



**Alabama Department of Environmental Management**  
**adem.alabama.gov**

June 20, 2019

1400 Coliseum Blvd. 36110-2400 ■ Post Office Box 301463  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463  
(334) 271-7700 ■ FAX (334) 271-7950

Robin A. Wade, III  
President  
Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.  
P.O. Box 39048  
Birmingham, AL 35208

RE: Draft Permit  
East Thomas Limestone Plant  
NPDES Permit No. AL0025194  
Jefferson County (073)

Dear Mr. Wade:

Transmitted herein is a draft of the above referenced permit. Please review the enclosed draft permit carefully. The draft may contain additions/revisions to the language in your current permit. Please submit any comments on the draft permit to the Department within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter.

Since the Department has made a tentative decision to reissue the above referenced permit, ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.21 requires a public notice of the draft permit followed by a period of at least 30 days for public comment before the permit can be issued. The United States Environmental Protection Agency will also receive the draft permit for review during the 30-day public comment period.

Any mining, processing, construction, land disturbance, or other regulated activity proposed to be authorized by this draft permit is prohibited prior to the effective date of the formal permit. Any mining or processing activity within the drainage basin associated with each permitted outfall which is conducted prior to Departmental receipt of certification from a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Alabama, that the Pollution Abatement/Prevention Plan was implemented according to the design plan, or notification from the Alabama Surface Mining Commission that the sediment control structures have been certified, is prohibited.

The Department utilizes a web-based electronic environmental (E2) reporting system for electronic DMR submittal. Please read Part I.D of the permit carefully and visit <https://e2.adem.alabama.gov/npdes>.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Clint Dear by email at [clint.dear@adem.alabama.gov](mailto:clint.dear@adem.alabama.gov) or by phone at (334) 274-4238.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Catherine A. McNeill".

Catherine A. McNeill, Chief  
Mining and Natural Resource Section  
Stormwater Management Branch  
Water Division

CAM/cdd File: DPER/13077

Enclosure

cc: Clint Dear, ADEM  
Environmental Protection Agency Region IV  
Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Alabama Historical Commission  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
Alabama Department of Labor





# NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM INDIVIDUAL PERMIT

PERMITTEE: Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.  
P.O. Box 39048  
Birmingham, AL 35208

FACILITY LOCATION: East Thomas Limestone Plant  
1200 10th Street West  
Birmingham, AL 35204  
Jefferson County  
T17S, R3W, S28,29,32,33

PERMIT NUMBER: AL0025194

DSN RECEIVING STREAM:  
001-1 Village Creek  
002-1 Village Creek  
003-1 Village Creek  
004-1 Village Creek

*In accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §§1251-1388 (the "FWPCA"), the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-1 to 22-22-14 (the "AWPCA"), the Alabama Environmental Management Act, as amended, Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22A-1 to 22-22A-17, and rules and regulations adopted thereunder, and subject further to the terms and conditions set forth in this permit, the Permittee is hereby authorized to discharge into the above-named receiving waters.*

ISSUANCE DATE:

EFFECTIVE DATE:

EXPIRATION DATE:

**\*\* DRAFT \*\***

**MINING AND NATURAL RESOURCE SECTION  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>PART I</b>	<b>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS, CONDITIONS, AND REQUIREMENTS</b>	
A.	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.....	4
B.	REQUIREMENTS TO ACTIVATE A PROPOSED MINING OUTFALL.....	4
C.	DISCHARGE MONITORING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS .....	4
	1. Sampling Schedule and Frequency .....	4
	2. Measurement Frequency .....	5
	3. Monitoring Schedule .....	5
	4. Sampling Location.....	6
	5. Representative Sampling .....	6
	6. Test Procedures .....	6
	7. Recording of Results .....	7
	8. Routine Inspection by Permittee.....	7
	9. Records Retention and Production .....	8
	10. Monitoring Equipment and Instrumentation .....	8
D.	DISCHARGE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.....	8
	1. Requirements for Reporting of Monitoring.....	8
	2. Noncompliance Notification .....	10
E.	OTHER REPORTING AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.....	12
	1. Anticipated Noncompliance.....	12
	2. Termination of Discharge.....	12
	3. Updating Information .....	12
	4. Duty to Provide Information .....	13
F.	SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE.....	13
<b>PART II</b>	<b>OTHER REQUIREMENTS, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND DUTIES</b>	
A.	OPERATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.....	14
	1. Facilities Operation and Management .....	14
	2. Pollution Abatement and/or Prevention Plan .....	14
	3. Best Management Practices (BMPs).....	14
	4. Biocide Additives .....	15
	5. Facility Identification .....	16
	6. Removed Substances .....	16
	7. Loss or Failure of Treatment Facilities .....	16
	8. Duty to Mitigate.....	16
B.	BYPASS AND UPSET .....	16
	1. Bypass.....	16
	2. Upset.....	17
C.	PERMIT CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.....	18
	1. Prohibition against Discharge from Facilities Not Certified .....	18
	2. Permit Modification, Suspension, Termination, and Revocation .....	19
	3. Automatic Expiration of Permits for New or Increased Discharges.....	19
	4. Transfer of Permit.....	20

5. Groundwater .....	20
6. Property and Other Rights.....	20
<b>D. RESPONSIBILITIES .....</b>	<b>20</b>
1. Duty to Comply .....	20
2. Change in Discharge .....	21
3. Compliance with Toxic or Other Pollutant Effluent Standard or Prohibition .....	21
4. Compliance with Water Quality Standards and Other Provisions.....	22
5. Compliance with Statutes and Rules .....	22
6. Right of Entry and Inspection.....	22
7. Duty to Reapply or Notify of Intent to Cease Discharge.....	23

**PART III ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS, AND LIMITATIONS**

<b>A. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY.....</b>	<b>24</b>
1. Tampering.....	24
2. False Statements .....	24
3. Permit Enforcement.....	24
4. Relief From Liability.....	24
<b>B. OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIABILITY.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>C. AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>D. DEFINITIONS .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>E. SEVERABILITY.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>F. PROHIBITIONS AND ACTIVITIES NOT AUTHORIZED.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>G. DISCHARGES TO IMPAIRED WATERS.....</b>	<b>29</b>

## PART I DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS, CONDITIONS, AND REQUIREMENTS

### A. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning on the effective date of this Permit and lasting through the expiration date of this Permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge from each point source identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application, if the outfalls have been constructed and certified. Discharges shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below:

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Minimum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sample Type	Measurement Frequency <sup>1</sup>
pH 00400	6.0 s.u.	-----	8.5 s.u.	Grab	2/Month
Solids, Total Suspended 00530	-----	25.0 mg/L	45.0 mg/L	Grab	2/Month
Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant <sup>2</sup> 50050	-----	Report MGD	Report MGD	Instantaneous	2/Month

### B. REQUIREMENTS TO ACTIVATE A PROPOSED MINING OUTFALL

1. Discharge from any point source identified on Page 1 of this Permit which is a proposed outfall is not authorized by this Permit until the outfall has been constructed and certification received by the Department from a professional engineer, registered in the State of Alabama, certifying that such facility has been constructed according to good engineering practices and in accordance with the Pollution Abatement and/or Prevention (PAP) Plan.
2. Certification required by Part I.B.1. shall be submitted on a completed ADEM Form 432. The certification shall include the latitude and longitude of the constructed and certified outfall.
3. Discharge monitoring and Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) reporting requirements described in Part I.C. of this Permit do not apply to point sources that have not been constructed and certified.
4. Upon submittal of the certification required by Part I.B.1. to the Department, all monitoring and DMR submittal requirements shall apply to the constructed and certified outfall.

### C. DISCHARGE MONITORING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

#### 1. Sampling Schedule and Frequency

- a. The Permittee shall collect at least one grab sample of the discharge to surface waters from each constructed and certified point source identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application twice per month at a rate of at least every other week if a discharge occurs at any time during the two week period, but need not collect more than two samples per calendar month. Each sample collected shall be analyzed for each parameter specified in Part I.A. of this Permit.

<sup>1</sup> See Part I.C.2. for further measurement frequency requirements.

<sup>2</sup> Flow must be determined at the time of sample collection by direct measurement, calculation, or other method acceptable to the Department.

- b. If the final effluent is pumped in order to discharge (e.g. from incised ponds, old highwall cuts, old pit areas or depressions, etc.), the Permittee shall collect at least one grab sample of the discharge from each point source identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application each quarterly (three month) monitoring period if a discharge occurs at any time during the quarterly monitoring period which results from direct pumped drainage. Each sample collected shall be analyzed for each parameter specified in Part I.A. of this Permit.
- c. The Permittee may increase the frequency of sampling listed in Parts I.C.1.a and I.C.1.b; however, all sampling results must be reported to the Department and included in any calculated results submitted to the Department in accordance with this Permit.

## 2. Measurement Frequency

Measurement frequency requirements found in Part I.A. shall mean:

- a. A measurement frequency of one day per week shall mean sample collection on any day of discharge which occurs every calendar week.
- b. A measurement frequency of two days per month shall mean sample collection on any day of discharge which occurs every other week, but need not exceed two sample days per month.
- c. A measurement frequency of one day per month shall mean sample collection on any day of discharge which occurs during each calendar month.
- d. A measurement frequency of one day per quarter shall mean sample collection on any day of discharge which occurs during each calendar quarter.
- e. A measurement frequency of one day per six months shall mean sample collection on any day of discharge which occurs during the period of January through June and during the period of July through December.
- f. A measurement frequency of one day per year shall mean sample collection on any day of discharge which occurs during each calendar year.

## 3. Monitoring Schedule

The Permittee shall conduct the monitoring required by Part I.A. in accordance with the following schedule:

- a. MONITORING REQUIRED MORE FREQUENTLY THAN MONTHLY AND MONTHLY shall be conducted during the first full month following the effective date of coverage under this Permit and every month thereafter. More frequently than monthly and monthly monitoring may be done anytime during the month, unless restricted elsewhere in this Permit, but the results should be reported on the last Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) due for the quarter (i.e., with the March, June, September, and December DMRs).
- b. QUARTERLY MONITORING shall be conducted at least once during each calendar quarter. Calendar quarters are the periods of January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee shall conduct the quarterly monitoring during the first complete calendar quarter following the effective date of this Permit and is then required to monitor once during each quarter thereafter. Quarterly monitoring may be done anytime during the quarter, unless restricted elsewhere

in this Permit, but the results should be reported on the last DMR due for the quarter (i.e., with the March, June, September, and December DMRs).

- c. SEMIANNUAL MONITORING shall be conducted at least once during the period of January through June and at least once during the period of July through December. The Permittee shall conduct the semiannual monitoring during the first complete semiannual calendar period following the effective date of this Permit and is then required to monitor once during each semiannual period thereafter. Semiannual monitoring may be done anytime during the semiannual period, unless restricted elsewhere in this Permit, but it should be reported on the last DMR due for the month of the semiannual period (i.e., with the June and December DMRs).
- d. ANNUAL MONITORING shall be conducted at least once during the period of January through December. The Permittee shall conduct the annual monitoring during the first complete calendar annual period following the effective date of this Permit and is then required to monitor once during each annual period thereafter. Annual monitoring may be done anytime during the year, unless restricted elsewhere in this Permit, but it should be reported on the December DMR.

#### **4. Sampling Location**

Unless restricted elsewhere in this Permit, samples collected to comply with the monitoring requirements specified in Part I.A. shall be collected at the nearest accessible location just prior to discharge and after final treatment, or at an alternate location approved in writing by the Department.

#### **5. Representative Sampling**

Sample collection and measurement actions taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge and shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Permit.

#### **6. Test Procedures**

For the purpose of reporting and compliance, Permittees shall use one of the following procedures:

- a. For parameters with an EPA established Minimum Level (ML), report the measured value if the analytical result is at or above the ML and report "0" for values below the ML. Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to 40 CFR Part 136, guidelines published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. Section 1314(h), and ADEM Standard Operating Procedures. If more than one method for analysis of a substance is approved for use, a method having a minimum level lower than the permit limit shall be used. If the minimum level of all methods is higher than the permit limit, the method having the lowest minimum level shall be used and a report of less than the minimum level shall be reported as zero and will constitute compliance, however should EPA approve a method with a lower minimum level during the term of this Permit the Permittee shall use the newly approved method.
- b. For pollutant parameters without an established ML, an interim ML may be utilized. The interim ML shall be calculated as 3.18 times the Method Detection Level (MDL) calculated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B.

Permittees may develop an effluent matrix-specific ML, where an effluent matrix prevents attainment of the established ML. However, a matrix specific ML shall be based upon proper laboratory method and technique. Matrix-specific MLs must be approved by

the Department, and may be developed by the Permittee during permit issuance, reissuance, modification, or during compliance schedule.

In either case the measured value should be reported if the analytical result is at or above the ML and "0" reported for values below the ML.

- c. For parameters without an EPA established ML, interim ML, or matrix-specific ML, a report of less than the detection limit shall constitute compliance if the detection limit of all analytical methods is higher than the permit limit using the most sensitive EPA approved method. For the purpose of calculating a monthly average, "0" shall be used for values reported less than the detection limit.

The Minimum Level utilized for procedures identified in Parts I.C.6.a. and b. shall be reported on the Permittee's DMR. When an EPA approved test procedure for analysis of a pollutant does not exist, the Director shall approve the procedure to be used.

## 7. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this Permit, the Permittee shall record the following information:

- a. The facility name and location, point source number, date, time, and exact place of sampling or measurements;
- b. The name(s) of person(s) who obtained the samples or measurements;
- c. The dates and times the analyses were performed;
- d. The name(s) of the person(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used including source of method and method number; and
- f. The results of all required analyses.

## 8. Routine Inspection by Permittee

- a. The Permittee shall inspect all point sources identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application and all treatment or control facilities or systems used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit at least as often as the applicable sampling frequency specified in Part I.C.1 of this Permit.
- b. If required by the Director, the Permittee shall maintain a written log for each point source identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application in which the Permittee shall record the following information:
  - (1) The date and time the point source and any associated treatment or control facilities or systems were inspected by the Permittee;
  - (2) Whether there was a discharge from the point source at the time of inspection by the Permittee;
  - (3) Whether a sample of the discharge from the point source was collected at the time of inspection by the Permittee;



- (4) Whether all associated treatment or control facilities or systems appeared to be in good working order and operating as efficiently as possible, and if not, a description of the problems or deficiencies; and
- (5) The name and signature of the person performing the inspection of the point source and associated treatment or control facilities or systems.

**9. Records Retention and Production**

- a. The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Permit, and records of all data used to complete the above reports or the application for this Permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample collection, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. If litigation or other enforcement action, under the AWPCA, AEMA, and/or the FWPCA, is ongoing which involves any of the above records, the records shall be kept until the litigation is resolved. Upon the written request of the Director, the Permittee shall provide the Director with a copy of any record required to be retained by this paragraph. Copies of these records should not be submitted unless requested.
- b. All records required to be kept for a period of three (3) years shall be kept at the permitted facility or an alternate location approved by the Department in writing and shall be available for inspection.

**10. Monitoring Equipment and Instrumentation**

All equipment and instrumentation used to determine compliance with the requirements of this Permit shall be installed, maintained, and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or, in the absence of manufacturer's instructions, in accordance with accepted practices. The Permittee shall develop and maintain quality assurance procedures to ensure proper operation and maintenance of all equipment and instrumentation. The quality assurance procedures shall include the proper use, maintenance, and installation, when appropriate, of monitoring equipment at the plant site.

**D. DISCHARGE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**1. Requirements for Reporting of Monitoring**

- a. Monitoring results obtained during the previous three (3) months shall be summarized for each month on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form approved by the Department, and submitted to the Department so that it is received by the Director no later than the 28<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the quarterly reporting period (i.e., on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of January, April, July, and October of each year).
- b. The Department utilizes a web-based electronic environmental (E2) reporting system for submittal of DMRs. **Except as allowed by Part I.D.1.c. or d., the Permittee shall submit all DMRs required by Part I.D.1.a. by utilizing the E2 reporting system.** The E2 reporting system Permittee Participation Package may be downloaded online at <https://e2.adem.alabama.gov/npdes>.

- c. If the electronic environmental (E2) reporting system is down (i.e. electronic submittal of DMR data is unable to be completed due to technical problems originating with the Department's system; this could include entry/submittal issues with an entire set of DMRs or individual parameters), permittees are not relieved of their obligation to submit DMR data to the Department by the required submittal date. However, if the E2 system is down on the 28th day of the month or is down for an extended period of time as determined by the Department when a DMR is required to be submitted, the facility may submit the data in an alternate manner and format acceptable to the Department. Preapproved alternate acceptable methods include faxing, e-mailing, mailing, or hand-delivery of data such that they are received by the required reporting date. Within five calendar days of the E2 system resuming operation, the Permittee shall enter the data into the E2 reporting system unless an alternate timeframe is approved by the Department. An attachment should be included with the E2 DMR submittal verifying the original submittal date (date of the fax, copy of dated e-mail, or hand-delivery stamped date).
- d. The permittee may submit a request to the Department for a temporary electronic reporting waiver for DMR submittals. The waiver request should include the permit number; permittee name; facility/site name; facility address; name, address, and contact information for the responsible official or duly authorized representative; a detailed statement regarding the basis for requesting such a waiver; and the duration for which the waiver is requested. Approved electronic reporting waivers are not transferrable. Permittees with an approved electronic reporting waiver for DMRs may submit hard copy DMRs for the period that the approved electronic reporting waiver request is effective. The Permittee shall submit the Department-approved DMR forms to the address listed in Part I.D.1.j.
- e. If the Permittee, using approved analytical methods as specified in Part I.C.6., monitors any discharge from a point source identified on Page 1 of this Permit and describe more fully in the Permittee's application more frequently than required by this Permit; the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of values on the DMR Form, and the increased frequency shall be indicated on the DMR Form.
- f. In the event no discharge from a point source identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application occurs during a monitoring period, the Permittee shall report "No Discharge" for such period on the appropriate DMR Form.
- g. The Permittee shall report "No Discharge During Quarterly Monitoring Period" on the appropriate DMR Form for each point source receiving pumped discharges pursuant to Part I.C.1.b. provided that no discharge has occurred at any time during the entire quarterly (three month) monitoring period.
- h. Each DMR Form submitted by the Permittee to the Department in accordance with Part I.D.1. must be legible and bear an original signature or electronic signature. Photo and electronic copies of the signature are not acceptable and shall not satisfy the reporting requirements of this Permit.
- i. All reports and forms required to be submitted by this Permit, the AWPCA, and the Department's rules and regulations, shall be signed by a "responsible official" of the Permittee as defined in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.09 or a "duly authorized representative" of such official as defined in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.09 and shall bear the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who

manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

- j. All DMRs, reports, and forms required to be submitted by this Permit, the AWPCA and the Department's rules and regulations, shall be addressed to:

Alabama Department of Environmental Management  
Water Division, Mining and Natural Resource Section  
Post Office Box 301463  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463

Certified and Registered Mail shall be addressed to:

Alabama Department of Environmental Management  
Water Division, Mining and Natural Resource Section  
1400 Coliseum Boulevard  
Montgomery, Alabama 36110-2059

- k. Unless authorized in writing by the Department, approved reporting forms required by this Permit or the Department are not to be altered, and if copied or reproduced, must be consistent in format and identical in content to the ADEM approved form. Unauthorized alteration, falsification, or use of incorrectly reproduced forms constitutes noncompliance with the requirements of this Permit and may significantly delay processing of any request, result in denial of the request, result in permit termination, revocation, suspension, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application, or result in other enforcement action.
- l. If this Permit is a reissuance, then the Permittee shall continue to submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements of their previous permit until such time as DMRs are due as discussed in Part I.D.1.

## 2. Noncompliance Notification

- a. The Permittee must notify the Department if, for any reason, the Permittee's discharge:
- (1) Potentially threatens human health or welfare;
  - (2) Potentially threatens fish or aquatic life;
  - (3) Causes an in-stream water quality criterion to be exceeded;
  - (4) Does not comply with an applicable toxic pollutant effluent standard or prohibition established under Section 307(a) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1317(a);
  - (5) Contains a quantity of a hazardous substance which has been determined may be harmful to the public health or welfare under Section 311(b)(4) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1321(b)(4); or
  - (6) Exceeds any discharge limitation for an effluent parameter as a result of an unanticipated bypass or upset.

The Permittee shall orally or electronically report any of the above occurrences, describing the circumstances and potential effects of such discharge to the Director within 24-hours after the Permittee becomes aware of the occurrence of such discharge. In addition to the oral or electronic report, the Permittee shall submit to the Director a written report as provided in Part I.D.2.c., no later than five (5) days after becoming aware of the occurrence of such discharge.

- b. If for any reason, the Permittee's discharge does not comply with any limitation of this Permit, the Permittee shall submit a written report to the Director as provided in Part I.D.2.c. This report must be submitted with the next Discharge Monitoring Report required to be submitted by Part I.D.1. of this Permit after becoming aware of the occurrence of such noncompliance.
- c. Any written report required to be submitted to the Director in accordance with Parts I.D.2.a. and b. shall be submitted using a Noncompliance Notification Form (ADEM Form 421) available on the Department's website (<http://adem.alabama.gov/DeptForms/Form421.pdf>) and include the following information:
  - (1) A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance;
  - (2) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, or if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
  - (3) A description of the steps taken and/or being taken to reduce or eliminate the noncomplying discharge and to prevent its recurrence.

### 3. Reduction, Suspension, or Termination of Monitoring and/or Reporting

- a. The Director may, with respect to any point source identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application, authorize the Permittee to reduce, suspend, or terminate the monitoring and/or reporting required by this Permit upon the submission of a written request for such reduction, suspension, or termination by the Permittee provided:
  - (1) All mining, processing, or disturbance in the drainage basin(s) associated with the discharge has ceased and site access is adequately restricted or controlled to preclude unpermitted and unauthorized mining, processing, transportation, or associated operations/activity;
  - (2) Permanent, perennial vegetation has been re-established on all areas mined or disturbed for at least one year since mining has ceased in the drainage basin(s) associated with the surface discharge, or all areas have been permanently graded such that all drainage is directed back into the mined pit to preclude all surface discharges;
  - (3) Unless waived in writing by the Department, the Permittee has been granted, in writing, a 100% Bond Release, if applicable, by the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations and, if applicable, by the Surface Mining Commission for all areas mined or disturbed in the drainage basin(s) associated with the discharge;
  - (4) Unless waived in writing by the Department, the Permittee has submitted inspection reports prepared and certified by a Professional Engineer (PE) registered in the State of Alabama or a qualified professional under the PE's

direction which certify that the facility has been fully reclaimed or that water quality remediation has been achieved. The first inspection must be conducted approximately one year prior to and the second inspection must be conducted within thirty days of the Permittee's request for termination of monitoring and reporting requirements;

- (5) All surface effects of the mining activity such as fuel or chemical tanks, preparation plants or equipment, old tools or equipment, junk or debris, etc., must be removed and disposed of according to applicable state and federal regulations;
  - (6) The Permittee's request for termination of monitoring and reporting requirements contained in this Permit has been supported by monitoring data covering a period of at least six consecutive months or such longer period as is necessary to assure that the data reflect discharges occurring during varying seasonal climatological conditions;
  - (7) The Permittee has stated in its request that the samples collected and reported in the monitoring data submitted in support of the Permittee's request for monitoring termination or suspension are representative of the discharge and were collected in accordance with all Permit terms and conditions respecting sampling times (e.g., rainfall events) and methods and were analyzed in accordance with all Permit terms and conditions respecting analytical methods and procedures;
  - (8) The Permittee has certified that during the entire period covered by the monitoring data submitted, no chemical treatment of the discharge was provided;
  - (9) The Permittee's request has included the certification required by Part I.D.1.e. of this Permit; and
  - (10) The Permittee has certified to the Director in writing as part of the request, its compliance with (1) through (9) above.
- b. It remains the responsibility of the Permittee to comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements of this Permit until written authorization to reduce, suspend, or terminate such monitoring and/or reporting is received by the Permittee from the Director.

## **E. OTHER REPORTING AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

### **1. Anticipated Noncompliance**

The Permittee shall give the Director written advance notice of any planned changes or other circumstances regarding a facility which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

### **2. Termination of Discharge**

The Permittee shall notify the Director, in writing, when all discharges from any point source(s) identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application have permanently ceased.

### **3. Updating Information**

- a. The Permittee shall inform the Director of any change in the Permittee's mailing address or telephone number or in the Permittee's designation of a facility contact or officer(s) having the authority and responsibility to prevent and abate violations of the AWPCA, the AEMA, the Department's rules and regulations, and the terms and conditions of this Permit, in writing, no later than ten (10) days after such change. Upon request of the Director, the Permittee shall furnish the Director with an update of any information provided in the permit application.
- b. If the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information with a written explanation for the mistake and/or omission.

**4. Duty to Provide Information**

- a. The Permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, suspending, terminating, or revoking and reissuing this Permit, in whole or in part, or to determine compliance with this Permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Director upon request, copies of records required to be maintained by this Permit.
- b. The Permittee shall furnish to the Director upon request, within a reasonable time, available information (name, phone number, address, and site location) which identifies offsite sources of material or natural resources (mineral, ore, or other material such as iron, coal, coke, dirt, chert, shale, clay, sand, gravel, bauxite, rock, stone, etc.) used in its operation or stored at the facility.

**F. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE**

The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the discharge limitations specified in Part I.A. of this Permit in accordance with the following schedule:

**Compliance must be achieved by the effective date of this Permit.**

## **PART II OTHER REQUIREMENTS, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND DUTIES**

### **A. OPERATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

#### **1. Facilities Operation and Management**

The Permittee shall at all times operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit.

#### **2. Pollution Abatement and/or Prevention Plan**

The Pollution Abatement and/or Prevention (PAP) Plan shall be prepared and certified by a registered Professional Engineer (PE), licensed to practice in the State of Alabama, and shall include at a minimum, the information indicated in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-9-.03 and ADEM Admin. Code ch. 335-6-9 Appendices A and B. The PAP Plan shall become a part of this Permit and all requirements of the PAP Plan shall become requirements of this Permit pursuant to ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-9-.05(2).

#### **3. Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

a. Unless otherwise authorized in writing by the Director, the Permittee shall provide a means of subsurface withdrawal for any discharge from each point source identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application. Notwithstanding the above provision, a means of subsurface withdrawal need not be provided for any discharge caused by a 24-hour precipitation event greater than a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event.

b. Dilution water shall not be added to achieve compliance with discharge limitations except when the Director has granted prior written authorization for dilution to meet water quality requirements.

c. The Permittee shall minimize the contact of water with overburden, including but not limited to stabilizing disturbed areas through grading, diverting runoff, achieving quick growing stands of temporary vegetation, sealing acid-forming and toxic-forming materials, and maximizing placement of waste materials in back-fill areas.

d. The Permittee shall prepare, submit to the Department for approval, and implement a Best Management Practices (BMPs) Plan for containment of any or all process liquids or solids, in a manner such that these materials do not present a potential for discharge, if so required by the Director. When submitted and approved, the BMP Plan shall become a part of this Permit and all requirements of the BMP Plan shall become requirements of this Permit.

e. Spill Prevention, Control, and Management

The Permittee shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan acceptable to the Department that is prepared and certified by a Professional Engineer (PE), registered in the State of Alabama, for all onsite petroleum product or other pollutant storage tanks or containers as required by applicable state (ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.12(r)) and federal (40 C.F.R. §§112.1-.7)

regulations. The Permittee shall implement appropriate structural and/or non-structural spill prevention, control, and/or management sufficient to prevent any spills of pollutants from entering a ground or surface water of the State or a publicly or privately owned treatment works. Careful consideration should be applied for tanks or containers located near treatment ponds, water bodies, or high traffic areas. In most situations this would require construction of a containment system if the cumulative storage capacity of petroleum products or other pollutants at the facility is greater than 1320 gallons. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substance(s) contained and shall prevent the contamination of groundwater. Such containment systems shall be capable of retaining a volume equal to 110 percent of the capacity of the largest tank for which containment is provided. The applicant shall maintain onsite or have readily available flotation booms to contain, and sufficient material to absorb, fuel and chemical spills and leaks. Soil contaminated by chemical spills, oil spills, etc., must be immediately cleaned up or be removed and disposed of in an approved manner.

- f. All surface drainage and storm water runoff which originate within or enters the Permittee's premises and which contains any pollutants or other wastes shall be discharged, if at all, from a point source identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application.
- g. The Permittee shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent any surface drainage or storm water runoff which originates outside the Permittee's premises and which contains any pollutants or other wastes from entering the Permittee's premises. At no time shall the Permittee discharge any such surface drainage or storm water runoff which enters the Permittee's premises if, either alone or in combination with the Permittee's effluent, the discharge would exceed any applicable discharge limitation specified in Part I.A. of this Permit.

**4. Biocide Additives**

- a. The Permittee shall notify the Director in writing not later than sixty (60) days prior to instituting the use of any biocide corrosion inhibitor or chemical additive in any cooling or boiler system(s) regulated by this Permit. Notification is not required for additives that should not reasonably be expected to cause the cooling water or boiler water to exhibit toxicity as determined by analysis of manufacturer's data or testing by the Permittee. Such notification shall include:
  - (a) Name and general composition of biocide or chemical;
  - (b) 96-hour median tolerance limit data for organisms representative of the biota of the water(s) which the discharge(s) enter(s);
  - (c) Quantities to be used;
  - (d) Frequencies of use;
  - (e) Proposed discharge concentrations; and
  - (f) EPA registration number, if applicable.
- b. The use of any biocide or chemical additive containing tributyl tin, tributyl tin oxide, zinc, chromium, or related compounds in any cooling or boiler system(s) regulated by the Permit is prohibited except as exempted below. The use of a biocide or additive containing zinc, chromium or related compounds may be used in special circumstances if (1) the permit contains limits for these substances, or (2) the applicant demonstrates



during the application process that the use of zinc, chromium or related compounds as a biocide or additive will not pose a reasonable potential to violate the applicable State water quality standards for these substances. The use of any additive, not identified in this Permit or in the application for this Permit or not exempted from notification under this Permit is prohibited, prior to a determination by the Department that permit modification to control discharge of the additive is not required or prior to issuance of a permit modification controlling discharge of the additive.

**5. Facility Identification**

The Permittee shall clearly display prior to commencement of any regulated activity and until permit coverage is properly terminated, the name of the Permittee, entire NPDES permit number, facility or site name, and other descriptive information deemed appropriate by the Permittee at an easily accessible location(s) to adequately identify the site, unless approved otherwise in writing by the Department. The Permittee shall repair or replace the sign(s) as necessary upon becoming aware that the identification is missing or is unreadable due to age, vandalism, theft, weather, or other reason.

**6. Removed Substances**

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or any other pollutants or other wastes removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner that complies with all applicable Department rules and regulations.

**7. Loss or Failure of Treatment Facilities**

Upon the loss or failure of any treatment facility, including but not limited to the loss or failure of the primary source of power of the treatment facility, the Permittee shall, where necessary to maintain compliance with the discharge limitations specified in Part I.A. of this Permit or any other terms or conditions of this Permit, cease, reduce, or otherwise control production and/or discharges until treatment is restored.

**8. Duty to Mitigate**

The Permittee shall promptly take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any violation of this Permit or to mitigate and minimize any adverse impact to waters resulting from noncompliance with any discharge limitation specified in Part I.A. of this Permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring of the discharge and/or the receiving waterbody as is necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

**B. BYPASS AND UPSET**

**1. Bypass**

- a. Any bypass is prohibited except as provided in Parts II.B.1.b. and c.
- b. A bypass is not prohibited if:
  - (1) It does not cause any applicable discharge limitation specified in Part I.A. of this Permit to be exceeded;
  - (2) The discharge resulting from such bypass enters the same receiving water as the discharge from the permitted outfall;

- (3) It is necessary for essential maintenance of a treatment or control facility or system to assure efficient operation of such facility or system; and
  - (4) The Permittee monitors the discharge resulting from such bypass at a frequency, at least daily, sufficient to prove compliance with the discharge limitations specified in Part I.A. of this Permit.
- c. A bypass is not prohibited and need not meet the discharge limitations specified in Part I.A. of this Permit if:
- (1) It is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
  - (2) There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the Permittee could have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
  - (3) The Permittee submits a written request for authorization to bypass to the Director at least ten (10) days, if possible, prior to the anticipated bypass or within 24 hours of an unanticipated bypass, the Permittee is granted such authorization, and Permittee complies with any conditions imposed by the Director to minimize any adverse impact to waters resulting from the bypass.
- d. The Permittee has the burden of establishing that each of the conditions of Parts II.B.1.b. or c. have been met to qualify for an exception to the general prohibition against bypassing contained in Part II.B.1.a. and an exemption, where applicable, from the discharge limitations specified in Part I.A. of this Permit.

**2. Upset**

- a. Except as provided in Parts II.B.2.b. and c., a discharge which results from an upset need not meet the applicable discharge limitations specified in Part I.A. of this Permit if:
- (1) No later than 24-hours after becoming aware of the occurrence of the upset, the Permittee orally reports the occurrence and circumstances of the upset to the Director; and
  - (2) No later than five (5) days after becoming aware of the occurrence of the upset, the Permittee furnishes the Director with evidence, including properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, design drawings, construction certification, maintenance records, weir flow measurements, dated photographs, rain gauge measurements, or other relevant evidence, demonstrating that:
    - (i) An upset occurred;
    - (ii) The Permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
    - (iii) The Permittee's treatment facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; and
    - (iv) The Permittee promptly took all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to waters resulting from the upset.

- b. Notwithstanding the provisions of Part II.B.2.a., a discharge which is an overflow from a treatment facility or system, or an excess discharge from a point source associated with a treatment facility or system and which results from a 24-hour precipitation event larger than a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event is not exempted from the discharge limitations specified in Part I.A. of this Permit unless:
  - (1) The treatment facility or system is designed, constructed, and maintained to contain the maximum volume of wastewater which would be generated by the facility during a 24-hour period without an increase in volume from precipitation and the maximum volume of wastewater resulting from a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event or to treat the maximum flow associated with these volumes.

In computing the maximum volume of wastewater which would result from a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event, the volume which would result from all areas contributing runoff to the individual treatment facility must be included (i.e., all runoff that is not diverted from the mining area and runoff which is not diverted from the preparation plant area); and
  - (2) The Permittee takes all reasonable steps to maintain treatment of the wastewater and minimize the amount of overflow or excess discharge.
- c. The Permittee has the burden of establishing that each of the conditions of Parts II.B.2.a. and b. have been met to qualify for an exemption from the discharge limitations specified in Part I.A. of this Permit.

