



Alabama Department of Environmental Management
adem.alabama.gov

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July 29, 2025

David Carnes
President
Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc.
PO Box 189
Elmore, AL 36025

RE: Draft Permit
Scott Pit
NPDES Permit Number AL0084517
Elmore County (051)

Dear Mr. Carnes:

Transmitted herein is a draft of the above referenced permit. Please review the enclosed draft permit carefully. If previously permitted, 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 issue 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.

This permit requires Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) to be submitted utilizing the Department's web-based electronic reporting system. Please read Part I.D of the permit carefully and visit <https://aepacs.adem.alabama.gov/nviro/ncore/external/home>.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Ange Boatwright at (334) 274-4208 or maboatwright@adem.alabama.gov.

Sincerely,

William D. McClimans, Chief
Mining and Natural Resource Section
Stormwater Management Branch
Water Division

WDM/mab File: DPER/4373

cc: Ange Boatwright, 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
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mobile District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Nashville District
Alabama Department of Labor



Birmingham Office
110 Vulcan Road
Birmingham, AL 35209-4702
(205) 942-6168
(205) 941-1603 (FAX)

Decatur Office
2715 Sandlin Road, S.W.
Decatur, AL 35603-1333
(256) 353-1713
(256) 340-9359 (FAX)

Coastal Office
1615 South Broad Street
Mobile, AL 36605
(251) 450-3400
(251) 479-2593 (FAX)



NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

PERMITTEE: Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc.
Post Office Box 189
Elmore, AL 36025

FACILITY LOCATION: Scott Pit
1322 Marion Spillway Road
Elmore, AL 36025
Elmore County
T18N, R17E, S2, 3, 11, 12, 14
T19N, R17E, S27, 28, 33, 34

PERMIT NUMBER: AL0084517

DSN RECEIVING STREAM

004-1 Mortar Creek/Groundwater
006-1 Mortar Creek/Groundwater
013-1 Mortar Creek/Groundwater
020-1 Mortar Creek/Groundwater

DSN RECEIVING STREAM

005-1 Mortar Creek/Groundwater
007-1 Mortar Creek/Groundwater
017-1 Mortar Creek/Groundwater
022-1 Mortar Creek/Groundwater

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

Alabama Department of Environmental Management

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

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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 ¹
pH 00400	6.0 s.u.	-----	8.5 s.u.	Grab	2/Month
Solids, Total Suspended 00530	-----	35.0 mg/L	70.0 mg/L	Grab	2/Month
Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant ² 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

¹ See Part I.C.2. for further measurement frequency requirements.

² 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. 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 28th day of the month following the quarterly reporting period (i.e., on the 28th day of January, April, July, and October of each year).
- b. The Department utilizes a web-based electronic reporting system for submittal of DMRs. **Except as allowed by Part 1.D.1.c. or d., the Permittee shall submit all DMRs required by Part 1.D.1.a. by utilizing the Department's current electronic reporting system.** The Department's current reporting system, Alabama Environmental Permitting and Compliance System (AEPACS), can be found online at <https://aepacs.adem.alabama.gov/nviro/ncore/external/home>.

- c. If the electronic 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 electronic reporting 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 electronic reporting system resuming operation, the Permittee shall enter the data into the reporting system unless an alternate timeframe is approved by the Department. An attachment should be included with the electronic 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.i.
- 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. 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.
- h. 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."

- i. All DMRs, reports, and forms required to be submitted by this Permit, the AWPCA and the Department's rules and regulations, shall be submitted through the Department's electronic reporting system, AEPACS, or, if in hardcopy, 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

- j. 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.
- k. 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. An electronic Noncompliance Notification Form in a Department-approved format must be submitted to the Director in accordance with Parts I.D.2.a. and b. The completed form must document 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

a. 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:

- (1) The information indicated in ADEM Admin Code r. 335-6-9-.03 and ADEM Admin. Code ch. 335-6-9 and its Appendices A and B;
- (2) A description of methods which will be implemented to prevent offsite vehicle tracking onto roadways and/or into ditches at the entrances and/or exits of the Permittee's operations;
- (3) A description of setbacks from waters of the State in units of linear feet on the horizontal plane; a description of the methods taken to visibly delineate setbacks from waters of the State; and a description of any other actions taken to prevent encroachment upon setbacks;
- (4) A description of the methods used to delineate the boundaries of coverage under this Permit such that the boundaries are readily visible during the life of the operation;
- (5) A description of any other Best Management Practices (BMPs) which will be implemented to provide control of all nonpoint source pollution that is or may be associated with the Permittee's operations;

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). The PAP Plan shall be amended if the Department determines that the existing sediment control measures, erosion control measures, or other site management practices are ineffective or do not meet the requirements of this Permit.

c. For existing sources, the PAP Plan shall be updated to include all requirements of this section within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. New sources shall submit the PAP plan with the NPDES Individual Permit application prior to coverage under this Permit.

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 provided by ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.08(j)5. The Plan shall describe and the Permittee shall implement appropriate structural and/or non-structural spill prevention, control, and/or management pursuant to ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.12 (r) 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. The Plan shall include at a minimum, the engineering requirements provided in 40 C.F.R. §§112.1. 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 Plan shall list any materials which the Permittee may utilize to contain and to absorb fuel and chemical spills and leaks. The Permittee shall maintain sufficient amounts of such materials onsite or have sufficient amounts of such materials readily available to contain and/or 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 a manner consistent with all State and federal regulations.

- 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. The Permittee may seek to demonstrate that noncompliance with technology-based effluent limits occurred as a result of an upset if the conditions of Part II.B.2.b are met and if the Permittee complies with the conditions provided in Part II.B.2.c.
- b. If the Permittee wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset for technology-based effluent limit noncompliance, the Permittee must demonstrate through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The wastewater treatment facility was at the time being properly operated in accordance with Part II.B.d.
 - (3) The Permittee submitted notice of the noncompliance during the upset as required by Part II.B.2.c; and
 - (4) The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II.A.7. of this Permit.
- c. If the Permittee wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset for technology-based effluent limit noncompliance, the Permittee shall:
 - (1) No later than 24-hours after becoming aware of the occurrence of the upset, orally report the occurrence and circumstances of the upset to the Director in accordance with Part I.G.2.; and
 - (2) No later than five (5) days after becoming aware of the occurrence of the upset, furnish 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.
- d. 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 eligible to be considered as a result of an upset 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.
- e. The Permittee has the burden of proof in defense of any enforcement action as a result of noncompliance of technology-based effluent limits the Permittee proposes to attribute to an upset.

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. **Applications must be submitted electronically via the Department's current electronic permitting system. The Department's current online permitting system, Alabama Environmental Permitting and Compliance System (AEPACS), can be found online at <https://aepacs.adem.alabama.gov/nviro/ncore/external/home>.**
- 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. 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.
10. Daily maximum - means the highest value of any individual sample result obtained during a day.
11. Daily minimum - means the lowest value of any individual sample result obtained during a day.
12. Day - means any consecutive 24-hour period.
13. Department - means the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.
14. Director - means the Director of the Department or his authorized representative or designee.
15. 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).
16. Discharge monitoring report (DMR) - means the form approved by the Director to accomplish monitoring report requirements of an NPDES Permit.
17. DO - means dissolved oxygen.
18. E. coli – means the pollutant parameter Escherichia coli.
19. 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.
20. EPA - means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

21. Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) - means 33 U.S.C. §§1251 et. seq., as amended.
22. Flow – means the total volume of discharge in a 24-hour period.
23. 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).
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. mg/L - means milligrams per liter of discharge.
28. MGD - means million gallons per day.
29. 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.)
30. 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.
31. 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.
32. NH3-N - means the pollutant parameter ammonia, measured as nitrogen.

33. 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.
34. Permit application - means forms and additional information that are required by ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.08 and applicable permit fees.
35. 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).
36. 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.
37. Pollutant of Concern - means those pollutants for which a water body is listed as impaired or which contribute to the listed impairment.
38. 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
39. 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.
40. 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.
41. 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".
42. 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.
43. Receiving Stream - means the "waters" receiving a "discharge" from a "point source".
44. 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.
45. 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.

46. TKN - means the pollutant parameter Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen.
47. TON - means the pollutant parameter Total Organic Nitrogen.
48. TRC - means Total Residual Chlorine.
49. TSS – means the pollutant parameter Total Suspended Solids
50. 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.
51. 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.
52. 24-hour precipitation event - means that amount of precipitation which occurs within any 24-hour period.
53. 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.
54. 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.
55. 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.
56. Week - means the period beginning at twelve midnight Saturday and ending at twelve midnight the following Saturday.
57. 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 ACTIVITIES 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: Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc.

Facility Name: Scott Pit

County: Elmore County

Permit Number: AL0084517

Prepared by: Ange Boatwright

Date: May 13, 2025

Receiving Waters: Mortar Creek, Groundwater

Permit Coverage: Construction Sand and Gravel Mine, Wet and Dry Preparation, Transportation and Storage, and Associated Areas

SIC Code(s): 1442

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

This proposed permit covers a wet and dry preparation construction sand and gravel mine, and associated areas which discharge to ground and surface waters.

Any impacts to waters of the United States (US) within the area covered by the proposed permit which are regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) are not covered by the proposed permit and must be appropriately permitted through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) before any impacts may occur. Any surface waters not covered under a USACE Permit must maintain the required 50 foot setbacks under ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-9-.07.

The facility was previously covered under NPDES General Permit ALG850033. The General Permit covered discharges from 18 existing and/or proposed outfalls; 001-1, 003-1, 004-1, 005-1, 006-1, 007-1, 013-1, 016-1, 017-1, 018-1, 019-1, 020-1, 021-1, 022-1, 023-1, 024-1, 025-1, and 026-1. The proposed individual permit will cover discharges from Outfalls 004-1, 005-1, 006-1, 007-1, 013-1, 017-1, 020-1, 022-1. Outfalls 001-1, 003-1, 016-1, 018-1, 019-1, 021-1, 023-1, 024-1, 025-1, and 026-1 are proposed outfalls and are being removed from the permit.

This proposed permit authorizes treated discharges into Mortar Creek which currently has the water quality classification of Fish and Wildlife (F&W) 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 F&W 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 for the receiving stream.

Technology Based Effluent Limits (TBELs) for construction sand and gravel facilities can be found in 40 CFR 436.32(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 Construction Sand and Gravel Subcategory.

The TBELs for 40 CFR 436 Subpart C 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 were prepared using Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) with consideration given to the NSPS for TSS in 40 CFR 434.35.

The proposed permit covers discharges to Groundwater. Monitoring for discharges to groundwater is not required because of the natural treatment provided by the sand and gravel formation; however, discharges to surface waters must be monitored twice per month.

40 CFR 436.32 includes the TBEL of 6.0 – 9.0 s.u. for pH. However, the applicable State water quality criteria for pH in streams classified as F&W is 6.0 – 8.5 s.u. per ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-10-.09 and therefore is used in the proposed permit. Regardless, the discharges 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 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 water quality standards. 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 water quality standards.

In accordance with ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-3-.07, the design professional engineer, 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 water quality standards, 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 water quality standards 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 water quality standards.

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 applicant is not proposing discharges of pollutants into a water of the State with an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

The applicant is not proposing discharges into a stream segment or other State water that is included on Alabama's current CWA §303(d) list.

The applicant is not proposing any new discharges of pollutants to an ADEM identified Tier I water.

The proposed permit action authorizes new discharges of pollutants to receiving waters determined by the Department to be waters where the quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water (Tier II). Pursuant to ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-10 (Antidegradation Policy and Implementation of the Antidegradation Policy), the applicant has submitted and the Department has reviewed and

considered information regarding (1) demonstration of necessity/importance, (2) alternatives analysis, and (3) calculations of total annualized costs for technically feasible treatment alternatives regarding the proposed new discharges to Tier II waters. The Department has determined, based on the applicant's demonstration, that the proposed new discharges to the Tier II waters are necessary for important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located.

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (ADEM)

NPDES INDIVIDUAL PERMIT APPLICATION (MINING OPERATIONS)

Instructions: This form should be used to submit an application for an NPDES individual permit to authorize discharges from 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, and reclamation. Please 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 legibly in blue or black ink.

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	County(s) in which Facility is Located: Elmore
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Company/Permittee and Facility Information					
Company/Permittee Name Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc.			Facility Name Scott Pit		
Mailing Address of Company/Permittee: P. O. Box 189			Physical Address of Operation (as near as possible to main entrance): 1322 Marion Spillway Road		
City Elmore	State AL	Zip Code 36025	City Elmore	State AL	Zip 36025
Permittee Phone Number 334-285-1805		Permittee Fax Number:		Latitude and Longitude of Main Entrance: 32.5681; -86.3381	

Responsible Official (RO) Information					
RO Name (as described on Page 12 of this application): David Carnes			RO Official Title: President		
Mailing Address: 1850 US Hwy 1792N			Physical Address: 1850 US Hwy 1792N		
City Davenport	State FL	Zip Code 33837	City Davenport	State FL	Zip Code 33837
Phone Number: 863-557-9917		Fax Number:		Email Address: dcarnes@standardsand.com	

Facility Contact Information			
Facility Contact Name: Tim Allen		Facility Contact Title: General Manager	
Physical Address: 1322 Marion Spillway Road		Phone Number: 334-285-1805	Fax Number:
City Elmore	State AL	Zip Code 36025	Email Address: tallen@elmoresand.com

II. MEMBER INFORMATION

A. Identify the name, title/position, and unless waived in writing by the Department, the resident address of every officer (a PO Box is not acceptable), 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
L. Baylis Carnes, III	CEO	1223 Cypress Pt. East, Winter Haven, FL 33884
David G. Carnes	President	2590 Parkland Dr., Lakeland FL 33811
Timothy M. Carnes	Vice President	5470 Vintage View Blvd., Lakeland FL 33812
Alex Czeplewski	Controller	1026 Wilks Ave., Orlando, FL 32809

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

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, single proprietorship, or government agency, 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:

NA

D. Landowner(s):

See Supplemental Information

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

NA

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?
☐	☒	(2) An Alabama or federal environmental permit suspended/terminated?
☐	☒	(3) An Alabama State Oil & Gas Board permit or other approval suspended or terminated?
☐	☒	(4) An Alabama or federal performance/environmental bond, or similar security deposited in lieu of a bond, or portion thereof, forfeited?

(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 month) 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:

5/23/2019 - Consent Order - Sampling, recordkeeping violations, inadequate BMPs. Anticipated resolution 12/31/2026

4/26/2018 - Notice of Violation - EPA Notice of Clean Water Act Violations and to Show Cause - Consent Decree pending. Anticipated resolution 12/31/2026

V. OTHER PERMITS/AUTHORIZATIONS

- A. List any other NPDES, State Oil & Gas Board (OGB) Class II Injection well permits, 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 Labor (ADOL), or other agency, to the applicant, parent corporation, subsidiary, or LLC member for this operation whether presently effective, expired, suspended, revoked or terminated:

ADEM # ALG850033

ADEM #AL0066401

ADIR Permit #9795 Oct 14, 2003 ; #9834 Nov 14, 2003 ; #10310 Jan 13, 2005 ; #10428 Apr 22, 2005 ; #10772 Jan 5, 2006;

#10902 Apr 11, 2006; #11233 Jan 12, 2007;

- 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, OGB, ASMC, or ADOL to the applicant, parent corporation, subsidiary, or LLC member for other facilities whether presently effective, expired, suspended, revoked, or terminated:

ADEM # ALG850182 ADOL # 016688

ADEM # ALG850170 ADOL # 016725

ADEM # ALG850037

ADEM # ALG850723

VI. PROPOSED SCHEDULE

Anticipated Activity Commencement Date: 11/30/1998

Anticipated Activity Completion Date: 03/30/2027

VII. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION & INFORMATION

A. Proposed Total Area of the Permitted Site: 1665 acres Proposed Total Disturbed Area of the Permitted Site: 800 acres

B. Township(s), Range(s), Section(s): T18N, R17E, Sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 14; T19N, R17E, Sections 27, 28, 33, 34

C. Detailed Directions to Site:

Travel U.S. Hwy 143 North and take left onto Marion Spillway Road. Travel across the dam and spillway. The plant and office will be located on the left.

