspected. All systems encountered during a loan inspection, pole barn inspection, pool inspection, or any other routine inspection are added into the BSA program. Currently, around 40% of all systems in the County are in the program. The District plans to routinely inspect all systems in the county in the future. Once HSTSs are identified during field inspections, they are recorded in the County's GIS data base. Use of the high resolution photographs have resulted in locating systems that would have been difficult to find otherwise. In upcoming flyover photographic events, the Health District plans to request that Color Infrared Aerial Photographs also be taken to help locate illicit discharges.

If a failing HSTS is encountered during an inspection, the Health District requires that the owner correct the problem. Since the circumstances and the resources of homeowners vary greatly, the specific approach the Health District may take to correct the problem will also vary. If homeowner resources are exceptionally limited, Health District staff will work with the homeowner to find a solution to the problem.

304.4 Semi-public Onsite Systems. The Health District has a contract with Ohio EPA to inspect all semi-public systems with a flow of less than 25,000 gallons per day. There are approximately 420 semi-public wastewater treatment systems in Clermont County. These systems are inspected by the Health District on a routine basis. Systems with problems are asked to make repairs. Consistently problematic systems are referred to the Ohio EPA for corrective action.

304.5 Coordination with Ohio EPA. The Ohio EPA is responsible for issuance and review of all permits for on-site sewage systems with uses other than One-, Two- and Three-family detached dwellings in Clermont County. In an effort to assure that a proper sewage treatment facility is provided for the above dwellings, the Clermont County Building Department will not issue any construction permits until the applicant produces, in writing, a permit or letter from OEPA granting permission to start construction.

304.6 Complaints. Clermont OEQ occasionally receives complaints about illegal dumping or concerns about stream quality through its Environmental Response Line. Each complaint received is addressed by OEQ. Other County departments, villages and townships are consulted as appropriate. If necessary, site visits are made to gather additional information. Spills or illegal dumping activities are reported to Ohio EPA.

Similarly, each municipality and township in Clermont County receives and responds appropriately to stormwater complaints from their residents. If necessary, other entities are consulted, including the local fire department, the County's Emergency Management Agency and other County level departments,

including the Water and Sewer District and the Office of Environmental Quality, and in the case of spills, Ohio EPA.

The Health District has a complaint program where complaints received from concerned parties on drainage or sewage issues are investigated by Health District personnel. A complaint form is available on-line at www.clermonthealthdistrict.org. For complaints that are found to be valid, a Notice of Violation is delivered to the responsible parties containing orders to make the appropriate corrections.

304.7 Procedures for Eliminating Illicit Discharges. Procedures for tracing the source and eliminating an illicit discharge will for the most part be dependent upon the type of discharge. When tracing a source, all available information will be taken into account, including stream maps, any existing storm sewer maps, maps of on-site sewage systems, sanitary sewer maps, knowledge of area businesses upstream of the source, aerial photos of Clermont County, parcel information, land use, topography and other information. Clermont OEQ will provide copies of U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps to each of the Phase II municipalities and townships to assist them in tracking illicit discharges. Once completed, the County Engineer's office will provide copies of the stormwater outfall map to each city, village and township. When an illicit discharge has been identified, appropriate steps will be taken to eliminate the source as soon as practical. The steps to be taken, and the different county, village and township departments to be involved in eliminating the source, will be dependent upon the specific circumstances of the discharge.

304.8 Onsite System Repair Funding. The Health District has applied for, and received, federal 319 grant monies through the Ohio EPA to help with repairs to systems found failing in the Special Sanitary District (SSD) around East Fork State Park. These systems were inspected through an inventorying process made possible with the money from the 319 grant. This SSD was originally created under the Ohio EPA, but when the agency dissolved the District in September of 2000, the Board of Health adopted Resolution No. 6-00 that requires only soil absorption on-site sewage disposal systems be used within a one mile radius of East Fork State Park. In addition securing Section 319 funds, the Health District has worked with a local bank to establish a Link Deposit Program with funds available through EPA's Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance, Water Pollution Control Loan Fund. This fund provides money for low interest loans to homeowners for the repair or replacement of their septic system. The Health District also uses Community Development Block Grant money when available to help low and very low income households repair or replace their failing on-site systems.

304.9 Minor/Major Subdivisions. The Health District reviews all new lots created under five acres for suitability to support an on-site septic system. The Health District is working with Clermont County's Sewer and Water department on a pilot program where all on-site systems in a subdivision are owned and operated by the Sewer District. This program eliminated 25 possible discharging systems. The next phase of this project will involve a decentralized system where effluent is collected from each home and sent to a soil absorption system sized to handle the flows for all the homes in the subdivision.

Section 305 Public Information/Education

305.1 Coordination with Other Education Programs. Information regarding the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste will be incorporated into many of the public information and education programs discussed in Chapters 1 and 2. Newsletters from the various County departments, villages and townships will be used to share this information with the public. Clermont

OEQ, Clermont SWCD and the East Fork Watershed Collaborative will provide this information at its public stakeholders meetings. The Clermont SWCD Education Specialist will inform children about the problems associated with illegal discharges during the many presentations provided to County schools each year. Clermont OEQ will develop a fact sheet dealing with illegal discharges and improper waste disposal and incorporate this into its web site. This fact sheet will also be made available to other County departments, as well as the villages and townships in Clermont County.

305.2 HSTS Education Programs. The Health District conducts annual installer training sessions to keep HSTS installers abreast of any changes in system construction or the types of systems available for installation. In 1996, the Health District conducted three homeowner education sessions in each of the 14 townships with money provided through a Ohio Environmental Education Fund (OEEF) grant. These sessions covered general operation and maintenance for on-site systems. The Health District is planning to apply for another OEEF grant and is also using part of the funds from the current 319 grant for continued homeowner education. The Health District mails care and maintenance fliers to homeowners after a new system has received its final inspection as well as any other time a system is inspected.

305.3 Chlorinated Water Discharges. Annual winterization of swimming pools are a source of high concentrations of chlorine, which is toxic to wildlife and fish. A public outreach program to educate pool owners can reduce the amount of pollutants in local streams. With the exception of individual single family residential pools, any pool discharge or draining shall be directed to a sanitary sewer system. The Clermont County Sewer District and Clermont OEQ will develop educational materials to be provided to new pool owners through zoning, fire departments as well as pool supply stores. These educational materials will include information about alternative pool treatment products that contain only trace amounts of chlorine, and encourage the use of these products.