## **C. PERMIT CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS**

### **1. Prohibition against Discharge from Facilities Not Certified**

- a. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Permit, if the permitted facility has not obtained or is not required to obtain a permit from the Alabama Surface Mining Commission, any discharge(s) from any point or nonpoint source(s) from the permitted facility which was not certified to the Department on a form approved by the Department by a professional engineer, registered in the State of Alabama, as being designed, constructed, and in accordance with plans and specifications reviewed by the Department is prohibited; or
- b. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Permit, if the permitted facility has obtained or is required to obtain a permit from the Alabama Surface Mining Commission, any discharge(s) from any point or nonpoint source(s) from the permitted facility which is associated with a treatment facility which was not constructed and certified to the Alabama Surface Mining Commission pursuant to applicable provisions of said Commission's regulations, is prohibited until the Permittee submits to the Alabama Surface Mining Commission, certification by a professional engineer, registered in the State of Alabama, certifying that such facility has been constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Alabama Surface Mining Commission. This requirement shall not apply to pumped discharges from the underground works of underground coal mines where no surface structure is required by the Alabama Surface Mining Commission, provided the Department is notified in writing of the completion or installation of such facilities, and the pumped discharges will meet permit effluent limits without treatment.

**2. Permit Modification, Suspension, Termination, and Revocation**

- a. This Permit may be modified, suspended, terminated, or revoked and reissued, in whole or in part, during its term for cause, including but not limited to, the following:
- (1) The violation of any term or condition of this Permit;
  - (2) The obtaining of this Permit by misrepresentation or the failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
  - (3) The submission of materially false or inaccurate statements or information in the permit application or reports required by the Permit;
  - (4) The need for a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge;
  - (5) The existence of any typographical or clerical errors or of any errors in the calculation of discharge limitations;
  - (6) The existence of material and substantial alterations or additions to the facility or activity generating wastewater which occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of permit conditions that are different or absent in the existing permit;
  - (7) The threat of the Permittee's discharge on human health or welfare; or
  - (8) Any other cause allowed by ADEM Admin. Code ch. 335-6-6.
- b. The filing of a request by the Permittee for modification, suspension, termination, or revocation and reissuance of this Permit, in whole or in part, does not stay any Permit term or condition of this Permit.

**3. Automatic Expiration of Permits for New or Increased Discharges**

- a. Except as provided by ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.02(h) and 335-6-6-.05, if this Permit was issued for a new discharger or new source, it shall expire eighteen months after the issuance date if construction has not begun during that eighteen month period.
- b. Except as provided by ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.02(h) and 335-6-6-.05, if any portion of this Permit was issued or modified to authorize the discharge of increased quantities of pollutants to accommodate the modification of an existing facility, that portion of this Permit shall expire eighteen months after this Permit's issuance if construction of the modification has not begun within eighteen month period.
- c. Construction has begun when the owner or operator has:
- (1) Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous on-site construction program:
    - (i) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
    - (ii) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

- (2) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purpose of placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under the paragraph. The entering into a lease with the State of Alabama for exploration and production of hydrocarbons shall also be considered beginning construction.
- d. The automatic expiration of this Permit for new or increased discharges if construction has not begun within the eighteen month period after the issuance of this Permit may be tolled by administrative or judicial stay.

**4. Transfer of Permit**

This Permit may not be transferred or the name of the Permittee changed without notice to the Director and subsequent modification or revocation and reissuance of this Permit to identify the new Permittee and to incorporate any other changes as may be required under the FWPCA or AWPCA. In the case of a change in name, ownership, or control of the Permittee's premises only, a request for permit modification in a format acceptable to the Director is required at least 30 days prior to the change. In the case of a change in name, ownership, or control of the Permittee's premises accompanied by a change or proposed change in effluent characteristics, a complete permit application is required to be submitted to the Director at least 180 days prior to the change. Whenever the Director is notified of a change in name, ownership, or control, he may decide not to modify the existing Permit and require the submission of a new permit application.

**5. Groundwater**

Unless authorized on page 1 of this Permit, this Permit does not authorize any discharge to groundwater. Should a threat of groundwater contamination occur, the Director may require groundwater monitoring to properly assess the degree of the problem, and the Director may require that the Permittee undertake measures to abate any such discharge and/or contamination.

**6. Property and Other Rights**

This Permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, trespass, or any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations, nor does it authorize or approve the construction of any physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any waters of the State or of the United States.

**D. RESPONSIBILITIES**

**1. Duty to Comply**

- a. The Permittee must comply with all terms and conditions of this Permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the AWPCA, AEMA, and the FWPCA and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, suspension, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.
- b. The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the FWPCA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the effluent standard, prohibition or requirement.

- c. For any violation(s) of this Permit, the Permittee is subject to a civil penalty as authorized by the AWPCA, the AEMA, the FWPCA, and Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22A-1 et. seq., as amended, and/or a criminal penalty as authorized by Code of Alabama 1975, §22-22-1 et. seq., as amended.
- d. The necessity to halt or reduce production or other activities in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Permit shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action.
- e. Nothing in this Permit shall be construed to preclude or negate the Permittee's responsibility or liability to apply for, obtain, or comply with other ADEM, federal, state, or local government permits, certifications, licenses, or other approvals.
- f. The discharge of a pollutant from a source not specifically identified in the permit application for this Permit and not specifically included in the description of an outfall in this Permit is not authorized and shall constitute noncompliance with this Permit.
- g. The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps, including cessation of production or other activities, to minimize or prevent any violation of this Permit or to minimize or prevent any adverse impact of any permit violation.

**2. Change in Discharge**

- a. The Permittee shall apply for a permit modification at least 180 days in advance of any facility expansion, production increase, process change, or other action that could result in the discharge of additional pollutants, increase the quantity of a discharged pollutant, or that could result in an additional discharge point. This requirement also applies to pollutants that are not subject to discharge limitations in this Permit. No new or increased discharge may begin until the Director has authorized it by issuance of a permit modification or a reissued permit.
- b. The Permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe that it has begun or expects to begin to discharge any pollutant listed as a toxic pollutant pursuant to Section 307(a) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1317(a), any substance designated as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1321(b)(2), any waste listed as a hazardous waste pursuant to Code of Alabama 1975, §22-30-10, or any other pollutants or other wastes which is not subject to any discharge limitations specified in Part I.A. of this Permit and was not reported in the Permittee's application, was reported in the Permittee's application in concentrations or mass rates lower than that which the Permittee expects to begin to be discharged, or has reason to believe has begun to be discharged.

**3. Compliance with Toxic or Other Pollutant Effluent Standard or Prohibition**

If any applicable effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Sections 301(b)(2)(C),(D),(E) and (F) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1311(b)(2)(C),(D),(E), and (F); 304(b)(2) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1314(b)(2); or 307(a) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1317(a), for a toxic or other pollutant discharged by the Permittee, and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any discharge limitation on the pollutant specified in Part I.A. of this Permit or controls a pollutant not limited in Part I.A. of this Permit, this Permit shall be modified to conform to the toxic or other pollutant effluent standard or prohibition and the Permittee shall be notified of such modification. If this Permit has not been modified to conform to the toxic or other pollutant effluent standard or prohibition before the effective date of such standard or prohibition, the authorization to discharge in this Permit shall be void to the extent that any discharge limitation on such pollutant in Part I.A.

of this Permit exceeds or is inconsistent with the established toxic or other pollutant effluent standard or prohibition.

**4. Compliance with Water Quality Standards and Other Provisions**

- a. On the basis of the Permittee's application, plans, or other available information, the Department has determined that compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit will assure compliance with applicable water quality standards. However, this Permit does not relieve the Permittee from compliance with applicable State water quality standards established in ADEM Admin. Code ch. 335-6-10, and does not preclude the Department from taking action as appropriate to address the potential for contravention of applicable State water quality standards which could result from discharges of pollutants from the permitted facility.
- b. Compliance with Permit terms and conditions notwithstanding, if the Permittee's discharge(s) from point source(s) identified on Page 1 of this Permit cause(s) or contribute(s) to a condition in contravention of State water quality standards, the Department may require abatement action to be taken by the Permittee, modify the Permit pursuant to the Department's rules and regulations, or both.
- c. If the Department determines, on the basis of a notice provided pursuant to Part II.C.2. of this Permit or any investigation, inspection, or sampling, that a modification of this Permit is necessary to assure maintenance of water quality standards or compliance with other provisions of the AWPCA or FWPCA, the Department may require such modification and, in cases of emergency, the Director may prohibit the noticed act until the Permit has been modified.

**5. Compliance with Statutes and Rules**

- a. This Permit has been issued under ADEM Admin. Code div. 335-6. All provisions of this division, that are applicable to this Permit, are hereby made a part of this Permit. A copy of this division may be obtained for a small charge from the Office of General Counsel, Alabama Department of Environmental Management, 1400 Coliseum Blvd., Montgomery, AL 36110-2059.
- b. This Permit does not authorize the noncompliance with or violation of any Laws of the State of Alabama or the United States of America or any regulations or rules implementing such laws. FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. Section 1319, and Code of Alabama 1975, Section 22-22-14.

**6. Right of Entry and Inspection**

The Permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law to:

- a. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the Permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the AWPCA, any substances or parameters at any location.

**7. Duty to Reapply or Notify of Intent to Cease Discharge**

- a. If the Permittee intends to continue to discharge beyond the expiration date of this Permit, the Permittee shall file with the Department a complete permit application for reissuance of this Permit at least 180 days prior to its expiration.
- b. If the Permittee does not desire to continue the discharge(s) allowed by this Permit, the Permittee shall notify the Department at least 180 days prior to expiration of this Permit of the Permittee's intention not to request reissuance of this Permit. This notification must include the information required in Part I.D.4.a. and be signed by an individual meeting the signatory requirements for a permit application as set forth in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.09.
- c. Failure of the Permittee to submit to the Department a complete application for reissuance of this Permit at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of this Permit will void the automatic continuation of this Permit provided by ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.06; and should this Permit not be reissued for any reason, any discharge after the expiration of this Permit will be an unpermitted discharge.



## **PART III ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS, AND LIMITATIONS**

### **A. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY**

#### **1. Tampering**

Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained or performed under this Permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties and/or imprisonment as provided by the AWPCA and/or the AEMA.

#### **2. False Statements**

Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished as provided by applicable State and Federal law.

#### **3. Permit Enforcement**

This NPDES Permit is a Permit for the purpose of the AWPCA, the AEMA, and the FWPCA, and as such all terms, conditions, or limitations of this Permit are enforceable under State and Federal law.

#### **4. Relief From Liability**

Except as provided in Part II.B.1. (Bypass) and Part II.B.2. (Upset), nothing in this Permit shall be construed to relieve the Permittee of civil or criminal liability under the AWPCA, AEMA, or FWPCA for noncompliance with any term or condition of this Permit.

### **B. OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIABILITY**

Nothing in this Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject to under Section 311 of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1321.

### **C. AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS**

Except for data determined to be confidential under Code of Alabama 1975, §22-22-9(c), all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this Permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department. Effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement in any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1319, and Code of Alabama 1975, §22-22-14.

### **D. DEFINITIONS**

1. Alabama Environmental Management Act (AEMA) - means Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22A-1 et. seq., as amended.
2. Alabama Water Pollution Control Act (AWPCA) - means Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22-1 et. seq., as amended.
3. Average monthly discharge limitation - means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar

month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month (zero discharge days shall not be included in the number of "daily discharges" measured and a less than detectable test result shall be treated as a concentration of zero if the most sensitive EPA approved method was used).

4. Arithmetic Mean - means the summation of the individual values of any set of values divided by the number of individual values.
5. BOD - means the five-day measure of the pollutant parameter biochemical oxygen demand
6. Bypass - means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
7. CBOD - means the five-day measure of the pollutant parameter carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.
8. Controlled Surface Mine Drainage – means any surface mine drainage that is pumped or siphoned from the active mining area.
9. Crushed stone mine - means an area on or beneath land which is mined, quarried, or otherwise disturbed in activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of stone from natural or artificial deposits, including active mining, reclamation, and mineral storage areas, for production of crushed stone.
10. Daily discharge - means the discharge of a pollutant measured during any consecutive 24-hour period in accordance with the sample type and analytical methodology specified by the discharge permit.
11. Daily maximum - means the highest value of any individual sample result obtained during a day.
12. Daily minimum - means the lowest value of any individual sample result obtained during a day.
13. Day - means any consecutive 24-hour period.
14. Department - means the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.
15. Director - means the Director of the Department or his authorized representative or designee.
16. Discharge - means "[t]he addition, introduction, leaking, spilling or emitting of any sewage, industrial waste, pollutant or other waste into waters of the state." Code of Alabama 1975, §22-22-1(b)(8).
17. Discharge monitoring report (DMR) - means the form approved by the Director to accomplish monitoring report requirements of an NPDES Permit.
18. DO - means dissolved oxygen.
19. E. coli – means the pollutant parameter Escherichia coli.
20. 8HC - means 8-hour composite sample, including any of the following:
  - a. The mixing of at least 5 equal volume samples collected at constant time intervals of not more than 2 hours over a period of not less than 8 hours between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. If the sampling period exceeds 8 hours, sampling may be conducted beyond the 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. period.

- b. A sample continuously collected at a constant rate over period of not less than 8 hours between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. If the sampling period exceeds 8 hours, sampling may be conducted beyond the 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. period.
21. EPA - means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
22. Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) - means 33 U.S.C. §§1251 et. seq., as amended.
23. Flow – means the total volume of discharge in a 24-hour period.
24. Geometric Mean - means the Nth root of the product of the individual values of any set of values where N is equal to the number of individual values. The geometric mean is equivalent to the antilog of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual values. For purposes of calculating the geometric mean, values of zero (0) shall be considered one (1).
25. Grab Sample - means a single influent or effluent portion which is not a composite sample. The sample(s) shall be collected at the period(s) most representative of the discharge.
26. Indirect Discharger - means a nondomestic discharger who discharges pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works or a privately owned treatment facility operated by another person.
27. Industrial User - means those industries identified in the Standard Industrial Classification manual, Bureau of the Budget 1967, as amended and supplemented, under the category “Division D – Manufacturing” and such other classes of significant waste producers as, by regulation, the Director deems appropriate.
28. mg/L - means milligrams per liter of discharge.
29. MGD - means million gallons per day.
30. Monthly Average - means, other than for E. coli bacteria, the arithmetic mean of all the composite or grab samples taken for the daily discharges collected in one month period. The monthly average for E. coli bacteria is the geometric mean of daily discharge samples collected in a one month period. The monthly average for flow is the arithmetic mean of all flow measurements taken in a one month period. (Zero discharges shall not be included in the calculation of monthly averages.)
31. New Discharger - means a person owning or operating any building, structure, facility or installation:
- a. From which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants;
  - b. From which the discharge of pollutants did not commence prior to August 13, 1979, and which is not a new source; and
  - c. Which has never received a final effective NPDES Permit for dischargers at that site.
32. New Source - means:
- a. A new source as defined for coal mines by 40 CFR Part 434.11 (1994); and
  - b. Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:
    - (1) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of FWPCA which are applicable to such source; or

- (2) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of the FWPCA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 206 within 120 days of their proposal.
33. NH3-N - means the pollutant parameter ammonia, measured as nitrogen.
34. 1-year, 24-hour precipitation event - means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one year as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the U.S.," May 1961, or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.
35. Permit application - means forms and additional information that are required by ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.08 and applicable permit fees.
36. Point Source - means "any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, channel, ditch, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged." Section 502(14) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1362(14).
37. Pollutant - includes for purposes of this Permit, but is not limited to, those pollutants specified in Code of Alabama 1975, §22-22-1(b)(3) and those effluent characteristics, excluding flow, specified in Part I.A. of this Permit.
38. Pollutant of Concern - means those pollutants for which a water body is listed as impaired or which contribute to the listed impairment.
39. Pollution Abatement and/or Prevention Plan (PAP Plan) – mining operations plan developed to minimize impacts on water quality to avoid a contravention of the applicable water quality standards as defined in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-9-.03
40. Preparation, Dry - means a dry preparation facility within which the mineral/material is cleaned, separated, or otherwise processed without use of water or chemical additives before it is shipped to the customer or otherwise utilized. A dry preparation plant includes all ancillary operations and structures necessary to clean, separate, or otherwise process the mineral/material, such as storage areas and loading facilities. Dry preparation also includes minor water spray(s) used solely for dust suppression on equipment and roads to minimize dust emissions.
41. Preparation, Wet - means a wet preparation facility within which the mineral/material is cleaned, separated, or otherwise processed using water or chemical additives before it is shipped to the customer or otherwise utilized. A wet preparation plant includes all ancillary operations and structures necessary to clean, separate, or otherwise process the mineral/material, such as storage areas and loading facilities. Wet preparation also includes mineral extraction/processing by dredging, slurry pumping, etc.
42. Privately Owned Treatment Works - means any devices or system which is used to treat wastes from any facility whose operator is not the operator of the treatment works, and which is not a "POTW".
43. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) - means a wastewater collection and treatment facility owned by the State, municipality, regional entity composed of two or more municipalities, or another entity created by the State or local authority for the purpose of collecting and treating municipal wastewater.
44. Receiving Stream - means the "waters" receiving a "discharge" from a "point source".

45. Severe property damage - means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
46. 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event - means that amount of precipitation which occurs during the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in ten years as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the U.S.," May 1961, or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.
47. TKN - means the pollutant parameter Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen.
48. TON - means the pollutant parameter Total Organic Nitrogen.
49. TRC - means Total Residual Chlorine.
50. TSS – means the pollutant parameter Total Suspended Solids
51. Treatment facility and treatment system - means all structures which contain, convey, and as necessary, chemically or physically treat mine and/or associated preparation plant drainage, which remove pollutants limited by this Permit from such drainage or wastewater. This includes all pipes, channels, ponds, tanks, and all other equipment serving such structures.
52. 24HC - means 24-hour composite sample, including any of the following:
  - a. The mixing of at least 12 equal volume samples collected at constant time intervals of not more than 2 hours over a period of 24 hours;
  - b. A sample collected over a consecutive 24-hour period using an automatic sampler composite to one sample. As a minimum, samples shall be collected hourly and each shall be no more than one twenty-fourth (1/24) of the total sample volume collected; or
  - c. A sample collected over a consecutive 24-hour period using an automatic composite sampler composited proportional to flow.
53. 24-hour precipitation event - means that amount of precipitation which occurs within any 24-hour period.
54. 2-year, 24-hour precipitation event - means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in two years as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the U.S.," May 1961, or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.
55. Upset - means an exceptional incident in which there is an unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit discharge limitations because of factors beyond the control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
56. Waters - means "[a]ll waters of any river, stream, watercourse, pond, lake, coastal, ground or surface water, wholly or partially within the State, natural or artificial. This does not include waters which are entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership, or corporation unless such waters are used in interstate commerce." Code of Alabama 1975, §22-22-1(b)(2). "Waters" include all "navigable waters" as defined in §502(7) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1362(7), which are within the State of Alabama.

57. Week - means the period beginning at twelve midnight Saturday and ending at twelve midnight the following Saturday.
58. Weekly (7-day and calendar week) Average – is the arithmetic mean of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. The calendar week is defined as beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for the calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains the Saturday.

#### **E. SEVERABILITY**

The provisions of this Permit are severable, and if any provision of this Permit or the application of any provision of this Permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Permit, shall not be affected thereby.

#### **F. PROHIBITIONS AND ACTIVIES NOT AUTHORIZED**

1. Discharges from disposal or landfill activities as described in ADEM Admin. Code div. 335-13 are not authorized by this Permit unless specifically approved by the Department.
2. Relocation, diversion, or other alteration of a water of the State is not authorized by this Permit unless specifically approved by the Department.
3. Lime or cement manufacturing or production and discharge of process waters from such manufacturing or production is not authorized by this Permit unless specifically approved by the Department.
4. Concrete or asphalt manufacturing or production and discharge of process waters from such manufacturing or production is not authorized by this Permit unless specifically approved by the Department.
5. The discharge of wastewater, generated by any process, facility, or by any other means not under the operational control of the Permittee or not identified in the application for this Permit or not identified specifically in the description of an outfall in this Permit is not authorized by this Permit.

#### **G. DISCHARGES TO IMPAIRED WATERS**

1. This Permit does not authorize new sources or new discharges of pollutants of concern to impaired waters unless consistent with an EPA-approved or EPA-established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and applicable State law, or unless compliance with the limitations and requirements of the Permit ensure that the discharge will not contribute to further degradation of the receiving stream. Impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standards and are identified on the State of Alabama's §303(d) list or on an EPA-approved or EPA-established TMDL. Pollutants of concern are those pollutants for which the receiving water is listed as impaired or contribute to the listed impairment.
2. Facilities that discharge into a receiving stream which is listed on the State of Alabama's §303(d) list of impaired waters, and with discharges that contain the pollutant(s) for which the waters are impaired, must within six (6) months of the Final §303(d) list approval, document in its BMP plan how the BMPs will control the discharge of the pollutant(s) of concern, and must ensure that there

will be no increase of the pollutants of concern. A monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs in achieving the allocations must also be included in the BMP plan.

3. If the facility discharges to impaired waters as described above, it must determine whether a TMDL has been developed and approved or established by EPA for the listed waters. If a TMDL is approved or established during this Permit cycle by EPA for any waters into which the facility discharges, the facility must review the applicable TMDL to see if it includes requirements for control of any water discharged by the Permittee. Within six (6) months of the date of TMDL approval or establishment, the facility must notify the Department on how it will modify its BMP plan to include best management practices specifically targeted to achieve the allocations prescribed by the TMDL, if necessary. Any revised BMP plans must be submitted to the Department for review. The facility must include in the BMP plan a monitoring component to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs in achieving the allocations.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
WATER DIVISION**

**NPDES INDIVIDUAL PERMIT RATIONALE**

**Company Name:** Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.  
**Facility Name:** East Thomas Limestone Plant  
**County:** Jefferson  
**Permit Number:** AL0025194  
**Prepared by:** Clint Dear  
**Date:** March 14, 2019  
**Receiving Waters:** Village Creek  
**Permit Coverage:** Limestone Quarry, Wet Preparation, Transportation and Storage, and Associated Areas  
**SIC Code:** 1422

The Department has made a tentative determination that the available information is adequate to support reissuance of this permit.

This proposed permit covers a wet preparation limestone quarry, transportation and storage, and associated areas which discharge to surface waters of the state.

The proposed permit authorizes treated discharges into Village Creek classified as Limited Warmwater Fishery (LWF) per ADEM Admin. Code ch. 335-6-11. If the requirements of the proposed permit are fully implemented, the facility will not discharge pollutants at levels that will cause or contribute to a violation of the LWF use classification.

Full compliance with the proposed permit terms and conditions is expected to be protective of instream water quality and ensure consistency with applicable instream State water quality standards (WQS) for the receiving stream.

Technology Based Effluent Limits (TBELs) for crushed stone mining facilities can be found in 40 CFR 436.22(1) and (2) for facilities that recycle waste water for use in processing and mine dewatering, respectively. The TBELs were promulgated for existing dischargers using the Best Practicable Control Technology Available (BPT). New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) have not yet been developed by the EPA for the Crushed Stone Subcategory.

Discharge limitations for pH of 6.0 – 8.5 s.u. are based on instream water quality standards for streams classified as Fish & Wildlife found in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-10-.09. Also, the discharge shall not cause the in-stream pH to deviate more than 1.0 s.u. from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.0 s.u. nor greater than 8.5 s.u.

The TBELs for 40 CFR 436 Subpart B do not include limitations for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). TSS is classified as a conventional pollutant in 40 CFR 401.16 and is expected to be discharged from this type of facility. Therefore, monthly average and daily maximum effluent limitations for TSS are those proposed by the EPA for crushed stone mine drainage in the *Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category* (July 1979).

The applicant has requested, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.21 and their NPDES permit application, a waiver from testing for the Part A, B, and C pollutants listed in the EPA Form 2C and 2D that are not addressed in their application. They have also certified that due to the processes involved in their mining activity these pollutants are believed to be not present in the waste stream.



The Pollution Abatement/Prevention (PAP) plan for this facility has been prepared by a professional engineer (PE) registered in the State of Alabama and is designed to ensure reduction of pollutants in the waste stream to a level that, if operated properly, the discharge will not contribute to or cause a violation of applicable State WQS. The proposed permit terms and conditions are predicated on the basis of ensuring a reduction of pollutants in the discharge to a level that reduces the potential of contributing to or causing a violation of applicable State WQS.

In accordance with ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-3-.07 the design PE, as evidenced by their seal and/or signature on the application, has accepted full responsibility for the effectiveness of the waste treatment facility to treat the Permittee's effluent to meet NPDES permit limitations and requirements, and to fully comply with Alabama's WQS, when such treatment facilities are properly operated.

If there is a reasonable potential that a pollutant present in the treated discharges from a facility could cause or contribute to a contravention of applicable State WQS above numeric or narrative criteria, 40 CFR Part 122 requires the Department to establish effluent limits using calculated water quality criterion, establish effluent limits on a case-by-case basis using criteria established by EPA, or establish effluent limits based on an indicator parameter. Based on available information, potential pollutants discharged from this facility, if discharged within the concentrations allowed by this permit, would not have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a contravention of applicable State WQS.

Pursuant to ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.12(r) this permit requires the Permittee to design and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plan for all stored chemicals, fuels and/or stored pollutants that have the potential to discharge to a water of the State. This plan must meet the minimum engineering requirements as defined in 40 CFR Part 112 and must provide for secondary containment adequate to control a potential spill.

The proposed permit authorizes treated discharges into Village Creek (AL03160111-0408-102), a stream segment which has an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Nutrients, Pathogens, pH, Siltation, and Metals (Zinc). 40 CFR 122.4(i) prohibits issuance of an NPDES permit to a new source or a new discharge if that treated discharge will cause or contribute to a violation of applicable State water quality standards in the receiving water.

#### Nutrients and Pathogens

The TMDL does not consider discharges from a regulated activity of this type to be a significant contributor of nutrients. Pathogens are not expected to be discharged at levels of concern from this type of facility, therefore, no limitation or monitoring requirements are being proposed for either pollutant.

#### pH

pH will range from 6.0 s.u. for daily minimum and 8.5 s.u. for daily maximum which is established by the TMDL.

#### Siltation

For sedimentation, the limit is 8.3 lbs/acre/hr. Based on the permit application, Wade Sand and Gravel's discharge will be no greater than the 8.3 lbs/acre/hr limit (see below table). Therefore, the limitations imposed by this permit for TSS of 25 mg/L for monthly average and 45 mg/L for daily maximum shall be protective of the receiving stream and compliant with the TMDL.

Outfall #	Flow (cfs)	TSS (lbs/day)	Drainage Area (acres)	Load in TMDL Units (lbs/acre/hr)
001	2.8	50.3	7	0.2994
002	1	11.2	108	0.0043
003	1	15.7	20	0.0327
004	2.8	11.2	108	0.0043

#### Metals (Zinc)

The TMDL consider impairment of Village Creek to be caused by abandoned mining activities, industrial spills, and urban runoff. If the requirements of the proposed permit and pollution abatement plan are fully are fully

implemented, there is reasonable assurance that the facility will not discharge pollutants at levels that will cause or contribute to any further impairment of Village Creek.

The applicant is proposing discharges to a stream segment or other State water that is included on Alabama's current CWA §303(d) list for Pesticides. The pesticide impairment is attributed to urban runoff/storm sewers and discharges from this type of facility are not expected to contribute to the impairment. Therefore, no discharge limitations or monitoring requirements for pesticides are proposed.

The applicant is proposing discharges of pollutants to an ADEM identified Tier 1 water. If the requirements of the proposed permit and pollution abatement plan are fully implemented, there is reasonable assurance that discharges from the facility will not contain pollutants of concern contributing to the Tier 1 condition, pollutants causing or contributing to the Tier 1 condition will not be present in the discharge at significant levels, and/or the facility will not discharge pollutants at levels that will cause or contribute to a violation of applicable State WQS in the Tier 1 water.

The proposed permit does not authorize new or increased discharges of pollutants to a Tier II water; therefore, the Antidegradation Policy, ADEM Admin Code 335-6-10.04 does not apply.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (ADEM)**  
**NPDES INDIVIDUAL PERMIT APPLICATION**

5127144  
 /248581.1  
 F7992.2

**SURFACE & UNDERGROUND MINERAL & ORE OR MINERAL PRODUCT MINING, QUARRYING, EXCAVATION,  
 BORROWING, HYDRAULIC MINING, STORAGE, PROCESSING, PREPARATION, RECOVERY, HANDLING,  
 LOADING, STORING, OR DISPOSING ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATED AREAS INCLUDING PRE-MINING SITE  
 DEVELOPMENT, CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATION, CLEARING, DISTURBANCE, RECLAMATION, AND  
 ASSOCIATED AREAS**

R#16-38432 M. Bergh \$6860.00

INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE READ THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM. COMPLETE ALL QUESTIONS. RESPOND WITH "N/A" AS APPROPRIATE. INCOMPLETE OR INCORRECT ANSWERS OR MISSING SIGNATURES WILL DELAY PROCESSING. ATTACH ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR INFORMATION AS NEEDED. IF SPACE IS INSUFFICIENT, CONTINUE ON AN ATTACHED SHEET(S) AS NECESSARY. COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES APPLIED FOR AS DETAILED IN THIS APPLICATION ARE NOT AUTHORIZED UNTIL PERMIT COVERAGE HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN INK ONLY.

PURPOSE OF THIS APPLICATION

- Initial Permit Application for New Facility   
  Initial Permit Application for Existing Facility (e.g. facility previously permitted less than 5 acres)  
 Modification of Existing Permit   
  Reissuance of Existing Permit   
  Reissuance & Modification Existing Permit  
 Reissuance & Transfer of Existing Permit   
  Revocation and Reissuance of Existing Permit   
  Other \_\_\_\_\_

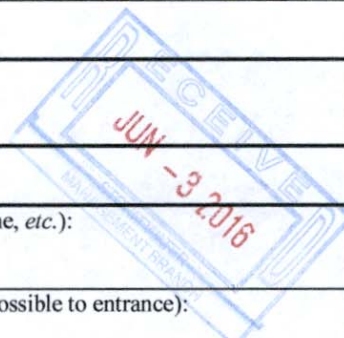
I. GENERAL INFORMATION

NPDES Permit Number (Not applicable if initial permit application): AL — 002194 0025194	County(s) in which Facility is Located: Jefferson
--	--

Company/Permittee Name: Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.	Facility Name (e.g., Mine Name, Pit Name, etc.): East Thomas Limestone Plant	
Mailing Address of Company/Permittee: P.O. Box 39048	Physical Address of Facility (as near as possible to entrance): 1200 10 <sup>th</sup> Street West	
City: Birmingham      State: AL      Zip: 35208	City: Birmingham      State: AL      Zip: 35204	
Permittee Phone Number: (205) 531-1979	Permittee Fax Number:	Latitude and Longitude of entrance: N 33-31'-27"    86-51'-21" W

Responsible Official (as described on page 13 of this application): Robin A. Wade III	Responsible Official Title: President	
Mailing Address of Responsible Official: P.O. Box 39048	Physical Address of Responsible Official: 1200 10 <sup>th</sup> Street West	
City: Birmingham      State: AL      Zip: 35208	City: Birmingham      State: AL      Zip: 35204	
Phone Number of Responsible Official: (205) 531-1979	Fax Number of Responsible Official:	Email Address of Responsible Official: raw3@bham.rr.com

Facility Contact: Robin A. Wade III	Facility Contact Title: President	
Physical Address of Facility Contact: 1200 10 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Phone Number of Facility Contact: (205) 531-1979	Fax Number of Facility Contact:
City: Birmingham      State: AL      Zip: 35204	Email Address of Facility Contact: raw3@bham.rr.com	



**II. MEMBER INFORMATION**

A. Identify the name, title/position, and unless waived in writing by the Department, the residence address of every officer, general partner, LLP partner, LLC member, investor, director, or person performing a function similar to a director, of the applicant, and each person who is the record or beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of any class of voting stock of the applicant, or any other responsible official(s) of the applicant with legal or decision making responsibility or authority for the facility:

Name:	Title/Position:	Physical Address of Residence (P.O. Box is Not Acceptable)
<u>Robin A. Wade, III</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>7 Rockdale Lane, Birmingham, AL 35213</u>
<u>William W. Wade</u>	<u>Incorporator</u>	<u>1436 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, LA 30130</u>
<u>Robin A. Wade Jr.</u>	<u>Incorporator</u>	<u>2808 Cherokee Road, Mountain Brook, AL 35223</u>

B. Other than the "Company/Permittee" listed in Part I, identify the name of each corporation, partnership, association, and single proprietorship for which any individual identified in Part II.A. is or was an officer, general partner, LLP partner, LLC member, investor, director, or individual performing a function similar to a director, or principal (10% or more) stockholder, that had an Alabama NPDES permit at any time during the five year (60 month) period immediately preceding the date on which this form is signed:

Name of Corporation, Partnership, Association, or Single Proprietorship:	Name of Individual from Part II.A.:	Title/Position in Corporation, Partnership, Association, or Single Proprietorship:
<u>Wade and Vance Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.</u>	<u>Robin A. Wade, III.</u>	<u>President</u>
<u>Wade and Vance Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.</u>	<u>William W. Wade</u>	<u>Incorporator</u>
<u>Wade and Vance Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.</u>	<u>Robin A. Wade Jr.</u>	<u>Incorporator</u>

**III. LEGAL STRUCTURE OF APPLICANT**

A. Indicate the legal structure of the "Company/Permittee" listed in Part I:

Corporation     Association     Individual     Single Proprietorship     Partnership     LLP     LLC

Government Agency: \_\_\_\_\_  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

B. If not an individual or single proprietorship, is the "Company/Permittee" listed in Part I. properly registered and in good standing with the Alabama Secretary of State's Office? (If the answer is "No," attach a letter of explanation.)     Yes     No

C. Parent Corporation and Subsidiary Corporations of Applicant, if any: N/A

D. Land Owner(s): Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.

E. Mining Sub-contractor(s)/Operator(s), if known: N/A

**IV. COMPLIANCE HISTORY**

A. Has the applicant ever had any of the following:

	Yes	No	
(1) An Alabama NPDES, SID, or UIC permit suspended or terminated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(2) An Alabama license to mine suspended or revoked?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(3) An Alabama or federal mining permit suspended or terminated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(4) A reclamation bond, or similar security deposited in lieu of a bond, or portion thereof, forfeited?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
(5) A bond or similar security deposited in lieu of a bond, or portion thereof, the purpose of which was to secure compliance with any requirement of the Alabama Water Improvement Commission or Alabama Department of Environmental Management, forfeited?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

(If the response to any item of Part IV.A. is "Yes," attach a letter of explanation.)