D. Is/will this operation:

Yes No

☒

☐

(1) an existing facility which currently results in discharges to State waters?

☐

☒

(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 ADOL 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 ½ 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

100

Sand &/or Gravel

Coal product, coke

Talc

Crushed rock (other)

Bentonite

Industrial Sand

Shale &/or Common Clay

Marble

Sandstone

Coal

Kaolin

Coal fines/refuse recovery

Chalk

Slag, Red Rock

Fire clay

Iron ore

Dimension stone

Granite

Phosphate rock

Bauxitic Clay

Bauxite Ore

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):

- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| ☒ Surface mining | ☐ Underground mining | ☐ Quarrying | ☐ Auger mining | ☐ Hydraulic mining |
| ☐ Within-bank mining | ☐ Solution mining | ☒ Mineral storing | ☐ Lime production | ☐ Cement production |
| ☐ Synthetic fuel production | ☐ Alternative fuels operation | ☒ Mineral dry processing (crushing & screening) | ☒ Mineral wet preparation | |
| ☐ Other beneficiation & manufacturing operations | | ☒ Mineral loading | ☐ Chemical processing or leaching | |
| ☒ Grading, clearing, grubbing, <i>etc.</i> | | ☐ Pre-construction ponded water removal | ☒ Excavation | |
| ☒ Pre-mining logging or land clearing | | ☐ Waterbody relocation or other alteration | ☒ Creek/stream crossings | |
| ☐ Construction related temporary borrow pits/areas | | ☒ Mineral transportation: ☒ rail ☐ barge ☒ truck | | |
| ☐ Preparation plant waste recovery | | ☐ Hydraulic mining, dredging, instream or between stream-bank mining | | |
| ☐ Onsite construction debris or equipment storage/disposal | | ☒ Onsite mining debris or equipment storage/disposal | | |
| ☒ Reclamation of disturbed areas | | ☐ Chemicals used in process or wastewater treatment (coagulant, biocide, <i>etc.</i>) | | |
| ☐ Adjacent/associated asphalt/concrete plant(s) | | ☐ Low volume sewage treatment package plant | | |
| ☐ Other (Please describe): | | | | |

B. Primary SIC Code: 1442 NAICS Code: 212321 Description: Construction Sand & Gravel

Secondary SIC Code: _____ NAICS Code: _____ Description: _____

C. Narrative Description of the Activity:

See Supplemental Information

X. FUEL – CHEMICAL HANDLING, STORAGE & SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURES (SPCC) PLANA. Will fuels, chemicals, compounds, or liquid waste be used or stored onsite? ☒ Yes ☐ NoB. If "Yes," identify the fuel, chemicals, compounds, or liquid waste and indicate the volume of each: See Supplemental Information

Volume (gallons)	Contents	Volume (gallons)	Contents	Volume (gallons)	Contents

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) PLANA. 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 ☐ NoB. 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: _____

(2) If "No" to Part XI.B., provide the anticipated date that the PAP Plan will be submitted to ASMC: _____

XII. ASMC REGULATED ENTITIESA. Is this coal mining operation regulated by ASMC? ☐ Yes ☒ No

B. If "Yes," provide copies as part of this application of any pre-mining hydrologic sampling reports and Hydrologic Monitoring Reports which have been submitted to ASMC within the 36 months prior to submittal of this application.

XIII. 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 are located. Unless approved in advance by the Department, the topographic or equivalent map(s), at a minimum, must show:

- (a) An accurate outline of the area to be covered by the permit
- (b) An outline of the facility
- (c) All existing and proposed disturbed areas
- (d) Location of intake and discharge areas
- (e) Proposed and existing discharge points
- (f) Perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams
- (g) Lakes, springs, water wells, wetlands
- (h) All known facility dirt/improved access/haul roads
- (i) All surrounding unimproved/improved roads
- (j) High-tension power lines and railroad tracks
- (l) Contour lines, township-range-section lines
- (m) Drainage patterns, swales, washes
- (n) All drainage conveyance/treatment structures (ditches, berms, etc.)
- (o) Any other pertinent or significant feature

XIV. 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 XIII (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

XV. RECEIVING WATERS

See Supplemental Information

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); latitude and longitude (to seconds) of location(s) of each discharge point; distance of receiving water from the discharge point; number of disturbed acres; the number of drainage acres which will drain through each outfall; and if the outfall discharges to an ADEM listed CWA Section 303(d) waterbody segment or is included in a TMDL at the time of application submittal.

Action	Outfall E/P	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude	Distance to Rec. Water (ft)	Disturbed Area (acres)	Drainage Area (acres)	ADEM WUC	303(d) Segment (Y/N)	TMDL Segment* (Y/N)
Reissue	004P	Mortar Creek	32.56667	86.335917	50	18	18	F&W	N	N
Reissue	005E	Mortar Creek	32.56275	86.335167	150	75	75	F&W	N	N
Reissue	006E	Mortar Creek	32.562861	86.334722	50	20	20	F&W	N	N
Reissue	007E	Mortar Creek	32.557111	86.329528	50	32	32	F&W	N	N
Reissue	013E	Mortar Creek	32.583028	86.354083	750	50	50	F&W	N	N
Reissue	017E	Mortar Creek	32.581167	86.351944	50	70	70	F&W	N	N
Reissue	020E	Mortar Creek	32.576417	86.343417	50	150	150	F&W	N	N
Reissue	022P	Mortar Creek	32.572361	86.339833	50	150	150	F&W	N	N

*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); (2) Monitoring results for the pollutant(s) of concern which have not previously been submitted to the Department including sample collection dates, analytical results in mass and concentration, methods utilized, and RL and MDL; (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.

XVI. DISCHARGE CHARACTERIZATION

A. EPA Form 2C, EPA Form 2D, and/or ADEM Form 567 Submittal

See Supplemental Information

☒ Yes, pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21, the applicant requests a waiver for completion of EPA Form 2C, EPA Form 2D, and ADEM Form 567 and certifies that the operating facility will discharge treated stormwater only; that chemical/compound additives are not used (unless waived in writing by the Department on a programmatic, categorical, or individual compound/chemical basis); that there are no process, manufacturing, or other industrial operations or wastewaters, including but not limited to lime or cement production and synfuel operations; and that coal and coal products are not mined nor stored onsite.

☐ No, the applicant does not request a waiver and a complete EPA Form 2C, EPA Form 2D, and/or ADEM Form 567 is attached.

B. The applicant is required to supply the following information separately for every proposed or existing outfall. (Attach extra sheets if necessary.) 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; average pH in standard units; and average daily discharges in pounds per day of BOD₅, Total Suspended Solids, Total Iron, Total Manganese, and Total Aluminum (if bauxite or bauxitic clay or if otherwise believed present):

Outfall E/P	Information Source - # of Samples	Flow (cfs)	Flow (gpd)	Frequency (hours/day)	Frequency (days/month)	Sum/Winter Temp, (°C)	pH (s.u.)	BOD ₅ (lbs/day)	TSS (lbs/day)	Tot Fe (lbs/day)	Tot Mn (lbs/day)	Tot Al (lbs/day)

C. The applicant is required to supply the following information separately for every proposed or existing outfall. (Attach extra sheets if necessary.) Identify and list expected average daily discharge of any other pollutant(s) listed in EPA Form 2C Tables A, B, C, D, and E that are not referenced in Part XVI.B. or otherwise submitted elsewhere, 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	mg/L	lbs/day	mg/L	lbs/day	mg/L	lbs/day	mg/L
NA	NA									

XVII. DISCHARGE STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION & POLLUTANT SOURCE

See Supplemental Information

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

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** (please describe):

XVIII. COOLING WATER

A. Does your facility use cooling water? ☐ Yes ☒ No

B. If “Yes,” identify the source of the cooling water:

XIX. VARIANCE REQUEST

A. Do you intend to request or renew one or more of the CWA technology variances authorized at 40 CFR 122.21(m)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

B. If “Yes,” select all that apply:

- ☐ Fundamentally different factors (CWA Section 301(n))

☐ Water quality related effluent limitations (CWA Section 302(b)(2))

☐ Non-conventional pollutants (CWA Section 301(c) and (g))

☐ Thermal discharges (CWA Section 316(a))

XX. PROPOSED NEW OR INCREASED DISCHARGES

A. Pursuant to ADEM Admin. Code ch. 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 Items 1 through 6 of this Part (XIII.B.), ADEM Form 311-Alternative Analysis, and either ADEM Form 312 or ADEM Form 313-Calculation of Total Annualized Project Costs (Public-Section or Private-Sector, whichever is applicable). ADEM Form 312 or ADEM Form 313, whichever is applicable, should be completed for each technically feasible alternative evaluated on ADEM Form 311. ADEM Forms can be found on the Department's website at www.adem.alabama.gov/DeptForms. **Attach additional sheets/documentation and supporting information as needed.**

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

Elmore Sand & Gravel Scott Pit is an operating sand and gravel mining operation, currently permitted under a General NPDES permit. Repermitting under an Individual NPDES permit will allow the facility to undertake restoration activities required by the EPA. These activities will greatly improve site stability, especially along Mortar Creek.

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

Elmore Sand & Gravel employs 34 personnel. Payroll for 2024 was \$2,040,000.

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

If Elmore Sand & Gravel were not allowed to continue to operation, 34 jobs could be eliminated.

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

Elmore Sand & Gravel paid \$299,000 in taxes in 2024.

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

Elmore Sand & Gravel has been a long-time employer in this rural community. Continued operation provides needed employment in the area.

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

In addition to providing employment and tax revenue to the community, Elmore Sand & Gravel will reclaim the property post mining operations to a recreation area that may be used for fishing, and attraction of wildlife.

XXI. POLLUTION ABATEMENT & PREVENTION (PAP) PLAN SUMMARY (must be completed for all outfalls)

Yes	No	N/A	Outfall(s):	Outfalls 004P, 005E, 006E, 007E, 013E, 017E, 020E, 022P
☒	☐	☐	1.	Runoff from all areas of disturbance is controlled
☒	☐	☐	2.	Drainage from pit area, stockpiles, and spoil areas directed to a sedimentation pond
☒	☐	☐	3.	Sedimentation basin at least 0.25 acre/feet for every acre of disturbed drainage
☒	☐	☐	4.	Sedimentation basin cleaned out when sediment accumulation is 60% of design capacity
☒	☐	☐	5.	Trees, boulders, and other obstructions removed from pond during initial construction
☒	☐	☐	6.	Width of top of dam greater than 12'
☒	☐	☐	7.	Side slopes of dam no steeper than 3:1
☐	☐	☒	8.	Cutoff trench at least 8' wide
☐	☐	☒	9.	Side slopes of cutoff trench no less than 1:1
☐	☐	☒	10.	Cutoff trench located along the centerline of the dam
☐	☐	☒	11.	Cutoff trench extends at least 2' into bedrock or impervious soil
☐	☐	☒	12.	Cutoff trench filled with impervious material
☐	☐	☒	13.	Embankments and cutoff trench 95% compaction standard proctor ASTM
☐	☐	☒	14.	Embankment free of roots, tree debris, stones >6" diameter, etc.
☐	☐	☒	15.	Embankment constructed in lifts no greater than 12"
☒	☐	☐	16.	Spillpipe sized to carry peak flow from a one year storm event
☒	☐	☐	17.	Spillpipe will not chemically react with effluent
☒	☐	☐	18.	Subsurface withdrawal
☐	☐	☒	19.	Anti-seep collars extend radially at least 2' from each joint in spillpipe
☒	☐	☐	20.	Splashpad at the end of the spillpipe
☒	☐	☐	21.	Emergency Spillway sized for peak flow from 25-yr 24-hr event if discharge not into PWS classified stream
☐	☐	☒	22.	Emergency spillway sized for peak flow from 50-yr 24-hr event if discharge is into PWS classified stream
☒	☐	☐	23.	Emergency overflow at least 20' long
☒	☐	☐	24.	Side slopes of emergency spillway no steeper than 2:1
☒	☐	☐	25.	Emergency spillway lined with riprap or concrete
☒	☐	☐	26.	Minimum of 1.5' of freeboard between normal overflow and emergency overflow
☒	☐	☐	27.	Minimum of 1.5' of freeboard between max. design flow of emergency spillway and top of dam
☒	☐	☐	28.	All emergency overflows are sized to handle entire drainage area for ponds in series
☒	☐	☐	29.	Dam stabilized with permanent vegetation
☒	☐	☐	30.	Sustained grade of haul road <10%
☒	☐	☐	31.	Maximum grade of haul road <15% for no more than 300'
☒	☐	☐	32.	Outer slopes of haul road no steeper than 2:1
☒	☐	☐	33.	Outer slopes of haul road vegetated or otherwise stabilized
☒	☐	☐	34.	Detail drawings supplied for all stream crossings
☒	☐	☐	35.	Short-Term Stabilization/Grading And Temporary Vegetative Cover Plans
☒	☐	☐	36.	Long-Term Stabilization/Grading And Permanent Reclamation or Water Quality Remediation Plans

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

See Supplemental Information

XXII. POLLUTION ABATEMENT & PREVENTION (PAP) PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

Yes	No	N/A	
General Information:			
☒	☐	☐	PE Seal with License #
☒	☐	☐	Name and Address of Operator
☒	☐	☐	Legal Description of Facility
☒	☐	☐	Name of Company
☒	☐	☐	Number of Employees
☒	☐	☐	Products to be Mined
☒	☐	☐	Hours of Operation
☒	☐	☐	Water Supply and Disposition
Maps:			
☒	☐	☐	Topographic Map including Information from Part XIII (a) – (o) of this Application
☒	☐	☐	1" – 500' or Equivalent Facility Map including Information from Part XIV of this Application
Detailed Design Diagrams:			
☒	☐	☐	Plan Views
☒	☐	☐	Cross-section Views
☒	☐	☐	Method of Diverting Runoff to Treatment Basins
☒	☐	☐	Line Drawing of Water Flow through Facility with Water Balance or Pictorial Description of Water Flow
Narrative of Operations:			
☒	☐	☐	Raw Materials Defined
☒	☐	☐	Processes Defined
☒	☐	☐	Products Defined
Schematic Diagram:			
☒	☐	☐	Points of Waste Origin
☒	☐	☐	Collection System
☒	☐	☐	Disposal System
Post Treatment Quantity and Quality of Effluent:			
☒	☐	☐	Flow
☒	☐	☐	Suspended Solids
☒	☐	☐	Iron Concentration
☒	☐	☐	pH
Description of Waste Treatment Facility:			
☒	☐	☐	Pre-Treatment Measures
☒	☐	☐	Recovery System
☒	☐	☐	Expected Life of Treatment Basin
☒	☐	☐	Measures for Ensuring Access to All Treatment Structures and Related Appurtenances including Outfall Locations
☒	☐	☐	Schedule of Cleaning and/or Abandonment
Other:			
☒	☐	☐	Precipitation/Volume Calculations/Diagram Attached
☒	☐	☐	BMP Plan for Haul Roads
☒	☐	☐	Measures for Minimizing Impacts to Adjacent Stream (e.g., Buffer Strips, Berms)
☒	☐	☐	Measures for Ensuring Appropriate Setbacks are Maintained at All Times
☒	☐	☐	Methods for Minimizing Nonpoint Source Discharges
☐	☐	☒	If Chemical Treatment Used, Methods for Ensuring Appropriate Dosage
☒	☐	☐	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):

No chemical treatment is proposed.

XXIII. 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, or unless the relevant information required by EPA Form(s) 2C and/or 2D are submitted to the Department in an alternative format acceptable to the Department.