Section 306 Measurable Goals

306.1 Inventory of Home Sewage Treatment Systems.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Create a map of home sewage treatment systems using existing information collected under the Basic System Assessment program, and information on parcels not served by a central sewer system	Dec 2003	Clermont General Health District
Add at least 200 HSTSs to the GIS inventory, until inventory is completed	Annually Start in 2003	Clermont General Health District

306.2 Storm Sewer System Map.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Complete map of all publically-owned stormwater outfalls in Phase II areas	Five years from permit's effective date	Clermont Engineer's (lead agency) Phase II municipalities and townships

306.3 Illicit Discharge Ordinance.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Develop regulations prohibiting illicit discharges to the MS4; incorporate into the County's existing WMSC regulations.	Dec 2003	Clermont Building Inspections (lead) Clermont Engineer's Office Clermont OEQ Phase II villages and townships
Develop regulations prohibiting illicit discharges to the MS4; incorporate into the City's ordinances.	Dec 2003	City of Milford

306.4 Illicit Discharge Detection.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Host meeting of County Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) to develop stream monitoring and sampling program	Annually (1st quarter)	Clermont OEQ (lead) Clermont SWCD SAC members (including Ohio EPA)
Conduct stream monitoring and sampling program	Annually, May through Oct (year-round at autosamplers)	Clermont OEQ
Develop illicit discharge detection training form	Dec 2003	Clermont SWCD Clermont OEQ Phase II municipalities and twps.

306.5 Illicit Discharge Fact Sheet.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Compile and distribute fact sheet for home-owners on hazards associated with illicit discharges.	December 2004	Clermont OEQ Clermont SWCD

306.6 HSTS Operation and Maintenance.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Conduct HSTS installer training sessions	Annually	Clermont General Health District
Inspect at least 3500 HSTSs	Annually	Clermont General Health District
Mail HSTS care and maintenance fliers to homeowners after HSTS inspections	Annually	Clermont General Health District

CHAPTER 4: CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL

Section 401 General

401.1 Scope and Intent. Clermont County has established and will continue to maintain and enforce the Water Management and Sediment Control (WMSC) Regulations as adopted by the Board of County Commissioners. These regulations apply to all unincorporated areas of the county, as well as the Village of Batavia, which has adopted them. Under this plan, the City of Milford and the Villages of Amelia and Owensville have committed to adopting the WMSC Regulations as well. It is the intention of these regulations to control the erosion of construction sites as much as feasible and to trap the sediment resulting from such erosion before it gets into the streams of Clermont County.

Section 402 Water Management and Sediment Control Regulations

402.1 General. Many years ago, Clermont County recognized the problems associated with construction sites and development and established the Clermont County Water Management and Sediment Control Regulations which address stormwater flow and the runoff of silts and sediments from these. The WMSC regulations became effective on April 2, 1990, and were last revised on September 18, 1992. A copy of the WMSC Regulations is included in Appendix B.

> ***402.1.1 Periodic Review.*** These regulation are presently being reviewed and a formal change and/or update process is in place for recommendations. It is Clermont County's intention to have updated regulations adopted by December 2003. The updated WMSC regulations will reflect the new Phase II stormwater permit requirements.

402.2 Where Applicable. Currently, the Clermont County WMSC regulations apply to all non-farm earth disturbing activities performed on the unincorporated lands of Clermont County, Ohio except those activities excluded in the Ohio Revised Code (ORC).

> **Exceptions:**
> 1. Strip mining operations regulated under the ORC.
> 2. Surface mining operations regulated under the ORC
> 3. Public highways, transportation, and drainage improvements or maintenance thereof undertaken by a government agency or political subdivision provided that its standard sediment control policies have been approved by the Board of Clermont County Commissioners or the Chief of the Division of Soil and Water Conservation of the Department of Natural Resources and provided further that such sediment control practices are no less restrictive than these WMSC Regulations.

The Village of Batavia has adopted the County's WMSC Regulations. All other municipalities covered under the joint Phase II General Permit (i.e. City of Milford, Villages of Amelia and Owensville) will adopt the County's WMSC Regulations shortly after revisions have been completed in December 2003.

402.3 When applicable. The Clermont County WMSC Regulations are to be addressed with an application, plan review and permit prior to the commencement of any earth disturbing activity involving land grading, excavation, cut, fill, or other alteration on land used or being developed for commercial, industrial, residential or other non-agricultural purpose.

402.4 Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements. According to the WMSC Regulations, "every subdivision and non-farm commercial, industrial, and residential development shall require an erosion and sediment control system..." The regulations also state that "the erosion and sediment control system shall be designed such that during construction and after the development is completed, the sediment in the stormwater runoff shall be trapped and held within the development or project area until disturbed or denuded areas have been stabilized." Specific erosion and sediment control criteria are included in the WMSC Regulations, attached as Appendix B.

402.5 Control of Construction Site Waste. At this time, the WMSC Regulations do not include requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter and sanitary waste at the construction site. Requirements for the control of such wastes will be included in the revised WMSC Regulations.

Section 403 Site Plan Review and WMSC Permitting Process

403.1 General. Before any work covered under the WMSC Regulations is started, an application must be completed, a comprehensive Site Development Plan must be submitted, reviewed and approved. The plan must be developed by a professional engineer, and must show all proposed stormwater BMPs, in accordance with the WMSC regulations. Applications for site development work are submitted to the Clermont County Building Inspections Department. As part of this plan, the Phase II villages will contract with the County to have the Building Inspections Department review site plans within their municipal boundaries. While the City of Milford will adopt the County's WMSC Regulations, the City Engineer and Building Department will assume the responsibility of administering, permitting and enforcing the regulations within the city limits. Construction cannot begin until a development plan has been approved and a site development permit has been issued.