B. Identify every Warning Letter, Notice of Violation (NOV), Administrative Action, or litigation issued to the applicant, parent corporation, subsidiary, general partner, LLP partner, or LLC member and filed by ADEM or EPA during the three year (36 months) period preceding the date on which this form is signed. Indicate the date of issuance, briefly describe alleged violations, list actions (if any) to abate alleged violations, and indicate date of final resolution:

Warning Letter Dated August 6, 2013 - identified pH exceedances, failure to submit NCN Form for pH exceedances, And permitted but uncertified Outfall 004E.

Resolved with written response, implementation of pH meter calibration protocols, implementation of new clerical procedures,

and engineering certification of Outfall 004.

\_\_\_\_\_

V. OTHER PERMITS/AUTHORIZATIONS

A. List any other NPDES or other environmental permits (including permit numbers), authorizations, or certifications that have been applied for or issued within the State by ADEM, EPA, Alabama Surface Mining Commission (ASMC), Alabama Department of Industrial Relations (ADIR), or other agency, to the applicant, parent corporation, subsidiary, or LLC member for this facility whether presently effective, expired, suspended, revoked, or terminated:

ALR000015230 (EPA ID Number) AL0025194 (NPDES)

ALD000622829 (PCB Cleanup)

B. List any other NPDES or other ADEM permits (including permit numbers), authorizations, or certifications that have been applied for or issued within the State by ADEM, EPA, ASMC, or ADIR, to the applicant, parent corporation, subsidiary, or LLC member for other facilities whether presently effective, expired, suspended, revoked, or terminated:

N/A

VI. PROPOSED SCHEDULE

Anticipated Activity Commencement Date: 1932 Anticipated Activity Completion Date: 2060

VII. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION & INFORMATION

A. Proposed Total Area of the Permitted Site: 500 acres
Proposed Total Disturbed Area of the Permitted Site: 450 acres

B. Township(s), Range(s), Section(s): Township 17 South, Rance 03 West, Sections 28,29,32,and 33.

C. Detailed Directions to Site: I-59 / I-20 Exit 123 (Arkadelphia Road), West on US 78 for 0.1 miles,
Turn west onto 12th Avenue West and travel for 0.2 miles, arrive at 1200 10th Street West, Birmingham, AL 35204

- D. Is/ will this facility:
(1) an existing facility which currently results in discharges to State waters? Yes No
(2) a proposed facility which will result in a discharge to State waters?
(3) be located within any 100-year flood plain?
(4) discharge to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer?
(5) discharge to waters of or be located in the Coastal Zone?
(6) need/have ADEM UIC permit coverage?
(7) be located on Indian/ historically significant lands?
(8) need/have ADEM SID permit coverage?
(9) need/have ASMC permit coverage?
(10) need/have ADIR permit coverage?
(11) generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous or toxic waste ? (If "Yes," attach a detailed explanation.)
(12) be located in or discharge to a Public Water Supply (PWS) watershed or be located within 1/2 mile of any PWS well?

VIII. MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED, PROCESSED, OR TRANSLOADED

List relative percentages of the mineral(s) or mineral product(s) that are proposed to be and/or are currently mined, quarried, recovered, prepared, processed, handled, transloaded, or disposed at the facility. If more than one mineral is to be mined, list the relative percentages of each mineral by tonnage for the life of the mine.

\_\_\_ Dirt &/or Chert \_\_\_ Sand &/or Gravel \_\_\_ Chalk \_\_\_ Talc \_\_\_ Crushed rock (other)
\_\_\_ Bentonite \_\_\_ Industrial Sand \_\_\_ Marble \_\_\_ Shale &/or Common Clay \_\_\_ Sandstone
\_\_\_ Coal \_\_\_ Kaolin \_\_\_ Coal fines/refuse recovery \_\_\_ Coal product, coke \_\_\_ Slag, Red Rock
\_\_\_ Fire clay \_\_\_ Iron ore \_\_\_ Dimension stone \_\_\_ Phosphate rock \_\_\_ Granite
\_\_\_ Bauxitic Clay \_\_\_ Bauxite Ore 100% Limestone, crushed limestone and dolomite
\_\_\_ Gold, other trace minerals: \_\_\_ Other:
\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_ Other:
\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_ Other:

**IX. PROPOSED ACTIVITY TO BE CONDUCTED**

- A. Type(s) of activity presently conducted at applicant's existing facility or proposed to be conducted at facility (check all that apply):
- |   |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface mining   | <input type="checkbox"/> Underground mining   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quarrying                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Auger mining                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic mining  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Within-bank mining                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Solution mining  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mineral storing                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Lime production                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Cement production |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Synthetic fuel production                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative fuels operation  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mineral dry processing (crushing & screening) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral wet preparation         |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other beneficiation & manufacturing operations           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mineral loading   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical processing or leaching |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction related temporary borrow pits/areas         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mineral transportation <u>  </u> rail <u>  </u> barge <u>  </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> truck |   |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation plant waste recovery                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic mining, dredging, instream or between stream-bank mining   |   |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grading, clearing, grubbing, etc.                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-construction ponded water removal  | <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation   |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-mining logging or land clearing                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Waterbody relocation or other alteration   | <input type="checkbox"/> Creek/stream crossings                                   |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Onsite construction debris or equipment storage/disposal | <input type="checkbox"/> Onsite mining debris or equipment storage/disposal   |   |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reclamation of disturbed areas                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals used in process or wastewater treatment (coagulant, biocide, etc.)   |   |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjacent/associated asphalt/concrete plant(s)            | <input type="checkbox"/> Low volume sewage treatment package plant  |   |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____   |   |   |  |  |

B. Primary SIC Code: 1422 Description: Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying  
 Secondary SIC Code(s): N/A Description: N/A

C. Narrative Description of the Activity: NAICS Code 212312 Quarrying crushed and broken limestone, including related rocks, such as dolomite. Also the facility is engaged in the grinding or pulverizing of limestone.

**X. FUEL – CHEMICAL HANDLING, STORAGE & SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURES (SPCC) PLAN**

A. Will fuels, chemicals, compounds, or liquid waste be used or stored onsite?  Yes  No

B. If "Yes," identify the fuel, chemicals, compounds, or liquid waste and indicate the volume of each:

<i>Volume</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Contents</i>
<u>3,000</u> gallons	<u>Used Oil</u>	<u>16,000</u> gallons	<u>Diesel Fuel (2-tanks)</u>	<u>1,000</u> gallons	<u>Hydraulic Oil</u>
<u>3,000</u> gallons	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>550</u> gallons	<u>Synthetic Oils in drums</u>	<u>1,000</u> gallons	<u>Anti-Freeze</u>

C. If "Yes," a detailed SPCC Plan with acceptable format and content, including diagrams, must be attached to application in accordance with ADEM Admin. Code R. 335-6-6-.12(r). Unless waived in writing by the Department on a programmatic, categorical, or individual compound/chemical basis, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for chemicals/compounds used or proposed to be used at the facility must be included in the SPCC Plan submittal.

**XI. POLLUTION ABATEMENT & PREVENTION (PAP) PLAN**

A. For non-coal mining facilities, a PAP Plan in accordance with ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-9-.03 has been completed and is attached as part of this application.  Yes  No

B. For coal mining facilities, a detailed PAP Plan has been submitted to ASMC according to submittal procedures for ASMC regulated facilities.  Yes  No

- (1) If "Yes" to Part XI.B., provide the date that the PAP Plan was submitted to ASMC: N/A  
 (2) If "No" to Part XI.B., provide the anticipated date that the PAP Plan will be submitted to ASMC: N/A

**XII. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SUBMITTAL**

Attach to this application a 7.5 minute series U.S.G.S. topographic map(s) or equivalent map(s) no larger than, or folded to a size of 8.5 by 11 inches (several pages may be necessary), of the area extending to at least one mile beyond property boundaries. The topographic or equivalent map(s) must include a caption indicating the name of the topographic map, name of the applicant, facility name, county, and township, range, & section(s) where the facility is located. Unless approved in advance by the Department, the topographic or equivalent map(s), at a minimum, must show:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) An outline of legal boundary of entire property (property lines and lease boundaries) | (i) All surrounding unimproved/improved roads                           |
| (b) An outline of the facility  | (j) High-tension power lines and railroad tracks                        |
| (c) All existing and proposed disturbed areas   | (k) Buildings and structures, including fuel/water tanks                |
| (d) Location of discharge areas   | (l) Contour lines, township-range-section lines                         |
| (e) Proposed and existing discharge points  | (m) Drainage patterns, swales, washes                                   |
| (f) Perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams  | (n) All drainage conveyance/treatment structures (ditches, berms, etc.) |
| (g) Lakes, springs, water wells, wetlands   | (o) Any other pertinent or significant feature                          |
| (h) All known facility dirt/improved access/haul roads                                    |   |

**XIII. DETAILED FACILITY MAP SUBMITTAL**

Attach to this application a 1:500 scale or better, detailed auto-CAD map(s) or equivalent map(s) no larger than, or folded to a size of 8.5 by 11 inches (several pages may be necessary), of the facility. The facility map(s) must include a caption indicating the name of the facility, name of the applicant, facility name, county, and township, range, & section(s) where the facility is located. Unless approved in advance by the Department, the facility or equivalent map(s), at a minimum, must show:

- (a) Information listed in Item XII (a) – (o) above
- (b) If noncoal, detailed, planned mining progression
- (c) If noncoal, location of topsoil storage areas
- (d) Location of ASMC bonded increments (if applicable)
- (e) Location of mining or pond cleanout waste storage/disposal areas
- (f) Other information relevant to facility or operation
- (g) Location of facility sign showing Permittee name, facility name, and NPDES Number

**XIV. RECEIVING WATERS**

List the requested permit action for each outfall (issue, reissue, add, delete, move, etc.), outfall designation including denoting "E" for existing and "P" for proposed outfalls, name of receiving water(s), whether or not the stream is included in a TMDL, latitude and longitude (to seconds) of location(s) of each discharge point, distance of receiving water from outfall in feet, number of disturbed acres, the number of drainage acres which will drain through each treatment system, outfall, or BMP, and if the outfall discharges to an ADEM listed CWA Section 303(d) waterbody segment at the time of application submittal.

Action	Outfall E/P	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude	Distance to Rec. Water	Disturbed Acres	Drainage Acres	ADEM WUC	303(d) Segment (Y/N)	TMDL Segment* (Y/N)
reissue	E001	Village Creek	33-31'-29"	86-51'-17"	>50'	7	7	Limited	Y	Y (2006)
reissue	E002	Village Creek	33-31'-29"	86-51'-16"	>50'	108	108	Warm-water Fishery	Y	Y (2006)
reissue	E003	Village Creek	33-31'-34"	86-51'-56"	253'	20	20		Y	Y (2006)
reissue	E004	Village Creek	33-31'-15"	86-52'-23"	>50'	108	108		Y	Y (2006)

\*If a TMDL Compliance Schedule is requested, the following should be attached as supporting documentation: (1) Justification for the requested Compliance Schedule (e.g. time for design and installation of control equipment, etc.); (2) Monitoring results for the pollutant(s) of concern which have not previously been submitted to the Department (sample collection dates, analytical results (mass and concentration), methods utilized, MDL/ML, etc. should be reported as available); (3) Requested interim limitations, if applicable; (4) Date of final compliance with the TMDL limitations; and (5) Any other additional information available to support the requested compliance schedule.

**XV. DISCHARGE CHARACTERIZATION**

**A. Modified EPA Form 2C Submittal**

Yes, pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21, the applicant requests a waiver for completion of the modified EPA Form 2C and certifies that the operating facility will discharge treated stormwater only, unless waived in writing by the Department on a programmatic, categorical, or individual compound/chemical basis that chemical/compound additives are not used, and that there are no process, manufacturing, or other industrial operations or wastewaters, including but not limited to lime or cement production, synfuel operations, etc., and that coal and coal products are not mined nor stored onsite.

No, the applicant does not request a waiver and a complete modified EPA Form 2C is attached.

**B. The applicant is required to supply the following information separately for every P or E outfall. If necessary, attach extra sheets. List expected average daily discharge flow rate in cfs and gpd, frequency of discharge in hours per day and days per month, average summer and winter temperature of discharge(s) in degrees centigrade (C), average pH in standard units, average daily discharge in pounds per day of BOD<sub>5</sub>, Total Suspended Solids, Total Iron, Total Manganese, and Total Aluminum (if bauxite or bauxitic clay):**

Outfall E/P	Information Source - # of Samples	Flow cfs	Flow gpd	Frequency hours/day	Frequency days/mth	Sum/Win Temp, °C	pH s.u.	BOD <sub>5</sub> lbs/day	TSS lbs/day	Tot Fe lbs/day	Tot Mn lbs/day	Tot Al lbs/day
001E	1	2.8	1.8 mgd	10	23	16 / 10	7.5	12.6	50.3	1.95	BDL	N/A
002E	1	1	0.6 mgd	10	23	16 / 10	7.4	BDL	11.2	0.22	BDL	N/A
003E	1	1	0.6 mgd	10	23	16 / 10	7.6	6.74	15.7	BDL	BDL	N/A
004E	1	2.8	1.8 mgd	10	23	16 / 10	7.4	BDL	11.2	0.22	BDL	N/A

**C. The applicant is required to supply the following information separately for every P or E outfall. If necessary, attach extra sheets. Identify and list expected average daily discharge in pounds per day of any other pollutant(s) listed in EPA Form 2C, Item V – Intake And Effluent Characteristics, Parts A, B, & C that are not referenced in Part XV.B., that you know is present or have reason to believe could be present in the discharge(s) at levels of concern:**

Outfall E/P	Reason Believed Present	Information Source - # of Samples									
			lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day
001E	None										
002E	None										
003E	None										
004E	None										



**XVI. DISCHARGE STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION & POLLUTANT SOURCE**

The applicant is required to supply outfall number(s) as it appears on the map(s) required by this application [if this application is for a modification to an existing permit do not change the numbering sequence of the permitted outfalls], describe each, (e.g., pipe, spillway, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, or container), and identify the origin of pollutants. The response must be precise for each outfall. If the discharge of pollutants from any outfall is the result of commingling of waste streams from different origins, each origin must be completely described.

Outfall	Discharge structure Description	Description of Origin Of pollutants	Surface Discharge	Groundwater Discharge	Wet Prep -Other Production Plant	Pumped or Controlled Discharge	Low Volume STP	Other
001E	6.65-ft Rectangular Weir	Limestone Quarry Operations	Village Creek	No	No	No	No	N/A
002E	2.5ft Diameter Round Drop Inlet Pipe	Limestone Quarry Operations	Village Creek	No	No	No	No	N/A
003E	24-ft Broad Crested Weir	Limestone Quarry Operations	Village Creek	No	No	No	No	N/A
004E	Pumped Discharge from Limestone Quarry Pond	Limestone Quarry Operations and Quarry Groundwater	Village Creek	No	No	Yes	No	N/A

Origin of Pollutants – typical examples: (1) Discharge of drainage from the underground workings of an underground coal mine, (2) Discharge of drainage from a coal surface mine, (3) Discharge of drainage from a coal preparation plant and associated areas, (4) Discharge of process wastewater from a gravel-washing plant, (5) Discharge of wastewater from an existing source coal preparation plant, (6) Discharge of drainage from a sand and gravel pit, (7) Pumped discharge from a limestone quarry, (8) Controlled surface mine drainage (pumped or siphoned), (9) Discharge of drainage from mine reclamation, (10) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

XVII. PROPOSED NEW OR INCREASED DISCHARGES

A. Pursuant to ADEM Admin. Code Chapter 335-6-10-.12(9), responses to the following questions must be provided by the applicant requesting NPDES permit coverage for new or expanded discharges of pollutant(s) to Tier 2 waters (except discharges eligible for coverage under general permits). As part of the permit application review process, the Department is required to consider, based on the applicant's demonstration, whether the proposed new or increased discharge to Tier 2 waters is necessary for important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located.

- Yes. New/increased discharges of pollutant(s) or discharge locations to Tier 2 waters are proposed.
- No. New/increased discharges of pollutants(s) or discharge locations to Tier 2 waters are not proposed.

B. If "Yes," complete this Part (XVII.B.), Part XVIII, and XIX. **Attach additional sheets/documentation and supporting information as needed.**

(1) What environmental or public health problem will the discharge be correcting?

N/A

(2) How much will the discharger be increasing employment (at its existing facility or as a result of locating a new facility)?

N/A

(3) How much reduction in employment will the discharger be avoiding?

N/A

(4) How much additional state or local taxes will the discharger be paying?

N/A

(5) What public service to the community will the discharger be providing?

N/A

(6) What economic or social benefit will the discharger be providing to the community?

N/A

XVIII. ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS – ADEM Form 311 3/02

Pursuant to ADEM Admin. Code Chapter 335-6-10, an evaluation of the discharge alternatives identified below has been completed and the following conclusions were reached. All proposed new or expanded discharges of pollutant(s) covered by the Individual NPDES permitting program are subject to the provisions of the antidegradation policy. As part of the permit application review process, the Department is required to determine, based on the applicant's demonstration, that the proposed new or increased discharge to Tier 2 waters is necessary for important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. As a part of this demonstration, a registered professional engineer (PE) licensed to practice in the State of Alabama must complete an evaluation of the discharge alternatives, to include calculation of total annualized project costs (Item XIX) for each technically feasible alternative. Technically feasible alternatives with total annualized pollution control project costs that are less than 110% of the preferred alternative total annualized pollution control project costs for the Tier 2 new or increased discharge proposal are considered viable alternatives. **Supporting documentation is attached, referenced, or otherwise handled as appropriate.**

Alternative	Viable	Non-Viable	Reason/Rationale For Indicating Non-Viable
1) Treatment/Discharge Proposed In This Application	X		
2) Land Application		X	Insufficient suitable land area for Land Application
3) Pretreatment/Discharge to POTW By SID Permit		X	Excessive water volume for POTW
4) Relocation of Discharge		X	No alternative discharge basin in vicinity of quarry
5) Reuse/Recycle – Pollution Prevention		X	Excessive water volume for reuse (primarily stormwater)
6) Other Process/Treatment Alternatives		X	Primarily stormwater, no process alternatives
7) Underground Injection By UIC Permit		X	Excessive water volume and insufficient suitable land area.
8) Other Project Specific Alternative(s) Identified By the Applicant Or The ADEM		X	No reasonable alternative has been identified.
9) Other Project Specific Alternative(s) Identified By the Applicant Or The ADEM		X	No reasonable alternative has been identified.

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

XIX. CALCULATION OF TOTAL ANNUALIZED PROJECT COSTS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECTS - ADEM Form 313 8/02  
 (ADEM Form 312 3/02 - Public Sector Project is available upon request)

This item must be completed for each technically feasible alternative evaluated in Item XVIII. **Copy, complete, and attach additional blocks/sheets and supporting information as needed.**

Capital Costs of pollution control project to be expended or financed by applicant (Supplied by applicant)	\$ <u>75,000/year</u> (1)	* While actual payback schedules may differ across projects and companies, assume equal annual payments over a 10-year period for consistency in comparing projects.
Interest Rate for Financing (Expressed as a decimal)	<u>0.05</u> (i)	
Time Period of Financing (Assume 10 years *)	<u>10 years</u> (n)	
Annualization Factor ** = $\frac{i}{(1+i)^{10}-1} + i$ i = Interest Rate	<u>0.13</u> (2)	
Annualized Capital Cost [Calculate: (1) x (2)]	\$ <u>9,750</u> (3)	
Annual Cost of Operation & Maintenance (including but not limited to monitoring, inspection, permitting fees, waste disposal charges, repair, administration & replacement) ***	\$ <u>25,000</u> (4)	*** For recurring costs that occur less frequently than once a year, pro rate the cost over the relevant number of years (e.g., for pumps replaced once every three years, include one-third of the cost in each year).
<b>Total Annual Cost of Pollution Control Project [(3) + (4)]</b>	\$ <u>34,750</u> (5)	

XX. POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN (PAP) SUMMARY

Y	N	N/A	
			Outfall(s):
x			Runoff from all areas of disturbance is controlled
x			Drainage from pit area, stockpiles, and spoil areas directed to a sedimentation pond
x			Sedimentation basin at least 0.25 acre/feet for every acre of disturbed drainage
x			Sedimentation basin cleaned out when sediment accumulation is 60% of design capacity
x			Trees, boulders, and other obstructions removed from pond during initial construction
		x	Width of top of dam greater than 12'
		x	Side slopes of dam no steeper than 3:1
		x	Cutoff trench at least 8' wide
		x	Side slopes of cutoff trench no less than 1:1
		x	Cutoff trench located along the centerline of the dam
		x	Cutoff trench extends at least 2' into bedrock or impervious soil
		x	Cutoff trench filled with impervious material
		x	Embankments and cutoff trench 95% compaction standard proctor ASTM
		x	Embankment free of roots, tree debris, stones >6" diameter, etc.
		x	Embankment constructed in lifts no greater than 12"
x			Spillpipe sized to carry peak flow from a one year storm event
x			Spillpipe will not chemically react with effluent
	x		Subsurface withdrawal
x			Anti-seep collars extend radially at least 2' from each joint in spillpipe
x			Splashpad at the end of the spillpipe
x			Emergency Spillway sized for peak flow from 25-yr 24-hr event if discharge not into PWS classified stream
x			Emergency spillway sized for peak flow from 50-yr 24-hr event if discharge is into PWS classified stream
x			Emergency overflow at least 20' long
x			Side slopes of emergency spillway no steeper than 2:1
x			Emergency spillway lined with riprap or concrete
x			Minimum of 1.5' of freeboard between normal overflow and emergency overflow
x			Minimum of 1.5' of freeboard between max. design flow of emergency spillway and top of dam
x			All emergency overflows are sized to handle entire drainage area for ponds in series
		x	Dam stabilized with permanent vegetation
x			Sustained grade of haul road <10%
x			Maximum grade of haul road <15% for no more than 300'
x			Outer slopes of haul road no steeper than 2:1
x			Outer slopes of haul road vegetated or otherwise stabilized
		x	Detail drawings supplied for all stream crossings
x			Short-Term Stabilization/Grading And Temporary Vegetative Cover Plans
x			Long-Term Stabilization/Grading And Permanent Reclamation or Water Quality Remediation Plans

The applicant has completed the surface water discharge alternatives analysis and has supporting documentation, including annualized costs for each technically feasible alternative available for review upon request

**IDENTIFY AND PROVIDE DETAILED EXPLANATION FOR ANY "N" OR "N/A" RESPONSE(S):**

Sedimentation ponds are incised ponds, and do not have dams, cutoff trenches, nor external side slopes.
Incised ponds use overland flow as emergency spillways.
The facility does not have any stream crossings.

**XXI. POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN (PAP) REVIEW CHECKLIST**

Y	N	N/A
X		
X		
X		

PE Seal with License #  
 Name and Address of Operator  
 Legal Description of Facility

**General Information:**

X		
X		
X		
X		
X		

Name of Company  
 Number of Employees  
 Products to be Mined  
 Hours of Operation  
 Water Supply and Disposition

**Topographic Map:**

X		
X		
X		
X		
X		

Mine Location  
 Location of Prep Plant  
 Location of Treatment Basins  
 Location of Discharge Points  
 Location of Adjacent Streams

**1" - 500' or Equivalent Facility Map:**

X		
X		
X		
X		

Drainage Patterns  
 Mining Details  
 All Roads, Structures Detailed  
 All Treatment Structures Detailed

**Detailed Design Diagrams:**

X		
X		
X		

Plan Views  
 Cross-section Views  
 Method of Diverting Runoff to Treatment Basins

**Narrative of Operations:**

X		
X		
X		

Raw Materials Defined  
 Processes Defined  
 Products Defined

**Schematic Diagram:**

X		
X		
X		

Points of Waste Origin  
 Collection System  
 Disposal System

**Post Treatment Quantity and Quality of Effluent:**

X		
X		
X		
X		

Flow  
 Suspended Solids  
 Iron Concentration  
 pH

**Description of Waste Treatment Facility:**

X		
X		
X		
X		

Pre-Treatment Measures  
 Recovery System  
 Expected Life of Treatment Basin  
 Schedule of Cleaning and/or abandonment

**Other:**

X		
X		
X		
X		
X		
X		

Precipitation/Volume Calculations/Diagram Attached  
 BMP Plan for Haul Roads  
 Measures for Minimizing Impacts to Adjacent Stream i.e., Buffer Strips, Berms, etc.  
 Methods for Minimizing Nonpoint Source Discharges  
 Facility Closure Plans  
 PE Rationale(s) For Alternate Standards, Designs or Plans

**IDENTIFY AND PROVIDE DETAILED EXPLANATION FOR ANY "N" OR "N/A" RESPONSE(S):**


XXII. INFORMATION

**Contact the Department prior to submittal with any questions or to request acceptable alternate content/format. Be advised that you are not authorized to commence regulated activity until this application can be processed, publicly noticed, and approval to proceed is received in writing from the Department.**

EPA Form(s) 1 and 2F need not be submitted unless specifically required by the Department. EPA Form(s) 2C and/or 2D are required to be submitted unless the applicant is eligible for a waiver and the Department grants a waiver.

Planned/proposed mining sites that are greater than 5 acres, that mine/process coal or metallic mineral/ore, or that have wet or chemical processing, must apply for and obtain coverage under and Individual NPDES Permit prior to commencement of any land disturbance. Such coverage may be requested via this ADEM Form 315.

The applicant is advised to contact:

- (1) The Alabama Surface Mining Commission (ASMC) if coal, coal fines, coal refuse, or other coal related materials are mined, transloaded, processed, *etc.*;
- (2) The Alabama Department of Industrial Relations (ADIR) if conducting non-coal mining operations;
- (3) The Alabama Historical Commission for requirements related to any potential historic or culturally significant sites;
- (4) The Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) for requirements related to potential presence of threatened/endangered species; and
- (5) The US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile or Nashville Districts, if this project could cause fill to be placed in federal waters or could interfere with navigation.

The Department must be in receipt of a completed version of this form, including any supporting documentation, and the appropriate processing fee (including Greenfield Fee and Biomonitoring & Toxicity Limits fee(s), if applicable), prior to development of a draft NPDES permit. Send the completed form, supporting documentation, and the appropriate fees to:

Water Division  
Alabama Department of Environmental Management  
Post Office Box 301463  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463  
Phone: (334) 271-7823  
Fax: (334) 279-3051  
h2omail@adem.state.al.us  
www.adem.alabama.gov

XXIII. PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER (PE) CERTIFICATION

A detailed, comprehensive Pollution Abatement/Prevention Plan (PAP) must be prepared, signed, and certified by a professional engineer (PE), registered in the State of Alabama as follows:

"I certify on behalf of the applicant, that I have completed an evaluation of discharge alternatives (Item XVIII) for any proposed new or increased discharges of pollutant(s) to Tier 2 waters and reached the conclusions indicated. I certify under penalty of law that technical information and data contained in this application, and a comprehensive PAP Plan including any attached SPCC plan, maps, engineering designs, etc. acceptable to ADEM, for the prevention and minimization of all sources of pollution in stormwater and authorized related process wastewater runoff has been prepared under my supervision for this facility utilizing effective, good engineering and pollution control practices and in accordance with the provisions of ADEM Admin. Code Division 335-6, including Chapter 335-6-9 and Appendices A & B. If the PAP plan is properly implemented and maintained by the Permittee, discharges of pollutants can reasonably be expected to be effectively minimized to the maximum extent practicable and according to permit discharge limitations and other permit requirements. The applicant has been advised that appropriate pollution abatement/prevention facilities and structural & nonstructural management practices or Department approved equivalent management practices as detailed in the PAP plan must be fully implemented and regularly maintained as needed at the facility in accordance with good sediment, erosion, and other pollution control practices, permit requirements, and other ADEM requirements to ensure protection of groundwater and surface water quality."

Address P.O. Box 255

PE Registration # 20698

Name and Title (type or print) Allen B. McLemore, P.E.

Phone Number (205) 218-8989

Signature *Allen B. McLemore*

Date Signed 05/17/2016

XXIV. RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL SIGNATURE\*

This application must be signed by a Responsible Official of the applicant pursuant to ADEM Admin. Code Rule 335-6-6-.09. who has overall responsibility for the operation of the facility.

"I certify under penalty of law that this document, including technical information and data, the PAP plan, including any SPCC plan, maps, engineering designs, and all other attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the PE and other person or persons under my supervision who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine or imprisonment for knowing violations.

A comprehensive PAP Plan to prevent and minimize discharges of pollution to the maximum extent practicable has been prepared at my direction by a PE for this facility utilizing effective, good engineering and pollution control practices and in accordance with the provisions of ADEM Admin. Code Division 335-6, including Chapter 335-6-9 and Appendices A & B, and information contained in this application, including any attachments. I understand that regular inspections must be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, a PE and all appropriate pollution abatement/prevention facilities and structural & nonstructural management practices or Department approved equivalent management practices identified by the PE must be fully implemented prior to and concurrent with commencement of regulated activities and regularly maintained as needed at the facility in accordance with good sediment, erosion, and other pollution control practices and ADEM requirements. I understand that the PAP plan must be fully implemented and regularly maintained so that discharges of pollutants can reasonably be expected to be effectively minimized to the maximum extent practicable and according to permit discharge limitations and other requirements to ensure protection of groundwater and surface water quality. I understand that failure to fully implement and regularly maintain required management practices for the protection of groundwater and surface water quality may subject the Permittee to appropriate enforcement action.

I certify that this form has not been altered, and if copied or reproduced, is consistent in format and identical in content to the ADEM approved form.

I further certify that the discharges described in this application have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges and any non-mining associated beneficiation/process pollutants and wastewaters have been fully identified."

Name (type or print) Robin A. Wade, III

Official Title President

Signature *Robin A. Wade III*

Date Signed June 3, 2016

\*335-6-6-.09 Signatories to Permit Applications and Reports.

- (1) The application for an NPDES permit shall be signed by a responsible official, as indicated below:
  - (a) In the case of a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or a manager assigned or delegated in accordance with corporate procedures, with such delegation submitted in writing if required by the Department, who is responsible for manufacturing, production, or operating facilities and is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility;
  - (b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;
  - (c) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor; or
  - (d) In the case of a municipal, state, federal, or other public entity by either a principal executive officer, or ranking elected official.