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 an Individual or General NPDES Permit prior to commencement of any land disturbance. Such Individual NPDES Permit 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 Labor (ADOL) 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. The completed form, supporting documentation, and the appropriate fees must be submitted 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.alabama.gov
adem.alabama.gov

XXIV. PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER (PE) CERTIFICATION

A detailed, comprehensive Pollution Abatement & Prevention (PAP) Plan must be prepared, signed, and certified by a professional engineer (PE), registered in the State of Alabama, and the PE must certify 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."

Name (type or print): Sheryle Reeves

PE Registration # 20128

Title: Principal Engineer

Phone Number 334-244-0766

Address: 2743B Gunter Park Drive West, Montgomery, AL 36109

Signature: 

Date Signed May 30, 2024

XXV. RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL SIGNATURE*

This application must be signed and initialed 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.

DC
(initial here)

"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.

DC
(initial here)

"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.

DC
(initial here)

"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."

DC
(initial here)

"I acknowledge my understanding that if coal, coal fines, coal refuse, or other coal related materials are mined, transloaded, processed, etc., that I may be required to obtain a permit from the ASMC.

DC
(initial here)

"I acknowledge my understanding that if non-coal, non-limestone materials are mined, transloaded, processed, etc., that I may be required to obtain a permit from the ADOL.

DC
(initial here)

"I acknowledge my understanding that if the proposed activities will be conducted in or potentially impact waters of the state or waters of the US (including wetlands), that I may be required to obtain a permit from the USACE."

DC
(initial here)

Name (type or print): David G. Carnes

Official Title: President

Signature:



Date Signed

5/30/2024

*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.

Attachment 1 to Supplementary Form ADEM Form 311

Alternatives Analysis

Applicant/Project: Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc.

All new or expanded discharges (except discharges eligible for coverage under general permits) covered by the NPDES permitting program are subject to the provisions of ADEM's antidegradation policy. Applicants for such discharges to Tier 2 waters are required to demonstrate " . . . that the proposed discharge is necessary for important economic or social development." As a part of this demonstration, the applicant must complete an evaluation of the discharge alternatives listed below, including a calculation of the total annualized project costs for each technically feasible alternative (using ADEM Form 312 for public-sector projects and ADEM Form 313 for private-sector projects). Alternatives with total annualized project costs that are less than 110% of the total annualized project costs for the Tier 2 discharge proposal are considered viable alternatives.

Alternative	Viable	Non-Viable	Comment
1 Land Application		X	See Supplemental Information
2 Pretreatment/Discharge to POTW		X	See Supplemental Information
3 Relocation of Discharge		X	See Supplemental Information
4 Reuse/Recycle		X	See Supplemental Information
5 Process/Treatment Alternatives		X	See Supplemental Information
6 On-site/Sub-surface Disposal		X	See Supplemental Information
<i>(other project-specific alternatives considered by the applicant; attach additional sheets if necessary)</i>			
7			
8			
9			

Pursuant to ADEM Administrative Code Rule 335-6-3-.04, I certify on behalf of the applicant that I have completed an evaluation of the discharge alternatives identified above, and reached the conclusions indicated.

Signature: Shayla Reeves
(Professional Engineer)

Date: 3/13/25

(Supporting documentation to be attached, referenced, or otherwise handled as appropriate.)

Calculation of Total Annualized Project Costs for Private-Sector Projects

Capital Costs to be Financed (Supplied by applicant)	<u>\$ 225,000 (1)</u>
Interest rate for Financing (Expressed as a decimal)	<u>0.07 (i)</u>
Time Period of Financing (Assume 10 years*)	<u>10 years (n)</u>
Annualization Factor = $\frac{i}{(1+i)^{10} - 1} + i$	<u>0.072 (2)</u>
Annualized Capital Cost [Calculate: (1) x (2)]	<u>\$ 16,200 (3)</u>
Annual Cost of Operation and Maintenance (including but not limited to monitoring, inspection, permitting fees, waste disposal charges, repair, administration and replacement)**	<u>\$ 10,000 (4)</u>
Total Annual Cost of Pollution Control Project [(3) + (4)]	\$ 26,200 (5)

* While actual payback schedules may differ across projects and companies, assume equal annual payments over a 10-year period for consistency in comparing projects.

** 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).

**ADEM Form 315
Supplemental Information
Elmore Sand & Gravel – Scott Pitt**

Section III D. – Landowner(s)

State of Alabama (Department of Corrections)
Attn: Andy Farquhar
PO Box 301501
Montgomery, AL 36130

Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc.
1322 Marion Spillway Road
Elmore, AL 36025

Section IX C. – Narrative Description of Activity

This operation consists of excavating sand and gravel from a pit by backhoe and hauling the raw material to a washer where it is washed and sized and placed into stockpiles for later removal by trucks or by railroad. All surface water is diverted back into the previously mined area or sediment basins. Immediately after completion of mining an area, the area shall be graded, shaped, and grassed as directed in the erosion control and reclamation procedures.

Section X – Chemical Handling, Storage

Volume (Gallons)	Contents	Volume	Contents
10,000	Diesel Fuel	500	W.W. 69 Oil
4,000	Diesel Fuel	500	10W Oil
1,900	Hydraulic Fluid	500	30W Oil
250	Diesel Fuel (Portable)	55	10W Oil
250	Diesel Fuel (Portable)	55	10W Oil
55	10W Oil	55	10W Oil
55	10W Oil		

Section XV – Receiving Waters

See Table on following page

Section XVI – B – Discharge Characterization

See Table on following page

Section XVII – Discharge Structure Description and Pollutant Source

See Table on following page

Section XXI – PAP Plan Summary

8. Cutoff trench at least 8' wide
9. Side slopes of cutoff trench no less than 1:1
10. Cutoff trench located along the centerline of the dam
11. Cutoff trench extends at least 2' into bedrock or impervious soil
12. Cutoff trench filled with impervious material

Existing outfalls 005E, 006E, 007E, 013E, 017E, 020E - These outfalls were previously constructed, and details of cutoff trenches, if present, are not known to the current certifying engineer.

Proposed Outfall 004P – The sedimentation pond associated with the outfall is a “dug” pond. As such, native soils surround the pond. No dam is proposed to be constructed.

Proposed Outfall 022P – No cutoff trench is proposed for this outfall. A high-density polyethylene (HDPE) (40 mil) liner will be installed on the interior face of the embankment, 75 feet on either side of the centerline, keyed into embankment. The liner will be overlaid with riprap.

13. Embankments and cutoff trench 95% compaction standard proctor ASTM

14. Embankment free of roots, tree debris, stones >6” diameter, etc.

15. Embankment constructed in lifts no greater than 12”

Existing outfalls 005E, 006E, 007E, 013E, 017E, 020E - These outfalls were previously constructed, and details of cutoff trenches and embankments, are not known to the current certifying engineer. As part of the proposed Consent Decree, the exterior embankments around the sediment ponds upstream of existing outfalls 005E and 006E will have large vegetation (trees) removed.

Proposed Outfall 004P – The sedimentation pond associated with the outfall is a “dug” pond. As such, native soils surround the pond. No dam/embankment is proposed to be constructed. The interior banks of the pond will be free of roots, tree debris, and stones >6”.

Proposed Outfall 022P – As described above, no cutoff trench is proposed for this outfall. The embankment to be constructed will receive 95% compaction standard proctor ASTM. The embankment will be free of roots, tree debris, and stones >6” diameter. The embankment will be constructed in lifts no greater than 12”.

19. Anti-seep collars extend radially at least 2’ from each joint in spill pipe.

Existing outfalls 005E, 006E, 007E, 013E, 017E, 020E - These outfalls were previously constructed, and details of anti-seep collars, if present, are not known to the current certifying engineer.

Proposed Outfall 004P – The sedimentation pond associated with the outfall is a “dug” pond. As such, native soils surround the pond. No dam/embankment is proposed to be constructed; therefore, no anti-seep collars are proposed for the spill pipe.

Proposed Outfall 022P – The HDPE liner, as described above, will serve the same purpose as the anti-seep collar. The liner will be adhered to the spill pipe.

22. Emergency spillway sized for peak flow from 50-yr 24-hr event if discharge is into PWS classified stream

All existing and proposed outfalls – the discharges are not into a PWS classified stream.

Section XV - Receiving Waters - Continued from Form 315

Action	Outfall E/P	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude	Distance to Rec. Water (ft)	Disturbed Area (acres)	Drainage Area (acres)	ADEM WUC	303(d) Segment (Y/N)	TMDL Segment (Y/N)
Delete	001P	Mortar Creek	32.5681	-86.3377	50	15	25	F&W	N	N
Delete	003P	Mortar Creek	32.5663	-86.3363	50	25	35	F&W	N	N
Delete	016P	Mortar Creek	32.5653	-86.3453	2600	15	20	F&W	N	N
Delete	018P	Mortar Creek	32.5871	-86.3624	50	50	70	F&W	N	N
Delete	019P	Mortar Creek	32.5933	-86.3704	50	110	125	F&W	N	N
Delete	021P	Mortar Creek	32.5727	-86.3397	50	60	80	F&W	N	N
Delete	023P	Mortar Creek	32.5554	-86.3275	50	35	40	F&W	N	N
Delete	024P	Mortar Creek	32.5495	-86.3255	50	80	110	F&W	N	N
Delete	025P	Mortar Creek	32.5483	-86.3252	50	60	95	F&W	N	N
Delete	026P	Mortar Creek	32.568	-86.3473	3000	15	20	F&W	N	N

Section XVI B - Discharge Information

Elmore Sand Gravel

The applicant is required to supply the following information separately for every proposed (P) or existing (E) outfall. 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; average pH in standard units; and average daily discharges in pounds per day of BOD5, Total Suspended Solids, Total Iron, Total Manganese, and Total Aluminum (if bauxite or bauxitic clay or if otherwise believed present):

[illegible]

Section XVII - Discharge Structure Description and 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.

Description of 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 (please describe):

[illegible]

POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION PLAN



SCOTT PIT
ELMORE, ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Owner:

Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc.
1322 Marion Spillway Road
Elmore, Alabama 36025
Business Phone Number: (334) 285-1805

Prepared by:



2743B Gunter Park Drive West
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

Project No. 180200226.00

June 26, 2025

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Pollution Abatement and Prevention (PAP) Plan is required as part of an application for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. This PAP was developed for Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc., hereinafter referred to as ES&G. ES&G operates gravel mine (Scott Pit) in Elmore, Elmore County, Alabama, with the intent of either grading and stabilizing the Site with vegetation or converting the excavated areas into ponds upon completion of excavation activities.

The objective of this Plan is to develop a means to manage operations at the ES&G Scott Pit in an environmentally prudent manner. This Plan identifies potential sources of pollutants and prescribes a series of Best Management Practices (BMPs) or control measures to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff. The program outlined in this Plan emphasizes pollution prevention and, particularly, implementation of BMPs. BMPs, as suggested by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), include: preventative maintenance, spill prevention, good housekeeping, training, material management, segregation of areas of concern, recycling, and treatment/disposal of waste.

Topics covered in this Plan include procedures and systems to protect stormwater run-off from exposure to potential contaminants. The Plan also includes response procedures for a number of possible events such as oil spills, chemical spills or releases of hazardous material or hazardous waste. If a spill occurs on site, the objective of this Plan is to provide the tools for success in responding immediately. It is essential that manpower, equipment, and materials are allocated and available to both control and contain contaminants to insure effective environmental management and compliance.

This PAP is presented in seven sections. Section 1.0 – Introduction provides an overview of the objectives and basis of the Plan and a summary of the Plan contents. Section 2.0 – Description of Discharges, identifies the pollutants and their routes of exposure that could adversely impact surface-water quality. Section 3.0 - Structural Controls addresses the physical attributes of the facility that have been constructed and/or maintained to minimize pollution. Design drawings and calculations are referenced in Section 3.0, as well. Section 4.0 – Non-Structural Controls, describes administrative and operational procedures such as preventative maintenance and training, which will help assure compliance with this Plan. Section 5.0 – Spill Control Procedures, describes response procedures and available emergency equipment. Section 6.0 – Monitoring Requirements, addresses inspection and recordkeeping requirements. Section 7.0 – Reclamation Procedures, provides guidance on facility maintenance once excavating is complete in an area. The narrative descriptions included herein are intended to address the format as outlined by the ADEM Admin. Code R. 335-6-9, as well as present the basis for the designs as further detailed in the PAP. Drawings as presented in the PAP were derived from rules and regulations of the ADEM Admin. Code R. 335-6-9.

1.1 *Facility Description*

The ES&G Scott Pit is located in Sections 2, 3, 11, 12, and 14, Township 18 North, Range 17 East, and Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 in Township 19 North, Range 17 East, as shown on the Elmore, Alabama, U. S. G. S., 7.5-minute topographic map (see Figure 1A/B). A description of the property as listed by the Elmore County GIS online Property Record Cards is provided in Appendix A. The entire property encompasses approximately 1,665 acres, and is comprised of several parcels. An aerial photograph of the site is presented in Figure 2. The address of the responsible official is listed below:

Operator Address: Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc.
1322 Marion Spillway Road
Elmore, Alabama 36025

The ES&G Scott Pit employs approximately 30 persons. The facility will operate six days per week (Monday through Saturday), from 6:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. The facility obtains potable water from the local municipality. Domestic waste is discharged via a septic tank.

ES&G excavates sand and gravel from the site. The material is sorted/screened on site using a wet-prep plant. When activities at the Site are complete, the pits will either be allowed to fill with water creating ponds, or the Site will be graded and stabilized with vegetation.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGES

2.1 *Petroleum Storage Systems*

Potential pollution exposure at the site may be associated with equipment spills and leaks. Excavators and dump trucks will be the primary equipment used on the site. ASTs containing diesel, gallon gasoline, hydraulic fluid, diesel exhaust fluid, and other maintenance products are maintained at the site. The AST systems will be constructed from materials that are compatible with the product stored and are appropriate for pressure and temperature ratings. Tanks used on the site for fuel storage will be of double-walled steel construction. The tanks for hydraulic fluid and diesel exhaust fluid will be totes constructed of plastic/polyvinyl. The ASTs are located within a concrete secondary containment unit. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan for this facility are discussed in Section 5.0.

2.1.1 Potential for Hazardous Material Exposure

Potential hazardous material exposure may result if spills associated with vehicles and/or equipment occur. These hazardous materials include diesel fuel and lubricants and are considered hazardous due to their flammability.

2.1.2 Pollution Prevention System

In the event product is spilled, immediate containment will be administered by using drip pans or absorbent materials. Generated waste materials will be appropriately containerized, labeled, stored and disposed and/or recycled consistent with applicable federal, state and local regulations governing such waste material.

2.2 *Process Wastewater*

Two wet sorting plants (North Sorting Plant, and South Sorting Plant) are located on site that produce process wastewater.

2.3 *Stormwater Runoff and Groundwater Control*

Runoff from the disturbed areas of the site will be directed toward the mining pit(s) or a sediment basin. Figure 3 shows the anticipated flow directions across the Site and the placement of structural

BMPs. Schematic diagrams showing the sources of stormwater and process wastewater as they are routed through the various outfalls are presented in Appendix B.

3.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION - STRUCTURAL CONTROLS

3.1 Introduction

The facility has proposed basic BMPs to assist in pollution prevention management. Disturbance of areas downgradient of the excavation areas will be limited to avoid damaging existing established vegetation. Detail drawings for structural controls and specification for installation and maintenance are provided for the following:

Figure 3A: Berm Details

Figure 3B: Crossing Details

Appendix C:

Check Dam

Brush Barrier

3.2 Stormwater Diversion Methods

3.2.1 Outfall 004P

Outfall 004P will receive stormwater from the rail loadout area. The drainage area is approximately 18 acres. Outfall 004P will discharge into Mortar Creek. Disturbed areas were estimated based on the anticipated land that would be disturbed at any given time during the life of the project. A maximum of 18 acres of the drainage area was estimated to be disturbed at any given time.