403.2 Site Design Plan Requirements. Site design plans must include a sequence of operation; a site plan with two-foot maximum contours (may be five-foot on steep slopes), one inch = 100 foot maximum scale; show all existing drainage features; show approximate limits of grading or stripping; indicate onsite and offsite watershed routing and drainage subareas; and indicate all lots or units. The plans must also include information as to the strategic placement of erosion control measures such as silt fences and the placement, capacity and function of check dams, sediment traps, and other BMPs for the site. Specific information that is required to be included in preliminary design plans and formal design plans is contained in the WMSC regulations (Appendix B).

403.3 Permit. Once plan review has been completed and the submittal is approved, a permit is then issued which will allow work to proceed. This permit is a part of the building permit for individual sites and part of the subdivision approval for subdivisions.

> ***403.3.1 Subdivision approvals.*** Formal subdivision plan approval cannot be obtained until the subdivision site plans are found to be in compliance with the WMSC Regulations.
>
> ***403.3.2 Building permit.*** No building permit will be issued until the site development plan is either approved or is found to be acceptable for issuance of a conditional or partial permit.

Section 404 Procedures for Public Comment

404.1 Public comments. Public comments and proposed changes are received and maintained at all times. There will be a public comment period during the review/revision process for the WMSC Regulations, prior to submitting the revised regulations to the Board of County Commissioners for approval. Public comments are to be submitted to the Building Inspection Department, which is the designated department for enforcement of the regulations, or, for City residents, directly to the City of Milford. The public comment period continues during the adoption process. There will be two public hearings before the revisions are approved.

Section 405 Procedures for Site Inspections.

405.1 Periodic inspections. Inspections are to be made by both the Building Inspection Department and the County Engineer's Office, or by the City of Milford. These inspectors visit the job sites on a daily basis and are in a position to perform ongoing inspections of the sediment and erosion control measures during all phases of construction.

405.1.1 Subdivision sites. Inspections of stormwater BMPs at a subdivision development site are part of the routine inspections conducted by the Engineer's inspectors during the construction of the streets, storm sewers, water lines, sanitary sewer lines, etc.

405.1.2 Building sites. The Building Inspection Departments conducts inspections of sediment and erosion control measures as part of the following inspections: soil inspections before concrete for footings can be placed, all rough inspections including framing, electrical and mechanical and all final inspections.

405.1.3 City of Milford. All subdivision and single-user development sites within the limits of the City of Milford will be inspected by City Engineer or Building Department.

Section 406 Enforcement/Penalties

406.1 Enforcement Authority. According to the County's WMSC regulations (Appendix B), "the Chief Building Official of the Clermont County Building Inspection Department shall be the administrator and shall enforce these regulations and issue such issues and orders as may be necessary." During the WMSC revision process to be conducted in 2003, provisions will be made for municipalities who elect to take responsibility for enforcing the regulations within their borders.

406.2 Violations, Orders and Permit Revocations. The County's WMSC Regulations (Appendix B) discusses the steps and measures that may be taken to enforce these regulations. A summary is presented in the paragraphs below.

406.2.1 Notification. When a violation is found to exist, verbal notification must be made to the responsible party to take corrective measures within a specified length of time. This notification is given by the Building Inspector at the time of the inspection.

406.2.2 Stop Work. If within seven days of the notification of violation the deficiency has not been corrected, a stop work order shall be issued by the Clermont Building Inspection Department and the Board of County Commissioners shall be notified.

406.2.3 Violation. If the permittee continues work in violation of the stop work order, the Board of County Commissioners can refer the matter to the Prosecuting Attorney to seek an injunction or other appropriate relief.

406.3 Certificate of Occupancy. No certificate of occupancy will be given for any building or structure until measures are taken to bring the related activities into compliance with the WMSC Regulations.

Section 407 Measurable Goals

407.1 Revision/Adoption of WMSC Regulations.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Complete revision of Clermont County Water Management and Sediment Control (WMSC) regulations	Dec 2003	Clermont Building Inspections (lead) Clermont Engineer's Office Clermont OEQ Clermont SWCD Phase II municipalities/townships Development community Clermont County residents
Municipal adoption of Clermont County WMSC regulations	Dec 2004	City of Milford Village of Amelia Village of Batavia Village of Owensville

407.2 Inspection/Enforcement of WMSC Regulations

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Contracts between County and municipalities for County enforcement of WMSC regulations	Dec 2004	Village of Amelia Village of Batavia Village of Owensville
Inspect 100 percent of construction sites for compliance with WMSC regulations	Annually (2003-2007)	Clermont Building Inspections Dept Clermont Engineer's Office City of Milford Building Department City of Milford Engineer's Office
Assign customer complaints to Building Dept. inspector; monitor and track complaint resolution; achieve 50 percent resolution of valid complaints	Dec 2003	Clermont Building Inspections Dept
Track the number of stop work orders and conditional occupancy certificates as indicator of program success	Report annually (2003-2007)	Clermont Building Inspections Dept City of Milford Building Dept

CHAPTER 5: POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Section 501 General

501.1 Scope. Clermont County has established and will continue to maintain and enforce the Water Management and Sediment Control Regulations as adopted by the Board of County Commissioners. These regulations apply to all sites including those one acre and larger.

501.2 Intent. It is the intention of these regulations to control the construction runoff from sites during construction and after construction activities have been completed. The regulations mandate that the post construction runoff is at a release rate equal to no more than the volume of runoff under pre-development conditions for a storm frequency equal to two years.

Section 502 Water Management and Sediment Control Regulations

502.1 General. As discussed in Chapter Four, Clermont County developed its Water Management and Sediment Control (WMSC) Regulations in April 1990. These were most recently revised in 1992. In addition to addressing stormwater runoff from construction sites, these regulations also include post-development control measures for stormwater runoff. The WMSC regulations are currently under review. Revisions will be completed by December 2003. These new regulations are to include updated BMPs and allow for innovative design of stormwater basins. The new regulation will also provide the ability to include non-structural control measures with mandatory endpoint design criteria being the determining factor.

502.2 Post Construction Flow. Under the existing WMSC Regulations (Appendix B), each development shall provide for the on-site retention or detention of excess stormwater runoff resulting from that development. If no detention is required, the on-site runoff velocities must be equal to or less than the two year pre-developed rate. Stormwater velocities shall be kept to a minimum through the use of rip rap or other channel protection to minimize the erosion of the existing watercourse.