# **Spill Prevention Control and Counter Measure Plan (SPCC)**

---

**Wade Sand and Gravel Company  
1200 10<sup>th</sup> STREET WEST  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35204**

**May, 2016**

Prepared By:



**1900 Crestwood Blvd., Suite 114  
Birmingham, Alabama 35210**

**Phone (205)951-3700 • Fax (205)951-5544**



<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Rule Citation</b>
<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Facility Information</b>	
1.1	General	
1.2	Facility Operations	
<b>Section 2</b>	<b>PE Certification of the Plan</b>	112.3
<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Amendments to the Plan</b>	112.4 and 112.5
3.1	Determination of Needed Amendments by EPA/State Agencies following spills	112.4(a),(b) &(c)
3.2	Amendments as required by EPA/State Agencies	112.4(d) & (e)
3.3	Amendments due to facility changes or 5 year review	112.5(a) & (b)
3.4	Technical Amendments Certified by P.E.	112.5(c)
<b>Section 4</b>	<b>General Requirements for SPCC Plans</b>	112.7
4.1	Written Commitment of Manpower, Equipment and Materials	112.7
4.2	Proposed facilities, methods or equipment not yet fully operational	112.7
4.3	Detailed Requirements	
4.3.1	Discussion of Facility Conformance	112.7(a)(1)
4.3.2	Deviations from Requirements	112.7(a)(2)
4.3.3	Physical Layout and Facility Diagram	112.7(a)(3)
4.3.3.1	Container Capacity and Content	112.7(a)(3)(i)
4.3.3.2	Discharge Prevention Measures	112.7(a)(3)(ii)
4.3.3.3	Discharge and Drainage Controls	112.7(a)(3)(iii)
4.3.3.4	Countermeasures	112.7(a)(3)(iv)
4.3.3.5	Methods of Disposal of Recovered Material	112.7(a)(3)(v)
4.3.3.6	Emergency Contacts	112.7(a)(3)(vi)
4.3.4	Discharge Reporting Information	112.7(a)(4)
4.3.4.1	Petroleum Product Spill	112.7(a)(4)(i)
4.3.4.2	CERCLA Spills	112.7(a)(4)(ii)
4.3.5	Emergency Procedures	112.7(a)(5)
4.4	Potential Spill Predictions, Volumes, Rates and Controls	112.7(b)
4.5	Discharge Prevention Procedures	112.7(c)
4.5.1	Bulk Storage (Area A)	
4.5.2	Bulk Storage (Area B)	
4.5.3	Miscellaneous Drums of Synthetic Oil & Grease (Area C)	
4.6	Containment Not Practical	112.7(d)
4.7	Inspection, Test and Records	112.7(e)
4.8	Personnel Training and Discharge Prevention Procedures	112.7(f)
4.8.1	Personnel Training	112.7(f)(1)
4.8.2	Designated Person Accountable for Discharge Prevention	112.7(f)(2)
4.8.3	Discharge Prevention Briefings	112.7(f)(3)
4.9	Security	112.7(g)
4.9.1	Facility Fencing	112.7(g)(1)
4.9.2	Securing of Containment Drain Valves	112.7(g)(2)
4.9.3	Locking of Oil Pump Starter Controls	112.7(g)(3)
4.9.4	Securing of Loading/Unloading Connections	112.7(g)(4)
4.9.5	Facility Lighting	112.7(g)(5)
4.10	Facility Loading/Unloading Racks	112.7(h)
4.10.1	Containment for Loading/Unloading Racks	112.7(h)(1)
4.10.2	Warning Systems	112.7(h)(2)
4.10.3	Vehicle Inspection Procedures	112.7(h)(3)
4.11	Brittle Fracture Evaluation of Field-Erected Containers	112.7(i)
4.12	Conformance with State Requirements	112.7(j)

<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Rule Citation</b>
<b>Section 5</b>	<b>SPCC Plan Requirements for Onshore Facility</b>	112.8
5.1	Meeting General Requirements of 112.7	112.8(a)
5.2	SPCC Plan Requirements for Onshore Facilities	112.8(b)
5.2.1	Diked Storage Area Drainage	112.8(b)(1)
5.2.2	Valve Design for Diked Area Drainage	112.8(b)(2)
5.2.3	Drainage from Undiked Areas	112.8(b)(3)
5.2.4	Alternate Drainage System	112.8(b)(4)
5.2.5	Safeguard for Human Error and Equipment Failure	112.8(b)(5)
5.3	Bulk Storage Containers	112.8(c)
5.3.1	Container Materials and Construction Compatibility	112.8(c)(1)
5.3.2	Containment	112.8(c)(2)
5.3.3	Drainage Procedures from Diked Areas	112.8(c)(3)
5.3.3.1	Drain Valves	112.8(c)(3)(i)
5.3.3.2	Inspection of Accumulated Storm Water	112.8(c)(3)(ii)
5.3.3.3	Supervised Drainage	112.8(c)(3)(iii)
5.3.3.4	Drainage Records	112.8(c)(3)(iv)
5.3.4	Corrosion Protection of USTs	112.8(c)(4)
5.3.5	Corrosion Protection of Partially Buried Tanks	112.8(c)(5)
5.3.6	Integrity Testing of Aboveground Containers	112.8(c)(6)
5.3.7	Tank Internal Heating Coils	112.8(c)(7)
5.3.8	Fail-Safe Overfill and Liquid Level Devices	112.8(c)(8)
5.3.9	Effluent Treatment System Inspections	112.8(c)(9)
5.3.10	Correction of Visible Discharges and Removal of Oil Accumulation from Diked Areas	
5.3.11	Mobile/Potable Containers Siting and Containment	112.8(c)(11)
5.4	Facility Transfer Operations, Pumping and Facility Process	112.8(d)
5.4.1	Corrosion Provisions for Buried Piping	112.8(d)(1)
5.4.2	Security of Transfer Connections	112.8(d)(2)
5.4.3	Pipe Support Design	112.8(d)(3)
5.4.4	Inspections of Aboveground Valves, Piping and Appurtenances	112.8(d)(4)
5.4.5	Warning Practices for Vehicles	112.8(d)(5)
<b>Section 6</b>	<b>Inapplicable Sections</b>	112.7(c)
<b>Appendices</b>		
APPENDIX A	SPILL REPORTING FORMS	
APPENDIX B	SPCC FIVE YEAR REVIEW FORM	
APPENDIX C	FACILITY AND STORAGE TANK INSPECTION FORMS	
APPENDIX D	OIL TRANSFER, DRAINAGE RECORD AND SPILL CLEANUP EQUIPMENT	
APPENDIX E	SPCC TRAINING FORMS	
APPENDIX F	TANK INTEGRITY TEST FORMS	
APPENDIX G	SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA CHECKLIST CERTIFICATION	
APPENDIX H	FEDERAL REGISTER PART 112	

**SECTION 1.0  
FACILITY INFORMATION**

---

**1.1 GENERAL**

**OWNER and OPERATOR NAME**

WADE SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY

**OWNER and OPERATOR ADDRESS**

1200 10<sup>th</sup> STREET WEST  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35204  
JEFFERSON COUNTY  
TELEPHONE: (205)324-6691

**EMERGENCY COORDINATOR**

Robin A. Wade, III, President

Office Phone: (205)942-3435  
24-Hour Phone: (205)531-1979

**ALTERNATE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR**

Ken Dunnaway, Superintendent

Office Phone: (205)324-6691  
24-Hour Phone: (205)283-3214

**LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE**

LONGITUDE:	W86 Degrees	51 Minutes	38 Seconds
LATITUDE:	N33 Degrees	31 Minutes	36 Seconds

## **1.2 FACILITY OPERATIONS**

WADE SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY is engaged in rock quarrying and processing operations. Rock and crushed stone products are loosened by drilling and blasting, then loaded by front-end loader into large haul trucks that transport the material to the processing operations. Processing operations include crushing, screening, size classification, material handling, and storage.

**SECTION 2**  
**P.E. CERTIFICATION OF THE PLAN [40 CFR 112.3]**

---

Facility Name: Wade Sand and Gravel Co., Inc.

Date(s) site visited: April 21, 2016

Site visit performed by: Ken Layton

I hereby certify that:

- I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR 112;
- I have (or my agent has) visited and examined the facility;
- The SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including the consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR 112;
- The SPCC Plan establishes procedures for required inspections and testing, and;
- The SPCC Plan is adequate for the facility.

Certifying Engineer:

Name Kenneth M. Layton

State Alabama

P.E. No. 13934

Signature: 

Certification Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Engineering Seal:

**SECTION 3**  
**AMENDMENTS TO THE PLAN [40 CFR 112.4 and 112.5]**

---

**3.1 Determination of Needed Amendments by EPA/State Agencies following spills**  
**[40CFR 112.4(a) & (b) &(c)]**

If a facility discharges more than 1,000 gallons in a single discharge, or discharges more than 42 gallons in each of two discharges within a twelve month period, then the following information must be submitted to the EPA and any other state or local agency in charge of oil pollution control activities. **This information must be submitted within 60 days of becoming subject to this part.** These agencies will review this information and determine if changes or amendments to the SPCC plan for the facility is necessary.

Information required:

- Name of the facility
- Your name
- Location of the facility
- Maximum storage capacity of oil at the facility and normal weekly usage
- Corrective actions and countermeasures taken including a description of equipment repairs and replacements
- A description of the facility including maps, flow diagrams and topographical maps
- Cause of the discharges as well as a failure analysis of the system
- Additional preventative measures taken or contemplated to prevent recurrence
- Other necessary information as required by EPA or the State

A spill report form is available in **Appendix A**.

### **3.2 Amendments as required by EPA/State Agencies [40 CFR 112.4(d) & (e)]**

There have been no amendments to this plan as a result of EPA or ADEM comments or requirements.

Any amendments that would be required as described in Section 3.1 above must be made within 30 days of such notification, or an appeal filed in accordance with 112.4(f) in writing within 30 days of the EPA/ADEM decision.

### **3.3 Amendments due to facility changes or 5 year review [40 CFR 112.5(a) & (b)]**

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.5, a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan is conducted at least once every five years. As a result of this review and evaluation, Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc. will amend the SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if: (1) such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility, and (2) if such technology has been field-proven at the time of review. Any amendment to the SPCC Plan shall be certified by a Professional Engineer within six months after a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance occurs which materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. Additionally, any changes identified in the plan must be fully implemented within 6 months thereafter.

If there are no amendments to the plan as a result of the 5-year review, a review form will be completed and maintained in the files. A copy of the form is available in **Appendix B**.

### **3.4 Technical Amendments Certified by P.E.**

Any amendments to the plan which materially affect the facility's potential for the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. require the re-certification of the plan by the P.E. A new certification page should be included, and revision record should be amended to reflect this change.

**SECTION 4**  
**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SPCC PLANS [40 CFR 112.7]**

---

The owner or operator of a facility subject to the spill prevention, control and countermeasures regulations must prepare a plan in accordance with good engineering practices. The plan must have the full approval of management at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement the plan. The plan must be prepared in writing. If the plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, those items must be discussed in separate paragraphs and the details of installation and operational start-up must be explained separately.

**4.1 Written Commitment of Manpower, Equipment and Materials [40 CFR 112.7]**

By my signature below, I certify that I have authority to commit the necessary resources for full implementation of this plan and that all necessary manpower, equipment and resources will be available at all times to control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful to navigable waters and the environment.

Authorized Representative:

Robin A. Wade, III

Title:

President

Signature:

\_\_\_\_\_

Date:

\_\_\_\_\_



#### **4.2 Proposed Facilities, Methods, or Equipment not yet Fully Operational [40 CFR 112.7]**

All equipment discussed in this plan at the Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc. facility in Birmingham, Alabama was fully operational at the time this plan was written.

#### **4.3 Detailed Requirements**

##### **4.3.1 Discussion of Facility Conformance [40 CFR 112.7(a)(1)]**

All bulk (greater than 55 gallons) petroleum products and byproducts are stored in containment areas with release valves. Drums containing petroleum product are stored inside in the maintenance building. Any spills would be noticed by facility personnel and would be cleaned up in a reasonable time frame. Neither buried piping nor buried tanks exist at the facility. Petroleum loading and unloading is under surveillance by both the facility manager and the delivery personnel.

##### **4.3.2 Deviations from Requirements [40 CFR 112.7(a)(2)]**

This facility is in complete conformance with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 112 with the following exceptions:

#### **Deviation from Requirement**

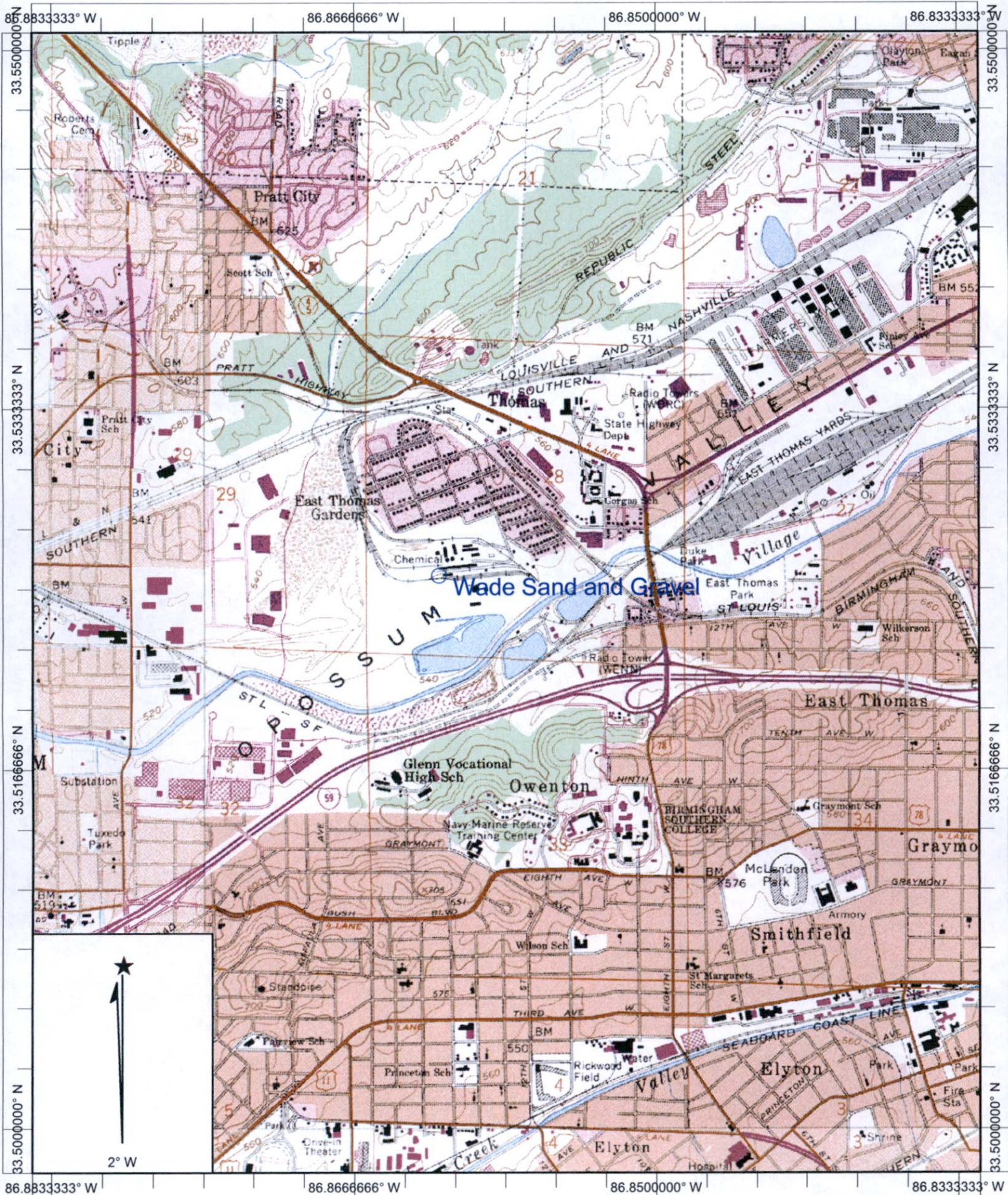
40 CFR 112.7(h)(3) states, "Prior to filling and departure of any tank car or tank truck, closely inspect for discharges in the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicle..." This facility does not man each discharge point or bulk storage area continuously.

#### **Equivalent Protection**

The vendor will be informed that this inspection is his/her responsibility. Any necessary assistance requested of the facility will be forthcoming.

##### **4.3.3 Physical Layout and Facility Diagram [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)]**

There are storm water outfalls at this facility. No drainage pathway receives wastewater from industrial activity. The facility is not in a 100-year flood plain; therefore, no protective controls have been put in place. The facility location is shown in Figure 4.1. A facility diagram is enclosed as Figure 4.2.



Name: BIRMINGHAM NORTH  
 Date: 8/14/2008  
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 033.5244225° N 086.8582841° W  
 Caption: Figure 1 - Site Location Map, Wade Sand and Gravel, Birmingham, Alabama

**4.3.3.1 Container Capacities and Content [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(i)]**

**Table 4.1**

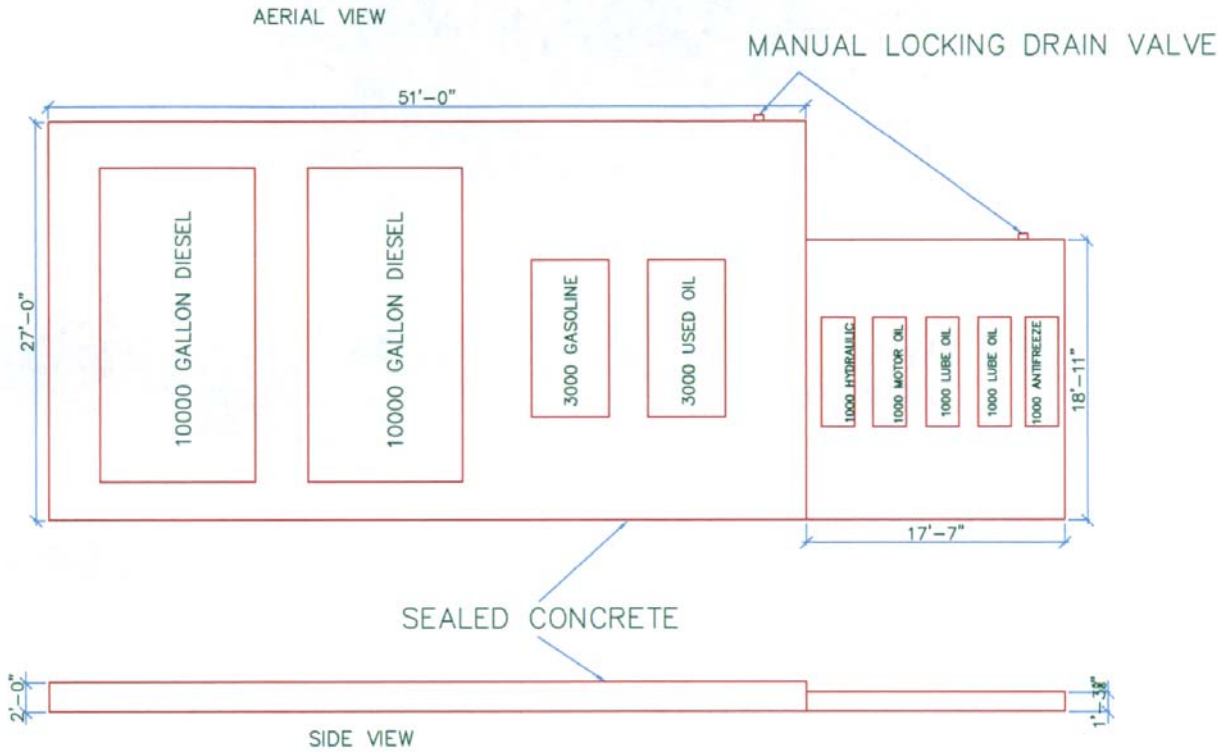
Potential Spill Sources	Maximum Spill Volume (gallons)	Secondary Containment Volume (gallons)	Comments
<b>AREA A – (Bulk Storage)</b>			
One 3,000 gallon used oil tank, One 3,000 gallon gasoline tank, and Two 8,000 gallon diesel fuel tanks	8,000 gallons	14,000 gallons	Flow of spill would move into containment area with overflow continuing to nearby ditch.
<b>AREA B – (Bulk Storage)</b>			
Three 1,000 gallon hydraulic/lubricating oil tanks and One 1,000 gallon anti-freeze tank	1,000 gallons	3,400	Flow of spill would move along floor with overflow to nearby ditch.
<b>AREA C – (Maintenance Building)</b>			
Approximately 10 55-gallon drums of synthetic oils	500 gallons	N/A	Flow of spill would move along floor with overflow continuing to nearby ditch.

**4.3.3.2 Discharge Prevention Measures [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii)]**

**A. General Spill Prevention Procedures**

Spills and releases are most likely to result from equipment failure or operator error:

1. Operator error during loading/unloading or refueling operations. Potential errors include overfilling, not disconnecting lines prior to vehicle departure, drain valves being left open, or fill valves being left open allowing precipitation to enter and cause tank overflow. Specific procedures have



\*DRAINAGE WOULD FLOW TO POND 002E IN THE EVENT OF A RELEASE

TITLE    PETROLEUM CONTAINMENT BASIN

WADE SAND AND GRAVEL  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

DRAWN BY    J. LOVELL    CHECKED BY    K. DUNNAWAY    SCALE    1/8" = 1'-0"    DATE    07/06



SEE INSTRUCTIONS FILE NO. 002000A.A. 02/06 275 94-2125 7/04 002-03-03-03A

SEAL

PROJECT NO.    DRAWING NO.

been developed to minimize this potential and include regular periodic inspections, locking valves when not in use and on-the-job training in correct procedures. Because of secondary containment, release is unlikely; however, operators are instructed in proper procedures to prevent releases from secondary containment.

2. Rupture of piping, pressure fittings, or tanks, or another form of equipment failure. The potential for such a release will always exist. The rate and quantity of release would depend on the location of the rupture. Release rate could be assumed to be the total volume of the tank associated with the piping or fittings being released in 15 minutes. The release to the environment would be at that rate and the quantity would be the total volume minus the secondary containment volume. To minimize the potential for a significant release, regular inspections and maintenance are performed with noted problems addressed in a timely manner by repair, replacement, or equipment taken out of service.
3. Puncture of tank or associated piping by heavy equipment. Operators of equipment and vehicles are well trained in operating large equipment on the facility. However, should a puncture occur, the rate and volume of a release would be the same as that calculated in item 2. In addition, tanks and piping are highly visible by size, signage, flagging, or protective paint color. Where necessary, additional barriers such as protective walls or posts have been provided. In the event of night traffic, sufficient lighting is provided to make tanks and piping visible.
4. Small drips, leaks, and spills from lines or valves. Release rates would be negligible and are not likely to produce significant quantities or to have significant environmental effects. To minimize the potential for a release, equipment is inspected regularly, repaired in a timely manner when a problem is discovered, and released material is promptly cleaned up (within 72 hours). In general, this type of release presents a very low risk to the environment.

**B. Standard Procedure for Tank Loading and Unloading**

1. Set tank trailer brakes and block wheels. The driver must remain with the vehicle during the entire loading or unloading period.
2. Read the level indicator or visually inspect the receiving tank to be sure that sufficient space is available to receive material being transferred.
3. Place catch pans in position under plant and tank trailer connections as needed to catch any liquid that may leak during the transfer.
4. To remove the tank trailer unloading line closure:
  - Be sure the unloading line valve is closed
  - Carefully loosen the unloading line closure
  - If leakage begins, leave closure partially engaged and allow sufficient time for any accumulation of liquid in the outlet line to escape
  - If leakage stops or diminishes materially, entirely remove the closure
  - If initial rate of leakage continues, open and close the valve a couple of times to seat it
  - If the valve fails to seat and stop the leakage, screw the closure up tight
  - Contact the supervisor in charge of this operation for instruction on how to proceed.
5. When connections are secured, open the valve for liquid transfer.
6. Start pump and check to be sure there is no leakage at any of the connections or anywhere along the transfer line. **Note: Operator must remain with truck during loading/unloading. If vehicle is left unattended, operator will be considered negligent.**

#### **4.3.3.3 Discharge and Drainage Controls [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iii)]**

All petroleum product tanks (oils and fuels) have or will have either secondary containment, a collection area designed to collect materials associated with a spill, or are contained in an area which contains sufficient area to contain the contents of containers held within. Containment is sized to hold 110% of any single tank located within the containment. Due to these factors and the distance to the discharge point, a release from any of the petroleum product containment into the environment is highly unlikely.

#### **4.3.3.4 Countermeasures [40 CFR 112.7 (a)(3)(iv)]**

*De minimus* spills of petroleum products at the site should be cleaned up as soon as practical using the general procedures outlined in the facility's Best Management Practices Plan. The procedures include removal of free product using adsorbents, excavation of petroleum contaminated soil, and handling the subject materials as petroleum contaminated waste.

Petroleum product spills which are contained within the building or within bermed storage areas can usually be handled by on-site personnel. Small spills may require dry clean up with absorbents. A spill responder will be notified if needed to pump spilled material from a containment area. All material pumped will be placed in an appropriate container and handled according to RCRA, OSHA and Fire Code regulations. Only non-biodegradable adsorbents will be used to clean up spills.

In the event of a large spill, every effort should be made to prevent the spill from entering the open channel drainages. Appropriate measures would include immediate pumping of any pooled liquid into totes, immediate construction of temporary earthen berms, construction of temporary dams within the open channel drainage ditches, and placing plastic sheets over drop inlets and covering them with soil to temporarily stop drainage during clean up operations.

In the event a spill enters either of the facility's containment basins, then emergency response contractors will be contacted immediately. In the event of such a spill, the **Birmingham Fire Department** will also be contacted to assess the fire hazard, and to advise the Environmental Coordinator. Emergency response personnel will then act to remove free product from the containment basin, and to remove affected soil as necessary.

**4.3.3.5 Methods of Disposal of Recovered Material [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(v)]**

*De minimus* spills of non-hazardous petroleum products (<25 gallons) will generally not require soil analysis during cleanup. Small quantities of non-hazardous petroleum contaminated soil may be disposed of as common industrial waste with the facility's regular solid waste service.

Soil cleanup from non-hazardous spills of greater than 25 gallons will generally require stockpiling of the excavated petroleum contaminated soil, laboratory analysis, and confirmatory sampling. Corrective action limits for petroleum contaminated soils shall be 100 parts per million (ppm) total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as determined by the applicable method(s) of ADEM Rule 335-6-15-.35. All soils associated with a reportable spill event that exceeds 100 ppm TPH should be excavated for disposal as petroleum contaminated waste. All excavated soil exceeding 100 ppm shall be disposed of at a pre-approved Subtitle D lined landfill.

Analysis of soils for petroleum contaminants shall be performed for the following parameters according to the type of petroleum product causing the contamination:

1. Total petroleum hydrocarbons	Standard Method 503 EPA Method 9071
2. Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene and total xylene	EPA Method 5030 or 3810 followed by EPA Method 8020 or 8240
3. Lead	EPA Method 239.2

**4.3.3.6 Emergency Contacts [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(vi)]**

If it is determined that the spill is reportable, the Emergency Coordinator will immediately (within 15 minutes of acknowledgement of the release) contact the following agencies:

1. National Response Center (NRC) ..... 1-800-424-8802
2. State Emergency Response Commission  
Alabama Department of Environmental Management  
Field Operations Division  
P.O. Box 301463  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463 .....1-800-843-0699
3. Jefferson County Emergency Management Agency



709 North 19<sup>th</sup> Street  
Birmingham, Alabama 35203.....(205)254-2039

4. Water Division  
Alabama Department of Environmental Management  
1400 Coliseum Blvd. (36110-2059)  
P.O. Box 301463  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463  
Office Hours ..... (334)271-7700  
After Hours ..... 1-800-843-0699

Others to contact, if necessary:

1. Fire and Police Departments .....911
2. Spill Response of Record: Action Resources .....(256)352-2689
3. Regional Administrator  
Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV  
61 Forsyth Street, SW  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960 ..... (404)562-8357  
OR  
1-800-424-8802
4. Alabama Department of Public Safety ..... (334)242-4378

The regulations in Part 110 establish the criteria for determining whether an oil spill may be harmful to public health or welfare or the environment, thereby triggering the reporting requirements. Oil discharges deemed to be harmful include:

- Discharges that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of a body of water;
- Discharges that violate applicable water quality standards; and
- Discharges that cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or on adjoining shorelines.

#### **4.3.4 Discharge Reporting Information [40 CFR 112.7(a)(4)]**

##### **4.3.4.1 Petroleum Product Spill**

In the event of a reportable spill, the following information should be supplied to EPA and ADEM. A blank reporting form and an in-house spill information form are provided in **Appendix A**.

- Exact facility address and phone number
- Date and time of spill
- Type of material spilled (for example: diesel fuel)
- Estimated quantity spilled
- Estimated quantity entering navigable waters (not plant drainage)
- Source of spill
- Description of affected area (for example: spill covered dirt area 80 feet long by 20 feet wide and 20 feet of concrete drainage channel)
- Cause of the spill
- Injuries or damages
- Corrective actions taken
- State whether evacuation is needed
- Names of other parties contacted
- Names of other parties to be contacted

If the facility discharges more than 1,000 gallons of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, or has discharged more than 42 gallons in each of two spill events within any 12 month period, the facility must submit to EPA Region IV and ADEM within 60 days of the trigger event the following information:

- Name of the facility
- Name(s) of the owner or operator of the facility
- Location of the facility

- Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal weekly throughput
- Description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps
- The cause(s) of the triggering spill event, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred
- The corrective actions taken, including an adequate description of equipment repairs and/or replacements
- Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and
- Other information as may be requested by EPA pertinent to the facility's SPCC plan or the spill event

#### **4.3.4.2 CERCLA Spills**

In addition, under SARA Title III (Community Right-to-Know Act) Section 304, SARA facilities that have a reportable spill of listed materials must immediately (within 15 minutes of acknowledgement of the release) notify the agencies identified in Section 4.3.3.6. Notify any others as necessary. The initial notifications for reportable spills can be by telephone (numbers listed above) and should include:

1. Chemical name or identity of the chemical or substance released;
2. Indicate whether the substance is on SARA list [Section 302(a)(2)] or on CERCLA list [Section 101];
3. An estimate of the quantity of substance released;
4. Time and duration of the release;
5. Specific location of the spill;
6. The medium or media into which the release occurred (air, water, land);
7. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health problems, and where applicable, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals;

8. Proper precautions to be taken as a result of the release, such as evacuation; and
9. Name and telephone number(s) for the person(s) to be contacted for additional information.

A written follow-up emergency notice must be prepared and submitted to the Alabama Emergency Response Commission and the Jefferson County EMA as soon as possible after the release occurs updating the earlier information and including additional information on:

1. Actions taken to respond to and contain the release;
2. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release; and
3. Advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

#### **4.3.5 Emergency Procedures [40 CFR 112.7(a)(5)]**

This section outlines initial response actions for a spill or release at the facility. It does not detail the necessary actions for remediation of a major release, but provides guidance for minimizing potential damage. The intent of this plan is to provide appropriate guidance for response to spills of petroleum products and hazardous substances. However, this plan may not address all compliance issues for spills covered by regulations mandated by laws other than the Clean Water Act (for example, RCRA, CERCLA, or State requirements). These guidelines should be followed to the extent possible and practical.

General guidelines for spill response are outlined in the following numbered items followed by an area-specific response guideline.

Action Checklist:

1. **IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, STOP THE SOURCE OF THE SPILL IMMEDIATELY.** Close the valves, shut down pumping, or take whatever actions are possible to stop any release. If conditions are hazardous (for

example, fire or potential explosion), do not approach. Call the Emergency Coordinator. If unavailable, call one of the alternates listed below. The Emergency Coordinator (or alternate) will designate the appropriate personnel safety equipment, which must be worn when approaching releases.

**Emergency Coordinator:**

Robin A. Wade, III, President

Office Phone: (205)324-6691

24-Hour Phone: (205)531-1979

**1st Alternate Emergency Coordinator**

Ken Dunnaway, Superintendent

Office Phone: (205)324-6691

24-Hour Phone: (205)283-3214

If safety is not an issue, call other nearby employees for assistance in stopping the release.

2. When the Emergency Coordinator (or alternate) arrives, all other response actions are to be under his or her direction. The Emergency Coordinator (or alternate) should then determine the necessary response actions including whether evacuation of parts or all of the plant is necessary for employee safety. In general, the Emergency Coordinator (or alternate) will be required to direct the containment of the release and decide on alternative source control if the source of the release was not controlled by the person(s) discovering it. The release should be confined to the smallest area possible. Use booms or sandbags, dig small trenches, or place absorbent pads to stop the spread. If necessary, wood chips, fiberglass mats, sawdust, or scrap paper may be used as a last resort. **Take immediate action to prevent the spill from reaching off-site or surface waters.** Place booms or pads, dig a diversion ditch, or use soil to form a berm. If the release reaches water, attempt to place booms to contain the release or, if necessary, block drainage downstream of spill to prevent further discharge.

Spill reporting information is detailed in Section 4.3.3.6.

#### **4.4 Potential Spill Predictions, Volumes, Rates and Control (40 CFR 112.7(b))**

Spill prediction information is provided in Table 1 in Section 4.3.3.1.

#### **4.5 Discharge Prevention Procedure [40 CFR 112.7(c)]**

##### **4.5.1 Bulk Storage (Area A)**

Bulk storage (Area A) is located adjacent to the maintenance shop and is shown in Figure 4.2. This area contains one (1) 3,000 gallon used oil tank, one (1) 3,000 gallon gasoline tank and two (2) 8,000 gallon diesel fuel tanks. All tanks are aboveground. The area is equipped with a 51.0' by 28.33' block wall basin extending approximately 16" above ground level around the perimeter of the storage area, sufficient to contain approximately 14,000 gallons. The area is enclosed and therefore not subject to rainfall. Overflow would run to one of the facility's outfalls.

##### **4.5.2 Bulk Storage (Area B)**

Bulk storage (Area B) is located adjacent to the maintenance shop as shown in Figure 4.2. This area contains three (3) 1,000 gallon hydraulic/lubricating oil tanks and one (1) 1,000 gallon anti-freeze tank. All tanks are aboveground. The area is equipped with a 21.0' x 18.5' block wall basin extending approximately 14" aboveground level around the perimeter of the storage area, sufficient to contain approximately 3,400 gallons. The area is enclosed and therefore not subject to rainfall. Overflow would run to one of the facility's outfalls.

##### **4.5.3 Miscellaneous Drums of Synthetic Oil and Grease (Area C)**

Miscellaneous 55 gallon drums of synthetic oil and grease are store in the maintenance building as shown on Figure 4.2. No structural containment is provided. Any spill that may occur would travel the length of the floor before exiting the bay door. If a spill was to occur it would be noticed and absorbed and cleaned up as quickly as possible.

#### **4.6 Containment Not Practical [40 CFR 112.7(d)]**

This facility is in complete conformance with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 112 with the following exceptions:

<b>Deviation from Requirement</b>	<b>Equivalent Protection</b>
40 CFR 112.7(h)(3) states, "Prior to filling and departure of any tank car or tank truck, closely inspect for discharges in the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicle..." This facility does not man each discharge point or bulk storage area continuously.	The vendor will be informed that this inspection is his/her responsibility. Any necessary assistance requested of the facility will be forthcoming.

#### **4.7 Inspection, Test and Records [40 CFR 112.7(e)]**

Twice-weekly inspections of secondary containment areas, tank integrity, piping, and general housekeeping procedures are scheduled at the facility. Inspections are also conducted prior to draining storm water from secondary containment areas. Written logs of these inspections are kept on file at the Environmental Coordinator's office. Sample inspection logs are contained in **Appendix C**.

Sample records of oil transfer, drainage, and oil removal, along with recommended spill cleanup equipment and additional contact information are located in **Appendix D**.

#### **4.8 Personnel Training and Discharge Prevention Procedures [40 CFR 112.7(f)]**

##### **4.8.1 Personnel Training [40 CFR 112.7(f)(1)]**

Each employee is responsible for recognizing the potential for an occurrence of any spill and for calling this to the attention of appropriate personnel. The training of oil-handling employees will address the following topics:

- The operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges;
- Discharge procedure protocols (including spill communication procedures);

- Applicable pollution control laws, rules and regulations
- General facility operations; and
- The contents of the SPCC Plan

Personnel receiving annual training at the facility include maintenance and operational personnel that are involved in activities involving oil storage, operating equipment using oil, oil transfer operations, and emergency response/spill coordination. Training certification forms are included in **Appendix E**.

#### **4.8.2 Designated Person Accountable for Discharge Prevention [40 CFR 112.7(f)(2)]**

Robin A. Wade, III is the designated person accountable for spill prevention at the facility and reports to facility ownership. His contact telephone numbers are:

Office Phone: (205)324-6691  
 24-Hour Phone: (205)531-1979

#### **4.8.3 Discharge Prevention Briefings [40 CFR 112.7(f)(3)]**

At a minimum, discharge prevention briefings will be conducted with oil-handling employees on an annual basis to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for the facility. In addition to the topics described above, these briefings will also highlight the following:

- Known discharges of oil to the waters of the state (or U.S.) and failures in preventing such discharges
- The contribution of any malfunctioning operational equipment or spill prevention equipment to the discharges described above
- The remedies, controls or precautionary measures recently developed to prevent and/or control similar discharges in the future

Records of the training briefings will be maintained for a period of three years and will include a short description of the topics covered, and employee sign-in sheets. A copy of these records will be kept in the environmental files so that they are immediately accessible to the Plan.



## **4.9 Security**

### **4.9.1 Facility Fencing [40 CFR 112.7(g)(1)]**

Entrance to the facility is gated and locked when production is not in progress.

### **4.9.2 Security of Containment Drain Valves [40 CFR 112.7(g)(2)]**

All master flow and drain valves remain closed and are locked when unattended. Any drain valve observed unlocked while unattended should be immediately reported to the Emergency Coordinator.

### **4.9.3 Locking of Oil Pump Starter Controls [40 CFR 112.7 (g)(3)]**

All pump starter controls remain locked and in the closed position when in non-operating or non-standby status.