The settling pond at a minimum will provide 0.25 acre-feet of storage for every acre of disturbed land draining to the pond.

The 18-inch diameter spill-pipe is sized to carry peak pre-development flow from a one-year, 24-hour storm event, and will be constructed of material that will not chemically react with the effluent. The discharge pipe will utilize subsurface withdrawal. The sediment basin will be a “dug” pond, with natural material and an established haul road comprising the dam. Therefore, anti-seep collars will not be installed to extend radially at least two feet from the edge of the pipe at each pipe joint. A splash pad constructed of riprap will be installed at the end of the discharge pipe to prevent erosion from the discharge. The splashpad will be a minimum of 20 feet in length. All trees, brush, and boulders will be removed from the pond area prior to construction. The minimum width at the top of the dam will be at least 12 feet. The side slopes of the dam will be no steeper than 3:1. At least 80% coverage of annual and perennial grasses will be established on the embankments of the dams. A cutoff trench and associated keyway are not proposed for this sediment basin due to the pond being dug, and no dam being constructed.

The dam will be equipped with an emergency spillway sized for the peak pre-development flow from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. Sufficient storage was allocated in the pond to detain the expected higher flows for post-development conditions. The emergency overflow will be at least 10 feet long, lined with riprap, and the side slopes will be no steeper than 2:1. There will be approximately 2.5 feet of freeboard between the normal overflow and the emergency overflow, and there will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the bottom of the emergency spillway and the top of the dam. Reference Appendix D for design details for the construction of the dam.

3.3.2 Outfall 005E

Outfall 005E receives process wastewater from the South Wet Prep Plant and stormwater from stockpiles and haul roads. The drainage area is approximately 75 acres. Outfall 005E discharges into Mortar Creek. Disturbed areas were estimated based on the anticipated land that would be disturbed at any given time during the life of the project. The active excavation pit was not considered to be a disturbed area for the purposes of sizing the detention/settling pond. A maximum of 75 acres of the drainage area was estimated to be disturbed at any given time.

The settling pond at a minimum provides 0.25 acre-feet of storage for every acre of disturbed land draining to the pond.

The 18-inch diameter spill-pipe is sized to carry peak pre-development flow from a one-year, 24-hour storm event, and is constructed of material that will not chemically react with the effluent. The discharge pipe utilizes subsurface withdrawal. A splash pad constructed of riprap has been installed at the end of the discharge pipe to prevent erosion from the discharge. The splashpad will be maintained a minimum of 20 feet in length. The minimum width at the top of berm/dam will be at least 12 feet. The side slopes of the berm/dam will be maintained no steeper than 3:1, or will be armored with riprap. At least 80% coverage of annual and perennial grasses will be maintained on the embankments of the dam. The sediment pond was constructed prior to the current operator's ownership of the property. Characteristics of the design and construction of the pond are therefore unknown.

ESG will equip the berm/dam with an emergency spillway sized for the peak pre-development flow from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The emergency overflow will be at least 10 feet long, lined with riprap, and the side slopes will be no steeper than 2:1. There will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the normal overflow and the emergency overflow, and there will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the bottom of the emergency spillway and the top of the dam. Additionally, there will be a minimum of 1.5 feet of freeboard between the top of the dam and the design flow elevation over the emergency spillway.

3.2.3 Outfall 006E

Outfall 006E receives stormwater from stockpiles, the maintenance area, and haul roads. The drainage area is approximately 20 acres. Outfall 006E discharges into Mortar Creek. Disturbed areas were estimated based on the anticipated land that would be disturbed at any given time during the life of the project. The active excavation pit was not considered to be a disturbed area for the purposes of sizing the detention/settling pond. A maximum of 20 acres of the drainage area was estimated to be disturbed at any given time.

The settling pond at a minimum provides 0.25 acre-feet of storage for every acre of disturbed land draining to the pond.

The 18-inch diameter spill-pipe is sized to carry peak pre-development flow from a one-year, 24-hour storm event, and is constructed of material that will not chemically react with the effluent. The discharge pipe utilizes subsurface withdrawal. A splash pad constructed of riprap has been installed at the end of the discharge pipe to prevent erosion from the discharge. The splashpad will be maintained a minimum of 20 feet in length. The minimum width at the top of berm/dam will be at least 12 feet. The side slopes of the berm/dam will be maintained no steeper than 3:1, or will be armored with riprap. At least 80% coverage of annual and perennial grasses will be maintained on the embankments of the dam. The sediment pond was constructed prior to the current operator's

ownership of the property. Characteristics of the design and construction of the pond are therefore unknown.

ESG will equip the berm/dam with an emergency spillway sized for the peak pre-development flow from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The emergency overflow will be at least 10 feet long, lined with riprap, and the side slopes will be no steeper than 2:1. There will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the normal overflow and the emergency overflow, and there will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the bottom of the emergency spillway and the top of the dam. Additionally, there will be a minimum of 1.5 feet of freeboard between the top of the dam and the design flow elevation over the emergency spillway.

3.2.4 Outfall 007E

Outfall 005E receives stormwater from haul roads. The drainage area is approximately 32 acres. Outfall 007E discharges into a tributary to Mortar Creek. Disturbed areas were estimated based on the anticipated land that would be disturbed at any given time during the life of the project. The active excavation pit was not considered to be a disturbed area for the purposes of sizing the detention/settling pond. A maximum of 32 acres of the drainage area was estimated to be disturbed at any given time.

The settling pond at a minimum provides 0.25 acre-feet of storage for every acre of disturbed land draining to the pond.

Two 18-inch diameter spill-pipes were sized to carry peak pre-development flow from a one-year, 24-hour storm event, and is constructed of material that will not chemically react with the effluent. The discharge pipe utilizes subsurface withdrawal. A splash pad constructed of riprap has been installed at the end of the discharge pipe to prevent erosion from the discharge. The splashpad does not extend a minimum of 20 feet in length; however, ESG intends to close out this outfall upon completion of reclamation in this area, and replace the outfall with a low-flow crossing. Reference design drawings in Appendix D. The berm/dam at this outfall is a haul road, that is greater than 12 feet wide. The side slopes of the berm/dam will be maintained no steeper than 3:1, or will be armored with riprap. At least 80% coverage of annual and perennial grasses will be maintained on the embankments of the dam. Characteristics of the design and construction of the pond are unknown.

Because the berm/dam is a haul road, no emergency spillway was constructed.

3.2.4 Outfall 0013E

Outfall 013E was established to receive stormwater from stockpiles and haul roads. The drainage area is approximately 50 acres. In 2020, Mortar Creek breached the berm of the excavation pit/pond upstream of Outfall 013. Eventually, Mortar Creek was completely rerouted through this pond and reenter the existing channel near the location of Outfall 013. One result of this rerouting of the creek was to cause a bypass of Outfall 013.

ESG is in the process of conducting reclamation in this area. Once complete, ESG will remove the outfall structures, and request the outfall be removed from the permit. In the interim, ESG will use best management practices to limit sediment discharge into the pond/creek, and will request ADEM remove the sampling requirement from the permit.

3.2.5 Outfall 017E

Outfall 0017E receives process wastewater from the North Sorting Plant, stormwater from stockpiles and haul roads. The drainage area is approximately 90 acres. Outfall 0017E discharges into Mortar Creek. Disturbed areas were estimated based on the anticipated land that would be disturbed at any given time during the life of the project. The former excavation pit was not considered to be a disturbed area for the purposes of sizing the detention/settling pond. A maximum of 90 acres of the drainage area was estimated to be disturbed at any given time.

The settling pond at a minimum provides 0.25 acre-feet of storage for every acre of disturbed land draining to the pond.

The 24-inch diameter spill-pipe is sized to carry peak pre-development flow from a one-year, 24-hour storm event, and is constructed of material that will not chemically react with the effluent. The discharge pipe utilizes subsurface withdrawal. A splash pad constructed of riprap has been installed at the end of the discharge pipe to prevent erosion from the discharge. The splashpad will be maintained a minimum of 20 feet in length. The minimum width at the top of berm/dam will be at least 12 feet. The side slopes of the berm/dam will be maintained no steeper than 3:1, or will be armored with riprap. At least 80% coverage of annual and perennial grasses will be maintained on the embankments of the dam. The sediment pond was constructed prior to the current operator's ownership of the property. Characteristics of the design and construction of the pond are therefore unknown.

ESG will equip the berm/dam with an emergency spillway sized for the peak pre-development flow from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The emergency overflow will be at least 38 feet long, lined with riprap, and the side slopes will be no steeper than 2:1. There will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the normal overflow and the emergency overflow, and there will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the bottom of the emergency spillway and the top of the dam. Additionally, there will be a minimum of 1.5 feet of freeboard between the top of the dam and the design flow elevation over the emergency spillway.

Note that as remedial work along Mortar Creek progresses, it will be necessary to remove Outfall 017E. The discharge will be directed to proposed Outfall 022P at that time.

3.2.5 Outfall 020E

Outfall 0020E receives process wastewater from the North Sorting Plant, stormwater from stockpiles and haul roads. The drainage area is approximately 150 acres. Outfall 0020E discharges into Mortar Creek. Disturbed areas were estimated based on the anticipated land that would be disturbed at any given time during the life of the project. The active excavation pit was not considered to be a disturbed area for the purposes of sizing the detention/settling pond. A maximum of 150 acres of the drainage area was estimated to be disturbed at any given time.

The settling pond at a minimum provides 0.25 acre-feet of storage for every acre of disturbed land draining to the pond.

Two 24-inch diameter spill-pipes were installed to carry peak pre-development flow from a one-year, 24-hour storm event, and are constructed of material that will not chemically react with the effluent. The discharge pipe utilizes subsurface withdrawal. A splash pad constructed of riprap has been installed at the end of the discharge pipe to prevent erosion from the discharge. The splashpad will be maintained a minimum of 20 feet in length. The minimum width at the top of berm/dam will be at least 12 feet. The side slopes of the berm/dam will be maintained no steeper than 3:1, or will be armored with riprap. At least 80% coverage of annual and perennial grasses will be maintained on the

embankments of the dam. The sediment pond was constructed prior to the current operator's ownership of the property. Characteristics of the design and construction of the pond are therefore unknown.

The berm/dam is equipped with an emergency spillway sized for the peak pre-development flow from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The emergency overflow will be at least 50 feet long, lined with riprap, and the side slopes will be no steeper than 2:1. There will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the normal overflow and the emergency overflow, and there will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the bottom of the emergency spillway and the top of the dam. Additionally, there will be a minimum of 1.5 feet of freeboard between the top of the dam and the design flow elevation over the emergency spillway.

Note that as remedial work along Mortar Creek progresses, it will be necessary to remove Outfall 020E. The discharge will be directed to proposed Outfall 022P at that time.

3.2.5 Outfall 022P

Outfall 0022P will receive process wastewater from the North Sorting Plant, stormwater from stockpiles and haul roads. The drainage area is approximately 150 acres. Outfall 0022P will discharge into Mortar Creek. Disturbed areas were estimated based on the anticipated land that would be disturbed at any given time during the life of the project. The active excavation pit was not considered to be a disturbed area for the purposes of sizing the detention/settling pond. A maximum of 150 acres of the drainage area was estimated to be disturbed at any given time.

The settling pond at a minimum will provide 0.25 acre-feet of storage for every acre of disturbed land draining to the pond.

Two 36-inch diameter spill-pipes are proposed to carry peak pre-development flow from a one-year, 24-hour storm event, and is constructed of material that will not chemically react with the effluent. The discharge pipe will utilize subsurface withdrawal. A splash pad constructed of riprap will be installed at the end of the discharge pipe to prevent erosion from the discharge. The splashpad will be maintained a minimum of 20 feet in length. The minimum width at the top of berm/dam will be at least 12 feet. The side slopes of the berm/dam will be maintained no steeper than 3:1, or will be armored with riprap. At least 80% coverage of annual and perennial grasses will be maintained on the embankments of the dam. No cutoff trench is proposed for this outfall. A high-density polyethylene (HDPE) (40 mil) liner will be installed on the interior face of the embankment, 75 feet on either side of the centerline, keyed into embankment. The liner will be overlaid with riprap. The embankment to be constructed will receive 95% compaction standard proctor ASTM. The embankment will be free of roots, tree debris, and stones greater than 6-inch diameter. The embankment will be constructed in lifts no greater than 12 inches.

The berm/dam will be equipped with an emergency spillway sized for the peak pre-development flow from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The emergency overflow will be at least 50 feet long, lined with riprap, and the side slopes will be no steeper than 2:1. There will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the normal overflow and the emergency overflow, and there will be approximately 3 feet of freeboard between the bottom of the emergency spillway and the top of the dam. Additionally, there will be a minimum of 1.5 feet of freeboard between the top of the dam and the design flow elevation over the emergency spillway. Reference Appendix D for design details for the construction of the dam.

3.3 *Sediment and Erosion Controls*

The potential for contributing sediments to stormwater at the facility is minimized by implementing the following Best Management Practices:

- a) Construct berms between mining areas and wetlands/streams, as shown on Figure 3. Berm will be constructed using overburden from the site.
- b) Until perimeter berms and sediment basins are constructed, stabilize the perimeters of the active areas with brush barriers and by surface roughening, seeding, mulching, or placing sod. These practices can significantly slow the rate of stormwater runoff and decrease the sediment load in runoff waters.
 - The brush barriers (with and/or without filter fabric) will be placed along a slope contour or at the toe of the slope. Brush barriers reduce runoff velocity and increases infiltration, which reduces erosion and provides for sediment trapping.
 - Surface roughening will be applied to slopes that are greater than 3:1 to aid in the establishment of vegetative cover. Roughening reduces runoff velocity and increases infiltration, which reduces erosion and provides for sediment trapping.
 - Establishment of a vegetative cover will be in accordance with guidelines set forth in the Alabama Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control, and Stormwater Management, Chapter 4, Vegetation for Erosion and Sediment Control.
 - Mulching is the placement of a protective layer of straw or other suitable material to the soil surface. The mulch is used in conjunction with seeding for the establishment of permanent vegetative cover. Mulching can also be used to protect bare or disturbed soil areas that have not yet been seeded. On steep slopes, or where the mulch may be susceptible to movement, the material will be hydraulically applied or will be appropriately anchored.
- c) Where appropriate, temporary diversion devices will be installed to control stormwater runoff until vegetation has been established. These diversion devices include earthen berms, excavated sumps, and rock check dams. Typical designs for these devices and specification for installation and maintenance are included in this plan.
 - Rock check dams and brush check dams intercept channelized flow to reduce the velocity. Reducing the velocity of the runoff will aid in minimizing erosion within a drainage way and will promote sediment to drop out of the water. Rock check dams may be placed in drainage structures if excessive erosion is noted, especially in areas where the flow changes direction.
- d) Vehicle operators will be advised to maintain slow speeds and use caution when maneuvering equipment and vehicles near perimeter earthen berms.

3.4 *Overburden Piles*

Overburden will be used to the extent possible to construct perimeter berms and sediment basin dams. Excess overburden will be stockpiled as shown on Figure 3, until placed back in the excavation pit during reclamation. Runoff from the overburden piles will be directed into an excavation pit or sediment basin.

3.5 *Haul Road*

Topography at the site is relatively flat. Haul roads outside the mining pit will not exceed a grade of 0.5%. Due to the estimated depth of materials to be mined, haul roads/ramps within the mining pit may be steeper. Such ramps will have a sustained grade of no greater than 10%, with a maximum grade no greater than 15% for 300 feet. For an estimated depth of 60 feet below land surface, a ramp must be approximately 600 feet in length to maintain no more than a 10% slope.