> ***502.2.1 Detention/Retention Basins.*** Onsite stormwater detention is required when the critical storm frequency is equal or greater to five years. Detention/retention basins must be designed to limit the critical storm flow from the basin to the two year pre-developed rate. Basins must also have the capacity to store all storm frequencies greater than the critical value up to the 100-year storm under post-development conditions, and release the outflows at the pre-developed rate for like years. Design specifications are listed in the WMSC regulations, included as Appendix B.
>
> ***502.2.2 Onsite Stormwater Drainage Systems.*** The WMSC regulations also include design requirements for culverts and open channels. All culverts and open channels should be designed and constructed to adequately handle velocities and discharges for the 10-year storm under post development conditions for tributary drainage areas less than 100 acres, or for the 25-year storm for areas equal to or greater than 100 acres.

Section 503 Non-Structural Stormwater BMPs

503.1 Stormwater BMP Manual. In November 2002, Clermont County began exploring the possibility of developing a stormwater BMP manual with the Louisville and Jefferson County (KY) Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) and the Sanitation District No. 1 of Northern Kentucky. If an agreement is reached, the three partners would develop a manual that would be used to provide the development community with information about various stormwater BMPs. Based on current discussions, the document will include basic information on the importance of storm water management, what Best Management Practices are and their purpose, and descriptions of various BMPs, including information on site design. The document would also include details on individual storm water practices, along with cost and benefit information. During the first half of 2003, Clermont County will meet with representatives from Louisville MSD and Sanitation District No. 1 to finalize an agreement and a detailed outline for the manual. If an agreement is reached, it is expected that the BMP manual would be completed in 2004.

503.2 Open Space / Greenspace. The first meeting of the Clermont County Open Space Subcommittee was convened in May 2001 as part of the State Route 32 Corridor Vision Plan effort. Subcommittee members worked more than eight months focusing on open space, hike and bike trail, and recreation issues. Their work included gathering GIS data, seeking grant funds to conduct open space education and outreach, securing membership on the Ohio Public Works Commission's Natural Resource Assistance Council (NRAC) and conducting research into the various "tools" available to assist landowners who choose to conserve natural resources on their land.

Because Open Space planning is a county-wide issue, it was suggested by the County Administrator, with concurrence from the Planning Commission Chair, that the scope of the subcommittee's work be expanded and that it be designated as the Open Space Committee of the Clermont County Planning Commission. On January 20, 2002, the Planning Commission agreed and passed a resolution creating the Clermont County Open Space Committee. Currently, there are over 20 active members on this committee, representing various County departments, township and villages, local zoning commissions, and Clermont County citizens. Membership on this committee is open; anyone with an interest in participating may join at any time. Over the past year, the committee members have worked cooperatively to produce a document entitled "*Guidance and Options for Open Space Preservation*." This document is currently under review by the Planning Commission. After comments from the Commission have been received, the Open Space Committee will work to address any concerns and complete revisions by December 2003.

The purpose of the Open Space Guide is to provide information and planning tools to any entity wishing to consider open space in land use management planning. These entities may include Clermont County government operations, local units of government such as townships or municipalities, and nonprofit organizations with an interest in preserving open space. The Open Space guidance document is not intended to require local units of government or other entities to comply with the guidance provided by the document. Rather, the publication will serve as an information source that others can utilize during their own planning processes. The document provides users with a model process that can be used to identify land areas with open space attributes; guiding principles to compare the relative value of multiple open space parcels; and a compilation of tools that may be used to protect open space. This plan can be modified, as necessary, to fit local desires or preferences regarding types of open space needing protection, or appropriate tools for achieving open space objectives. The *Guidance and Options for Open Space Preservation* publication is intended as a starting point for governing units or nonprofits to further enhance efforts for natural resource planning.

503.3 Stream Buffers. The Open Space Committee is also working to educate local governments, developers and other interest groups about stream buffers. Currently, members of the Committee are developing basic definitions and information regarding stream buffers. This is to be included in the Clermont County Open Space Plan, scheduled to be completed in June 2003. The Open Space Plan may also include some model stream buffer ordinance language, for the purposes of educating County, village and township officials.

503.4 Subdivision Regulations / Review of Planned Developments. The Clermont County Subdivision regulations, last revised in August 2002, contain several provisions that relate to the control of post-construction stormwater runoff.

503.4.1 Subdivision Plan Review. The Subdivision Regulations require that the Planning Commission forward copies of subdivision design plans and formal plans to the County's Planning Department, the County Engineer's Office, the Clermont County Office of Environmental Quality and the Soil and Water Conservation District for the purpose of study and recommendation. Comments from these offices are submitted to the Planning Commission for consideration.

503.4.2 Conservation Districts / Conservation Sensitive Buffer Districts. The Subdivision Regulations state that proposed subdivisions on lands or soils that have been identified as "Conservation Districts" or "Conservation Sensitive / Buffer Districts " shall require an impact statement describing the environmental impacts that would result from the proposed subdivision, and plans for minimizing the extent of the impacts. This is to be submitted with the application for formal plan review.

For areas of steep slopes, the Subdivision Regulations require that a report be prepared by a qualified practicing geotechnical engineer showing the proposed lots are acceptable for building.

The Subdivision Regulations define Conservation Districts as "land and soils found to be incapable and/or unsuitable for urban use, and which pose special hazards, pollution or degradation to the site, environment surrounding, or the public at large, if subjected to improper alteration, use or management." Conservation Sensitive/Buffer District are defined as "land and soils found to be directly affecting on the protection of a conservation element or of such sensitive character that they may require special use, design and engineering restrictions." Specific characteristics of both Conservation Districts and Conservation Sensitive/Buffer District are listed in the Subdivision Regulations.

503.4.3 Wetland Protection. Under the current Subdivision Regulations, wetlands are included among those lands and soils that are considered to be Conservation Districts. Wetland Conservation Districts are defined as "soils of permeability less than 0.2 inches per hour of soil types Bc, Cf and Mb, and hydric plant life, or as defined by the Army Corps of Engineers." If these conditions exist, a wetland determination must be conducted prior to the beginning of construction. If this determines that wetlands likely exist on the site of the proposed development, a formal wetlands delineation must be completed. According to the federal Clean Water Act, anyone wishing to place fill material in a wetland is required to obtain a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

503.4.4 Open Space. The Subdivision Regulations encourages, but does not require, applicants to provide open space for various functions. An applicant may designate Conservation Districts or Conservation Buffer Districts as open space to comply with Subdivision Regulation requirements. Any lands dedicated for open space purposes are required to contain appropriate covenants and be noted on the record plat indicating:

1. the intended use of the open space;
2. the use of the open space will continue in perpetuity for the purpose specified;
3. appropriate provisions will be made for the maintenance of the open space.