### **4.9.4 Security of Loading/Unloading Connections [40 CFR 112.7(g)(4)]**

Securely cap or blank-flange the loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines and facility piping that are not in use for an extended time. This security practice also applies to piping that is emptied of liquid content either by draining or pressure. Any uncapped connections that are not attended should be reported to the Emergency Coordinator.

### **4.9.5 Facility Lighting [40 CFR 112.7(g)(5)]**

Adequate lighting is provided in the vicinity of all petroleum storage tanks to allow for detection of leaks during hours of darkness. Inadequate or non-functioning lighting should be reported to the Emergency Coordinator.

### **4.10 Facility Loading/Unloading Racks [40 CFR 112.7(h)]**

The facility does not have a loading/unloading rack. Any spills would be detected and cleaned immediately.

#### **4.10.1 Containment for Loading/Unloading Racks [40 CFR 112.7(h)(1)]**

The facility does not have a loading/unloading rack. Not applicable.

#### **4.10.2 Warning Systems [40 CFR 112.7(h)(2)]**

All incoming and outgoing petroleum or petroleum byproduct shipments are made by tank truck. All drivers comply with DOT regulations in 40 CFR Part 177, Subpart B and facility contractor rules. Tank trucks remain running during delivery as their pumps are used to pump product into the storage tanks. The vehicle hand brake is set and wheel chocks are utilized to prevent vehicular departure prior to complete disconnection of transfer lines. Tanks are properly grounded and bonded and smoking is not permitted in the area at any time. Typically tanks are only filled to 85% of their capacity. Although inventories are monitored so that the tanks will always be able to accept the largest shipment, the unloading driver verifies product level before each delivery to prevent tank overfill.

#### **4.10.3 Vehicle Inspection Procedures [40 CFR 112.7(h)(3)]**

The truck driver will examine vehicle drain and outlets on tank trucks prior to departure. Rail tank cars are not used for oil at this facility.

#### **4.11 Brittle Fracture Evaluation of Field-Erected Containers [40 CFR 112.7(i)]**

Not applicable.

#### **4.12 Conformance with State Requirements [40 CFR 112.7(j)]**

There are no other state prevention standards that are required to be followed, including other prevention and containment procedures listed in this part or any applicable State of Alabama or local rules, regulations or guidelines.

## **SECTION 5**

### **SPCC PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR ONSHORE FACILITY [40 CFR 112.8]**

---

#### **5.1 Meeting General Requirements of CFR 112.7 [40 CFR 112.8(a)]**

General requirements of Section 112.7 have been addressed in Section 4 of the Plan. Discharge prevention and containment procedures are addressed in this section of the Plan.

#### **5.2 SPCC Plan Requirements for Onshore Facilities [40 CFR 112.8(b)]**

##### **5.2.1 Diked Storage Area Drainage [40 CFR 112.8(b)(1)]**

There are release valves within each of the containment areas (Area A and Area B). The containment areas are enclosed, therefore storm water should not accumulate. The containment areas are monitored twice-weekly. Petroleum contamination will be removed by booms or vacuum truck.

##### **5.2.2 Valve Design for Diked Area Drainage [40 CFR 112.8(b)(2)]**

There are release valves within each of the containment areas (Area A and Area B). The containment areas are enclosed, therefore storm water should not accumulate. The containment areas are monitored twice-weekly. Petroleum contamination will be removed by booms or vacuum truck.

##### **5.2.3 Drainage from Undiked Areas [40 CFR 112.8(b) (3)]**

Petroleum product dispensing operations are not diked. Spills are contained and collected using absorbent material. It is highly unlikely that an uncontrolled release could impact environmental conditions.

#### **5.2.4 Alternate Drainage Systems [40 CFR 112.8(b)(4)]**

Spills from tanks, containers and hydraulic units are contained or collected on absorbent material. Procedures are in place to minimize the risk of releasing petroleum contaminated water.

#### **5.2.5 Safeguards for Human Error and Equipment Failure [40 CFR 112.8(b) (5)]**

Storm water and potential spills do not encounter equipment prior to discharge that could fail and cause a release to the environment. However, human error is always a concern. Adequate absorbent material is available to contain and absorb any spill.

### **5.3 Bulk Storage Containers [40 CFR 112.8(c)]**

#### **5.3.1 Container Materials and Construction Compatibility [40 CFR 112.8(c)(1)]**

All ASTs located outside are constructed of mild steel and are compatible with its contents. The tanks were primed and painted upon installation. All tanks are at atmospheric pressure and were designed for the temperature ranges normally encountered in Alabama.

A listing of major oil tanks, and other oil contained in drums, is shown in Section 4.3.3.1 and described in Section 4.3. The location of containers is shown in Figure 4.2.

#### **5.3.2 Containment [40 CFR 112.8(c) (2)]**

All secondary containment systems which contain petroleum products are designed to hold at least 110% of the tanks contents, or 10% of the total tankage within containment, whichever is greater. If tank sizes or containment areas are modified, then the Emergency Coordinator should be contacted immediately.

The containment sizes are shown in Section 4.5, Discharge Prevention Procedures and Containment.

### **5.3.3 Drainage Procedures from Diked Areas [40 CFR 112.8(c) (3)]**

#### **5.3.3.1 Drain Valves [40 CFR 112.8(c)(3)(i)]**

There are release valves associated with each of the containment areas (Area A and Area B). The containment areas are enclosed, therefore storm water should not accumulate. The containment areas are monitored twice-weekly. Petroleum contamination will be removed by booms or vacuum truck.

#### **5.3.3.2 Inspection of Accumulated Storm Water [40 CFR 112.8(c) (3) (ii)]**

There are release valves within each of the containment areas (Area A and Area B). The containment areas are enclosed, therefore storm water should not accumulate. The containment areas are monitored twice-weekly. Petroleum contamination will be removed by booms or vacuum truck. In the event that petroleum-free storm water is released from the containment area, a record will be kept on file documenting the approximate amount of storm water released from the containment.

#### **5.3.3.3 Supervised Drainage [40 CFR 112.8(c)(3)(iii)]**

There are release valves within each of the containment areas (Area A and Area B). The containment areas are enclosed, therefore storm water should not accumulate. The containment areas are monitored twice-weekly. Petroleum contamination will be removed by booms or vacuum truck. Petroleum contamination will be removed by booms or vacuum truck. In the event that petroleum-free storm water is released from the containment area, a record will be kept on file documenting the approximate amount of storm water released from the containment. The drainage of the petroleum-free storm water will be supervised by an employee who has been trained on the SPCC plan and familiar with proper techniques associated with this procedure.

#### **5.3.3.4 Drainage Records [40 CFR 112.8(c) (3) (iv)]**

In the event that petroleum-free storm water is released from the containment areas, a record will be kept on file documenting the approximate amount of storm water released from the containment.

#### **5.3.4 Corrosion Protection of USTs [40 CFR 112.8(c)(4)]**

There are no USTs on-site. Not applicable.

#### **5.3.5 Corrosion Protection of Partially Buried Tanks [40 CFR 112.8(c)(5)]**

There are no partially buried tanks at this facility. Not applicable.

#### **5.3.6 Integrity Testing of Aboveground Containers [40 CFR 112.8(c) (6)]**

All aboveground containers at the facility should be visually inspected routinely, with any structural defects or leaks immediately reported to the Emergency Coordinator. Formal inspections are conducted twice-weekly to examine the exterior of the tanks, supports and foundations, the containment areas, and outside containment structures. Visual inspections should be combined with non-destructive integrity testing in accordance with industry standards API 650 and API 653. According to API 653, integrity testing should be performed at a minimum interval of every 5 years. Documentation of non-destructive testing will be kept on file with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan. Tank testing forms are included in **Appendix F**.

#### **5.3.7 Tank Internal Heating Coils [40 CFR 112.8(c) (7)]**

This facility does not have any tanks that have internal heating coils. Not applicable.

#### **5.3.8 Fail-Safe Overfill and Liquid Level Devices [40 CFR 112.8(c)(8)]**

Petroleum product transfers are attended continuously by plant and delivery personnel. Direct audible communication between the container gauger and the pump operator are maintained continuously during product loading operations.

**5.3.9 Effluent Treatment System Inspections [40 CFR 112.8(c)(9)]**

Not Applicable.

**5.3.10 Correction of Visible Discharges and Removal of Oil Accumulation from Diked Area [40 CFR 112.8(c)(10)]**

Any accumulation of petroleum within secondary containment areas is to be immediately cleaned up using adsorbent pads, booms, or other removal methods. Any and all defective equipment or leaks are to be immediately reported to the Emergency Coordinator.

**5.3.11 Mobile/Potable Containers Siting and Containment [40 CFR 112.8(c)(11)]**

N/A

**5.4 Facility Transfer Operations, Pumping and Facility Process [40 CFR 112.8(d)]**

**5.4.1 Corrosion Provisions for Buried Piping [40 CFR 112.8(d)(1)]**

There is no buried piping on-site. Not applicable.

**5.4.2 Security of Transfer Connections [40 CFR 112.8(d)(2)]**

Pipe connections are equipped with a cap when not in use.

**5.4.3 Pipe Support Design [40 CFR 112.8(d)(3)]**

Pipe supports at the facility are inspected periodically to confirm structural integrity. Corrosion, abrasion, or structural defects observed in any petroleum product piping should be immediately reported to the Emergency Coordinator.

**5.4.4 Inspections of Aboveground Valves, Piping and Appurtenances [40 CFR 112.8(d)(4)]**

Valves and piping at the facility are inspected periodically to confirm structural integrity. General condition of items such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking valves, and metal surfaces should be assessed. Structural defects observed in any petroleum product piping of valves should be immediately reported to the Emergency Coordinator.

**5.4.5 Warning Practices for Vehicles [40 CFR 112.8(d)(5)]**

All vehicles entering the facility are warned to be aware of aboveground piping. Any damage to aboveground piping should be immediately reported to the Emergency Coordinator.



**SECTION 6.0  
NON APPLICABLE SECTIONS**

---

The following sections of the SPCC regulations are **NOT APPLICABLE** to this facility.

<u>Rule Citation</u>	<u>Title</u>
112.7(c)(2)	Spill Prevention Systems – Offshore
112.7(h)	Loading/Unloading Racks
112.7(i)	Evaluation of Tanks for Brittle Fracture
112.8(c)(4)	Protection of USTs
112.8(c)(5)	Protection of Partially Buried Tanks
112.8(c)(7)	Tank Internal Heating Coils
112.8(c)(9)	Effluent Treatment System Inspections
112.8(d)(1)	Provisions for Buried Piping
112.9	Requirements for Onshore Oil Production Facilities
112.10	Onshore Oil Drilling and Workover Facilities
112.11	Offshore Oil Drilling, Production or Workover Facilities
<b>Subpart C</b>	Requirements for Animal Fats and Vegetable Oils
112.12	Onshore Facilities
112.13	Onshore Oil Production Facilities
112.14	Onshore Oil Drilling and Workover Facilities
112.15	Offshore Oil Drilling, Production or Workover Facilities
112.20	Facility Response Plans (see <b>Appendix G</b> )
112.21	Facility Response Training and Drills/Exercises

**Note: A copy of the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations (40 CFR 112) is included as Appendix H.**

## **Appendix A**

---

**SPILL REPORTING FORM**

Facility Name: Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.  
1200 10<sup>th</sup> Street West, Birmingham, Alabama 35204

Date of Report: \_\_\_\_\_

Person Filing Report: \_\_\_\_\_

Time of Report: \_\_\_\_\_

What was spilled: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount of spill: \_\_\_\_\_

Cause of spill: \_\_\_\_\_

Maximum Capacity of Petroleum Products at Facility:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Normal Weekly Usage of Petroleum Products: \_\_\_\_\_

Was the National Response Center (NRC) and the appropriate State authorities contacted:

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_\_\_ No

If yes, give the time and the name(s) of the people contacted:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

List the names of the EPA or ADEM personnel who inspected the clean-up:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

List the methods of clean-up or disposal approved or recommended by them:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reported by: \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Coordinator's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**SPILL INFORMATION FORM**

Exact Facility Address and Telephone Number

Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.  
1200 10<sup>th</sup> Street West  
Birmingham, Alabama 35204  
(205)324-6691

Spill Date and Time \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Material Spilled (for example: diesel fuel, oil) \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated Quantity Spilled: \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated Quantity Entering Navigable Waters (not plant discharge) \_\_\_\_\_

Source of Spill: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Affected Area (for example: spill covered dirt area 80 feet long by 20 feet wide) \_\_\_\_\_

Cause of Spill: \_\_\_\_\_

Injuries or Damages: \_\_\_\_\_

Corrective Actions Taken: \_\_\_\_\_

Evacuation Needed: \_\_\_\_\_

Names of Other Parties Contacted: \_\_\_\_\_

Names of Other Parties to be Contacted: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Appendix B**

**SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE  
COMPLIANCE INSPECTION PLAN  
REVIEW PAGE**

In accordance with 40 CFR §112.5(b), a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan is conducted at least once every five years. As a result of this review and evaluation, Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc. will amend the SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if: (1) such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility, and (2) if such technology has been field-proven at the time of review. Any amendments to the SPCC Plan shall be certified by a Professional Engineer within six months after a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance occurs which materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

**Review Dates**

**Signature**

- |    |       |
|----|-------|
| 1. | _____ |
| 2. | _____ |
| 3. | _____ |

SPCC Plan amended and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer per 40 CFR 112.3(d).

**Management Approval**

Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc. is committed to the prevention of discharges of oil to navigable waters and the environment, and maintains the highest standards for spill prevention control and countermeasures through regular review, updating and implementation of this Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan for the Birmingham, Alabama facility.

Authorized Facility Representative: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Appendix C**

---

**Twice-Monthly  
Facility Inspection Report and Checklist**

Date: <hr/> Time: <hr/> Inspector: <hr/>	X = Satisfactory NA = Not Applicable O = Repair or Adjustment Required C = See Comment Under Remarks/Recommendations
---	---

**Drainage**

- Any noticeable oil sheen or runoff
- Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked.
- Oil/water separator systems working Properly.
- Effluent from oil/water separator Inspected.
- No visible oil sheen in containment area.
- No standing water in containment area.

**ASTs**

- Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage
- Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, pitting)
- Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged.
- Tank foundation intact.
- Level gauges and alarms working properly.
- Vents are not obstructed.
- Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks.
- Containment walls are intact.

**Pipelines**

- No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines or supports.
- Buried pipelines are not exposed
- Out-of-service pipes capped
- Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place
- No leaks at valves, flanges, or other fittings

**Truck Loading/Unloading Area**

- No standing water in rack area
- Warning signs poster
- No leaks in hoses
- Drip pans not overflowing
- Catch basins free of contamination
- Containment curbing or trenches intact
- Connections are capped or blank-flanged

**Security**

- Fence and gates intact
- Gates have locks
- ASTs locked when not in use
- Starter controls for pumps locked when not in use
- Lighting is working properly

**Training**

- Spill prevention briefing held
- Training records are in order

**Remarks/Recommendations:**

---



---



---



---



---



## **Appendix D**

---

## Record of Oil Transfer

### Truck Drivers Responsibilities:

1. Stay with truck, within reach of transfer shutoff valve at all times while transferring product.
2. Verify with Plant Personnel which tank and fill point should be used for product transfer.
3. Cleanup all transfer related releases of products, including releases from connection and disconnecting product transfer lines.
4. Meet with Plant Personnel after completing transfer to sign off on this *Record of Oil Transfer*.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Product Off-loaded: \_\_\_\_\_

Truck Driver's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Plant Representative's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Was any product dripped or spilled during transfer?

Yes  No

Driver's Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Plant Representative's Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Driver's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Plant Representative's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Record of Drainage, Inspection, and  
Oil Removal from Secondary Containment**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Storage Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Contents of Vessel: \_\_\_\_\_

Whenever discharging storm water that has collected in the bulk petroleum storage tank containment area, an inspector must complete the following form.

I. **INSPECTION OF CONTAINMENT**

Is there any indication that the collected storm water would:

A. Violate applicable water quality standards? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No

B. Cause a film, sheen, or discoloration? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No

II. **DRAINAGE OF CONTAINMENT**

If the answer to either questions above was yes, describe the disposal method of the collected liquid.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

If the answer to both questions was no, then record the following:

A. Valve opening date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Valve closed and locked date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Inspector

## Recommended Spill Clean-up Equipment

1. Shovels, rakes, and other hand tools stored in close proximity to oil storage facilities.
2. Oil booms and socks.
3. Oil absorbent pads (2-bales).
4. Oil-dry (1-pallet).
5. Access to earth moving equipment either on-site or by local contractors on a 24-hour basis.

## **Appendix E**

---

**Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria Checklist**

Section 112.20(e) of the facility response plan regulation requires that all facilities regulated by the Oil Petroleum Prevention Regulation (40 CFR Part 112) conduct an initial screening to determine whether they are required to develop a facility response plan. The criteria in this checklist can be found in 40 CFR 112.20(f)(1). Facilities should include this form with their SPCC Plan.

**Certification of the Applicability  
of the Substantial Harm Criteria Checklist**

Facility Name: Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.

Facility Address: 1200 10<sup>th</sup> Street West

Birmingham, Alabama 35204

1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

Yes \_\_\_ No x

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area?

Yes \_\_\_ No x

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the formula in Attachment C-III, Appendix C, 40 CFR 112 or a comparable formula<sup>(1)</sup>) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II and III to DOC/NQAA's "Guidelines for Facility and Vessel Response Environments" (Section 10, Appendix E, 40 CFR 112 for availability) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.

Yes \_\_\_ No x

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula (Attachment C-III, Appendix C, 40 CFR 112 or a comparable formula<sup>1)</sup>) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake<sup>(2)</sup>?

Yes \_\_\_ No x

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

Yes \_\_\_ No x

**Certification**

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

\_\_\_\_\_

Name (please type or print) Signature

Date

## **Appendix F**

---



112 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

**PART 112—OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION**

1. The authority for part 112 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; 33 U.S.C. 2720; E.O. 12777 (October 18, 1991), 3 CFR, 1091 Comp., p. 351.

2. Part 112 is amended by designating §§ 112.1 through 112.7 as subpart A, adding a subpart heading and revising newly designated subpart A to read as follows:

**Subpart A—Applicability, Definitions, and General Requirements For All Facilities and All Types of Oils**

Sec.

112.1 General applicability.

112.2 Definitions.

112.3 Requirement to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan.

112.4 Amendment of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan by Regional Administrator.

112.5 Amendment of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan by owners or operators.

112.6 [Reserved].

112.7 General requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.

**Subpart A—Applicability, Definitions, and General Requirements for All Facilities and All Types of Oils**

§ 112.1 General applicability.

(a)(1) This part establishes procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements to prevent the discharge of oil from non-transportation-related onshore and offshore facilities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (including resources under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act).

(2) As used in this part, words in the singular also include the plural and words in the masculine gender also include the feminine and vice versa, as the case may require.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, this part applies to any owner or operator of a non-transportation-related onshore or offshore facility engaged in drilling, producing, gathering, storing,

processing, refining, transferring, distributing, using, or consuming oil and oil products, which due to its location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful, as described in part 110 of this chapter, into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (including resources under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act) that has oil in:

(1) Any aboveground container;

(2) Any completely buried tank as defined in § 112.2;

(3) Any container that is used for standby storage, for seasonal storage, or for temporary storage, or not otherwise "permanently closed" as defined in § 112.2;

(4) Any "bunkered tank" or "partially buried tank" as defined in § 112.2, or any container in a vault, each of which is considered an aboveground storage container for purposes of this part.

(c) As provided in section 313 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal government are subject to this part to the same extent as any person.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, this part does not apply to:

(1) The owner or operator of any facility, equipment, or operation that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under section 311(j)(1)(C) of the CWA, as follows:

(i) Any onshore or offshore facility, that due to its location, could not reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in paragraph (b) of this section. This determination must be based solely upon consideration of the geographical and location aspects of the facility (such as proximity to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, land contour, drainage, etc.) and must exclude consideration of manmade features such as dikes, equipment or other structures, which may serve to restrain, hinder, contain, or otherwise prevent a discharge as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) Any equipment, or operation of a vessel or transportation-related onshore or offshore facility which is subject to the authority and control of the U.S. Department of Transportation, as defined in the Memorandum of

Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of EPA, dated November 24, 1971 (Appendix A of this part).

(iii) Any equipment, or operation of a vessel or onshore or offshore facility which is subject to the authority and control of the U.S. Department of Transportation or the U.S. Department of the Interior, as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Administrator of EPA, dated November 8, 1993 (Appendix B of this part).

(2) Any facility which, although otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of EPA, meets both of the following requirements:

(i) The completely buried storage capacity of the facility is 42,000 gallons or less of oil. For purposes of this exemption, the completely buried storage capacity of a facility excludes the capacity of a completely buried tank, as defined in § 112.2, and connected underground piping,

underground ancillary equipment, and containment systems, that is currently subject to all of the technical requirements of part 280 of this chapter or all of the technical requirements of a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter. The completely buried storage capacity of a facility also excludes the capacity of a container that is "permanently closed," as defined in § 112.2.

(ii) The aggregate aboveground storage capacity of the facility is 1,320 gallons or less of oil. For purposes of this exemption, only containers of oil with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater are counted. The aggregate aboveground storage capacity of a facility excludes the capacity of a container that is "permanently closed," as defined in § 112.2.

(3) Any offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facility that is subject to the notices and regulations of the Minerals Management Service, as specified in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Administrator of EPA, dated November 8, 1993 (Appendix B of this part).

(4) Any completely buried storage tank, as defined in § 112.2, and connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment systems, at any facility, that is subject to all of the technical requirements of part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter, except that such a tank must be marked on the facility diagram as provided in § 112.7(a)(3), if

the facility is otherwise subject to this part.

(5) Any container with a storage capacity of less than 55 gallons of oil.

(6) Any facility or part thereof used exclusively for wastewater treatment and not used to satisfy any requirement of this part. The production, recovery, or recycling of oil is not wastewater treatment for purposes of this paragraph.

(e) This part establishes requirements for the preparation and implementation of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans. SPCC Plans are designed to complement existing laws, regulations, rules, standards, policies, and procedures pertaining to safety standards, fire prevention, and pollution prevention rules. The purpose of an SPCC Plan is to form a comprehensive Federal/State spill prevention program that minimizes the potential for discharges. The SPCC Plan must address all relevant spill prevention, control, and countermeasures necessary at the specific facility. Compliance with this part does not in any way relieve the owner or operator of an onshore or an offshore facility from compliance with other Federal, State, or local laws.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraph (d) of this section, the Regional Administrator may require that the owner or operator of any facility subject to the jurisdiction of EPA under section 311(j) of the CWA prepare and implement an SPCC Plan, or any applicable part, to carry out the purposes of the CWA.

(1) Following a preliminary determination, the Regional Administrator must provide a written notice to the owner or operator stating the reasons why he must prepare an SPCC Plan, or applicable part. The Regional Administrator must send such notice to the owner or operator by certified mail or by personal delivery. If the owner or operator is a corporation, the Regional Administrator must also mail a copy of such notice to the registered agent, if any and if known, of the corporation in the State where the facility is located.

(2) Within 30 days of receipt of such written notice, the owner or operator may provide information and data and may consult with the Agency about the need to prepare an SPCC Plan, or applicable part.

(3) Within 30 days following the time under paragraph (b)(2) of this section within which the owner or operator may provide information and data and consult with the Agency about the need to prepare an SPCC Plan, or applicable part, the Regional Administrator must make a final determination regarding

whether the owner or operator is required to prepare and implement an SPCC Plan, or applicable part. The Regional Administrator must send the final determination to the owner or operator by certified mail or by personal delivery. If the owner or operator is a corporation, the Regional Administrator must also mail a copy of the final determination to the registered agent, if any and if known, of the corporation in the State where the facility is located.

(4) If the Regional Administrator makes a final determination that an SPCC Plan, or applicable part, is necessary, the owner or operator must prepare the Plan, or applicable part, within six months of that final determination and implement the Plan, or applicable part, as soon as possible, but not later than one year after the Regional Administrator has made a final determination.

(5) The owner or operator may appeal a final determination made by the Regional Administrator requiring preparation and implementation of an SPCC Plan, or applicable part, under this paragraph. The owner or operator must make the appeal to the Administrator of EPA within 30 days of receipt of the final determination under paragraph (b)(3) of this section from the Regional Administrator requiring preparation and/or implementation of an SPCC Plan, or applicable part. The owner or operator must send a complete copy of the appeal to the Regional Administrator at the time he makes the appeal to the Administrator. The appeal must contain a clear and concise statement of the issues and points of fact in the case. In the appeal, the owner or operator may also provide additional information. The additional information may be from any person. The Administrator may request additional information from the owner or operator. The Administrator must render a decision within 60 days of receiving the appeal or additional information submitted by the owner or operator and must serve the owner or operator with the decision made in the appeal in the manner described in paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

#### § 112.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

**Adverse weather** means weather conditions that make it difficult for response equipment and personnel to clean up or remove spilled oil, and that must be considered when identifying response systems and equipment in a response plan for the applicable operating environment. Factors to consider include significant wave height as specified in Appendix E to this part

(as appropriate), ice conditions, temperatures, weather-related visibility, and currents within the area in which the systems or equipment is intended to function.

**Alteration** means any work on a container involving cutting, burning, welding, or heating operations that changes the physical dimensions or configuration of the container.

**Animal fat** means a non-petroleum oil, fat, or grease of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin.

**Breakout tank** means a container used to relieve surges in an oil pipeline system or to receive and store oil transported by a pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline.

**Bulk storage container** means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, the storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufacturing equipment is not a bulk storage container.

**Bunkered tank** means a container constructed or placed in the ground by cutting the earth and re-covering the container in a manner that breaks the surrounding natural grade, or that lies above grade, and is covered with earth, sand, gravel, asphalt, or other material. A bunkered tank is considered an aboveground storage container for purposes of this part.

**Completely buried tank** means any container completely below grade and covered with earth, sand, gravel, asphalt, or other material. Containers in vaults, bunkered tanks, or partially buried tanks are considered aboveground storage containers for purposes of this part.

**Complex** means a facility possessing a combination of transportation-related and non-transportation-related components that is subject to the jurisdiction of more than one Federal agency under section 311(j) of the CWA.

**Contiguous zone** means the zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, that is contiguous to the territorial sea and that extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea.

**Contract or other approved means** means:

(1) A written contractual agreement with an oil spill removal organization that identifies and ensures the availability of the necessary personnel and equipment within appropriate response times; and/or

(2) A written certification by the owner or operator that the necessary personnel and equipment resources, owned or operated by the facility owner or operator, are available to respond to a discharge within appropriate response times; and/or

(3) Active membership in a local or regional oil spill removal organization that has identified and ensures adequate access through such membership to necessary personnel and equipment to respond to a discharge within appropriate response times in the specified geographic area; and/or

(4) Any other specific arrangement approved by the Regional Administrator upon request of the owner or operator.

*Discharge* includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the CWA; discharges resulting from circumstances identified, reviewed, and made a part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit; or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of this part, the term discharge shall not include any discharge of oil that is authorized by a permit issued under section 13 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 407).

*Facility* means any mobile or fixed, onshore or offshore building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe, or pipeline (other than a vessel or a public vessel) used in oil well drilling operations, oil production, oil refining, oil storage, oil gathering, oil processing, oil transfer, oil distribution, and waste treatment, or in which oil is used, as described in Appendix A to this part. The boundaries of a facility depend on several site-specific factors, including, but not limited to, the ownership or operation of buildings, structures, and equipment on the same site and the types of activity at the site.

*Fish and wildlife and sensitive environments* means areas that may be identified by their legal designation or by evaluations of Area Committees (for planning) or members of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator's spill response structure (during responses). These areas may include wetlands, National and State parks, critical habitats for endangered or threatened species, wilderness and natural resource areas, marine sanctuaries and estuarine

reserves, conservation areas, preserves, wildlife areas, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, recreational areas, national forests, Federal and State lands that are research national areas, heritage program areas, land trust areas, and historical and archaeological sites and parks. These areas may also include unique habitats such as aquaculture sites and agricultural surface water intakes, bird nesting areas, critical biological resource areas, designated migratory routes, and designated seasonal habitats.

*Injury* means a measurable adverse change, either long- or short-term, in the chemical or physical quality or the viability of a natural resource resulting either directly or indirectly from exposure to a discharge, or exposure to a product of reactions resulting from a discharge.

*Maximum extent practicable* means within the limitations used to determine oil spill planning resources and response times for on-water recovery, shoreline protection, and cleanup for worst case discharges from onshore non-transportation-related facilities in adverse weather. It includes the planned capability to respond to a worst case discharge in adverse weather, as contained in a response plan that meets the requirements in § 112.20 or in a specific plan approved by the Regional Administrator.

*Navigable waters* means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas.

(1) The term includes:

(i) All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(ii) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

(iii) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

(A) That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or

(B) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

(C) That are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(iv) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this section;

(v) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iv) of this definition;

(vi) The territorial sea; and

(vii) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraph (1) of this definition.

(2) Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA (other than cooling ponds which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. Navigable waters do not include prior converted cropland.

Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with EPA.

*Non-petroleum oil* means oil of any kind that is not petroleum-based, including but not limited to: Fats, oils, and greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; and vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels.

*Offshore facility* means any facility of any kind (other than a vessel or public vessel) located in, on, or under any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters.

*Oil* means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

*Oil Spill Removal Organization* means an entity that provides oil spill response resources, and includes any for-profit or not-for-profit contractor, cooperative, or in-house response resources that have been established in a geographic area to provide required response resources.

*Onshore facility* means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States, other than submerged lands.

*Owner or operator* means any person owning or operating an onshore facility or an offshore facility, and in the case of any abandoned offshore facility, the person who owned or operated or maintained the facility immediately prior to such abandonment.

*Partially buried tank* means a storage container that is partially inserted or constructed in the ground, but not entirely below grade, and not

completely covered with earth, sand, gravel, asphalt, or other material. A partially buried tank is considered an aboveground storage container for purposes of this part.

**Permanently closed** means any container or facility for which:

(1) All liquid and sludge has been removed from each container and connecting line; and

(2) All connecting lines and piping have been disconnected from the container and blanked off, all valves (except for ventilation valves) have been closed and locked, and conspicuous signs have been posted on each container stating that it is a permanently closed container and noting the date of closure.

**Person** includes an individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership.

**Petroleum oil** means petroleum in any form, including but not limited to crude oil, fuel oil, mineral oil, sludge, oil refuse, and refined products.

**Production facility** means all structures (including but not limited to wells, platforms, or storage facilities), piping (including but not limited to flowlines or gathering lines), or equipment (including but not limited to workover equipment, separation equipment, or auxiliary non-transportation-related equipment) used in the production, extraction, recovery, lifting, stabilization, separation or treating of oil, or associated storage or measurement, and located in a single geographical oil or gas field operated by a single operator.

**Regional Administrator** means the Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in and for the Region in which the facility is located.

**Repair** means any work necessary to maintain or restore a container to a condition suitable for safe operation, other than that necessary for ordinary, day-to-day maintenance to maintain the functional integrity of the container and that does not weaken the container.

**Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan; SPCC Plan, or Plan** means the document required by § 112.3 that details the equipment, workforce, procedures, and steps to prevent, control, and provide adequate countermeasures to a discharge.

**Storage capacity** of a container means the shell capacity of the container.

**Transportation-related and non-transportation-related**, as applied to an onshore or offshore facility, are defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, dated

November 24, 1971, (Appendix A of this part).

**United States** means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Governments.

**Vegetable oil** means a non-petroleum oil or fat of vegetable origin, including but not limited to oils and fats derived from plant seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels.

**Vessel** means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, other than a public vessel.

**Wetlands** means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency or duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include playa lakes, swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, prairie river overflows, mudflats, and natural ponds.

**Worst case discharge** for an onshore non-transportation-related facility means the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions as determined using the worksheets in Appendix D to this part.

**§ 112.3 Requirement to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan.**

The owner or operator of an onshore or offshore facility subject to this section must prepare a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (hereafter "SPCC Plan" or "Plan," in writing, and in accordance with § 112.7, and any other applicable section of this part.

(a) If your onshore or offshore facility was in operation on or before August 16, 2002, you must maintain your Plan, but must amend it, if necessary to ensure compliance with this part, on or before February 17, 2003, and must implement the amended Plan as soon as possible, but not later than August 18, 2003. If your onshore or offshore facility becomes operational after August 16, 2002, through August 18, 2003, and could reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in § 112.1(b), you must prepare a Plan on or before August 18, 2003, and fully implement it as soon as possible, but not later than August 18, 2003.

(b) If you are the owner or operator of an onshore or offshore facility that becomes operational after August 10,

2003, and could reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in § 112.1(b), you must prepare and implement a Plan before you begin operations.

(c) If you are the owner or operator of an onshore or offshore mobile facility, such as an onshore drilling or workover rig, barge mounted offshore drilling or workover rig, or portable fueling facility, you must prepare, implement, and maintain a facility Plan as required by this section. This provision does not require that you prepare a new Plan each time you move the facility to a new site. The Plan may be a general plan. When you move the mobile or portable facility, you must locate and install it using the discharge prevention practices outlined in the Plan for the facility. You may not operate a mobile or portable facility subject to this part unless you have implemented the Plan. The Plan is applicable only while the facility is in a fixed (non-transportation) operating mode.

(d) A licensed Professional Engineer must review and certify a Plan for it to be effective to satisfy the requirements of this part.

(1) By means of this certification the Professional Engineer attests:

- (i) That he is familiar with the requirements of this part;
- (ii) That he or his agent has visited and examined the facility;
- (iii) That the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part;
- (iv) That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and
- (v) That the Plan is adequate for the facility.

(2) Such certification shall in no way relieve the owner or operator of a facility of his duty to prepare and fully implement such Plan in accordance with the requirements of this part.

(e) If you are the owner or operator of a facility for which a Plan is required under this section, you must:

- (1) Maintain a complete copy of the Plan at the facility if the facility is normally attended at least four hours per day, or at the nearest field office if the facility is not so attended, and
- (2) Have the Plan available to the Regional Administrator for on-site review during normal working hours.

(f) **Extension of time.** (1) The Regional Administrator may authorize an extension of time for the preparation and full implementation of a Plan, or any amendment thereto, beyond the time permitted for the preparation, implementation, or amendment of a

Plan under this part, when he finds that the owner or operator of a facility subject to this section, cannot fully comply with the requirements as a result of either nonavailability of qualified personnel, or delays in construction or equipment delivery beyond the control and without the fault of such owner or operator or his agents or employees.