The outer slopes of the haul roads will be no steeper than 2:1 and will maintain 80% coverage of annual and perennial grasses. Where this is not possible, basins, hay filters, or diversion ditches should be cut, built, or placed strategically to intercept stormwater runoff and reduce erosion.

Effective BMPs will be installed and maintained at all times. In addition, the haul roads will be located such that the majority of the drainage goes to the pit.

3.6 *Stream Crossings*

There is one existing stream crossing at the facility, located south of the Marion Spillway dam. This crossing is a significant haul road for the facility. Five culverts are in place to allow the passage of Mortar Creek. Figure 3 provides a schematic drawing of the crossing. Proposed remedial work at the facility will improve the downgradient side of the crossing. Currently, a significant elevation difference exists between the culverts and the stream bed. As part of the remedial work being done under the Consent Decree, this elevation difference will be addressed. Appropriate erosion control measures will be implemented at that time.

One proposed stream crossing is being planned. The crossing will be at the location where Mortar Creek blew out the culvert that previously discharged water from the most northeastern pond. This is the pond that Mortar Creek now flows through. The crossing will be a low-flow/ford crossing. Design drawings for the crossing are provided in Appendix D.

3.7 *Buffer Zones*

ES&G uses PVC boundary markers to serve as a visual aid to operators to avoid the buffer zones. Historical operations and historic movement of Mortar Creek has caused several areas to have less than the required 50-foot buffer between property/permit boundary and/or Mortar Creek. Work to be performed on and along Mortar Creek under the proposed Consent Decree will aim to achieve a minimum 50-foot buffer, where possible.

3.8 *Spill Prevention, Control, & Countermeasures*

The total volume of petroleum product to be stored onsite will exceed the limit of 1,320-gallons; therefore, a Spill Prevention, Controls, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan as required by 40 CFR Part

112 has been developed and is provided in Appendix F. Section 5.0 of this PAP also discusses the spill prevention, control, and countermeasures procedures to be implemented at the facility.

3.9 Vehicle Tracking

Mining vehicles (excavators, dump trucks) will not typically leave property controlled by ESG. At entrance/exits to ESG-controlled property, gravel exit pads will be constructed. Additionally, when vehicles are required to depart the property, they are inspected to determine if further removal of sediment is required. Sediment tracked onto public roadway is swept daily and returned to the mining area.

4.0 NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROLS

4.1 Introduction

The facility has established a number of non-structural controls to assist in pollution prevention management. These controls include employee training and records retention, written material handling practices, a definitive program for routine preventative maintenance and spill control procedures.

4.2 Preventive Maintenance

Facility management recognizes the importance of properly maintaining facility equipment and systems. As such, management supports completion of necessary and appropriate maintenance activities recommended by equipment manufacturers. BMPs are to be inspected following qualifying rainfall events (3/4-inch or greater accumulation within a 24-hour period) to ensure the BMPs are still in place and no off-site sedimentation is occurring. Also, trucks are to be inspected prior to departing the site to ensure tires are not muddy. Personnel are to inspect all roads in the vicinity of the site, and remove mud/soil clods that may be present.

4.3 Non-Storm Water Discharges

Based on anticipated operational practices, there will be no discharges of process wastewater from the facility. There are no activities conducted on-site that will generate process wastewater. Groundwater pumped from the excavation will be discharged through the sediment pond.

4.4 AST Dispensing Procedures

Bulk loading of the systems will be executed as follows:

- verify the amount of product remaining within the tank
- connect the transfer hose from the tanker truck to the fill pipe
- observe the sight gauge on the drop spout when product is transferred
- discharge a metered volume of product into the tank
- visually monitor the transfer of product into the tank and
- verify the volume of product in the tank at the end of the filling process

Please note that it is the responsibility of the vendor to visually monitor the transfer of product into the tank.

4.5 *Material Handling Procedures*

Other than the products described in Section 2.1, there will be no chemicals handled on the site.

4.6 *Training Program*

Personnel responsible for implementing and maintaining the Plan must receive proper training, understand their duties and function, and fulfill their duties in a safe and timely manner. Training will be conducted on an annual basis. New employees will be trained at the time of hiring.

Appropriate personnel at all levels of responsibility at the facility are trained to understand the goals of this Plan. This training is essential for each employee. Personal and corporate responsibilities, use of pollution prevention systems, proper storage, use and labeling of potentially hazardous materials (including the need to update the PAP to include petroleum and/or chemical storage should they be used or stored onsite), soil erosion control, requirements for routine preventive maintenance, proper waste disposal, and notification requirements and spill response measures are all vital elements of the training.

4.7 *Inspections*

Inspections of structural and non-structural controls will be conducted as specified in Section 6.0 – Monitoring Requirements.

4.8 *Records*

Records required by this Plan will be maintained on file for a period of at least five years. The following is a list of records to be maintained on file:

Preventive Maintenance and Training Checklists

Appendix E contains the following forms that are maintained and utilized for preventative maintenance and training:

- Routine Site Inspection Report
- Employee Training Report
- Employee Training Confirmation
- Rainfall Inspection Report

Descriptions of Spills or Leaks

Appendix E also contains a form called the Corrective Actions for Release Incidents. At any time a spill or leak occurs, a record will be kept of the incident including the date, volume of the release, and the corrective actions implemented.

5.0 SPILL CONTROL PROCEDURES

The following paragraphs provide general information regarding these procedures.

The most effective spill control procedure is to reduce the possibility of a release through proper handling of the materials. Petroleum products utilized onsite include motor oil, diesel fuel, and hydraulic fluid in the excavation equipment. Gasoline may also be present at the facility in small quantities, in vehicles and portable gasoline containers.

In the unlikely event of a significant spill at the site, the following steps will be initiated:

- (1) Isolate the source of the release and, if applicable, turn the power to the equipment off;
- (2) Direct spillage to a centralized secondary containment area, if applicable;
- (3) Utilize absorbent booms, pads, and other spill response equipment and materials to contain the spilled material;
- (4) Isolate the affected area(s);
- (5) Restrict access to the affected area(s) pending completion of the response and cleanup procedures;
- (6) Report the spill to the Supervisor-in-Charge so that the necessary internal and regulatory reporting can be completed.

In the event a release of 25 gallons or more of a petroleum product occurs on the site the following information will be compiled:

- (1) Name, address and telephone number of person reporting the spill
- (2) Exact location of the spill
- (3) Company name and location
- (4) Material spilled
- (5) Estimated quantity
- (6) Source of the spill
- (7) Cause of the spill
- (8) Name of the body of water involved or the nearest body of water to the spill area
- (9) Action taken for containment and clean-up

All waste products shall be properly containerized, characterized, and labeled, and temporarily stored in an appropriate location. Waste products and ancillary waste material shall be either recycled or disposed of in a manner consistent with both state and federal laws. Shipping and disposal activities shall be by a qualified and licensed contractor as selected by ES&G. Records of these activities shall be as described in Section 4.0 Non-Structural Controls, Paragraph 4.7 Records, of this Pollution Abatement and Prevention Plan.

6.0 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Introduction

In order to maintain coverage under the NPDES permit, certain monitoring requirements must be met. Monitoring includes both visual inspections and storm water sampling.

6.2 Standard Monitoring Requirements

Stormwater samples will be collected as required by the permit. The NPDES General Permit requires sample collection of discharge to surface waters 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 not more than two samples per calendar month. The facility will strive to maintain discharges within the permit requirements. The NPDES General Permit outlines discharge limitations for pH and total suspended solids (TSS). The pH is expected to be between 6 and 8.5 standard units (s.u.), as required by the permit. In the event that pH is lower than the permit allowance, lime or an equivalent will be added to the stormwater to increase pH within permit limitations. TSS should remain below a monthly average of 35 mg/L and daily maximum of 70 mg/L, as required by the general permit.

Stormwater samples from the outfall will be collected in properly labeled and preserved bottles provided by the contract laboratory and sent to the laboratory for analysis. The samples will be measured for pH on-site, within 15 minutes of sample collection. The pH meter will be calibrated before each use, and calibration records maintained on-site. Flow may be measured by recording time required to fill a container of known volume. Alternatively, flow may be measured by establishing a stage/discharge relationship for the spillpipe.

Laboratory results will be transferred to eDMR system provided by ADEM. DMR forms will be kept on file at the facility for a minimum of three years. DMRs are due to ADEM no later than the 28th of the month following the monitoring period.

6.3 Routine Inspection

The facility will be formally inspected on a periodic basis as required by the permit. The NPDES General Permit requires inspection of all point sources identified in the NOI and all treatment or control facilities or systems used onsite twice per month at a rate of at least every other week. These periodic inspections will include a survey of the facility to identify areas, procedures, and/or practices, which may cause contamination to stormwater runoff. Facility personnel performing periodic inspections will be properly trained.

6.4 Monitoring in the Presence of Exposed Materials After a Release

If the facility has a release of a Water Priority Chemical (WPC) that is subject to §313 of SARA Title III, or if the facility has WPCs exposed to stormwater, then the facility is required to sample the stormwater discharges associated with the release or exposure. The samples are to be analyzed for each of the constituents, which will indicate the presence of all WPCs released or exposed. At the time of each sampling, flow is to be estimated or a reading from a rain gauge recorded. Sampling shall occur twice a year and shall continue until it is demonstrated that the WPCs are no longer present in any discharge associated with the release or exposure.

Currently this facility does not use or store any of the Section 313 listed chemicals. However, sampling may be required in the event of a surface spill of a petroleum product in a quantity above the reporting limit.

6.5 *Monitoring Records*

Stormwater samples from the outfall will be collected in properly labeled and preserved bottles provided by the contract laboratory and sent to the laboratory for analysis. Laboratory results will be transferred to the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms supplied by ADEM or through the eDMR system provided by ADEM. DMR forms will then be mailed to ADEM and also kept on file at the facility for a minimum of three years. DMRs are due to ADEM no later than the 28th of the month following the monitoring period.

Records of all sampling and analysis shall include the date, exact place, and time of the sampling and measurements. Records will also be made of who performed the sampling, the procedures used for sample collection and preservation, who conducted the analysis, and the date and time of the analysis. Records will include references and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used for analysis, as well as the results.

6.6 *Operation Records*

6.6.1 System Design and Procedure Changes

Should inspections require a design or procedural change in the conveyance of stormwater runoff or materials handling, these changes will be documented in this Plan. System design and procedure changes may be cross-referenced in other record-keeping sections, especially when procedural changes require the notification and training of employees or subcontractors in new methods.

6.6.2 Corrective Actions For Release Incidents

During implementation of this Plan, the effectiveness of corrective action, if necessary, will be reviewed periodically. Results of these reviews will be included in ongoing employee training.

6.6.3 Record-Keeping and Internal Reporting

The facility will establish a reporting and filing system to document inspections, employee and subcontractor training, system design changes and corrective actions for spill incidents or adverse stormwater impacts. These records will be maintained at the ES&G office at 1322 Marion Spillway Road.

7.0 RECLAMATION PROCEDURES

As excavation progresses, the excavated sump areas of the pits will remain the lowest areas in the project boundary. These areas will continue to collect water. Once excavation is completed, the pits will either be graded and stabilized with vegetation or be allowed to fill with water creating a pond.

During construction and reclamation, erosion control measures such as hay bales, riprap, cleared trees, and other acceptable methods will be utilized as needed to minimize erosion.

June 26, 2025

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I am a registered professional engineer familiar with Alabama Department of Environmental Management Administrative Code R 335-6-9, regarding pollution control from surface mining operations. This Pollution Abatement Plan was prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. I understand that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, up to and including fine and imprisonment. To the best of my knowledge and belief all of the information in this Pollution Abatement Plan is true, accurate and complete.



Sheryle G. Reeves, P.E.

Alabama License No. 20128

June 26, 2025

Date

MANAGEMENT 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, of 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 willful violations.

A handwritten signature of Tim Allen, General Manager, written over a horizontal line.

Tim Allen, General Manager

6-08-25

Date

FIGURES

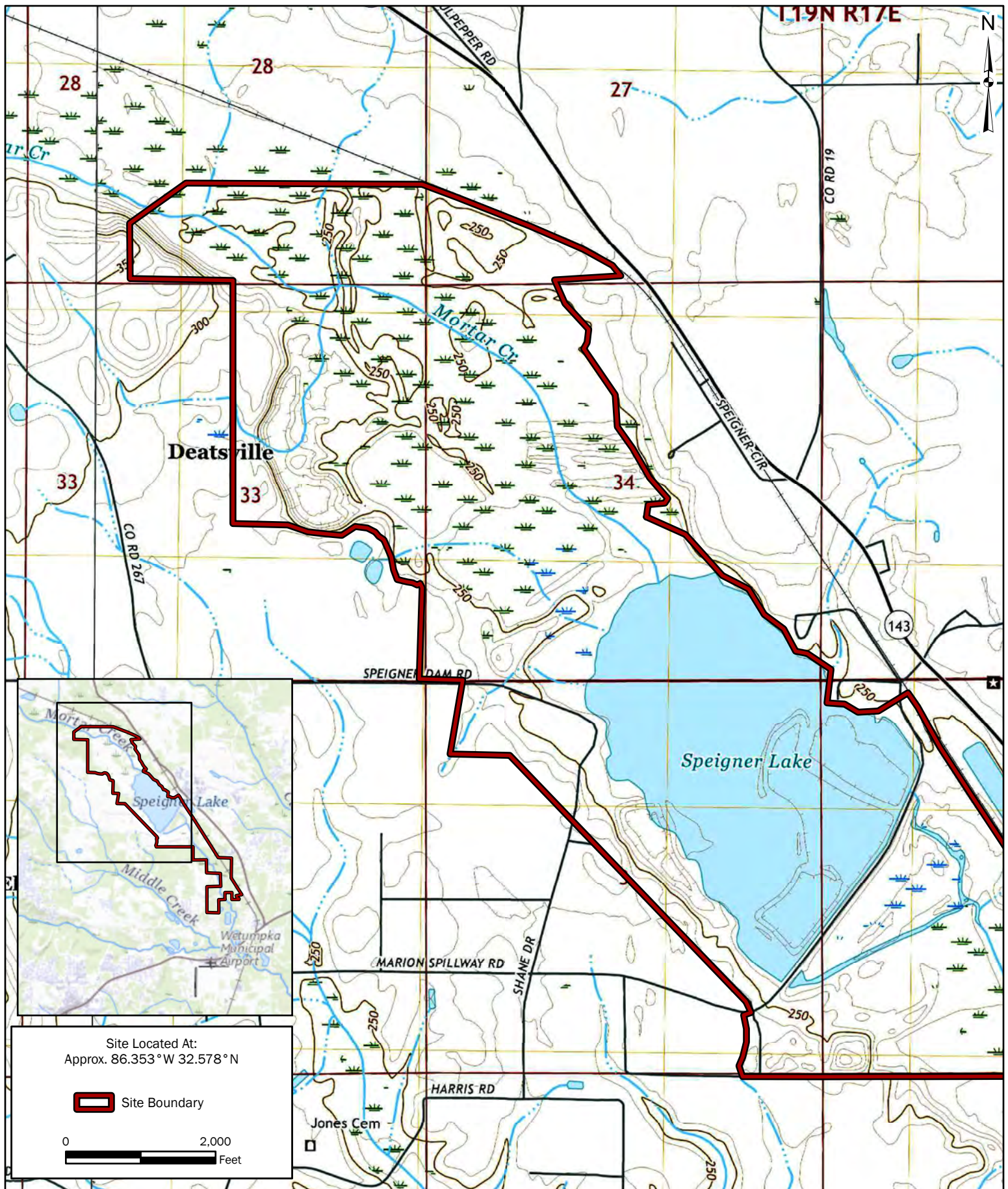


FIGURE 1A: SITE LOCATION & TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SCOTT PIT
ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA



DRAWN BY: TH
CHECKED BY: SGR
DRAWING DATE: 3/18/2024
REVISION DATE: N/A
TTL JOB NO.: 000180200226.00
APPROX. SCALE: 1 IN = 2000 FT