503.4.5 Subdivision Regulations Review and Revision. The Clermont County Planning Commission has a Subdivision Regulation Committee that is continually reviewing the regulations. Revisions to the regulations are made as needed. Also, at the request of the County Board of Commissioners, a Subdivision Regulations Technical Advisory Committee was created in February 2003. Over a period of approximately six months, the Advisory Committee will conduct a thorough review of the existing regulations, and make recommendations for changes to the Planning Commission.

The County's Subdivision Regulations only apply to the unincorporated areas of the county. Each municipality has its own set of subdivision regulations. By the end of the first Phase II permit cycle, each municipality will review its existing regulations and investigate ways in which they can be made more accommodating to low impact development.

503.5 Low Impact Design Workshop / Materials. In 2004, Clermont OEQ and the Clermont Planning Department will host a Low Impact Development Workshop for developers, engineers and zoning officials. As of January 2003, Clermont OEQ was investigating the possibility of working with the Center for Watershed Protection (CWP) to conduct a local workshop based on the Center's "Better Site Design Principles." The County will consider utilizing other consulting firms to assist in the workshop if CWP is unable to participate.

The County, municipalities and townships will utilize fact sheets developed by the Low Impact Development Center in Beltsville, MD to help promote this type of development in Clermont County. In conjunction with the U.S. EPA Office of Water, the Low Impact Development Center produced a series of fact sheets on bioretention, permeable and porous pavements, rooftop meadows, and street storage. These fact sheets include descriptions and diagrams of the practices, information on effectiveness, and sources of additional information.

Section 504 Long-Term Operation and Maintenance of Post-Construction BMPs

504.1 Education. Under the Clermont County WMSC regulations (Appendix B), the maintenance responsibility for stormwater management facilities reverts to the individual(s) or group(s) of property owners upon expiration of the Performance/Maintenance Surety Bond. Neither the County nor the villages or townships have the authority to require the proper operation and maintenance of privately owned stormwater facilities. Clermont County and the Phase II municipalities and townships will work to establish an education program that informs individuals or groups of property owners about the importance of maintaining these facilities.

504.2 Permanent Maintenance Petition. Under the WMSC Regulations, a petition for permanent maintenance of stormwater management facilities by the Clermont County Engineer's Office may be submitted at the preliminary design stage of the project. Approval of the petition must be granted by the Engineer's Office and the Clermont County Board of Commissioners. Property tax assessments can then be charged to the individual lots that benefit from the drainage improvement or stormwater management facility.

Section 505 Measurable Goals

505.1 WMSC Regulations.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Complete revision of Clermont County Water Management and Sediment Control (WMSC) regulations	Dec 2003	Clermont Building Inspections (lead) Clermont Engineer's Office Clermont OEQ Clermont SWCD Phase II municipalities/townships Development community Clermont County residents
Municipal adoption of Clermont County WMSC regulations	Dec 2004	City of Milford Village of Amelia Village of Batavia Village of Owensville

505.2 Stormwater BMP Manual.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Complete BMP Manual (assuming agreements can be worked out with participating sewer districts)	June 2004	Clermont OEQ, in partnership with Sanitation District No. 1 of Northern Kentucky and Louisville (KY) Metropolitan Sewer District

505.3 Guidance and Options for Open Space Preservation.

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Complete revisions to "Guidance and Options for Open Space Preservation" document.	Dec 2003	Clermont Planning Dept (lead) Clermont Open Space Committee
Hold regular meetings of Clermont Open Space Committee	Monthly	Clermont Planning Dept (lead) Phase II municipalities/twps

505.4 Subdivision Regulations

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Complete report and recommendations for changes to Clermont Subdivision Regulations / present to Planning Commission	Dec 2003	Clermont Planning Dept Subdivision Regulations Technical Advisory Committee
Review and, if necessary, revise City/village subdivision regulations	Dec 2007	City of Milford Village of Amelia Village of Batavia Village of Owensville

505.5 Low Impact Development

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Host Low Impact Development Workshop	By June 2004	Clermont OEQ Clermont Planning Dept
Develop Low Impact Development educational materials	By June 2004	Clermont OEQ Clermont Planning Dept

CHAPTER 6: POLLUTION PREVENTION /GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

601 General

601.1 Scope. Clermont County and the participating municipalities and townships will work together to examine and improve upon their existing operation and maintenance programs, in order to reduce the amount of pollutant runoff from County, municipal and township operations. To accomplish this, existing programs will be reviewed, recommendations for improvement will be made and training programs established for employees.

602 Evaluation of Existing Programs

602.1 Existing Programs. Clermont County, as well as the municipalities and townships within the County, each address pollutant runoff from their operations to some degree; however, the scope of the existing programs vary widely among the communities. An explanation of some of the activities currently being conducted is provided below:

602.1.1 Fleet Maintenance Operations. The Clermont County Fleet Maintenance Department operates several programs that are designed to minimize the amount of pollutants entering the storm sewer system. Not only do these programs address County fleet maintenance activities, they are also open to all residents of Clermont County.

602.1.1.1 Antifreeze Recycling Program. With the help of a Supplemental Environmental Projects grant received from Ohio EPA, the County instituted an antifreeze recycling program in 2002. Using equipment purchased with the grant funds, the Clermont County Fleet Maintenance department recycles all antifreeze that is removed from County vehicles during routine cooling system maintenance. Also, County residents may bring up to five gallons of old antifreeze at a time to the Fleet Maintenance garage during normal business hours. There is no disposal charge for Clermont County residents. All antifreeze is placed in an onsite recycling machine that cleans and brings the old antifreeze back to industry standards. This antifreeze is then reused in County vehicles.