(2) If you are an owner or operator seeking an extension of time under paragraph (f)(1) of this section, you may submit a written extension request to the Regional Administrator. Your request must include:

(i) A full explanation of the cause for any such delay and the specific aspects of the Plan affected by the delay;

(ii) A full discussion of actions being taken or contemplated to minimize or mitigate such delay; and

(iii) A proposed time schedule for the implementation of any corrective actions being taken or contemplated, including interim dates for completion of tests or studies, installation and operation of any necessary equipment, or other preventive measures. In addition you may present additional oral or written statements in support of your extension request.

(3) The submission of a written extension request under paragraph (f)(2) of this section does not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the requirements of this part. The Regional Administrator may request a copy of your Plan to evaluate the extension request. When the Regional Administrator authorizes an extension of time for particular equipment or other specific aspects of the Plan, such extension does not affect your obligation to comply with the requirements related to other equipment or other specific aspects of the Plan for which the Regional Administrator has not expressly authorized an extension.

#### § 112.4 Amendment of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan by Regional Administrator.

If you are the owner or operator of a facility subject to this part, you must:

(a) Notwithstanding compliance with § 112.3, whenever your facility has discharged more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge as described in § 112.1(b), or discharged more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in § 112.1(b), occurring within any twelve month period, submit the following information to the Regional Administrator within 60 days from the time the facility becomes subject to this section:

(1) Name of the facility;

(2) Your name;

(3) Location of the facility;

(4) Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;

(5) Corrective action and countermeasures you have taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements;

(6) An adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps, as necessary;

(7) The cause of such discharge as described in § 112.1(b), including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred;

(8) Additional preventive measures you have taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and

(9) Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or discharge.

(b) Take no action under this section until it applies to your facility. This section does not apply until the expiration of the time permitted for the initial preparation and implementation of the Plan under § 112.3, but not including any amendments to the Plan.

(c) Send to the appropriate agency or agencies in charge of oil pollution control activities in the State in which the facility is located a complete copy of all information you provided to the Regional Administrator under paragraph (a) of this section. Upon receipt of the information such State agency or agencies may conduct a review and make recommendations to the Regional Administrator as to further procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements necessary to prevent and to contain discharges from your facility.

(d) Amend your Plan, if after review by the Regional Administrator of the information you submit under paragraph (a) of this section, or submission of information to EPA by the State agency under paragraph (c) of this section, or after on-site review of your Plan, the Regional Administrator requires that you do so. The Regional Administrator may require you to amend your Plan if he finds that it does not meet the requirements of this part or that amendment is necessary to prevent and contain discharges from your facility.

(e) Act in accordance with this paragraph when the Regional Administrator proposes by certified mail or by personal delivery that you amend your SPCC Plan. If the owner or operator is a corporation, he must also notify by mail the registered agent of such corporation, if any and if known,

in the State in which the facility is located. The Regional Administrator must specify the terms of such proposed amendment. Within 30 days from receipt of such notice, you may submit written information, views, and arguments on the proposed amendment. After considering all relevant material presented, the Regional Administrator must either notify you of any amendment required or rescind the notice. You must amend your Plan as required within 30 days after such notice, unless the Regional Administrator, for good cause, specifies another effective date. You must implement the amended Plan as soon as possible, but not later than six months after you amend your Plan, unless the Regional Administrator specifies another date.

(f) If you appeal a decision made by the Regional Administrator requiring an amendment to an SPCC Plan, send the appeal to the EPA Administrator in writing within 30 days of receipt of the notice from the Regional Administrator requiring the amendment under paragraph (e) of this section. You must send a complete copy of the appeal to the Regional Administrator at the time you make the appeal. The appeal must contain a clear and concise statement of the issues and points of fact in the case. It may also contain additional information from you, or from any other person. The EPA Administrator may request additional information from you, or from any other person. The EPA Administrator must render a decision within 60 days of receiving the appeal and must notify you of his decision.

#### § 112.5 Amendment of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan by owners or operators.

If you are the owner or operator of a facility subject to this part, you must:

(a) Amend the SPCC Plan for your facility in accordance with the general requirements in § 112.7, and with any specific section of this part applicable to your facility, when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). Examples of changes that may require amendment of the Plan include, but are not limited to: commissioning or decommissioning containers; replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers; reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems; construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures; changes of product or service; or revision of standard operation or maintenance procedures at

a facility. An amendment made under this section must be prepared within six months, and implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of the amendment.

(b) Notwithstanding compliance with paragraph (a) of this section, complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan at least once every five years from the date your facility becomes subject to this part; or, if your facility was in operation on or before August 16, 2002, five years from the date your last review was required under this part. As a result of this review and evaluation, you must amend your SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if the technology has been field-proven at the time of the review and will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) from the facility. You must implement any amendment as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of any amendment. You must document your completion of the review and evaluation, and must sign a statement as to whether you will amend the Plan, either at the beginning or end of the Plan or in a log or an appendix to the Plan. The following words will suffice, "I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for (name of facility) on (date), and will (will not) amend the Plan as a result."

(c) Have a Professional Engineer certify any technical amendment to your Plan in accordance with § 112.3(d).

#### § 112.6 [Reserved]

#### § 112.7 General requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.

If you are the owner or operator of a facility subject to this part you must prepare a Plan in accordance with good engineering practices. The Plan must have the full approval of management at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement the Plan. You must prepare the Plan in writing. If you do not follow the sequence specified in this section for the Plan, you must prepare an equivalent Plan acceptable to the Regional Administrator that meets all of the applicable requirements listed in this part, and you must supplement it with a section cross-referencing the location of requirements listed in this part and the equivalent requirements in the other prevention plan. If the Plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, you must discuss

these items in separate paragraphs, and must explain separately the details of installation and operational start-up. As detailed elsewhere in this section, you must also:

(a)(1) Include a discussion of your facility's conformance with the requirements listed in this part.

(2) Comply with all applicable requirements listed in this part. Your Plan may deviate from the requirements in paragraphs (g), (h)(2) and (3), and (i) of this section and the requirements in subparts B and C of this part, except the secondary containment requirements in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and §§ 112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), 112.12(c)(1), 112.13(c)(2), and 112.14(c), where applicable to a specific facility, if you provide equivalent environmental protection by some other means of spill prevention, control, or countermeasure. Where your Plan does not conform to the applicable requirements in paragraphs (g), (h)(2) and (3), and (i) of this section, or the requirements of subparts B and C of this part, except the secondary containment requirements in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and §§ 112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), 112.12(c)(1), 112.13(c)(2), and 112.14(c), you must state the reasons for nonconformance in your Plan and describe in detail alternate methods and how you will achieve equivalent environmental protection. If the Regional Administrator determines that the measures described in your Plan do not provide equivalent environmental protection, he may require that you amend your Plan, following the procedures in § 112.4(d) and (e).

(3) Describe in your Plan the physical layout of the facility and include a facility diagram, which must mark the location and contents of each container. The facility diagram must include completely buried tanks that are otherwise exempted from the requirements of this part under § 112.1(d)(4). The facility diagram must also include all transfer stations and connecting pipes. You must also address in your Plan:

(i) The type of oil in each container and its storage capacity;

(ii) Discharge prevention measures including procedures for routine handling of products (loading, unloading, and facility transfers, etc.);

(iii) Discharge or drainage controls such as secondary containment around containers and other structures, equipment, and procedures for the control of a discharge;

(iv) Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response, and cleanup (both the facility's capability and those that might be required of a contractor);

(v) Methods of disposal of recovered materials in accordance with applicable legal requirements; and

(vi) Contact list and phone numbers for the facility response coordinator, National Response Center, cleanup contractors with whom you have an agreement for response, and all appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies who must be contacted in case of a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(4) Unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, provide information and procedures in your Plan to enable a person reporting a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) to relate information on the exact address or location and phone number of the facility; the date and time of the discharge; the type of material discharged; estimates of the total quantity discharged; estimates of the quantity discharged as described in § 112.1(b); the source of the discharge; a description of all affected media; the cause of the discharge; any damages or injuries caused by the discharge; actions being used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge; whether an evacuation may be needed; and, the names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.

(5) Unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, organize portions of the Plan describing procedures you will use when a discharge occurs in a way that will make them readily usable in an emergency, and include appropriate supporting material as appendices.

(b) Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (such as loading or unloading equipment, tank overflow, rupture, or leakage, or any other equipment known to be a source of a discharge), include in your Plan a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each type of major equipment failure.

(c) Provide appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). The entire containment system, including walls and floor, must be capable of containing oil and must be constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system, such as a tank or pipe, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs. At a minimum, you must use one of the following prevention systems or its equivalent:

(1) For onshore facilities:  
 (i) Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil;  
 (ii) Curbing;  
 (iii) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems;  
 (iv) Weirs, booms, or other barriers;  
 (v) Spill diversion ponds;  
 (vi) Retention ponds; or  
 (vii) Sorbent materials.  
 (2) For offshore facilities:  
 (i) Curbing or drip pans; or  
 (ii) Sumps and collection systems.  
 (d) If you determine that the installation of any of the structures or pieces of equipment listed in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and §§ 112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), 112.12(c)(11), 112.13(c)(2), and 112.14(c) to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) from any onshore or offshore facility is not practicable, you must clearly explain in your Plan why such measures are not practicable; for bulk storage containers, conduct both periodic integrity testing of the containers and periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping; and, unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, provide in your Plan the following:

(1) An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter.

(2) A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful.

(e) *Inspections, tests, and records.* Conduct inspections and tests required by this part in accordance with written procedures that you or the certifying engineer develop for the facility. You must keep these written procedures and a record of the inspections and tests, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, with the SPCP Plan for a period of three years. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.

(f) *Personnel, training, and discharge prevention procedures.* (1) At a minimum, train your oil-handling personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and, the contents of the facility SPCP Plan.

(2) Designate a person at each applicable facility who is accountable for discharge prevention and who reports to facility management.

(3) Schedule and conduct discharge prevention briefings for your oil-

handling personnel at least once a year to assure adequate understanding of the SPCP Plan for that facility. Such briefings must highlight and describe known discharges as described in § 112.1(b) or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures.

(g) *Security (excluding oil production facilities).* (1) Fully fence each facility handling, processing, or storing oil, and lock and/or guard entrance gates when the facility is not in production or is unattended.

(2) Ensure that the master flow and drain valves and any other valves permitting direct outward flow of the container's contents to the surface have adequate security measures so that they remain in the closed position when in non-operating or non-standby status.

(3) Lock the starter control on each oil pump in the "off" position and locate it at a site accessible only to authorized personnel when the pump is in a non-operating or non-standby status.

(4) Securely cap or blank-flange the loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines or facility piping when not in service or when in standby service for an extended time. This security practice also applies to piping that is emptied of liquid content either by draining or by inert gas pressure.

(5) Provide facility lighting commensurate with the type and location of the facility that will assist in the:

(i) Discovery of discharges occurring during hours of darkness, both by operating personnel, if present, and by non-operating personnel (the general public, local police, etc.); and  
 (ii) Prevention of discharges occurring through acts of vandalism.

(h) *Facility tank car and tank truck loading/unloading rack (excluding offshore facilities).* (1) Where loading/unloading area drainage does not flow into a catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges, use a quick drainage system for tank car or tank truck loading and unloading areas. You must design any catchment system to hold at least the maximum capacity of any single compartment of a tank car or tank truck loaded or unloaded at the facility.

(2) Provide an interlocked warning light or physical barrier system, warning signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle break interlock system in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines.

(3) Prior to filling and departure of any tank car or tank truck, closely inspect for discharges the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicles,

and if necessary, ensure that they are lightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.

(i) If a field-constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, evaluate the container for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and as necessary, take appropriate action.

(j) In addition to the minimal prevention standards listed under this section, include in your Plan a complete discussion of conformance with the applicable requirements and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this part or any applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines.

3. Part 112 is amended adding subpart B consisting of §§ 112.8 through 112.11 to read as follows:

**Subpart B—Requirements for Petroleum Oils and Non-Petroleum Oils, Except Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and Vegetable Oils (Including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, and Kernels)**

Sec.

112.8 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities).

112.9 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil production facilities.

112.10 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil drilling and workover facilities.

112.11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facilities.

**Subpart B—Requirements for Petroleum Oils and Non-Petroleum Oils, Except Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and Vegetable Oils (Including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, and Kernels)**

§ 112.8 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities).

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore facility (excluding a production facility), you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under § 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this section.

(b) *Facility drainage.* (1) Restrain drainage from diked storage areas by valves to prevent a discharge into the drainage system or facility effluent treatment system, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge. You may empty diked areas by pumps or ejectors; however, you must manually activate these pumps or ejectors and must inspect the condition of the accumulation before starting, to ensure no oil will be discharged.

(2) Use valves of manual, open-and-closed design, for the drainage of diked areas. You may not use flapper-type drain valves to drain diked areas. If your facility drainage drains directly into a watercourse and not into an on-site wastewater treatment plant, you must inspect and may drain uncontaminated retained stormwater, as provided in paragraphs (c)(3)(i), (iii), and (iv) of this section.

(3) Design facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge (such as where piping is located outside containment walls or where tank truck discharges may occur outside the loading area) to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins designed to retain oil or return it to the facility. You must not locate catchment basins in areas subject to periodic flooding.

(4) If facility drainage is not engineered as in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, equip the final discharge of all ditches inside the facility with a diversion system that would, in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, retain oil to the facility.

(5) Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit and such treatment is continuous, and pump transfer is needed, provide two "lift" pumps and permanently install at least one of the pumps. Whatever techniques you use, you must engineer facility drainage systems to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) in case there is an equipment failure or human error at the facility.

(c) *Bulk storage containers.* (1) Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.

(2) Construct all bulk storage container installations so that you provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Dikes, containment curbs, and pits are commonly employed for this purpose.

You may also use an alternative system consisting of a drainage trench enclosure that must be arranged so that any discharge will terminate and be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond.

(3) Not allow drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from the diked area into a storm drain or discharge of an effluent into an open watercourse, lake, or pond, bypassing the facility treatment system unless you:

(i) Normally keep the bypass valve sealed closed.

(ii) Inspect the retained rainwater to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(iii) Open the bypass valve and reveal it following drainage under responsible supervision; and

(iv) Keep adequate records of such events, for example, any records required under permits issued in accordance with §§ 122.41(j)(2) and 122.41(m)(3) of this chapter.

(4) Protect any completely buried metallic storage tank installed on or after January 10, 1974 from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. You must regularly leak test such completely buried metallic storage tanks.

(5) Not use partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks for the storage of oil, unless you protect the buried section of the tank from corrosion. You must protect partially buried and bunkered tanks from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions.

(6) Test each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule, and whenever you make material repairs. The frequency of and type of testing must take into account container size and design (such as floating roof, skid-mounted, elevated, or partially buried). You must combine visual inspection with another testing technique such as hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or another system of non-destructive shell testing. You must keep comparison records and you must also inspect the container's supports and foundations. In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.

(7) Control leakage through defective internal heating coils by monitoring the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open

watercourse, or pass the steam return or exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system.

(8) Engineer or update each container installation in accordance with good engineering practice to avoid discharges. You must provide at least one of the following devices:

(i) High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly attended operation or surveillance station. In smaller facilities an audible air vent may suffice.

(ii) High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at a predetermined container content level.

(iii) Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauger and the pumping station.

(iv) A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges. If you use this alternative, a person must be present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers.

(v) You must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation.

(9) Observe effluent treatment facilities frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(10) Promptly correct visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil in diked areas.

(11) Position or locate mobile or portable oil storage containers to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). You must furnish a secondary means of containment, such as a dike or catchment basin, sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.

(d) *Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process.* (1) Provide buried piping that is installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002, with a protective wrapping and coating. You must also cathodically protect such buried piping installations or otherwise satisfy the corrosion protection standards for piping in part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter. If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, you must carefully inspect it for deterioration. If you find corrosion damage, you must undertake additional examination and corrective action as



indicated by the magnitude of the damage.

(2) Cap or blank-flange the terminal connection at the transfer point and mark it as to origin when piping is not in service or is in standby service for an extended time.

(3) Properly design pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction.

(4) Regularly inspect all aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances. During the inspection you must assess the general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces. You must also conduct integrity and leak testing of buried piping at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement.

(5) Warn all vehicles entering the facility to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations.

**§ 112.9 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil production facilities.**

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore production facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under § 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) *Oil production facility drainage.*  
(1) At tank batteries and separation and treating areas where there is a reasonable possibility of a discharge as described in § 112.1(b), close and seal at all times drains of dikes or drains of equivalent measures required under § 112.7(c)(1), except when draining uncontaminated rainwater. Prior to drainage, you must inspect the diked area and take action as provided in § 112.8(c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv). You must remove accumulated oil on the rainwater and return it to storage or dispose of it in accordance with legally approved methods.

(2) Inspect at regularly scheduled intervals field drainage systems (such as drainage ditches or road ditches), and oil traps, sumps, or skimmers, for an accumulation of oil that may have resulted from any small discharge. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil.

(c) *Oil production facility bulk storage containers.* (1) Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and the conditions of storage.

(2) Provide all tank battery, separation, and treating facility

installations with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must safely confine drainage from undiked areas in a catchment basin or holding pond.

(3) Periodically and upon a regular schedule visually inspect each container of oil for deterioration and maintenance needs, including the foundation and support of each container that is on or above the surface of the ground.

(4) Engineer or update new and old tank battery installations in accordance with good engineering practice to prevent discharges. You must provide at least one of the following:

(i) Container capacity adequate to assure that a container will not overflow if a pumper/gauger is delayed in making regularly scheduled rounds.

(ii) Overflow equalizing lines between containers so that a full container can overflow to an adjacent container.

(iii) Vacuum protection adequate to prevent container collapse during a pipeline run or other transfer of oil from the container.

(iv) High level sensors to generate and transmit an alarm signal to the computer where the facility is subject to a computer production control system.

(d) *Facility transfer operations, oil production facility.* (1) Periodically and upon a regular schedule inspect all aboveground valves and piping associated with transfer operations for the general condition of flange joints, valve glands and bodies, drip pans, pipe supports, pumping well polish rod stuffing boxes, bleeder and gauge valves, and other such items.

(2) Inspect saltwater (oil field brine) disposal facilities often, particularly following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature, to detect possible system upsets capable of causing a discharge.

(3) Have a program of flowline maintenance to prevent discharges from each flowline.

**§ 112.10 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil drilling and workover facilities.**

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore oil drilling and workover facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements listed under § 112.7, and also meet the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) Position or locate mobile drilling or workover equipment so as to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(c) Provide catchment basins or diversion structures to intercept and

contain discharges of fuel, crude oil, or oily drilling fluids.

(d) Install a blowout prevention (BOP) assembly and well control system before drilling below any casing string or during workover operations. The BOP assembly and well control system must be capable of controlling any well-head pressure that may be encountered while that BOP assembly and well control system are on the well.

**§ 112.11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facilities.**

If you are the owner or operator of an offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements listed under § 112.7, and also meet the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) Use oil drainage collection equipment to prevent and control small oil discharges around pumps, glands, valves, flanges, expansion joints, hoses, drain lines, separators, treaters, tanks, and associated equipment. You must control and direct facility drains toward a central collection sump to prevent the facility from having a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). Where drains and sumps are not practicable, you must remove oil contained in collection equipment as often as necessary to prevent overflow.

(c) For facilities employing a sump system, provide adequately sized sump and drains and make available a spare pump to remove liquid from the sump and assure that oil does not escape. You must employ a regularly scheduled preventive maintenance inspection and testing program to assure reliable operation of the liquid removal system and pump start-up device. Redundant automatic sump pumps and control devices may be required on some installations.

(d) At facilities with areas where separators and treaters are equipped with dump valves which predominantly fail in the closed position and where pollution risk is high, specially equip the facility to prevent the discharge of oil. You must prevent the discharge of oil by:

(1) Extending the flare line to a diked area if the separator is near shore;

(2) Equipping the separator with a high liquid level sensor that will automatically shut in wells producing to the separator; or

(3) Installing parallel redundant dump valves.

(e) Equip atmospheric storage or surge containers with high liquid level

sensing devices that activate an alarm or control the flow, or otherwise prevent discharges.

(f) Equip pressure containers with high and low pressure sensing devices that activate an alarm or control the flow.

(g) Equip containers with suitable corrosion protection.

(h) Prepare and maintain at the facility a written procedure within the Plan for inspecting and testing pollution prevention equipment and systems.

(i) Conduct testing and inspection of the pollution prevention equipment and systems at the facility on a scheduled periodic basis, commensurate with the complexity, conditions, and circumstances of the facility and any other appropriate regulations. You must use simulated discharges for testing and inspecting human and equipment pollution control and countermeasure systems.

(j) Describe in detailed records surface and subsurface well shut-in valves and devices in use at the facility for each well sufficiently to determine their method of activation or control, such as pressure differential, change in fluid or flow conditions, combination of pressure and flow, manual or remote control mechanisms.

(k) Install a DOP assembly and well control system during workover operations and before drilling below any casing string. The BOP assembly and well control system must be capable of controlling any well-head pressure that may be encountered while the BOP assembly and well control system are on the well.

(l) Equip all manifolds (headers) with check valves on individual flowlines.

(m) Equip the flowline with a high pressure sensing device and shut-in valve at the wellhead if the shut-in well pressure is greater than the working pressure of the flowline and manifold valves up to and including the header valves. Alternatively you may provide a pressure relief system for flowlines.

(n) Protect all piping appurtenant to the facility from corrosion, such as with protective coatings or cathodic protection.

(o) Adequately protect sub-marine piping appurtenant to the facility against environmental stresses and other activities such as fishing operations.

(p) Maintain sub-marine piping appurtenant to the facility in good operating condition at all times. You must periodically and according to a schedule inspect or test such piping for failures. You must document and keep a record of such inspections or tests at the facility.

4. Part 112 is amended by adding subpart C consisting of §§ 112.12 through 112.15 to read as follows:

**Subpart C—Requirements for Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and for Vegetable Oils, Including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits and Kernels**

Sec.

112.12 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities).

112.13 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil production facilities.

112.14 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil drilling and workover facilities.

112.15 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facilities.

**Subpart C—Requirements for Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and for Vegetable Oils, Including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, and Kernels.**

§ 112.12 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities)

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore facility (excluding a production facility), you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under § 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this section.

(b) *Facility drainage.* (1) Restrict drainage from diked storage areas by valves to prevent a discharge into the drainage system or facility effluent treatment system, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge. You may empty diked areas by pumps or ejectors; however, you must manually activate these pumps or ejectors and must inspect the condition of the accumulation before starting, to ensure no oil will be discharged.

(2) Use valves of manual, open-and-closed design, for the drainage of diked areas. You may not use flapper-type drain valves to drain diked areas. If your facility drainage drains directly into a watercourse and not into an on-site wastewater treatment plant, you must inspect and may drain uncontaminated retained stormwater, subject to the requirements of paragraphs (c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section.

(3) Design facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge (such as where piping is located outside containment walls or where tank truck discharges may occur

outside the loading area) to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins designed to retain oil or return it to the facility. You must not locate catchment basins in areas subject to periodic flooding.

(4) If facility drainage is not engineered as in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, equip the final discharge of all ditches inside the facility with a diversion system that would, in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, retain oil in the facility.

(5) Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit and such treatment is continuous, and pump transfer is needed, provide two "lift" pumps and permanently install at least one of the pumps. Whatever techniques you use, you must engineer facility drainage systems to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) in case there is an equipment failure or human error at the facility.

(c) *Bulk storage containers.* (1) Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.

(2) Construct all bulk storage container installations so that you provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Dikes, containment curbs, and pits are commonly employed for this purpose. You may also use an alternative system consisting of a drainage trench enclosure that must be arranged so that any discharge will terminate and be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond.

(3) Not allow drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from the diked area into a storm drain or discharge of an effluent into an open watercourse, lake, or pond, bypassing the facility treatment system unless you:

(i) Normally keep the bypass valve sealed closed.

(ii) Inspect the retained rainwater to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(iii) Open the bypass valve and reseal it following drainage under responsible supervision; and

(iv) Keep adequate records of such events, for example, any records required under permits issued in accordance with §§ 122.41(j)(2) and 122.41(m)(3) of this chapter.

(4) Protect any completely buried metallic storage tank installed on or after January 10, 1974 from corrosion by

coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. You must regularly leak test such completely buried metallic storage tanks.

(5) Not use partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks for the storage of oil, unless you protect the buried section of the tank from corrosion. You must protect partially buried and bunkered tanks from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions.

(6) Test each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule, and whenever you make material repairs. The frequency of and type of testing must take into account container size and design (such as floating roof, skid-mounted, elevated, or partially buried). You must combine visual inspection with another testing technique such as hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or another system of non-destructive shell testing. You must keep comparison records and you must also inspect the container's supports and foundations. In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.

(7) Control leakage through defective internal heating coils by monitoring the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse, or pass the steam return or exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system.

(8) Engineer or update each container installation in accordance with good engineering practice to avoid discharges. You must provide at least one of the following devices:

(i) High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly attended operation or surveillance station. In smaller facilities an audible air vent may suffice.

(ii) High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at a predetermined container content level.

(iii) Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauger and the pumping station.

(iv) A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges. If you use this alternative, a person must be present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers.

(v) You must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation.

(9) Observe effluent treatment facilities frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(10) Promptly correct visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil in diked areas.

(11) Position or locate mobile or portable oil storage containers to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(h). You must furnish a secondary means of containment, such as a dike or catchment basin, sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.

(d) *Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process.* (1) Provide buried piping that is installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002, with a protective wrapping and coating. You must also cathodically protect such buried piping installations or otherwise satisfy the corrosion protection standards for piping in part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter. If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, you must carefully inspect it for deterioration. If you find corrosion damage, you must undertake additional examination and corrective action as indicated by the magnitude of the damage.

(2) Cap or blank-flange the terminal connection at the transfer point and mark it as to origin when piping is not in service or is in standby service for an extended time.

(3) Properly design pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction.

(4) Regularly inspect all aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances. During the inspection you must assess the general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces. You must also conduct integrity and leak testing of buried piping at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement.

(5) Warn all vehicles entering the facility to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations.

§ 112.13 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil production facilities.

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore production facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under § 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) *Oil production facility drainage.*

(1) At tank batteries and separation and treating areas where there is a reasonable possibility of a discharge as described in § 112.1(b), close and seal at all times drains of dikes or drains of equivalent measures required under § 112.7(c)(1), except when draining uncontaminated rainwater. Prior to drainage, you must inspect the diked area and take action as provided in § 112.12(c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv). You must remove accumulated oil on the rainwater and return it to storage or dispose of it in accordance with legally approved methods.

(2) Inspect at regularly scheduled intervals field drainage systems (such as drainage ditches or road ditches), and oil traps, sumps, or skimmers, for an accumulation of oil that may have resulted from any small discharge. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil.

(c) *Oil production facility bulk storage containers.* (1) Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and the conditions of storage.

(2) Provide all tank battery, separation, and treating facility installations with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must safely confine drainage from undiked areas in a catchment basin or holding pond.

(3) Periodically and upon a regular schedule visually inspect each container of oil for deterioration and maintenance needs, including the foundation and support of each container that is on or above the surface of the ground.

(4) Engineer or update new and old tank battery installations in accordance with good engineering practice to prevent discharges. You must provide at least one of the following:

(i) Container capacity adequate to assure that a container will not overflow if a pump/gauger is delayed in making regularly scheduled rounds.

(ii) Overflow equalizing lines between containers so that a full container can overflow to an adjacent container.

(iii) Vacuum protection adequate to prevent container collapse during a

pipeline run or other transfer of oil from the container.

(iv) High level sensors to generate and transmit an alarm signal to the computer where the facility is subject to a computer production control system.

(d) *Facility transfer operations, oil production facility.* (1) Periodically and upon a regular schedule inspect all aboveground valves and piping associated with transfer operations for the general condition of flange joints, valve glands and bodies, drip pans, pipe supports, pumping well polish rod stuffing boxes, bleeder and gauge valves, and other such items.

(2) Inspect saltwater (oil field brine) disposal facilities often, particularly following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature, to detect possible system upsets capable of causing a discharge.

(3) Have a program of flowline maintenance to prevent discharges from each flowline.

**§ 112.14 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil drilling and workover facilities.**

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore oil drilling and workover facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements listed under § 112.7, and also meet the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) Position or locate mobile drilling or workover equipment so as to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(c) Provide catchment basins or diversion structures to intercept and contain discharges of fuel, crude oil, or oily drilling fluids.

(d) Install a blowout prevention (BOP) assembly and well control system before drilling below any casing string or during workover operations. The BOP assembly and well control system must be capable of controlling any well-head pressure that may be encountered while that BOP assembly and well control system are on the well.

**§ 112.15 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facilities.**

If you are the owner or operator of an offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements listed under § 112.7, and also meet the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) Use oil drainage collection equipment to prevent and control small oil discharges around pumps, glands, valves, flanges, expansion joints, hoses,

drain lines, separators, treaters, tanks, and associated equipment. You must control and direct facility drains toward a central collection sump to prevent the facility from having a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). Where drains and sumps are not practicable, you must remove oil contained in collection equipment as often as necessary to prevent overflow.

(c) For facilities employing a sump system, provide adequately sized sump and drains and make available a spare pump to remove liquid from the sump and assure that oil does not escape. You must employ a regularly scheduled preventive maintenance inspection and testing program to assure reliable operation of the liquid removal system and pump start-up device. Redundant automatic sump pumps and control devices may be required on some installations.

(d) At facilities with areas where separators and treaters are equipped with dump valves which predominantly fail in the closed position and where pollution risk is high, specially equip the facility to prevent the discharge of oil. You must prevent the discharge of oil by:

(1) Extending the flare line to a diked area if the separator is near shore;

(2) Equipping the separator with a high liquid level sensor that will automatically shut in wells producing to the separator; or

(3) Installing parallel redundant dump valves.

(e) Equip atmospheric storage or surge containers with high liquid level sensing devices that activate an alarm or control the flow, or otherwise prevent discharges.

(f) Equip pressure containers with high and low pressure sensing devices that activate an alarm or control the flow.

(g) Equip containers with suitable corrosion protection.

(h) Prepare and maintain at the facility a written procedure within the Plan for inspecting and testing pollution prevention equipment and systems.

(i) Conduct testing and inspection of the pollution prevention equipment and systems at the facility on a scheduled periodic basis, commensurate with the complexity, conditions, and circumstances of the facility and any other appropriate regulations. You must use simulated discharges for testing and inspecting human and equipment pollution control and countermeasure systems.

(j) Describe in detailed records surface and subsurface well shut-in valves and devices in use at the facility for each well sufficiently to determine their

method of activation or control, such as pressure differential, change in fluid or flow conditions, combination of pressure and flow, manual or remote control mechanisms.

(k) Install a BOP assembly and well control system during workover operations and before drilling below any casing string. The BOP assembly and well control system must be capable of controlling any well-head pressure that may be encountered while that BOP assembly and well control system are on the well.

(l) Equip all manifolds (headers) with check valves on individual flowlines.

(m) Equip the flowline with a high pressure sensing device and shut-in valve at the wellhead if the shut-in well pressure is greater than the working pressure of the flowline and manifold valves up to and including the header valves. Alternatively you may provide a pressure relief system for flowlines.

(n) Protect all piping appurtenant to the facility from corrosion, such as with protective coatings or cathodic protection.

(o) Adequately protect sub-marine piping appurtenant to the facility against environmental stresses and other activities such as fishing operations.

(p) Maintain sub-marine piping appurtenant to the facility in good operating condition at all times. You must periodically and according to a schedule inspect or test such piping for failures. You must document and keep a record of such inspections or tests at the facility.

5. Part 112 is amended by designating §§ 112.20 and 112.21 as subpart D, and adding a subpart heading as follows:

**Subpart D—Response Requirements**

Sec.

112.20 Facility response plans.

112.21 Facility response training and drills/exercises.

**Subpart D—Response Requirements**

5. Section 112.20 is amended by revising the first sentence of paragraph (h) to read as follows:

**§ 112.20 Facility response plans.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(h) A response plan shall follow the format of the model facility-specific response plan included in Appendix F to this part, unless you have prepared an equivalent response plan acceptable to the Regional Administrator to meet State or other Federal requirements. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

Appendix C—[Amended]

7. Appendix C of part 112 is amended by:

- a. Revising the first sentence of section 2.1; and
b. Revising the title and first sentence of section 2.4.

Appendix C to Part 112—Substantial Harm Criteria

2.1 Non-Transportation-Related Facilities With a Total Oil Storage Capacity Greater Than or Equal to 42,000 Gallons Where Operations Include Over-Water Transfers of Oil

A non-transportation-related facility with a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons that transfers oil over water to or from vessels must submit a response plan to EPA.

2.4 Proximity to Public Drinking Water Intakes at Facilities with a Total Oil Storage Capacity Greater than or Equal to 1 Million Gallons

A facility with a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons must submit its response plan if it is located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake, which is analogous to a public water system as described at 40 CFR 143.2(c).

Appendix D—[Amended]

8. Appendix D of part 112 is amended by revising footnote 2 to section A.2 of Part A to read as follows:

Appendix D to Part 112—Determination of a Worst Case Discharge Planning Volume

Part A

A.2 Secondary Containment—Multiple-Tank Facilities

Secondary containment is described in 40 CFR part 112, subparts A through C. Acceptable methods and structures for containment are also given in 40 CFR 112.7(e)(1).

Appendix F—[Amended]

9. Appendix F of part 112 is amended by:

- a. Revising section 1.2.7;
b. Revising the second and last sentences of section 1.4.3;

c. Revising paragraph (7) and the undesignated paragraph and NOTE following paragraph (7) in section 1.7.3;

- d. Revising section 1.8.1;
e. Revising the first two sentences of section 1.8.1.1. introductory text;
f. Revising the next to the last sentence of section 1.8.1.3;
g. Revising the next to last sentence of section 1.10;

h. Revising paragraph (6) of section 2.1;

i. Remove the acronym "SIC" in section 3.0, and add in alphabetical order the acronym "NAICS"; and.

j. Remove the reference to "Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code" in Attachment F-1, General Information, and add in alphabetical order a reference to "North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code." The revisions read as follows:

Appendix F to Part 112—Facility-Specific Response Plan

1.2.7 Current Operation

Briefly describe the facility's operations and include the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code.