BASEMAP: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Elmore, AL 2022

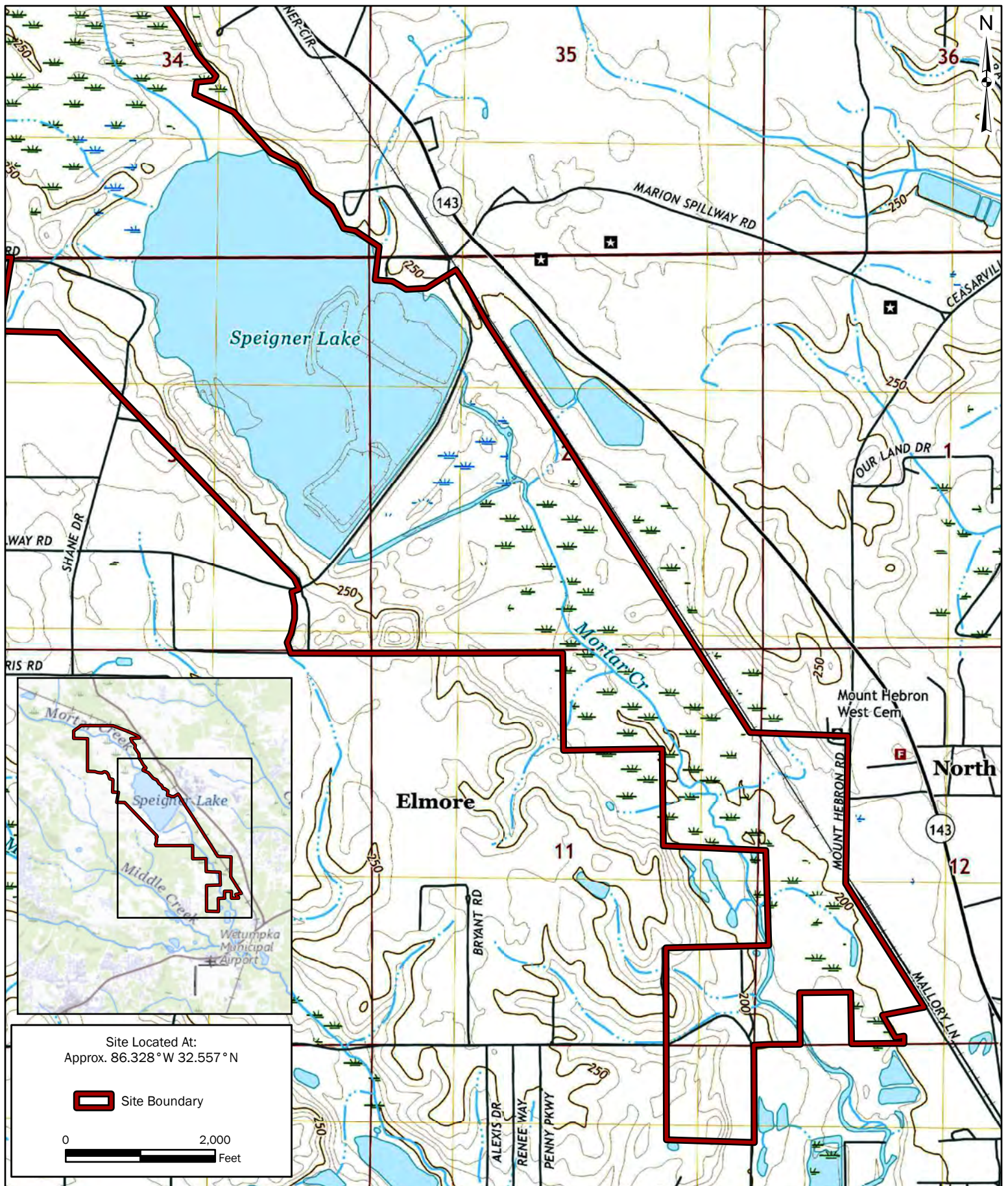


FIGURE 1B: SITE LOCATION & TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SCOTT PIT
ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

BASEMAP: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Elmore, AL 2022

DRAWN BY: TH
CHECKED BY: SGR
DRAWING DATE: 3/18/2024
REVISION DATE: N/A
TTL JOB NO.: 000180200226.00
APPROX. SCALE: 1 IN = 2000 FT

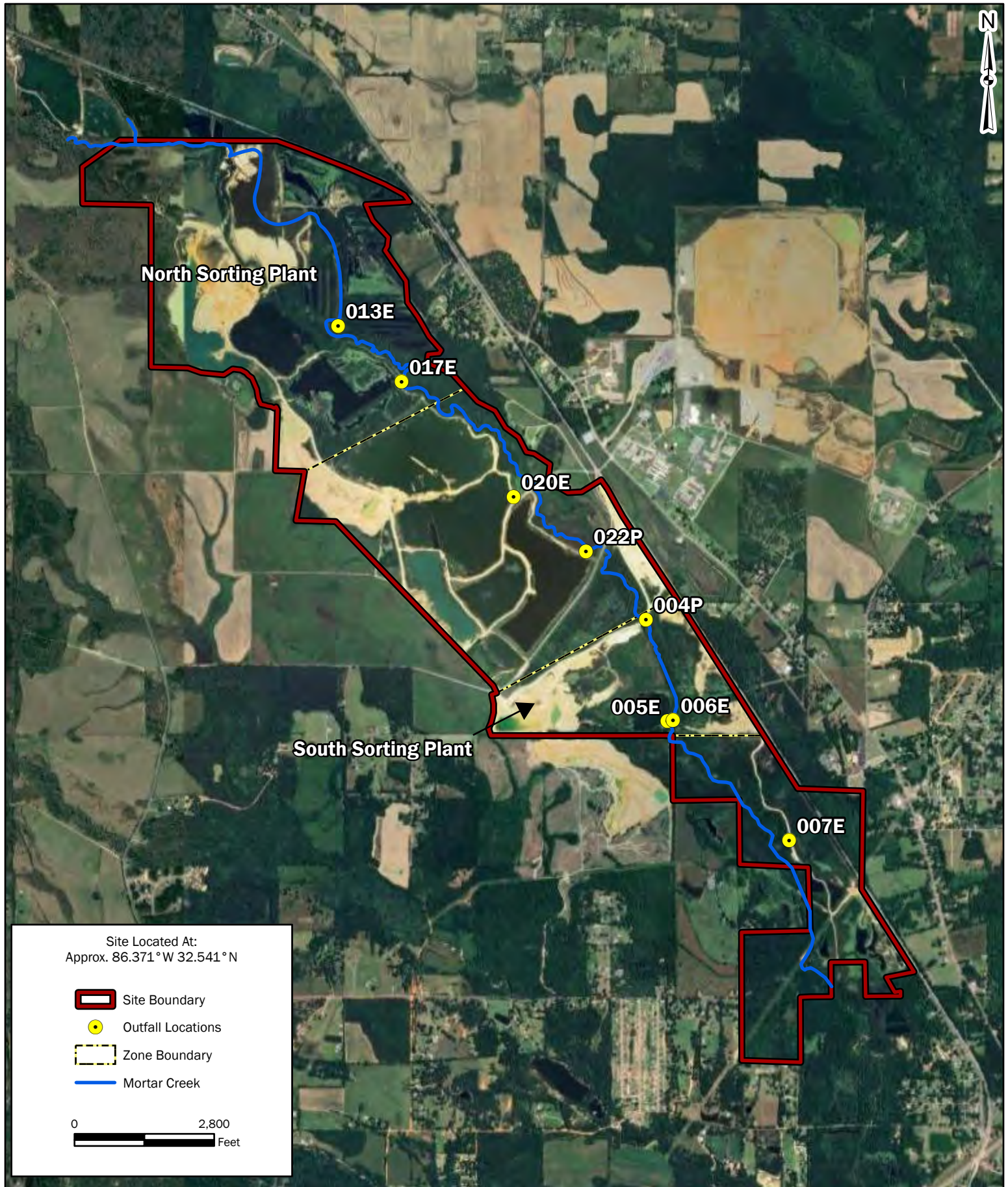
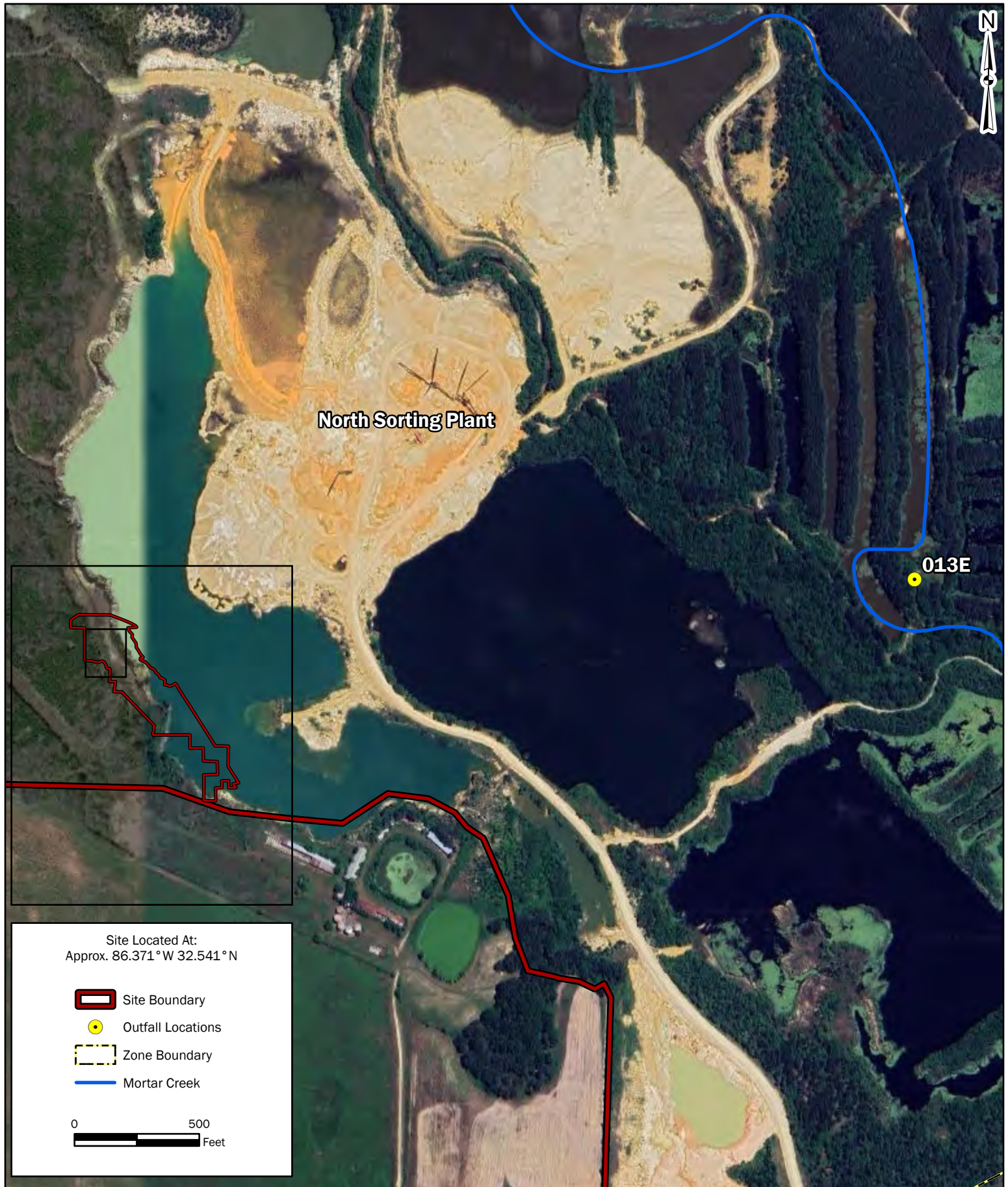


FIGURE 2: OUTFALL LOCATIONS

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SCOTT PIT
ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

BASEMAP: BING IMAGERY (ACCESSED 3/2024)

DRAWN BY: TH
CHECKED BY: SGR
DRAWING DATE: 3/18/2024
REVISION DATE: N/A
TTL JOB NO.: 000180200226.00
APPROX. SCALE: 1 IN = 500 FT



Site Located At:
Approx. 86.371° W 32.541° N

-  Site Boundary
-  Outfall Locations
-  Zone Boundary
-  Mortar Creek

0 500
Feet

FIGURE 2A: OUTFALL LOCATIONS

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SCOTT PIT
ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

BASEMAP: BING IMAGERY (ACCESSED 3/2024)



DRAWN BY: TH

CHECKED BY: SGR

DRAWING DATE: 3/18/2024

REVISION DATE: N/A

TTL JOB NO.: 000180200226.00

APPROX. SCALE: 1 IN = 500 FT



FIGURE 2C: OUTFALL LOCATIONS

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SCOTT PIT
ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

BASEMAP: BING IMAGERY (ACCESSED 3/2024)

DRAWN BY: TH
CHECKED BY: SGR
DRAWING DATE: 3/18/2024
REVISION DATE: N/A
TTL JOB NO.: 000180200226.00
APPROX. SCALE: 1 IN = 500 FT