602.1.1.2 Motor Oil Recycling Program. As with antifreeze, the County also accepts used motor oil from County residents. The Fleet Maintenance garage is equipped with two waste oil furnaces that are used to heat the shop area. All oil, transmission fluid and rear end lubricant removed from county-owned vehicles, or received from County residents, is used in the furnaces to heat the shop. This program, along with the antifreeze recycling program, is promoted through local newspapers and community cable channels, as well as by the Office of Environmental Quality.

602.1.1.3 Vehicle Oil Filter Program. The Fleet Maintenance Department has acquired a press that crushes oil filters that have been removed from county-owned equipment. During the crushing procedure, 95 percent of the oil remaining in the filter is pressed into a waste oil container. This oil residue is then used to fuel the waste oil furnaces that heat the garage.

602.1.1.4. Municipal and Township Fleet Maintenance. Fleet maintenance operations, as they relate to stormwater management, varies widely among the municipalities and townships. At a minimum, each has a program to properly dispose of automotive waste materials, such as motor oil, antifreeze, tires and batteries.

602.1.2 Salt Storage/Application. As with fleet operations, BMPs for salt storage and road application of salt differ among communities. While road salt is stored under cover, trucks may be loaded inside or outside. Some municipalities and townships own and operate sophisticated equipment designed to minimize the amount of salt applied, while others have antiquated equipment and don't keep records of salt usage.

602.1.3 Road / Storm Sewer System Maintenance. Street sweeping is conducted in some Phase II communities (City of Milford, Amelia and Batavia Village), but not in others. Generally, storm sewer system maintenance is conducted as needed by County, municipal and township personnel. Some communities clean catch basins and outfalls once or twice a year. Record keeping systems vary.

602.1.4 Waste Collection. Curbside trash collection is available throughout the County; however, curbside recycling is generally only available in the more populous western half of the County. Many municipalities contract directly with waste haulers to provide these services to their residents. The Adams-Clermont Solid Waste District operates six recycling drop-off centers in different parts of the County. Some municipalities offer yard waste collection throughout the year, as well as leaf collection during the fall. Christmas tree recycling is available in most parts of the County. Roadside litter collection is conducted by Clermont County Municipal Court and Juvenile Court community service crews throughout the year. There are also numerous volunteer litter sweeps (see Section 203.4).

602.2 Evaluation of Existing Programs. Each Phase II community will conduct a thorough evaluation of its operations as they relate to stormwater management. A summary of existing programs will be developed by each community. Existing programs will include, but not be limited to, fleet and building maintenance operations, park and open space maintenance, salt/sand storage and applications, storm sewer system maintenance, and record keeping. Recommendations will be made for improvements, and a time line for implementation will be developed.

602.3 Salt Reduction Program. The partnering Phase II communities will commence a salt reduction research program. Information on the amount of salt applied will be collected, and record keeping systems will be instituted where none currently exist. The information compiled will be evaluated and recommendations will be made to implement measures designed to minimize unnecessary salt applications. The savings, both in terms of the amount of salt applied and cost, will be documented.

603 Training Programs

603.1 Development of Training Programs. After the evaluation of existing operations has been completed, a committee of representatives from the County, municipalities and townships will develop a pollution prevention / good housekeeping training program for their employees. Existing training materials available through Ohio EPA or other agencies, organizations and municipalities will be used as much as practical. Once the training program has been created, the County and each municipality and

township will develop a regular training schedule for their respective employees. Training related to storm sewer system maintenance will also incorporate training to detect illicit storm water discharges.

603.2 Public Education Programs. Each Phase II municipality and township will be responsible for identifying target areas within their boundaries (such as companies that maintain large automotive fleets) where educational outreach programs for both public and private industries, as well as the use of new technologies, can reduce various pollutants entering the ecosystems. Training materials developed for County, municipal and township operations will be made available to these target industries.

604 Measurable Goals

Task	Date(s)	Participants
Evaluate existing pollution prevention programs/provide detailed summary	By Dec 2003	Clermont Engineer's Office Clermont Facilities Mgt Dept. Clermont Fleet Maintenance Clermont Park District Phase II Municipalities and Twps.
Develop recommendations for pollution prevention program improvements with time line for implementation	By Mar 2004	Clermont Engineer's Office Clermont Facilities Mgt Dept Clermont Fleet Maintenance Clermont Park District Phase II Municipalities and Twps.
Develop pollution prevention/good housekeeping training programs for employees	By Jun 2004	Clermont Engineer's Office Clermont Facilities Mgt Dept. Clermont Fleet Maintenance Clermont Park District Phase II Municipalities and Twps.
Identify commercial/industrial target areas; provide training and education materials	By Dec 2004	Clermont Engineer's Office Clermont OEQ Phase II Municipalities and Twps.
Institute record-keeping for road salt/sand application	By Sep 2003	Clermont Engineer's Office Phase II Municipalities and Twps.
Compile baseline information on amount of salt applied	By June 2004	Clermont Engineer's Office Phase II Municipalities and Twps.
Salt reduction program - complete evaluation of existing programs, recommend improvements	By Jun 2005	Clermont Engineer's Office Phase II Municipalities and Twps.

APPENDIX A: PROHIBITED SANITARY SEWER DISCHARGES

Clermont County Sewer District

If any substances are discharged or are proposed to be discharged into a POTW where such substances may, in the judgment of the Director of Utilities, have a deleterious effect upon the POTW, treatment processes, or receiving waters, including violation of applicable water quality standards, or otherwise may create a hazard to health, safety, welfare, or the environment, or increase the cost of operating the POTW, the Director of Utilities may:

A. Require immediate cessation of the discharge; and/or
B. Revoke or suspend the administrative order authorizing the discharge; and/or
C. Require pretreatment or additional pretreatment; and/or
D. Limit the quantities and/or rates of discharge; and/or
E. Require payment for the added cost of handling and treating the substances.

Industrial discharges: All industrial wastes discharged to the POTW shall, at a minimum, meet the most stringent requirements of applicable national categorical pretreatment standards (see Section 4.5 of the Rules and Regulations of the Clermont County Water and Sewer District), or best practical control technology currently available for incompatible pollutants, as prescribed in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Discharge Prohibitions: No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any of the following substances or classes of substances into the POTW:

A. Any storm water, roof runoff, surface water, ground water or other subsurface drainage, or non-contact cooling water.

B. Any substance which may create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, substances with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test method specified in 40 CFR 261.21. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, fuel oil, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides.