1.4.3 Analysis of the Potential for an Oil Discharge

This analysis shall incorporate factors such as oil discharge history, horizontal range of a potential discharge, and vulnerability to natural disaster, and shall, as appropriate, incorporate other factors such as tank age. The owner or operator may need to research the age of the tanks the oil discharge history at the facility.

1.7.3 Containment and Drainage Planning

(7) Other cleanup materials. In addition, a facility owner or operator must meet the inspection and monitoring requirements for drainage contained in 40 CFR part 112, subparts A through C. A copy of the containment and drainage plans that are required in 40 CFR part 112, subparts A through C may be inserted in this section, including any diagrams in those plans.

Note: The general permit for stormwater drainage may contain additional requirements.

1.8.1 Facility Self-Inspection

Under 40 CFR 112.7(e), you must include the written procedures and records of inspections for each facility in the SPCC

Plan. You must include the inspection records for each container, secondary containment, and item of response equipment at the facility. You must cross-reference the records of inspections of each container and secondary containment required by 40 CFR 112.7(e) in the facility response plan. The inspection record of response equipment is a new requirement in this plan. Facility self-inspection requires two-steps: (1) a checklist of things to inspect; and (2) a method of recording the actual inspection and its findings. You must note the date of each inspection. You must keep facility response plan records for five years. You must keep SPCC records for three years.

1.8.1.1. Tank Inspection

The tank inspection checklist presented below has been included as guidance during inspections and monitoring. Similar requirements exist in 40 CFR part 112, subparts A through C.

1.8.1.3 Secondary Containment Inspection

Similar requirements exist in 40 CFR part 112, subparts A through C.

1.10 Security

According to 40 CFR 112.7(g) facilities are required to maintain a certain level of security, as appropriate.

2.1 General Information

(8) North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code: Enter the facility's NAICS code as determined by the Office of Management and Budget (this information may be obtained from public library resources.)

3.0 Acronyms

NAICS: North American Industrial Classification System

Attachments to Appendix F

Attachment F-1—Response Plan Cover Sheet

General Information

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code:

## **Appendix G**

---

### **SPCC Plan Training Attendee List**

### SPCC Training Certification Form

This is to acknowledge that I have reviewed the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan for the Wade Sand and Gravel Company, Inc., Birmingham, Alabama facility, and have been trained in its use and am familiar with its contents.

I understand that I am personally responsible for my actions and will be held accountable. Negligent acts on my part may be grounds for dismissal, government fines, or possible imprisonment.

---

Name (please print)

---

Signature

---

Date

## Appendix H

---





## Twice-Monthly Storage Tank Inspection Form

Date of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

Time of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

Storage Tank Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Contents of Tank: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Tank: \_\_\_\_\_ Steel \_\_\_\_\_ Concrete

\_\_\_\_\_ Plastic \_\_\_\_\_ Fiberglass

\_\_\_\_\_ Aboveground \_\_\_\_\_ Buried

Is there any sign of leakage or seepage on the surface of the tank, or on the ground around/below the tank? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

If yes, describe the extent of leakage and location of the tank:

Do tank surface and seams show signs of deterioration?

Rust, cracking, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

If yes, describe the extent of location on tank:

Are drain valves, vents, fill lines, etc. in proper working order?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

If no, describe:

Are pumps and transfer lines leaking? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

If yes, describe:

Are pumps and transfer lines leaking? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

If yes, describe:

\* Any observation indicating tank deterioration, failure, potential failure should be reported to Corporate Engineering immediately.

*Annual*

*Annual*

**Total Wade Sand and Gravel Personnel Hours Used:**

Total Wade Sand and Gravel Personnel Hours Used:

**Pollution Abatement Prevention Plan  
for  
East Thomas Limestone Plant  
of  
Wade Sand and Gravel Co., Inc.**

---

**WADE SAND & GRAVEL CO., INC.**

---

**May 5, 2016**



**Prepared by**

Prepared By:  
Alternative Wastewater Engineering, LLC  
· P.O. Box 255 · Springville, AL 35146

Phone: (205) 218-8989 · Fax: (205) 467-3313 · Email: [Allen@Altwe.com](mailto:Allen@Altwe.com)



## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>2.0 OPERATOR INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>3.0 GENERAL INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>4.0 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>5.0 METHOD FOR DIVERTING SURFACE WATER RUNOFF</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>6.0 RAW MATERIALS, PROCESSES, AND PRODUCTS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>6.1 PLANT #6-7 PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>6.2 PLANT #8 PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>7.0 QUANTITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WASTE</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>8.0 WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>9.0. WHEEL WASH ADJACENT TO THOMAS SUBDIVISION</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>10.0 SEDIMENT CONTROL FROM HAUL ROADS</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>11.0 OVERBURDEN</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>11.1 PROPOSED 2009 SPOIL PILE BUFFER</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>11.2 PROPOSED 2009 SPOIL PILE SILT FENCING</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>12.0 OPEN CHANNEL AND DISCHARGE PIPE OUTFALL MAINTENANCE</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>13.0 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>14.0 LOCATION OF STREAMS ADJACENT TO MINING AREAS</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>15.0 NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>16.0 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IMPOUNDMENT</b> .....	<b>16</b>

## **POLLUTION CONTROL FIGURES**

Figure 1.....	Vicinity Pollution Control Locations
Figure 2 .....	Aerial Pollution Control Locations
Figure 3 .....	Topographic Pollution Control Locations
Figure 4 .....	Cross-Sections Spoil Pile 2009
Figure 5.....	Section A-A' Spoil Pile 2009
Figure 6 .....	Section B-B' Spoil Pile 2009
Figure 7 .....	Vegetative Buffer Turf Grass Selection Chart
Figure 8 .....	Silt Fence Construction Detail, Spoil Pile 2009
Figure 9.....	Outfall 004P Outlet Protection
Figure 10 .....	Outfall 004P Channel Protection

## **APPENDICES:**

- A. SITE VICINITY MAP
- B. 1: 500 SCALE FACILITY MAP
- C. 1: 2000 SCALE FACILITY MAP
- D. CALCULATION DATA
- E. SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN
- F. SEDIMENT BASIN TYPICALS

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Pollution Abatement/Prevention (PAP) plan is a required part of the reapplication for Mining NPDES permit number AL0025194 for the East Thomas Limestone Plant at Wade Sand and Gravel Co., Inc. The East Thomas Limestone Plant processes limestone, dolomitic limestone and dolomite in Jefferson County, Alabama and is located in Sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, Township 17 South, and Range 3 West in the City of Birmingham. The expansive facility has coordinates at 33 degrees latitude, and 86 degrees 52 minutes longitude.

The information presented here is a review of existing operations design as it has evolved since it first begun in 1932. Ongoing modifications and proposed changes are also discussed. Site visits and field reviews have been conducted preceding the preparation of this application modification. In order to confirm continued compliance with applicable ADEM rules and regulations, site reviews and recalculations have been made of the complete sedimentation system. Parameters reviewed include stabilization, storage capacity and hydraulic capacity of the existing and proposed sediment control complex. The information gathered was used to determine the amendments or corrections to the existing system in order to assure continued compliance.

The pollution abatement and prevention plan is presented in a format as outlined by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Water Division – Water Control Program, Rules and Regulations. Design criteria are derived from generally accepted design data sources. These sources included primarily the US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service Recommendations.

## **2.0 OPERATOR INFORMATION**

The operators of the East Thomas Limestone Plant are the representatives of Wade Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.

The home office business address is as follows:

Wade Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.  
P.O. Box 39048  
Birmingham, AL 35208

The primary contact at the facility is Robin A. Wade, III, President. Mr. Wade can be contacted at (205)324-6691. A general layout of the facility is shown on the 1": 500' scale facility map.

## **3.0 GENERAL INFORMATION**

Wade Sand & Gravel Co., Inc. operates processing plants as part of the East Thomas Limestone Plant including the East Thomas Limestone Plant #6-7, and the Thomas Dolomite Plant #8.

Plant #6-7 operates primarily to serve the construction aggregate market. Plant #8 is constructed to supply the market with chemical grade dolomite and dolomitic limestone used extensively as a flux stone for the steel industry, magnesian lime, for refractories and the de-mineralization of seawater.

The East Thomas Limestone Plant is situated on approximately 500 contiguous acres and includes Plant #6-7 and Plant #8 with their associated quarry operations. The plants operate, on average, five days per week, ten hours per day and 52 weeks per year. Usually, around fifty-five employees are engaged at this operation.

#### **4.0 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**

A contour map and facility maps are employed in this text and delineate the general layout of the mining and preparation system, sedimentation ponds and effluent discharge location (Appendix A & B).

We have also provided a recent aerial photograph of the site to facilitate understanding of the operation.

#### **5.0 METHOD FOR DIVERTING SURFACE WATER RUNOFF**

The attached design plans reflect the contouring of the land as it presently exists. All disturbed areas and spoil piles are located so as to drain through a series of sedimentation or erosion controls. Silt fencing, diversions, berms, and sedimentation ponds are so designed and properly engineered to accommodate sedimentation and control of runoff of process wastewater and precipitation (storm water). See Section 8.0, Waste Treatment Facilities, for more details.

#### **6.0 RAW MATERIALS, PROCESSES, AND PRODUCTS**

Carbonate rock is the only raw material mined. These carbonates are comprised chiefly of limestone ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ), dolomitic limestone ( $\text{CaMgCO}_3$ ) and dolomite ( $\text{MgCaCO}_3$ ). See attached typical chemical compositions Table A.

The operation will utilize mostly traditional quarrying and processing techniques. The primary crusher is a jaw type. Secondary crushing is followed by screening and washing. A flow schematic diagram has been provided in the design plans. The main waste product that results from the processing of the limestone is a sludge material. However, it is stockpiled in the yard area and used for resale or fill or cover material. Limestone dust is a byproduct from crushing processes which is wetted down and held in the yard area. Silt from the stockpiles in the yard are situated on the graded yard such that process wastewater and/or precipitation will either be routed to a sedimentation pond, retained on-site, or returned to the quarry.



## **6.1 PLANT #6-7 PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS**

The operations at Wade Sand & Gravel Co., Inc. are shown schematically in the included flow diagram for Plant #6-7. Dolomitic limestone and limestone is removed from the quarry and transported by truck via haul road to a crusher. The crushed stone is passed through a three-deck screen which separates the material into fractions. The 3/8" x 1" fraction is the primary product from this screening operation and it is passed to a washer for final processing. The other fractions from the screens are processed as follows: the 1/2" minus fraction is discharged to a bin and taken to an adjacent asphalt plant, the 1" x 3" fraction is discharged to a surge pile for subsequent crushing in another on-site plant and the 3" plus fraction is returned to the crusher for secondary crushing.

The 1" x 3" fraction of stone is stored in the surge pile and passed through a second crushing operation to product 1/4" x 1/2" fraction. The 1/4" fraction is discharged from the screen and the 1/4" x 1/2" fraction is passed through a washer for final processing.

The two washers represent the primary sources of wastewater from the mining operations. The water supply for the washer is obtained from water that accumulates in the quarry. This water is pumped out of the quarry into sedimentation/holding pond 001E by a 1400 GPM pump and is discharged to the washer units to wash the "fines" from the crushed stone. The majority of the fines is removed from the washers by "sand augers" and is sold for construction purposes. The remainder of the fines is carried with the wash water via wastewater ditches back to sedimentation/holding pond 001E where they are permitted to settle so that the water can be recycled back through the process. As the fines are a marketable material, they are periodically reclaimed from the drainage ditch and sedimentation pond. Quarry water is also pumped into sedimentation pond 002E. Overflow from sedimentation pond 001E travels to sedimentation pond 002E, with overflow from sedimentation pond 002E passing through an effluent pipe into Village Creek.

Since process water is recirculated in a closed-loop system between the sedimentation pond and the washers, no water is discharged into the creek except when the pump in the quarry is operated to pump from the quarry into the pond. Exact records are not available for the amount of time that this pump operates but it is estimated that approximately 1.2 MGD is discharged from the pond.

**Plant #6-7 Products**

<b>Alabama Highway Dept. (AHD) Rock Size Designation</b>	<b>Particle Size Analysis</b>
AHD #1	2" to 1-1/2"
AHD #23	1" to 3"
AHD #4	3/4" to 3/4"
AHD #57	1/4" to 1"
AHD #5	1/2" to 1/4"
AHD #67	1/4" to 3/4"
AHD #6	3/8" to 3/4"
AHD #78	1/8" to 5/8"
AHD #410	2" to dust
AHD #610	1" to dust
AHD #810	3/8" to dust
AHD #8010	1/2" to dust
Manufactured Sand	
Crusher Run	Poorly graded – mixed size
Agricultural Lime	100% passing #10 sieve
Pug Mix (DGB)	100% passing #10 sieve

**Plant #6-7 Product Analysis**

<b>Compound</b>	<b>Typical Dolomite Chemical Analysis</b>	<b>Typical Dolomitic Limestone Chemical Analysis</b>	<b>Typical Limestone Chemical Analysis</b>
SiO	0.56%	1.95%	5.50%
MgO	19.75%	13.32%	4.68%
CaO	30.00%	38.57%	47.07%
FeO	0.22%	0.50%	0.23%
AlO	0.25%	0.89%	0.40%
NaO	0.07%	0.16%	<0.1%
KO	0.15%	0.18%	<0.1%
Loss on Ignition (LOI)	46.29%	43.79%	41.90%
Specific Gravity	2.82	2.80	2.68

**6.2 PLANT #8 PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS**

Plant #8 operations are comparable to the preceding narrative on Plant #6-7, only on a smaller scale. Approximately 1500 GPM of make-up water is utilized in Plant #8. (See attached flow diagram for Plant #8). Quarry water is pumped into sedimentation pond 003E as make up water. Water from the wash operations at Plant # 8 is recycled back through the ditch at the south of sedimentation pond 003E, where the fines are allowed to settle and are collected as a marketable material. Material settling occurs in the ditch at the south of sedimentation pond 003E, so clean water is discharged at the north of sedimentation pond 003E into Village Creek.

Specific products which are produced are as follows:

**Plant #8 Product Analysis**

<b>Alabama Highway Dept. (AHD) Rock Size Designation</b>	<b>Particle Size Analysis</b>
AHD #23	1" to 3"
AHD #4 Flux	3/4" to 1-3/4"
AHD #6 Kiln Feed	3/8" to 3/4"
AHD #610	1" to dust
AHD #8910	1/2" to dust
Crusher Run	Poorly graded – mixed size
Agricultural Dolo-lime	100% passing #10 sieve

## **7.0 QUANTITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WASTE**

The only waste product which is a byproduct of the rock crushing process is limestone particles. Also, particles from the disturbed yard area are carried by drainage to the sedimentation holding pond for treatment. It is estimated that 75 to 99% of the suspended solids are removed in order to prevent the buildup of sludge banks downstream and also to remove any floating matter. In addition, the material is marketable when blended with other process materials. Regarding pH, the waste effluent is alkaline in nature and is in the range of 7 to 9.

## **8.0 WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES**

The wastewater treatment for Plant #6-7 at Wade Sand & Gravel Co., Inc. is provided by the aforementioned sedimentation/holding pond. The site of the pond is an abandoned quarry which has a surface area of approximately 3.5 acres and an original depth of approximately 90 feet. Since the pond was not built specifically for wastewater treatment, there are no drawings detailing its construction. However, an inspection of the site suggests that the pond meets the Appendix A Guidelines contained in the ADEM Administrative Code, Division 6, with respect to minimum construction criteria.

The pond is dredged weekly to restore capacity. The material removed from the pond is a fine sand and is a non-hazardous product that is useful for construction purposes and is therefore, marketable. Because dredging is to be repeated as necessary, the pond will continue to meet the wastewater treatment needs for the life of the permit.

The sedimentation/holding pond has been issued NPDES Permit #AL0025194 by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and has been designated outfall 001. Samples of effluent from the pond are collected twice a month and analyzed for pH, TSS and turbidity. Typical results are shown below:

**Typical Discharge Water Analysis**

Parameter	Permit Requirement	Sample Date			
		8/28/96	9/10/86	1/05/99	9/19/05
pH	6.0 – 9.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.9
TSS (average)	25 mg/L	9.0	4.0	5.0	10.0
TSS (maximum)	45 mg/L				
Turbidity					
		10 JTU	10 JTU		

These results indicate that effluent from the pond is well within the limits established in the NPDES Permit. A separate sample was collected on October 30, 1986, and analyzed for iron. The results indicate an iron content of 0.02 mg/L. Based on an average daily discharge of 1.8 MGD, an average suspended solids concentration of 6 mg/L, an average of 90 lb/day of TSS would be discharged from outfall 001E (6 mg/L x 8.345 x 1.8).

The wastewater treatment of Plant #8 at Wade Sand & Gravel Co., Inc. is provided by an additional sedimentation/holding pond which discharges through outfall 003E to Village Creek. This existing impoundment has a surface area of approximately 3.8 acres and an average depth of approximately 3 feet. As the pond was previously existing, there are no drawings detailing its construction. The pond has a skimmer to prevent solids from building up near the discharge pipe. This pond provides make-up water for Plant #8. The water level in the pond will be maintained by pumpage (1500 gpm) from the associated quarry. An inspection of the pond suggests that the pond meets the Appendix A Guidelines contained in the ADEM Administrative Code, Division 6, with respect to minimum construction activities.

As previously mentioned, the current average depth of the pond is approximately 3 feet. The pond is dredged weekly to restore capacity. The material removed from the pond is useful for construction purposes and is therefore marketable. The pond should continue to meet the wastewater treatment needs for the life of the permit.

Additional sedimentation/holding capacity is provided through the existing pond which discharges via outfall 002E to Village Creek. This pond provides sedimentation control

for excess accumulated water in the north quarry and also serves as sedimentation control for the stockpile area and maintenance facilities on the south side of Village Creek. The surface area of the pond is approximately 1 acre, and it has an average depth of approximately 8 feet. Effluent characteristics are comparable to outfall 001E as previously mentioned.

The layout of the mining operation is such that discharge of stormwater runoff is minimized. For example, the mining operations take place within the quarry and the major haul roads of the site from the quarry grade up to the crushers. Runoff from these haul roads flows back into the quarry and does not represent a threat to surface waters in the areas. In addition, the areas around the crushers and washers, including storage pile areas, are graded so that runoff will pass into the sedimentation/holding pond for treatment prior to discharge or are retained on-site without a discharge occurring.

An additional feature that serves to prevent pollution is the fact that Village Creek is separated from the mining operations by a berm which serves as a buffer strip. The elevation of the top of this berm is generally above the elevation of the surrounding areas. The creek is located in a deep channel and the elevation of the quarry and much of the haul road is below the elevation of the creek.

#### **9.0. WHEEL WASH ADJACENT TO THOMAS SUBDIVISION**

A wheel wash station exists adjacent to the entrance and exit to Wade Sand & Gravel near the Thomas subdivision at the northeast corner of the facility. No discharge is ever expected from this operation.

The wheel wash operation is essentially self contained, using recycled water from sedimentation pond 002E which, after flowing through the wheel wash operation, is returned to the quarry ponds or settling ponds from which it came. The following is a breakdown of the hydraulic path water follows at the wheel wash: 1) clean water from sedimentation pond 002E is pumped to a water truck, which fills 2) a 5000 gallon water use tank, which feeds 3) sprayers located inside the 4) recessed wheel wash basin, which

trucks drive through to activate the sprayers. From the recessed wheel wash basin, water encounters 5) a skimmer just outside the recessed wash basin to remove the bulk of the solids removed from the tires, and then is directed to a 6) simple oil water separator equipped with a site glass which is checked once every shift to ensure oil and grease and other floating material is removed as needed. After the separation of oil and other floating material from the water, the remaining water flows to a septic tank which removes the last of the solids. Water from the septic tank flows to a dedicated ditch and dry pond, where the majority of the water will soak back into the ground or evaporate. No discharge occurs from this operation.

## **10.0 SEDIMENT CONTROL FROM HAUL ROADS**

The haul road from Highway 78 and associated city streets are surfaced with a bituminous hot mix surface at the point of entry to the plant property. Internal roads are constructed on a locally derived crushed stone base and covered with the stone product. Drainage is controlled by graded ditches and berms along the side of the haul roads which flow directly to the sediment ponds or is retained on-site. Silt fencing is also employed in order to prevent the loss of sediment to waters of the State.

## **11.0 OVERBURDEN**

Periodically, it is necessary to place soil overburden in areas outside of the active mining activities. These materials are utilized to reclaim areas disturbed by others or facility operations. No mining activities will be conducted in these areas. The fill utilized in these areas is placed in shallow lifts, contoured, graded, seeded, fertilized and mulched. Prior to establishment of vegetation, the areas are protected from soil loss by the strategic placement of silt fence, hay bales and/or rock crib dams.

### **11.1 PROPOSED 2009 SPOIL PILE BUFFER**

The proposed 2009 spoil pile is shown on the attached design drawings, Figures 1 through Figure 6. Runoff control for 'Spoil Pile 2009' will be sheet flow. However, occasionally, rutting and rill erosion will develop. When this happens, it will be necessary to grade or fill the area to maintain sheet flow.

It is recommended to maintain a 50-foot wide turf grass buffer area surrounding 'Spoil Pile 2009.' Proper seed selection and soil preparation is required to establish turf grass. A turf grass selection chart is shown as Figure 7.

Areas to be planted must be disked or scarified prior to planting. Rough slope surfaces are preferred because they aid the establishment of vegetation, improve water infiltration, and decrease runoff velocity. Graded areas with smooth, hard surfaces may be initially attractive, but such surfaces increase the potential for erosion. A rough, loose soil surface gives a mulching effect that protects fertilizer and seed. Nicks in the surface



are cooler and provide more favorable moisture conditions than hard, smooth surfaces; this aids seed germination.

There are different methods for achieving a roughened soil surface on a slope, and the selection of an appropriate method depends upon the type of slope. Tracking with equipment perpendicular to the slope, is a reliable method of scarification for industrial sites. Easily accessed areas may be plowed, disked, or scarified in a similar manner.

After the area has been prepared and seeded, it will be necessary to mulch the seed to obtain a significant germination rate. A light covering of hay, straw, or grass clippings will greatly increase the effectiveness of a turf grass planting program. It may be necessary to re-seed steep slopes (such as the banks of the drainage channel) several times before a suitable stand of turf grass is established.

## **11.2 PROPOSED 2009 SPOIL PILE SILT FENCING**

Sediment control silt fencing is planned to be constructed between the vegetative buffer and the toe of 'Spoil Pile 2009.' The location of this silt fence is shown on Figure 2. It is very important that this silt fence be properly constructed and maintained. The silt fence should be constructed prior to beginning placing overburden on 'Spoil Pile 2009.' Frequent inspection and maintenance of the silt fence will be required. A silt fence construction detail is shown as Figure 8.

## **12.0 OPEN CHANNEL AND DISCHARGE PIPE OUTFALL MAINTENANCE**

Several open channel flow ditches are present on the Wade Sand and Gravel site. These ditches require periodic maintenance to drain effectively. When areas of open channel flow ditches shown obvious signs of erosion, it will be necessary to perform maintenance. As necessary, the ditches' cross-section should be repaired to resemble the appropriate standard designs shown on Figures 9 and Figure 10.

Outfall 004P will be a pumped discharge into Village Creek. The pipe outlet and channel leading to Village Creek should be constructed in general conformance with Figure 9 and Figure 10.

**13.0 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING**

Limiting the materials exposed to storm water along with good housekeeping practices is a cost-efficient and effective method of maintaining storm water quality. Used tires, obsolete equipment, disabled vehicles, and miscellaneous debris should be removed from the site as part of regular facility maintenance.

**14.0 LOCATION OF STREAMS ADJACENT TO MINING AREAS**

Included in this NPDES modification is a permit map (1" = 500' scale) showing the adjacent Village Creek.

**15.0 NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION**

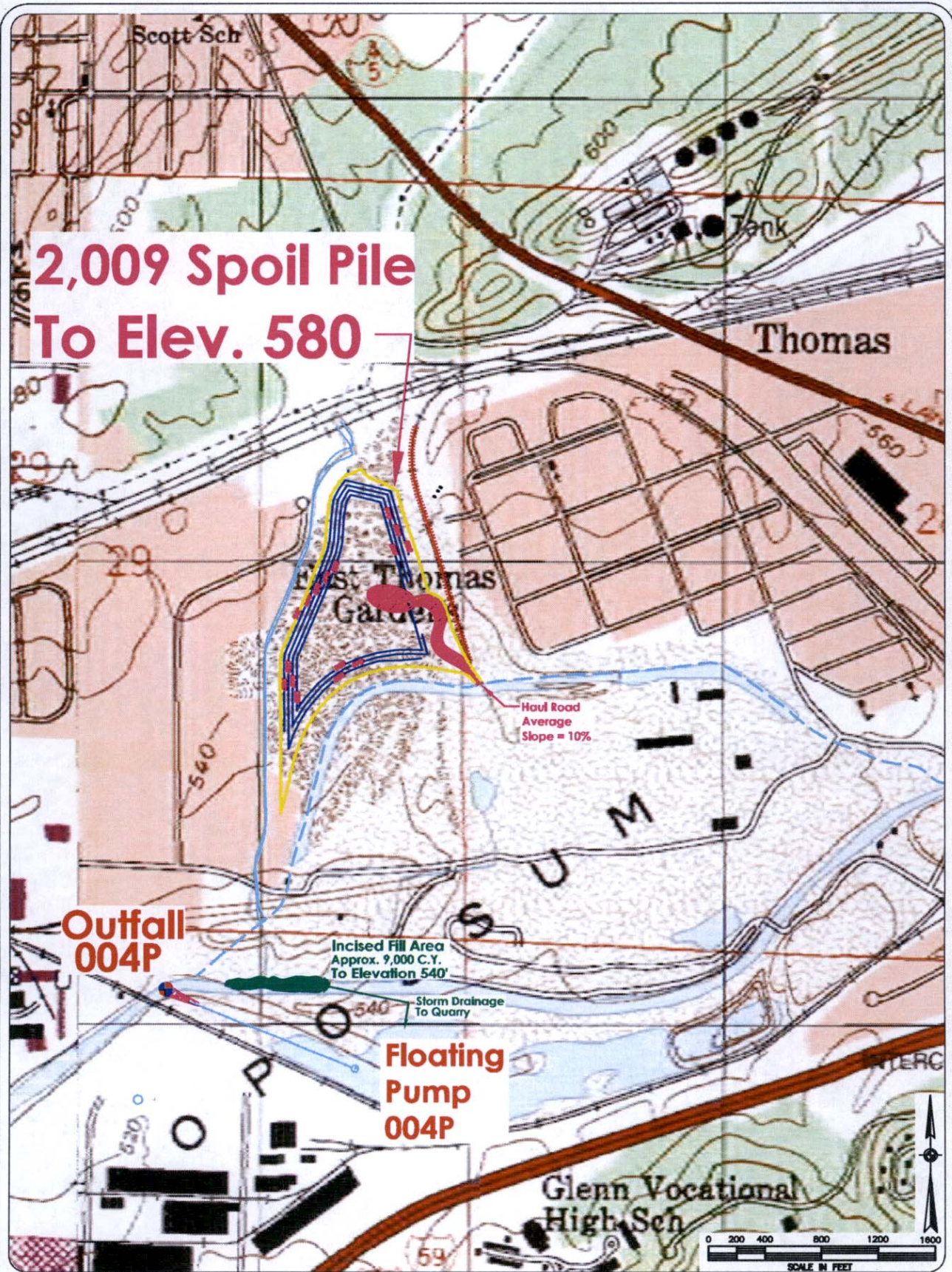
As previously discussed, all disturbed areas are contoured and graded so that all drainage will carry yard dust to the settling/recycling system, quarry basin, or be retained on-site. Overburdened spoil pile areas are protected with vegetative buffers and sediment filters. Due to these measures, non-point sources of pollution are not expected to result from this operation.

**16.0 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IMPOUNDMENT**

The receiving stream for any effluent outfall from this operation is Village Creek. There is no direct discharge from the sedimentation ponds to an impoundment classified for public water supply.

**POLLUTION CONTROL FIGURES**

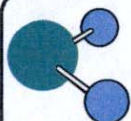
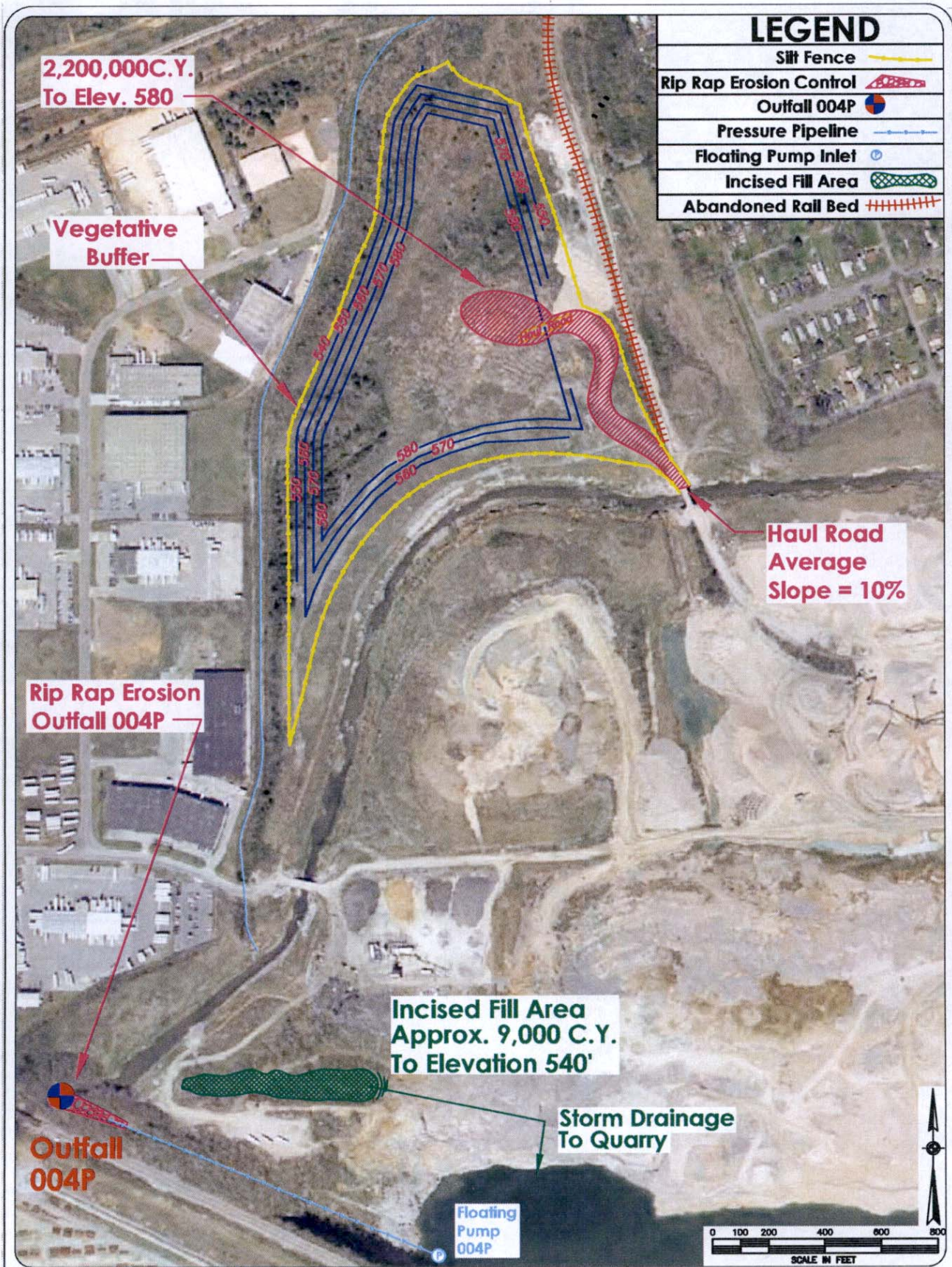
Figure 1..... Vicinity Pollution Control Locations  
Figure 2 ..... Aerial Pollution Control Locations  
Figure 3 ..... Topographic Pollution Control Locations  
Figure 4 ..... Cross-Sections Spoil Pile 2009  
Figure 5..... Section A-A' Spoil Pile 2009  
Figure 6 ..... Section B-B' Spoil Pile 2009  
Figure 7 ..... Vegetative Buffer Turf Grass Selection Chart  
Figure 8 ..... Silt Fence Construction Detail, Spoil Pile 2009  
Figure 9..... Outfall 004P Outlet Protection  
Figure 10 ..... Outfall 004P Channel Protection




**ALTERNATIVE WASTEWATER  
ENGINEERING, LLC**  
 P.O. Box 255  
 Springville, AL 35146  
 Phone: (205) 218-8989

TITLE **Figure 1**  
 Vicinity Map Pollution Control Locations  
 East Thomas Limestone Plant  
 Wade Sand and Gravel, Inc.  
 Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama