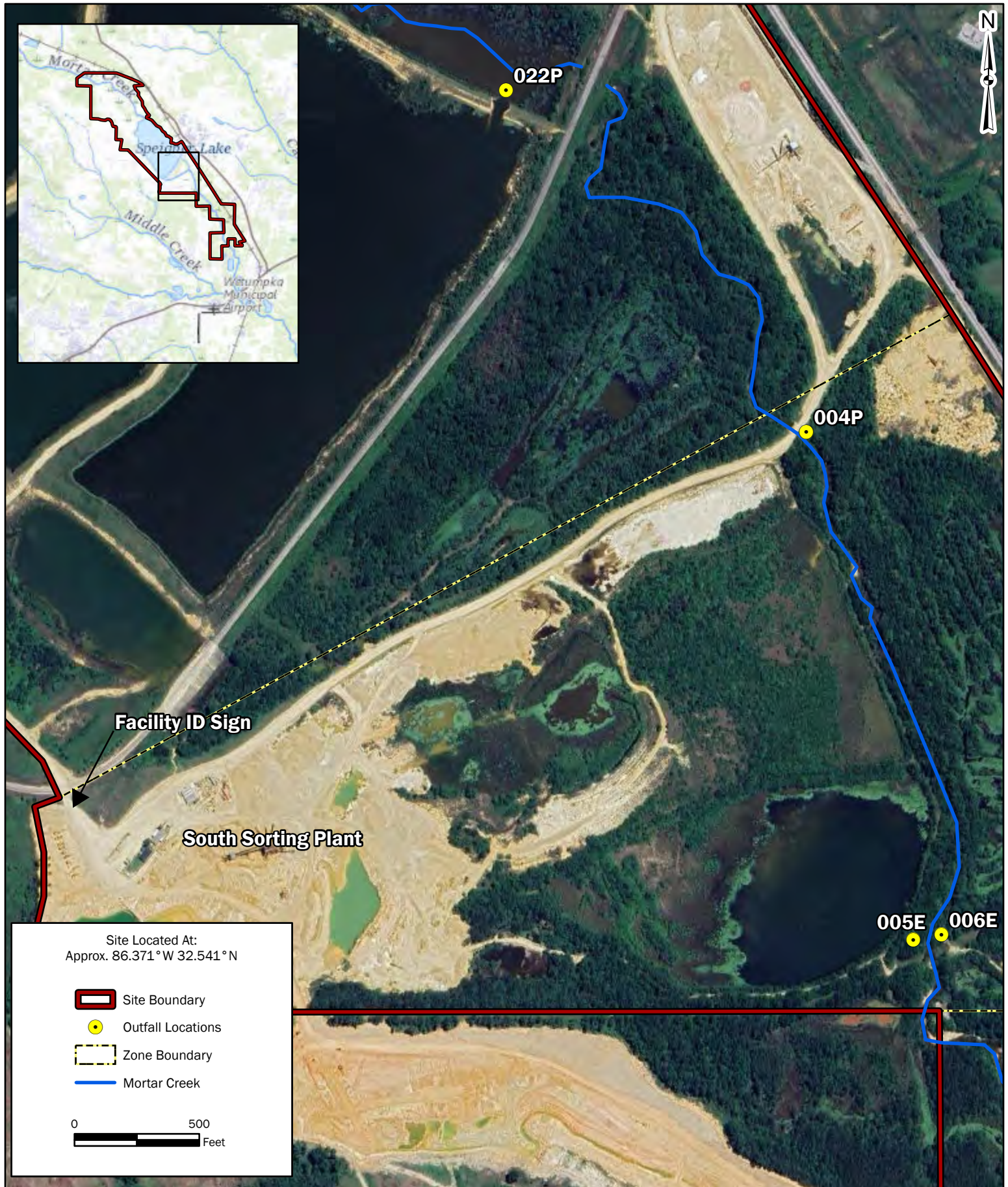
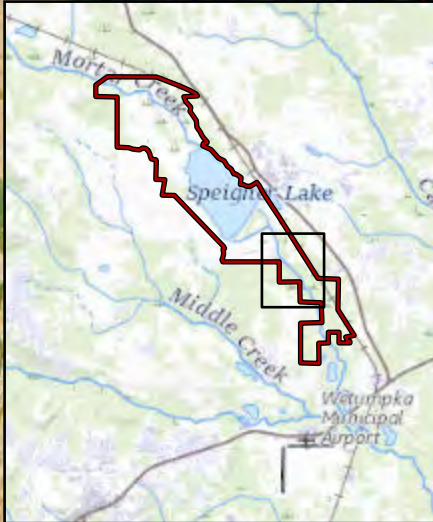
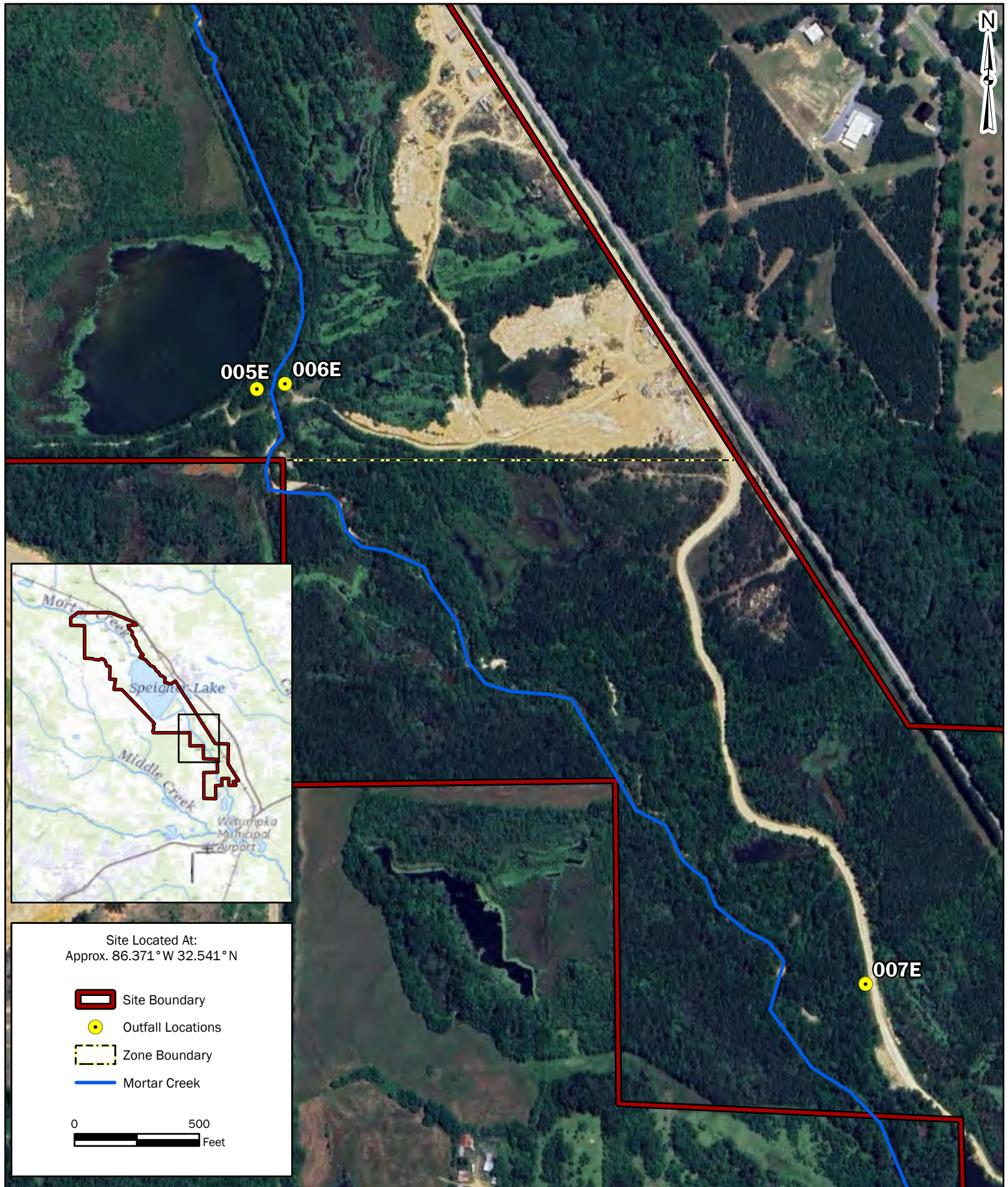


FIGURE 2D: OUTFALL LOCATIONS

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SCOTT PIT
ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

BASEMAP: BING IMAGERY (ACCESSED 3/2024)

DRAWN BY: TH
CHECKED BY: SGR
DRAWING DATE: 3/18/2024
REVISION DATE: N/A
TTL JOB NO.: 000180200226.00
APPROX. SCALE: 1 IN = 500 FT



Site Located At:
Approx. 86.371° W 32.541° N

-  Site Boundary
-  Outfall Locations
-  Zone Boundary
-  Mortar Creek

0 500
Feet

FIGURE 2D: OUTFALL LOCATIONS

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SCOTT PIT
ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

BASEMAP: BING IMAGERY (ACCESSED 3/2024)



DRAWN BY: TH

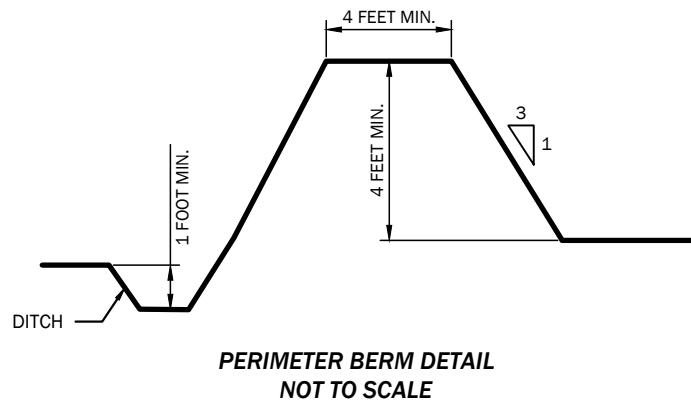
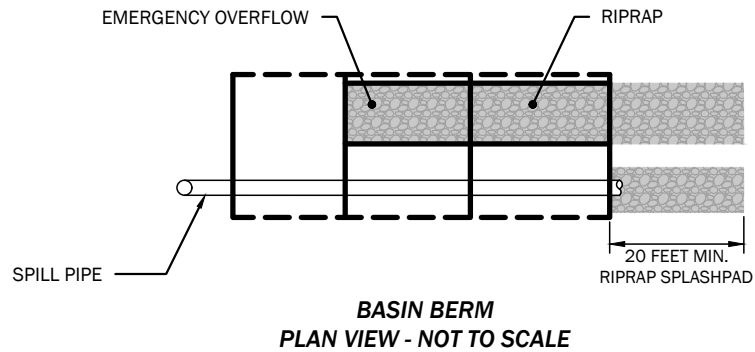
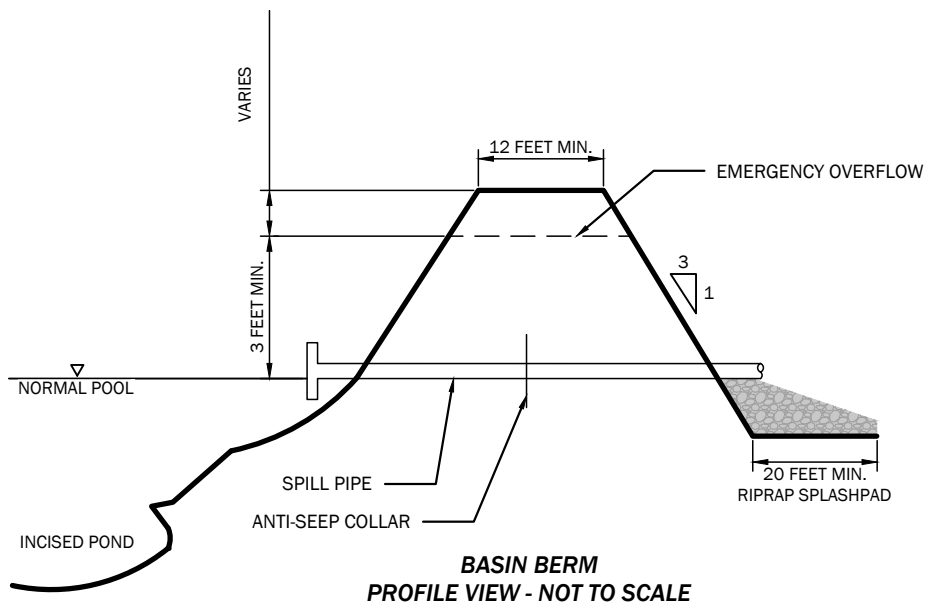
CHECKED BY: SGR

DRAWING DATE: 3/18/2024

REVISION DATE: N/A

TTL JOB NO.: 000180200226.00

APPROX. SCALE: 1 IN = 500 FT

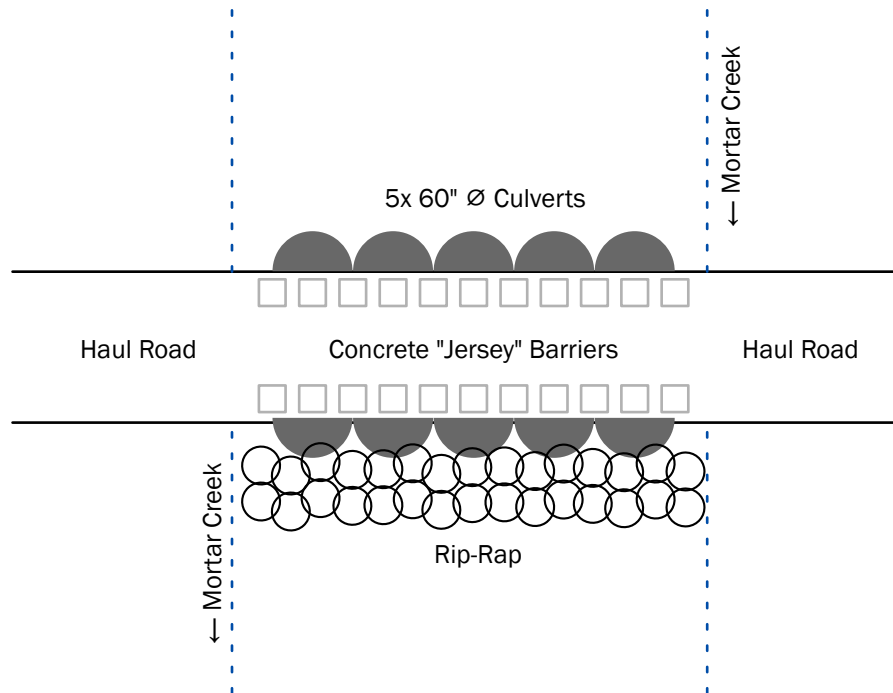


**NOTE: CONSTRUCT DITCH AS
NEEDED TO DIRECT STORMWATER
FLOW TO PIT OR BASIN.**

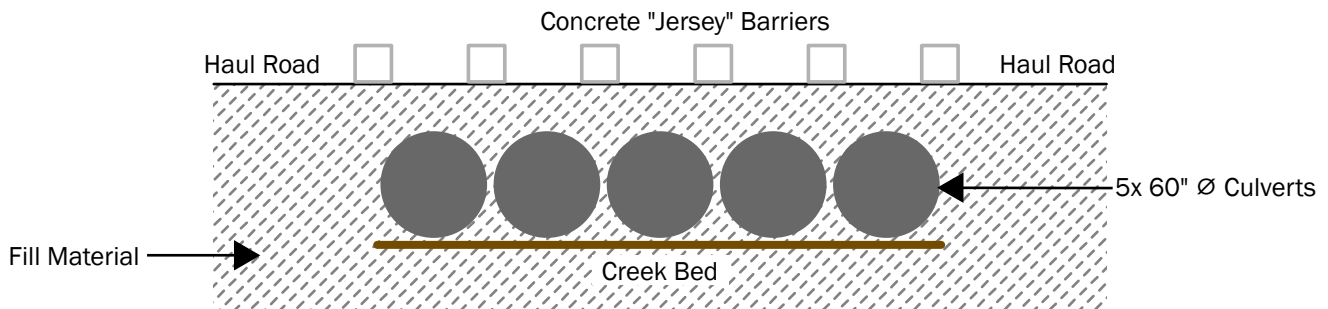


FIGURE 3A: BERM DETAILS
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SCOTT PIT
ELMORE COUNTY ALBAMA

DRAWN BY: DEK
CHECKED BY: SGR
DRAWING DATE: 11/14/2022
REVISION DATE: N/A
TTL JOB NO.: 180200226.00
APPROX. SCALE: N.T.S.