C. Any solid or viscous substance in quantities or of a size that may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or interference or pass through the POTW including, but not limited to: medical wastes, grease, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, spent lime, stone or marble dust, wood, metal, glass, plastics, shavings, straw, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, waste paper, paper products, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from the refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, or lens grinding or polishing wastes.

D. Any garbage, unless originating from residences used for non-commercial purposes, which has not been shredded such that no particle is greater than ½-inch in any dimension. Garbage grinders shall not be connected to the POTW from hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, groceries, catering establishments or similar places where garbage originates from the commercial or large-scale preparation of food for the purpose of sale, consumption on the premises, or for service by caterers.

E. Any petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oils, products of mineral oil origin, or floatable oils, fat, wax or grease, that pass through the POTW or cause interference. In no event shall the total concentration of such substances exceed 250 mg/l.

F. Any substance having a pH less than 5.0 or greater than 10.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the POTW. The Director of Utilities may impose more stringent pH limits on any user where he determines that such limits are necessary to avoid an adverse impact on the POTW, treatment processes, sludge disposal methods, or violation of NPDES permits.

G. Any substance that either singly or by interaction with other substances, may create a public nuisance, a hazard to human life or health, or prevent or interfere with entry into the sewerage system for maintenance and repair.

H. Any substance that may cause a treatment plant effluent or any other product of the treatment plant, such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process.

I. Any substance that may cause a treatment plant to violate any applicable sludge use or disposal statute, regulation, guideline, or criterion.

J. Any substance which may cause a treatment plant to violate its NPDES permit or cause a violation of water quality standards.

K. Any substance, the color of which is not completely removed in the treatment process, including, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

L. Any substance the temperature of which may inhibit biological activity in a treatment plant or interfere with wastewater treatment process efficiency. At no time shall any discharge into the POTW exceed 120°F (49°C), or cause the wastewater at a treatment plant to exceed 104°F (40°C).

M. Any substance, including oxygen demanding materials (BOD and COD), at a rate and/or concentration that may cause interference or pass through at a treatment plant. No discharge shall have a flow rate or contain concentrations or quantities of pollutants that exceed, for any period of time longer than sixty (60) minutes, during any twenty-four (24) hour period, more than five (5) times the permitted average twenty-four (24) hour concentration, quantity, or flow representative or normal operations.

N. Any radioactive substance whose half-life or concentration exceeds limits established or prescribed by applicable federal or state requirement.

O. Any substance that, either singly or by interaction with other substances, may injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to the life or health of humans or animals, create a public nuisance, may be toxic to any organism in the receiving water of a treatment plant or exceeds any limitation set forth in a pretreatment standard.

P. Any substance that may result in gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW that may endanger the health, safety or welfare of District employees.

IWPT Evaluation and Review: Before any application to use the sewer system is approved, a review of the proposed installation is reviewed by the Sewer District to determine if the discharge is compatible with both the capacity and the capability for treatment of the proposed discharge.

Monitoring manholes: If the discharge requires periodic sampling to assure allowable discharge, a monitoring manhole must be installed between the building sewer and the public sewer. Such manhole must be available for sampling without prior notice.

System Capacity: In no case will a new user or increased release into the system from a present user be permitted that is in excess of the capacity of the system. This capacity is determined not only by the capacity of the final plant destination and discharge permit, but also the capacity of the piping within the system, lift stations, surge tanks, or any other component of the system.

Flow Meters: If for any reason the system has the capability of discharging an amount of effluent into the system in excess of the domestic water meter reading, the system will be required to have a flow meter installed between the building sewer and the public system.

Sampling and testing: Sampling and testing of discharges into the public system shall be made by the district any time there is a reason to believe the approved discharge has changed. If found to vary from the original approval, appropriate action shall be taken to bring the discharge into compliance.

Batavia Village Sanitary Sewer System

If any substances are discharged or are proposed to be discharged into a POTW where such substances may, in the judgment of the Village Administrator, have a deleterious effect upon the POTW, treatment processes, or receiving waters, including violation of applicable water quality standards, or which otherwise may create a hazard to health, safety, welfare, or the environment, or increase the cost of operating the POTW, the Village Administrator may:

A. Require immediate cessation of the discharge; and/or
B. Revoke or suspend the administrative order authorizing the discharge; and/or
C. Require pretreatment or additional pretreatment; and/or
D. Limit the quantities and/or rates of discharge; and/or
E. Require payment for the added cost of handling and treating the substances.

Industrial discharges: All industrial wastes discharged to the POTW shall, at a minimum, meet the most stringent requirements of applicable national categorical pretreatment standards, or best practical control technology currently available for incompatible pollutants, as prescribed in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Discharge Prohibitions. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any of the following substances or classes of substances into the POTW:

A. Any storm water, roof runoff, surface water, ground water or other subsurface drainage, or non-contact cooling water.

B. Any substance which may create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, substances with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test method specified in 40 CFR 261.21. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, fuel oil, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides.

C. Any solid or viscous substance in quantities or of a size that may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or interference or pass through the POTW including, but not limited to: medical wastes, grease, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, spent lime, stone or marble dust, wood, metal, glass, plastics, shavings, straw, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, waste paper, paper products, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from the refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, or lens grinding or polishing wastes.

D. Any garbage, unless originating from residences used for non-commercial purposes, which has not been shredded such that no particle is greater than ½-inch in any dimension. Garbage grinders shall not be connected to the POTW from hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, groceries, catering establishments or similar places where garbage originates from the commercial or large-scale preparation of food for the purpose of sale, consumption on the premises, or for service by caterers.

E. Any petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oils, products of mineral oil origin, or floatable oils, fat, wax or grease, that pass through the POTW or cause interference. In no event shall the total concentration of such substances exceed 250 mg/l.

F. Any substance having a pH less than 5.0 or greater than 10.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the POTW. The Village Administrator may impose more stringent pH limits on any user where he determines that such limits are necessary to avoid an adverse impact on the POTW, treatment processes, sludge disposal methods, or violation of NPDES permits.

G. Any substance that either singly or by interaction with other substances, may create a public nuisance, a hazard to human life or health, or prevent or interfere with entry into the sewerage system for maintenance and repair.