DRAWN BY ABM	ABM	SCALE 1" = 1000'
-----------------	-----	---------------------



ALTERNATIVE WASTEWATER  
ENGINEERING, LLC

P.O. Box 255  
Springville, AL 35146  
Phone: (205) 218-8989

TITLE Figure 2

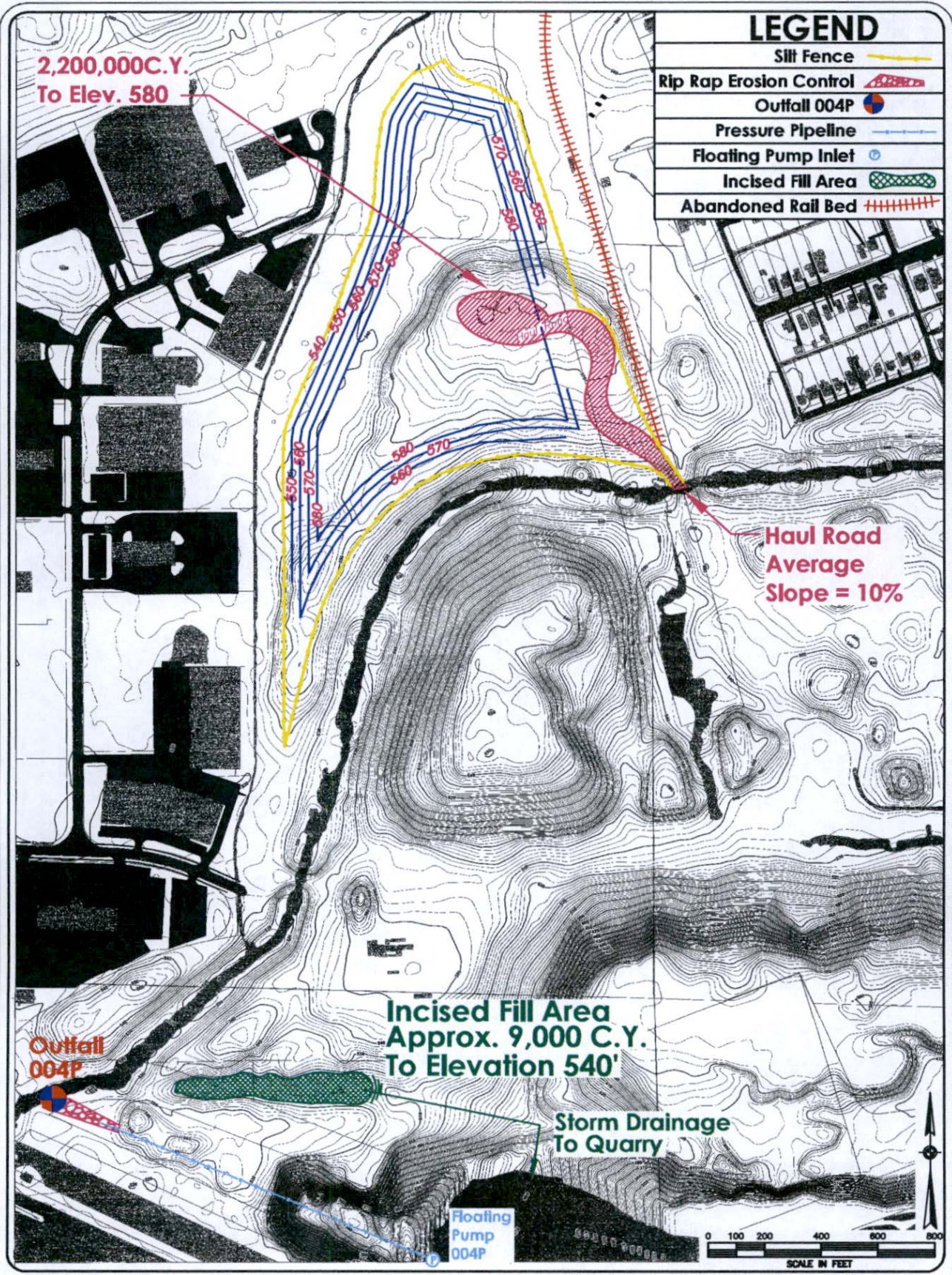
Aerial Pollution Control Areas  
East Thomas Limestone Plant  
Wade Sand and Gravel, Inc.  
Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama

DRAWN BY  
ABM

ABM

SCALE  
1" = 500'

DATE  
05/12/09



**ALTERNATIVE WASTEWATER  
ENGINEERING, LLC**

**P.O. Box 255  
Springville, AL 35146  
Phone: (205) 218-8989**

**TITLE Figure 3**

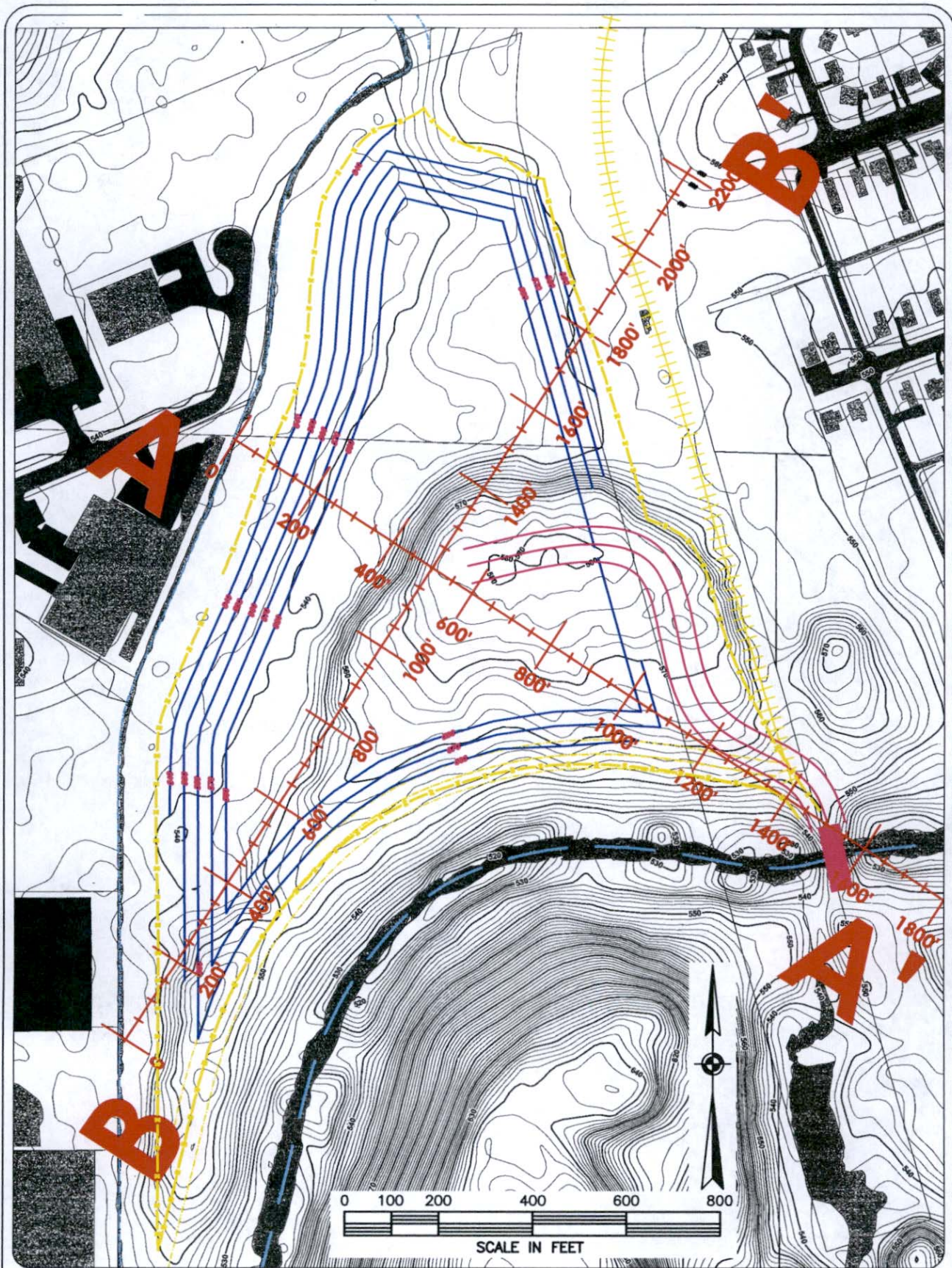
**Topography Pollution Control Locations  
East Thomas Limestone Plant  
Wade Sand and Gravel, Inc.  
Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama**

**DRAWN BY  
ABM**

**ABM**

**SCALE  
1" = 500'**

**DATE  
05/12/09**



ALTERNATIVE WASTEWATER  
ENGINEERING, LLC

P.O. Box 255  
Springville, AL 35146  
Phone: (205) 218-8989

TITLE Cross-Section Lines Spoil Pile 2009  
East Thomas Limestone Plant  
Wade Sand and Gravel, Inc.  
Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama

DRAWN BY  
ABM

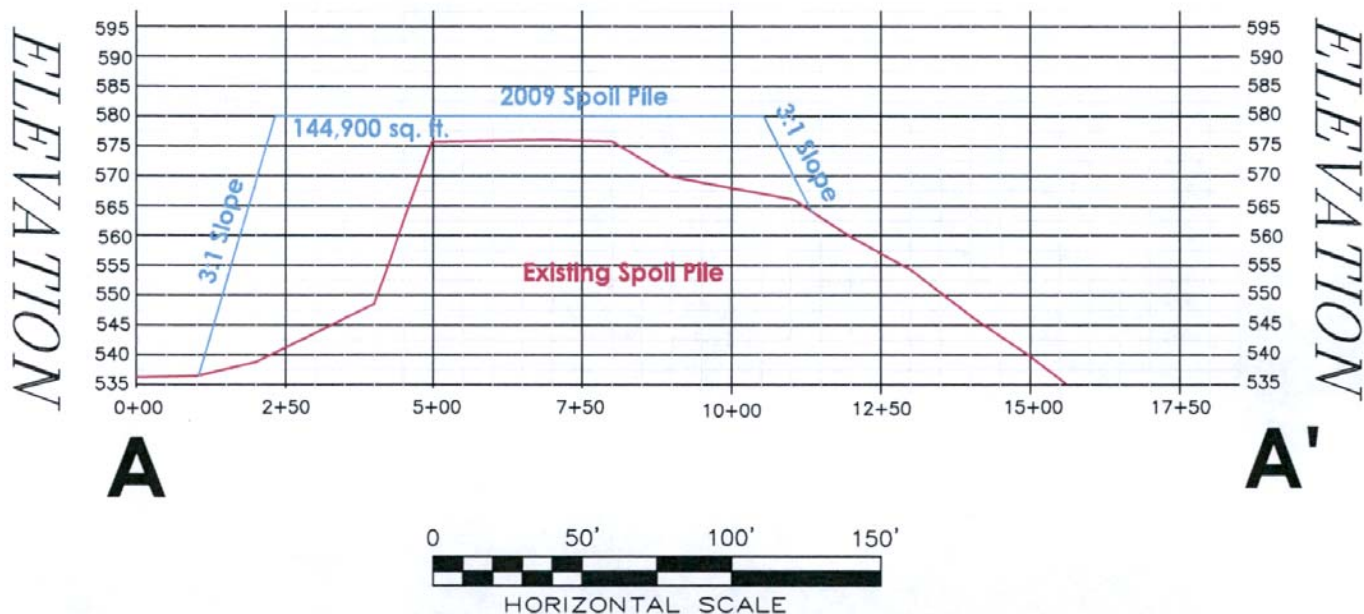
ABM

SCALE  
1" = 300'

DATE  
05/12/09

# 2009 Spoil Pile

## Cross-Section A - A'



ALTERNATIVE WASTEWATER  
ENGINEERING, LLC

P.O. Box 255  
Springville, AL 35146  
Phone: (205) 218-8989

Figure 5  
Cross-Section A-A' Spoil Pile 2009  
Wade Sand and Gravel, Inc.  
Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama

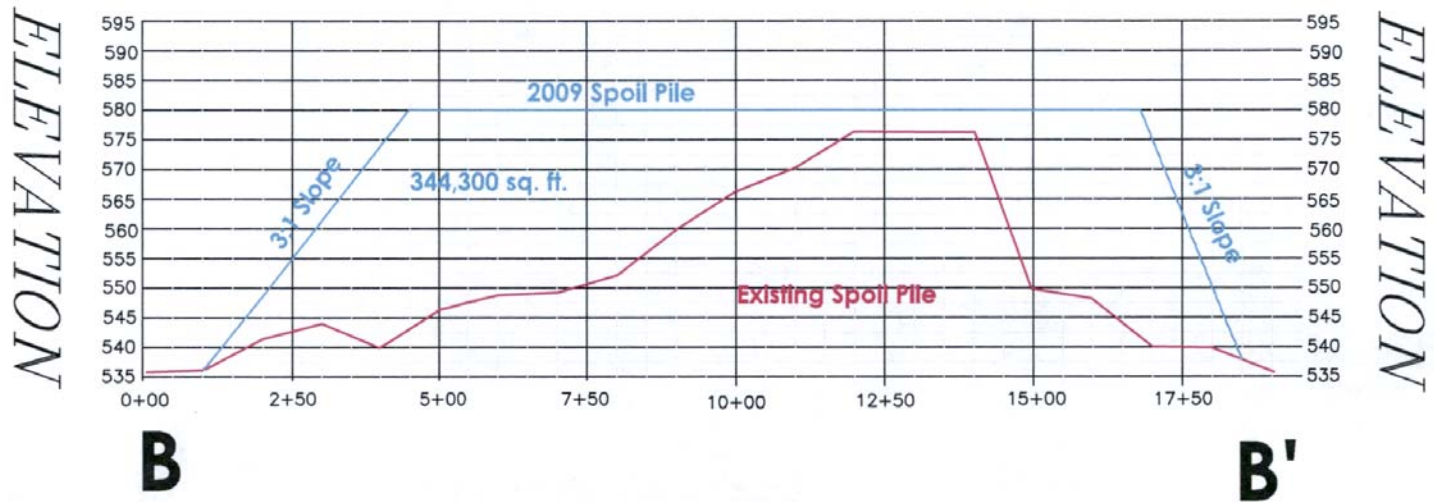
Cross-Section A-A'

Scale	As Shown	Checked	ABM
Date	05 / 15 / 09	Q4_SERIAL_X	
Drawn By:	ABM	Sheet	1 Of 1



# 2009 Spoil Pile

## Cross-Section B - B'



ALTERNATIVE WASTEWATER  
ENGINEERING, LLC

P.O. Box 255  
Springville, AL 35146  
Phone: (205) 218-8989

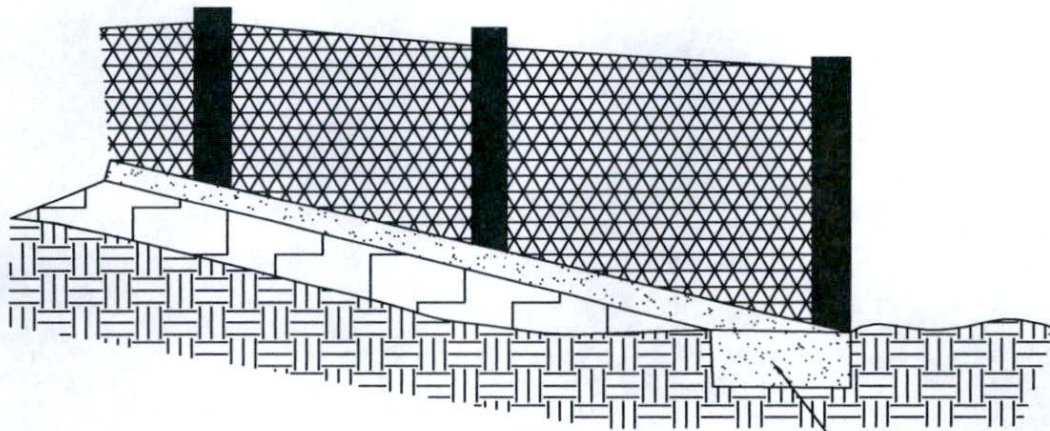
Figure 6  
Cross-Section B-B' Spoil Pile 2009  
Wade Sand and Gravel, Inc.  
Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama

Cross-Section B - B'

Scale: As Shown	Checked ABM
Date 05 / 15 / 09	Q4_SERIAL_X
Drawn By: ABM	Sheet 1 Of 1

## TOLERANCE, MAINTENANCE, AND PROPAGATION CHARACTERISTICS OF EROSION CONTROL PLANTS

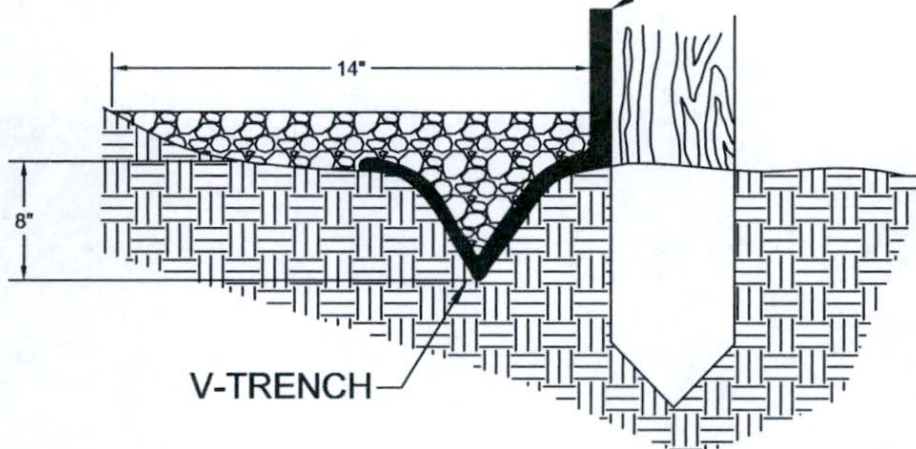
	REGION	DRAINAGE	PLANTING	TOLERANCE	MAINTENANCE		
GRASSES	TEMPORARY PERMANENT WARM SEASON COOL SEASON	MOUNTAINS PIEDMONT COSTAL PLAIN	DRY SOMEWHAT POOR WELL MODER. WELL POOR	SEED SPRIGS/SOD	DAYS TO GERMINATION	SHADE DROUGHT FLOODING TRAFFIC	HIGH LOW
BAHIAGRASS	●●	●●	●●●●	●●	14-28	●●●	●
BERMUDAGRASS (COMMON)	●●	●●	●●●●	●●	21	●●●	●
BERMUDAGRASS (HYBRID)	●●	●●	●●●●	●	-----	●●	●
CENTIPEDEGRASS	●●	●●	●●●●	●●	28	●	●●
FESCUE, TALL	●●	●●	●●●●	●	5-14	●	●●
FESCUE, RED	●●	●●	●●●●	●	7-28	●●●	●●
GERMAN MILLET	●●	●●	●●●●	●	4-14	●●	●●
KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS	●●	●●	●●●●	●●	10-28	●	●●
REDTOP	●●	●●	●●●●	●	5-10	●●	●●
RYE GRAIN	●●	●●	●●●●	●	4-7		●●
SUNDANGRASS	●●	●●	●●●●	●	4-10		●●
<b>LEGUMES</b>							
CROWN VETCH	●●	●●	●●●●	●●	14-21	●	●●
KOBESPEDEZA	●●	●●	●●●●	●	5-14	●	●●
KOREAN LESPEDEZA	●●	●●	●●●●	●	5-14		●●
SERICEA LESPEDEZA	●●	●●	●●●●	●	7-28	●	●●



COMPACTED FILL

BACKFILL MIN 8"  
THICK LAYER OF  
GRAVEL

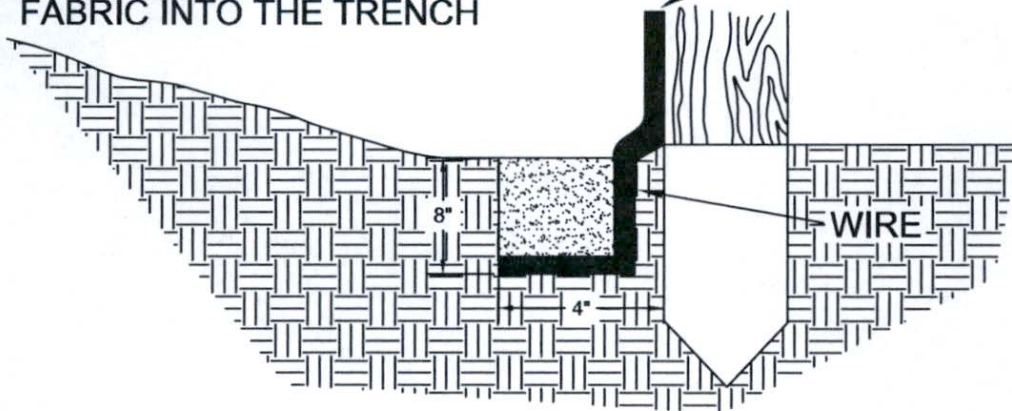
FILTER FABRIC



V-TRENCH

FILTER FABRIC

EXTENSION OF WIRE AND  
FABRIC INTO THE TRENCH



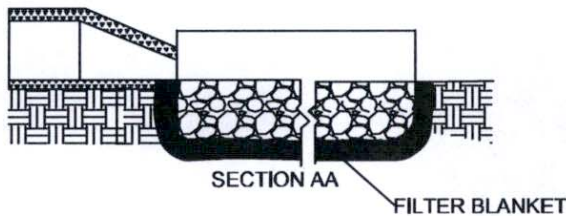
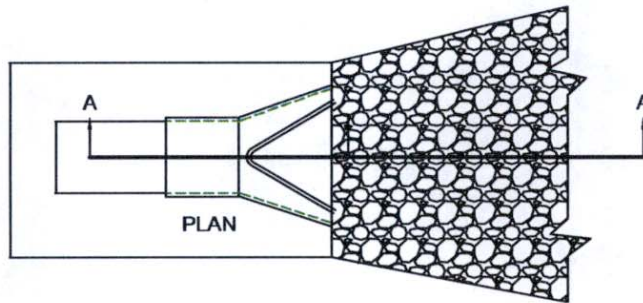
WIRE

PROJECT NO.	SEAL
DATE	

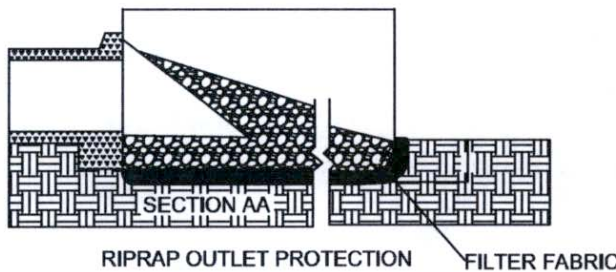
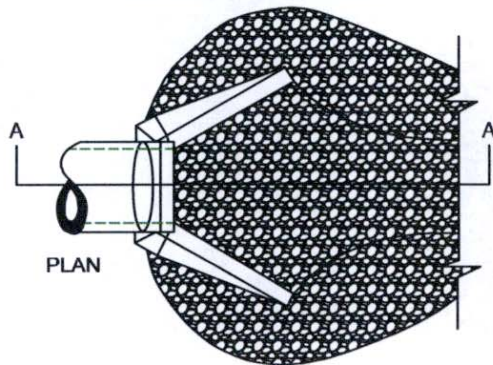

**ALTERNATIVE WASTEWATER  
ENGINEERING, LLC**  
 P.O. Box 255  
 Springville, AL 35146  
 Phone: (205) 218-8989

<b>TITLE</b>			
<b>FIGURE 8</b>			
SILT FENCE DETAIL			
SPOIL PILE 2009 SEDIMENT PROTECTION			
WADE SAND AND GRAVEL			
EAST THOMAS LIMESTONE PLANT			
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	SCALE	DATE
		AS SHOWN	12/02/04

PIPE OUTLET TO FLAT AREA  
NO WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL



PIPE OUTLET TO  
WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL



NOTES

1. 20-FEET IS THE MINIMUM LENGTH OF THE RIPRAP APRON.
2.  $d=1.5$  THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETER BUT NOT LESS THAN 6".
3. IN A WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL EXTEND THE APRON UP THE CHANNEL BANKS TO AN ELEVATION OF 6" ABOVE THE MAXIMUM TAILWATER DEPTH OR TO THE TOP OF THE BANK, WHICHEVER IS LESS.
4. A FILTER BLANKET OR FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE RIPRAP AND SOIL FOUNDATION.

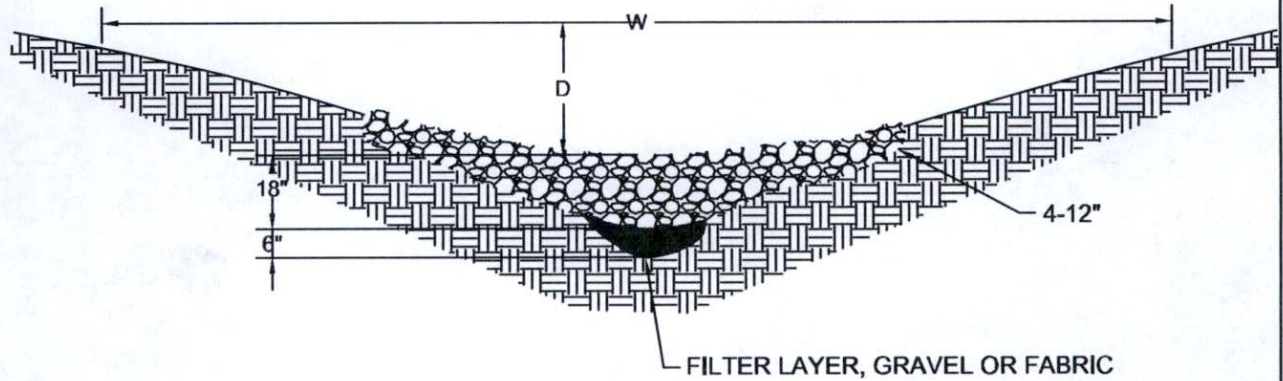
PROJ. NO.  
DATE  
SCALE

ALTERNATIVE WASTEWATER  
ENGINEERING, LLC  
P.O. Box 255  
Springville, AL 35146  
Phone: (205) 218-8989

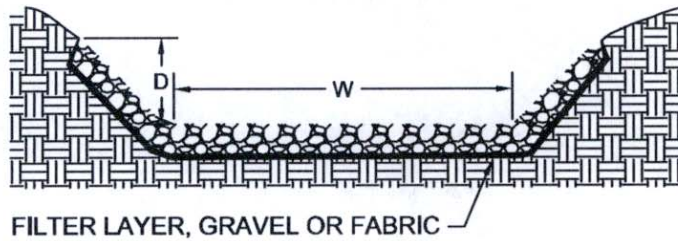
TITLE  
**FIGURE 9**  
OUTFALL 004P OUTLET PROTECTION  
WADE SAND AND GRAVEL  
EAST THOMAS LIMESTONE PLANT

DRAWN BY A. McLeMore	CHECKED BY J. Lovell	SCALE NTS	DATE 05-15-09
-------------------------	-------------------------	--------------	------------------

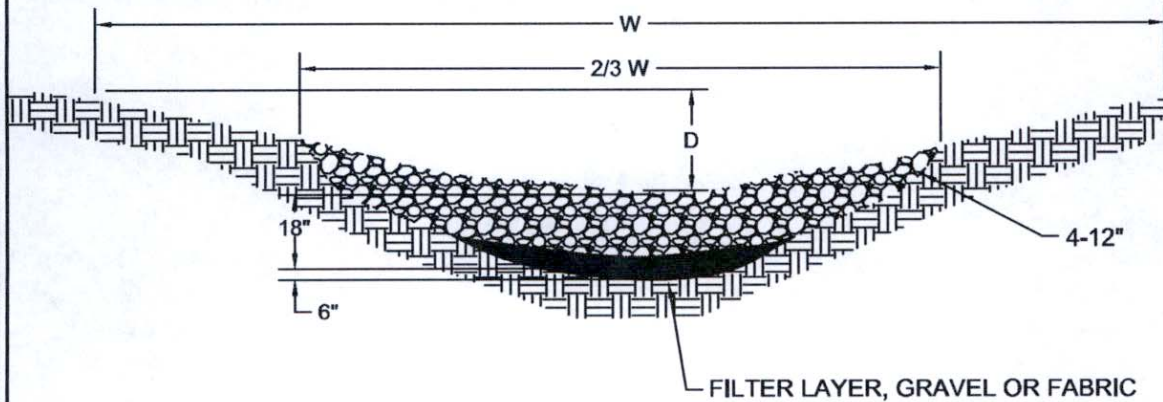
VEGETATED V-SHAPED WATERWAY WITH STONE CENTER DRAIN



TRAPEZOIDAL RIPRAP CHANNEL



VEGETATED PARABOLIC-SHAPED WATERWAY WITH STONE CENTER DRAIN



SIDE SLOPE — BASE SIDE SLOPES ON THE MATERIALS AND PLACEMENT METHODS.  
 HYDRAULIC GRADE LINE — ENSURE THAT THE DESIGN WATER SURFACE IN THE CHANNEL MEETS THE DESIGN FLOW ELEVATIONS OF TRIBUTARY CHANNELS AND DIVERSIONS. ENSURE THAT IT IS BELOW SAFE FLOOD ELEVATIONS FOR HOMES, ROADS, OR OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

THE ENGINEER'S SEAL _____ DATE	SEAL _____ DATE	 <p>ALTERNATIVE WASTEWATER ENGINEERING, LLC</p> <p>P.O. Box 255 Springville, AL 35146 Phone: (205) 218-8989</p>	TITLE <b>FIGURE 10</b> OUTFALL 004P CHANNEL PROTECTION WADE SAND AND GRAVEL EAST THOMAS LIMESTONE PLANT			
			DRAWN BY A. McLemore	CHECKED BY J. Lovell	SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE 05-15-09

**APPENDICES:**

- A. SITE VICINITY MAP**
- B. 1: 500 SCALE FACILITY MAP**
- C. 1: 2000 SCALE FACILITY MAP**
- D. CALCULATION DATA**
- E. SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN**
- F. SEDIMENT BASIN TYPICALS**

**A. SITE VICINITY MAP**

**B. 1: 500 SCALE FACILITY MAP**



**C. 1: 2000 SCALE FACILITY MAP**

**D. CALCULATION DATA**

WADE SAND & GRAVEL CO., INC.  
P.O. BOX 39048  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35208  
(205) 324-6691

**SEDIMENTATION BASIN STORAGE CALCULATION DATA**

**PLANT 6-7 (001E):**

SURFACE DRAINAGE: 7 ACRES  
CAPACITY REQUIRED: 1.75 ACRE-FT  
SURFACE AREA: 3.5 ACRES  
PRESENT DEPTH: 3.0 FT (2.5 ACRES)  
31.0 FT (1.0 ACRES)  
CAPACITY AVAILABLE: 38.5 ACRE-FT

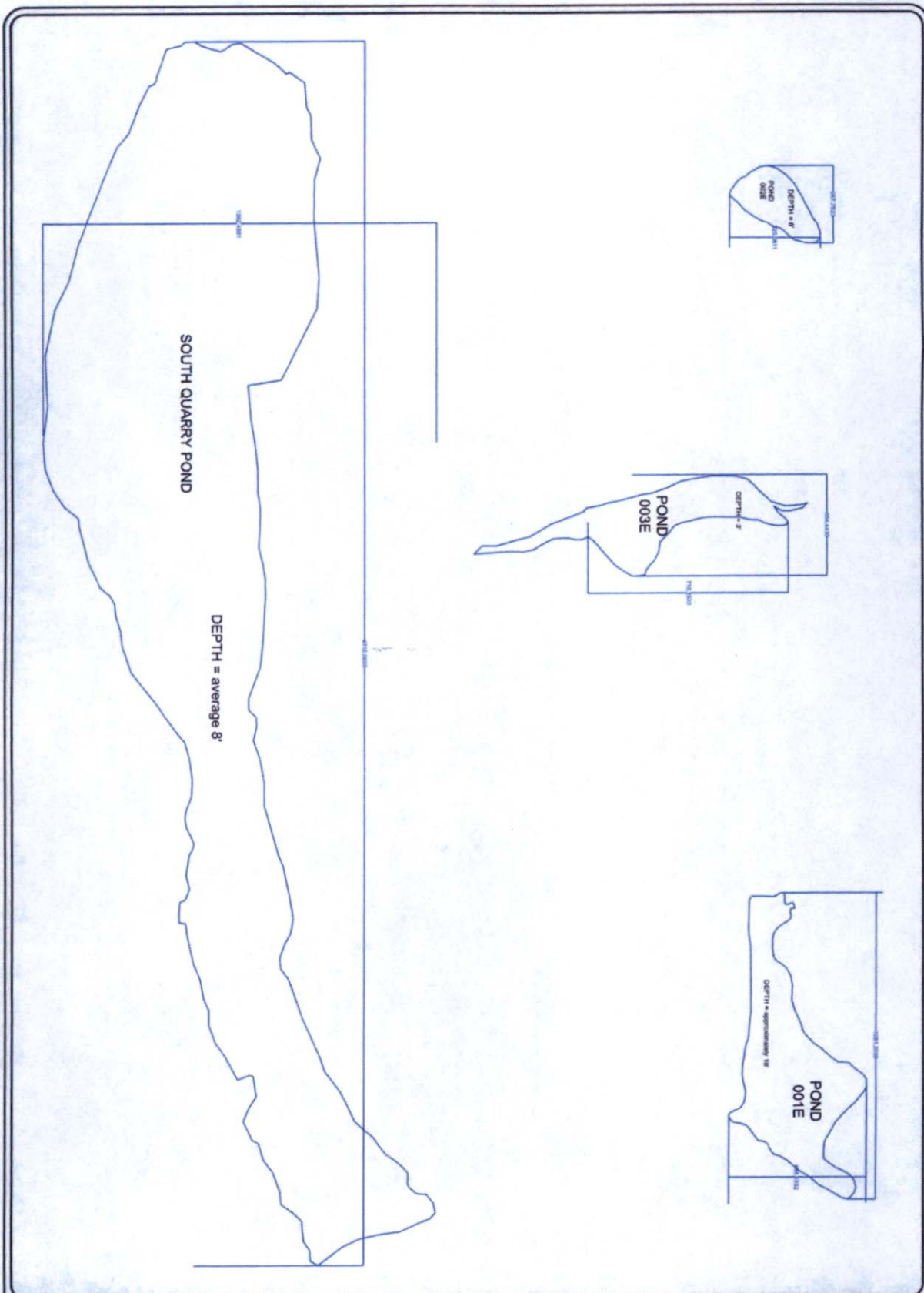
**SOUTH QUARRY POND PUMPED TO POND 002E:**

SURFACE DRAINAGE: 108 ACRES  
CAPACITY REQUIRED: 27 ACRE-FT  
SURFACE AREA: 53 ACRES  
POND DEPTH (AVE.): 8 FT  
CAPACITY AVAILABLE: 424 ACRE-FT

**POND 003E:**

SURFACE DRAINAGE: 20 ACRES  
CAPACITY REQUIRED: 5 ACRE-FT  
SURFACE AREA: 3.8 ACRES  
POND DEPTH (AVE.): 3 FT  
CAPACITY AVAILABLE: 11.5 ACRE-FT

**F. SEDIMENT BASIN TYPICALS**



SEAL

**LAYTON**  
 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, LLC

1900 Crestwood Blvd, Suite 114 Birmingham, Alabama 35210 (205)961-3700

<b>TITLE</b>			
SEDIMENTATION POND DIMENSIONS			
WADE SAND AND GRAVEL, CO., INC. P.O. BOX 39048 BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35208			
DRAWN BY J.LOVELL	CHECKED BY K.LAYTON	SCALE NTS	DATE 10/2005



## Wade Sand & Gravel

Outfall #	Flow (cfs)	TSS (lbs/day)	Drainage Area (Acres)	Load in TMDL Units (lbs/acre/hr)
001	2.8	50.3	7	0.2994
002	1	11.2	108	0.0043
003	1	15.7	20	0.0327
004	2.8	11.2	108	0.0043

TMDL Allowable Load (lbs/acre/hr)
8.3