H. Any substance that may cause a treatment plant effluent or any other product of the treatment plant, such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process.

I. Any substance that may cause a treatment plant to violate any applicable sludge use or disposal statute, regulation, guideline, or criterion.

J. Any substance which may cause a treatment plant to violate its NPDES permit or cause a violation of water quality standards.

K. Any substance, the color of which is not completely removed in the treatment process, including, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

L. Any substance the temperature of which may inhibit biological activity in a treatment plant or interfere with wastewater treatment process efficiency. At no time shall any discharge into the POTW exceed 120˚F (49˚C), or cause the wastewater at a treatment plant to exceed 104˚F (40˚C).

M. Any substance, including oxygen demanding materials (BOD and COD), at a rate and/or concentration that may cause interference or pass through at a treatment plant. No discharge shall have a flow rate or contain concentrations or quantities of pollutants that exceed, for any period of time longer than sixty (60) minutes, during any twenty-four (24) hour period, more than five (5) times the permitted average twenty-four (24) hour concentration, quantity, or flow representative or normal operations.

N. Any radioactive substance whose half-life or concentration exceeds limits established or prescribed by applicable federal or state requirement.

O. Any substance that, either singly or by interaction with other substances, may injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to the life or health of humans or animals, create a public nuisance, may be toxic to any organism in the receiving water of a treatment plant or exceeds any limitation set forth in a pretreatment standard.

P. Any substance that may result in gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW that may endanger the health, safety or welfare of Village employees.

IWPT Evaluation and Review. Before any application to use the sewer system is approved, a review of the proposed installation is reviewed by the Village Administrator to determine if the discharge is compatible with both the capacity and the capability for treatment of the proposed discharge.

Monitoring manholes. If the discharge requires periodic sampling to assure allowable discharge, a monitoring manhole must be installed between the building sewer and the public sewer. Such manhole must be available for sampling without prior notice.

System Capacity. In no case will a new user or increased release into the system from a present user be permitted that is in excess of the capacity of the system. This capacity is determined not only by the capacity of the final plant destination and discharge permit, but also the capacity of the piping within the system, lift stations, surge tanks, or any other component of the system.

Flow Meters: If for any reason the system has the capability of discharging an amount of effluent into the system in excess of the domestic water meter reading, the system will be required to have a flow meter installed between the building sewer and the public system.

Sampling and testing: Sampling and testing of discharges into the public system shall be made by the Sewer Department any time there is a reason to believe the approved discharge has changed. If found to vary from the original approval, appropriate action shall be taken to bring the discharge into compliance.

City of Milford Ordinance 925.03

925.03 Prohibited Substances. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any of the following substances into any of the sewers or wastewater treatment plant under the control of or ownership of the City Wastewater Department.

A. Any storm water, roof run-off, surface water such as from basement step drains, catch basins, and other devices used to catch and control surface water, groundwater, or other subsurface drainage or unpolluted industrial process water or noncontact cooling water. The only exception to this rule shall be those accounts currently served by existing combined sewers.

B. Any solids, liquids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are or may be sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any way to the treatment plant or operation thereof; at no time shall two consecutive readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the system, or at any point in the system, be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the lower explosion limit of the meter. Prohibited materials include but are not limited to the following: gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, fuel oil, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides or any other substances which the City, State or U.S. EPA. has notified the system user is a fire or explosion hazard to the sewerage system.

C. Any solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interferences with the operation of the wastewater treatment plant including, but not limited to, the following: grease, animal intestines or tissue, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, spent lime, stone or marble dust, wood, metal, glass, plastics, shavings, straw, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, waste paper, paper products, tar, asphalt residues, residues from the refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oils or lens grinding or polishing wastes.

D. Any garbage, except that which originates from dwellings and has been properly shredded (see Section 925.02(a)(53) for the definition of shredded garbage). Garbage grinders may not be connected to the public sanitary sewers from hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, groceries, catering establishments or similar place where garbage originates from the large scale preparation of food for sale or consumption on the premises or for carry-out by customers. (Ord. 90-1343. Passed 11-6-90.)

E. Any water or waste containing more than ten mg/l of petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oils, products of mineral oil origin or floatable oils, fats, wax or grease.

F. Any water or waste having a pH less than 6.0 standard units or greater than 9.6 standard units or having any corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment or operating personnel of the treatment facility

G. Any water or waste containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity either alone or by interaction with other substances to injure or interfere with any treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, create a toxic effect in the receiving stream of the wastewater treatment plant or exceed any limitations set forth in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard or any pollutant identified as toxic pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, to include but not limited to: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, hexavalent chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, mercury, nickel, phenol, phthalate esters, silver and zinc.(Ord. 91-1397. Passed 8-20-91.)

H. Any noxious or malodorous solids, liquids or gases which either alone or by interaction with other substances are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to human life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewer manholes for maintenance or repair of the collection system or treatment unit.

I. Any water or waste which may cause a wastewater treatment plant's effluent (treated water leaving plant) or any other product of the plant such as residues, sludges and scums to be unsuitable for reclamation or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a substance discharged to the sewerage system cause that system to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations as developed under Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, Solid Waste Disposal Act, Clean Air Act, Toxic Substances Control Act or any Ohio EPA criteria applicable to sludge management.

J. Any water or waste that shall cause the wastewater treatment plant to violate its NPDES permit.

K. Any water or waste with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

L. Any water or waste having a temperature which shall inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference with the plant's treatment efficiency. In no case shall any wastewaters exceeding 120 degrees Fahrenheit (forty-nine degrees Centigrade) or which would cause the wastewaters at the treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees Fahrenheit (forty degrees Centigrade) be discharged into the sewerage system.

M. Any water or waste containing radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentrations as may exceed limits established by the Director of the Wastewater Department in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.

N. Any water or waste which are not amenable or which are only partially amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment plant and which would cause such plant to violates its NPDES permit or to violate applicable water quality standards in the receiving stream.

O. Any water or waste containing compatible pollutants which by reason of their concentration could not be adequately treated at the wastewater treatment plant.

P. Notification of violation and penalties of this section are set in Sections 925.42 and 925.99. (Ord. 90-1343. Passed 11-6-90.)

APPENDIX B: WATER MANAGEMENT AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REGULATIONS