DETAIL A. EXISTING MORTAR CREEK CROSSING
PLAN VIEW
NOT TO SCALE



DETAIL B. EXISTING MORTAR CREEK CROSSING
PROFILE VIEW
NOT TO SCALE



FIGURE 3B: CREEK CROSSING DETAILS

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SCOTT PIT
ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

DRAWN BY: TH
CHECKED BY: JH
DRAWING DATE: 2/27/2024
REVISION DATE: N/A
TTL JOB NO.: 24-08-00164.00
APPROX. SCALE: 1 IN = 2000 FT

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

ELMORE COUNTY GIS ONLINE PROPERTY RECORD CARDS



Property Record Card - 2022

Owner Name and Mailing Address STATE OF ALABAMA DEATSVILLE, AL	Parcel Number 14 08 28 0 000 008.000	Property Address PROPERTY NEAR RAILROAD '
---	---	--

Tax District: 01 -----	Land Value: \$279,140 ----- Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Misc. Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Total Value: \$279,140	Acres: 122.0 ----- Square Feet: 5,314,320.00 ----- -----
----------------------------------	--	--

Brief Legal Description 122 ACRES SEC 28 T19 R17	
Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: F/C Plat Page:	Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:

Deed Summary	
Instrument Reference	Instrument Date

Improvement Summary					
Building Number	Year Built	Base Area	Total Living Area	Story Height	Final Value

Extra Features				
Building Number	Category	Quantity	Square Foot	Total Cost

Miscellaneous Improvements								
Building Number	Category	Size	Base Rate	Sub Total	Index	Condition	Replacement Cost	Value



Property Record Card - 2022

Owner Name and Mailing Address STATE OF ALABAMA DEATSVILLE, AL	Parcel Number 14 08 33 0 000 001.000	Property Address PROPERTY ON CYPRESS ROAD ,
---	---	--

Tax District: 01 -----	Land Value: \$420,990 ----- Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Misc. Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Total Value: \$420,990	Acres: 165.0 ----- Square Feet: 7,187,400.00 ----- -----
----------------------------------	--	--

Brief Legal Description 165 ACS S33 T19N R17E	
Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:	Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:

Deed Summary	
Instrument Reference	Instrument Date

Improvement Summary					
Building Number	Year Built	Base Area	Total Living Area	Story Height	Final Value

Extra Features				
Building Number	Category	Quantity	Square Foot	Total Cost

Miscellaneous Improvements								
Building Number	Category	Size	Base Rate	Sub Total	Index	Condition	Replacement Cost	Value



Property Record Card - 2022

Owner Name and Mailing Address STATE OF ALABAMA DEATSVILLE, AL	Parcel Number 14 08 33 0 001 001.000	Property Address PROPERTY ON GRAYS FERRY RD ,
---	---	--

Tax District: 01	Land Value: \$516,230 Improvement Value: \$0 Misc. Improvement Value: \$0 Total Value: \$516,230	Acres: 155.0 Square Feet: 6,751,800.00
----------------------------------	--	--

Brief Legal Description 155 ACRES SEC 33.T19 R17	
Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:	Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:

Deed Summary	
Instrument Reference	Instrument Date

Improvement Summary					
Building Number	Year Built	Base Area	Total Living Area	Story Height	Final Value

Extra Features				
Building Number	Category	Quantity	Square Foot	Total Cost

Miscellaneous Improvements								
Building Number	Category	Size	Base Rate	Sub Total	Index	Condition	Replacement Cost	Value



Property Record Card - 2022

Owner Name and Mailing Address STATE OF ALABAMA DEATSVILLE, AL	Parcel Number 14 08 34 0 000 005.000	Property Address PROPERTY NEAR HWY 143 & RAILROAD ,
Tax District: 01 -----	Land Value: \$187,620 ----- Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Misc. Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Total Value: \$187,620	Acres: 82.0 ----- Square Feet: 3,571,920.00 ----- -----

Brief Legal Description 82 ACRES SEC 34 T19 R17	
Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: F/C Plat Page:	Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:

Deed Summary	
Instrument Reference	Instrument Date

Improvement Summary					
Building Number	Year Built	Base Area	Total Living Area	Story Height	Final Value

Extra Features				
Building Number	Category	Quantity	Square Foot	Total Cost

Miscellaneous Improvements								
Building Number	Category	Size	Base Rate	Sub Total	Index	Condition	Replacement Cost	Value



Property Record Card - 2022

Owner Name and Mailing Address STATE OF ALABAMA DEATSVILLE, AL	Parcel Number 14 08 34 0 001 007.000	Property Address PROPERTY NEAR HWY 143 & RAILROAD ,
Tax District: 01 -----	Land Value: \$491,880 ----- Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Misc. Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Total Value: \$491,880	Acres: 188.0 ----- Square Feet: 8,189,280.00 ----- -----

Brief Legal Description 188 ACRES SEC 34 T19 R17	
Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: F/C Plat Page:	Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:

Deed Summary	
Instrument Reference	Instrument Date

Improvement Summary					
Building Number	Year Built	Base Area	Total Living Area	Story Height	Final Value

Extra Features				
Building Number	Category	Quantity	Square Foot	Total Cost

Miscellaneous Improvements								
Building Number	Category	Size	Base Rate	Sub Total	Index	Condition	Replacement Cost	Value



Property Record Card - 2022

Owner Name and Mailing Address STATE OF ALABAMA 	Parcel Number 15 01 02 0 001 002.000 	Property Address 1322 MARION SPILLWAY RD ELMORE, AL 36025
Tax District: 01 ----- 	Land Value: \$1,205,790 ----- Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Misc. Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Total Value: \$1,205,790	Acres: 438.0 ----- Square Feet: 19,079,280.00 ----- -----

Brief Legal Description 438 ACRES SEC 2 T18 R17	
Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:	Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:

Deed Summary	
Instrument Reference	Instrument Date

Improvement Summary					
Building Number	Year Built	Base Area	Total Living Area	Story Height	Final Value

Extra Features				
Building Number	Category	Quantity	Square Foot	Total Cost

Miscellaneous Improvements								
Building Number	Category	Size	Base Rate	Sub Total	Index	Condition	Replacement Cost	Value



Property Record Card - 2022

Owner Name and Mailing Address ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL INC 1322 MARON SPILLWAY ROAD ELMORE, AL36025	Parcel Number 15 01 11 0 001 003.000	Property Address ELMOR '
Tax District: 01 -----	Land Value: \$239,690 ----- Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Misc. Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Total Value: \$239,690	Acres: 108.0 ----- Square Feet: 4,704,480.00 ----- -----

Brief Legal Description BEG NW COR NE1/4 SEC 11 T18 R17; TH E ALG N LINE 965'(S) TO W R/W RAILROAD; SE ALG RAILROAD 1556'(S); S LEAVING R/W ALG E LINE 1285'(S); W 1385'(S); N 1311'(S); W 1326'(S); N 1293'(S) TO POB.	
Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:	Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:

Deed Summary	
Instrument Reference	Instrument Date

Improvement Summary					
Building Number	Year Built	Base Area	Total Living Area	Story Height	Final Value

Extra Features				
Building Number	Category	Quantity	Square Foot	Total Cost

Miscellaneous Improvements								
Building Number	Category	Size	Base Rate	Sub Total	Index	Condition	Replacement Cost	Value



Property Record Card - 2022

Owner Name and Mailing Address ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL INC 1322 MARON SPILLWAY ROAD ELMORE, AL36025	Parcel Number 15 01 12 2 002 022.000	Property Address RT 1 '
Tax District: 01 -----	Land Value: \$44,980 ----- Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Misc. Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Total Value: \$44,980	Acres: 14.0 ----- Square Feet: 609,840.00 ----- -----

Brief Legal Description BEG SW COR NW1/4 SEC 12 T18 R17; N 1285'(S) TO W R/W RAILROAD. SE ALG R/W 1504'(S); W LEAVING R/W 783'(S).	
Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: F/C Plat Page:	Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:

Deed Summary	
Instrument Reference	Instrument Date

Improvement Summary					
Building Number	Year Built	Base Area	Total Living Area	Story Height	Final Value

Extra Features				
Building Number	Category	Quantity	Square Foot	Total Cost

Miscellaneous Improvements								
Building Number	Category	Size	Base Rate	Sub Total	Index	Condition	Replacement Cost	Value



Property Record Card - 2022

Owner Name and Mailing Address ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL INC 1322 MARON SPILLWAY ROAD ELMORE, AL36025	Parcel Number 15 01 12 3 001 002.000	Property Address 425 MALLORY LANE ELMORE,
Tax District: 01	Land Value: \$211,770 Improvement Value: \$201,400 Misc. Improvement Value: \$5,090 Total Value: \$418,260	Acres: 81.0 Square Feet: 3,528,360.00

Brief Legal Description SW1/4 SEC 12 T18N R17E LYING SW OF L & N RR EXC RD R/W EXC: 5.9 AC (C) IN SE1/4 SW1/4 AND SW1/4 SE1/4 SEC 12 T18N R17E: BEG AT THE INT OF THE S LINE OF SEC 12 & THE W R/W OF MALLORY LN; NW'LY 580'(S) ALG THE W R/W; W'LY 630'575'(S); SE'LY 350'; E'LY 117.49'; S 117.25' TO S SEC LINE; E 570'(S) TO POB ALSO NW1/4 SW1/4 NE OF L&N RR & W OF UNNAMED PUBLIC RD	
Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:	Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:

Deed Summary	
Instrument Reference	Instrument Date

Improvement Summary					
Building Number	Year Built	Base Area	Total Living Area	Story Height	Final Value
1	1910	1625	1625	1	\$52,800
2	1970	1795	1795	1	\$148,600
MI1	0	0	0	0	\$0

Extra Features				
Building Number	Category	Quantity	Square Foot	Total Cost
2	HEAT/AC FHA/AC	1	1795	\$11,309
2	FIREPLACE +1 W/1 OPENING	1	0	\$3,060
2	BATH 3FIX	1	0	\$2,780

Miscellaneous Improvements									
Building Number	Category	Size	Base Rate	Sub Total	Index	Condition	Replacement Cost	Value	
MI1	BARN SHED B-22 [0 X 0]	2806	4.2	11785.2	1.08	40	\$12,728	\$5,090	



Property Record Card - 2022

Owner Name and Mailing Address STATE OF ALABAMA WETUMPKA, AL	Parcel Number 15 02 03 0 001 001.000	Property Address PROPERTY NEAR SPILLWAY ,
---	---	--

Tax District: 01 -----	Land Value: \$1,764,950 ----- Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Misc. Improvement Value: \$0 ----- Total Value: \$1,764,950	Acres: 337.0 ----- Square Feet: 14,679,720.00 ----- -----
----------------------------------	--	---

Brief Legal Description 337 ACRES SEC 3 T18 R17	
Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:	Lot: Block: Subdivision/Plat Name: Plat Book: Plat Page:

Deed Summary	
Instrument Reference	Instrument Date

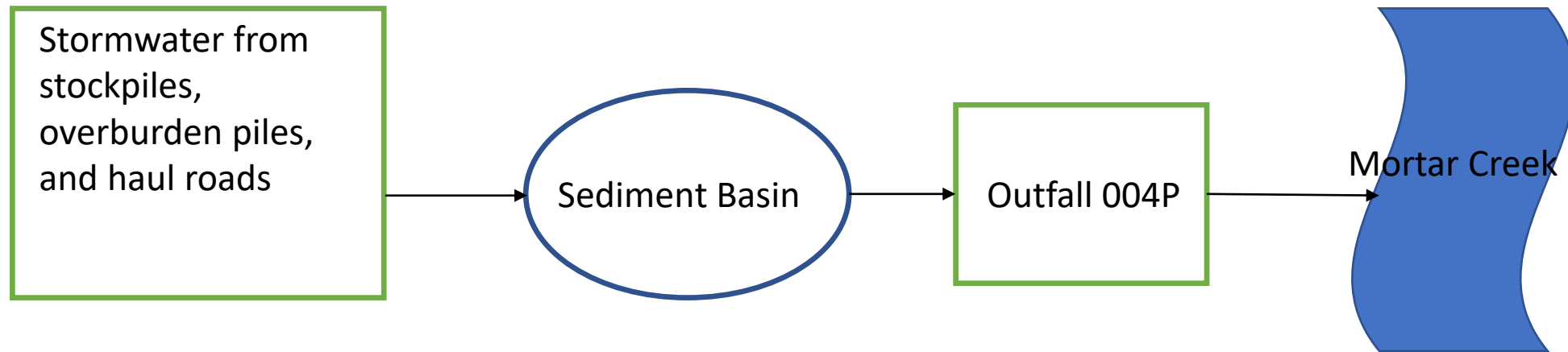
Improvement Summary					
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Extra Features				
Building Number	Category	Quantity	Square Foot	Total Cost

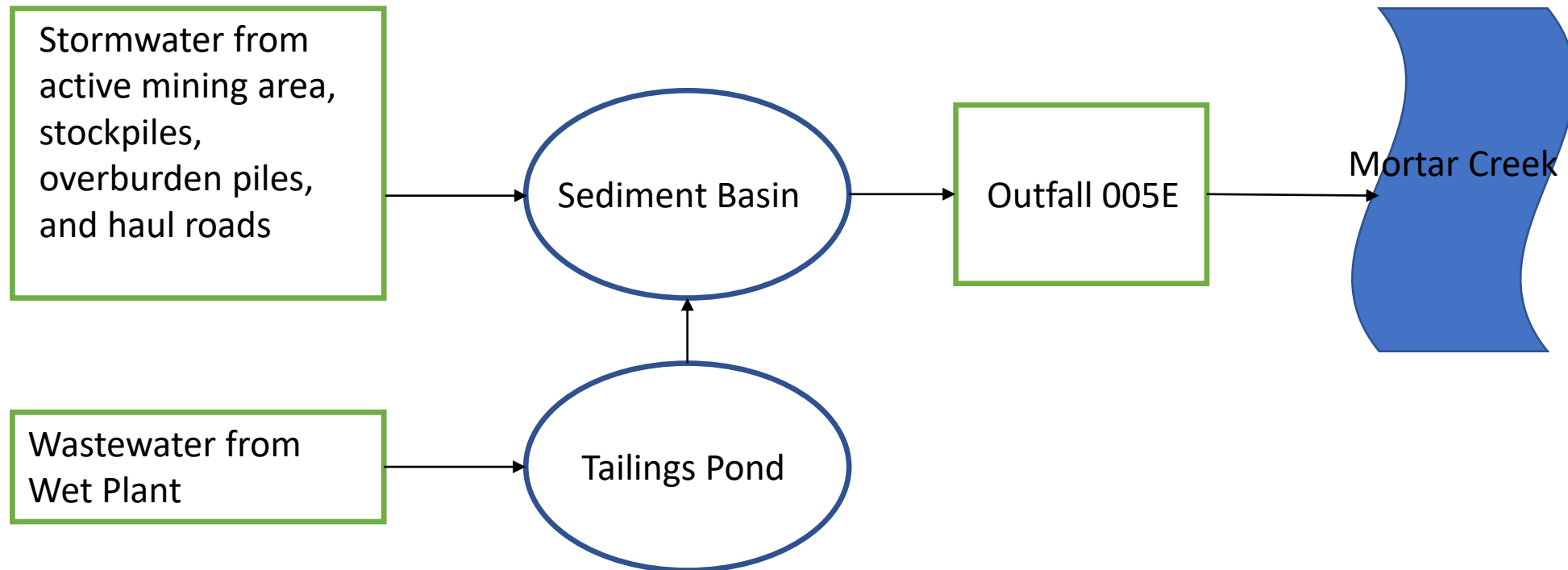
Miscellaneous Improvements								
Building Number	Category	Size	Base Rate	Sub Total	Index	Condition	Replacement Cost	Value

APPENDIX B
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS

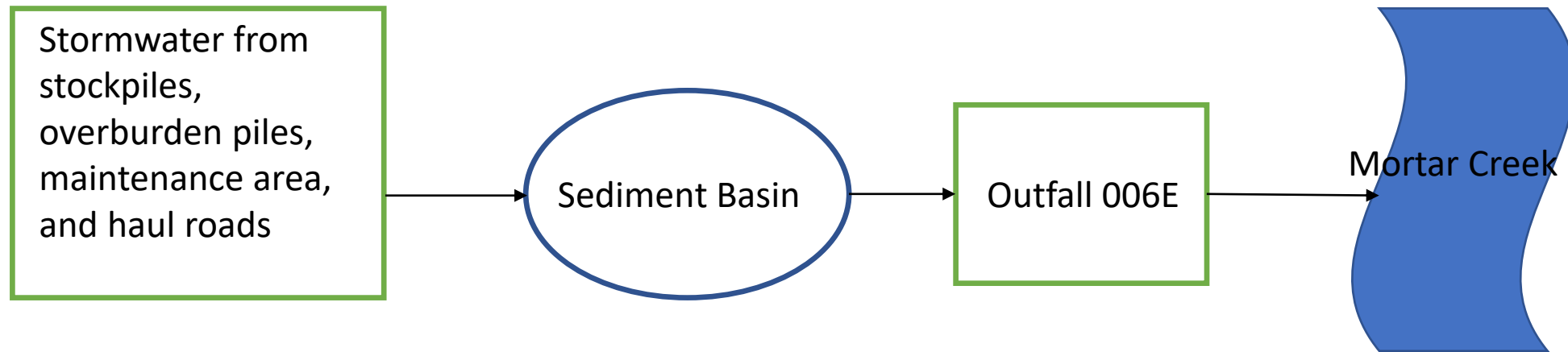
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
SCOTT PIT
OUTFALL 004P



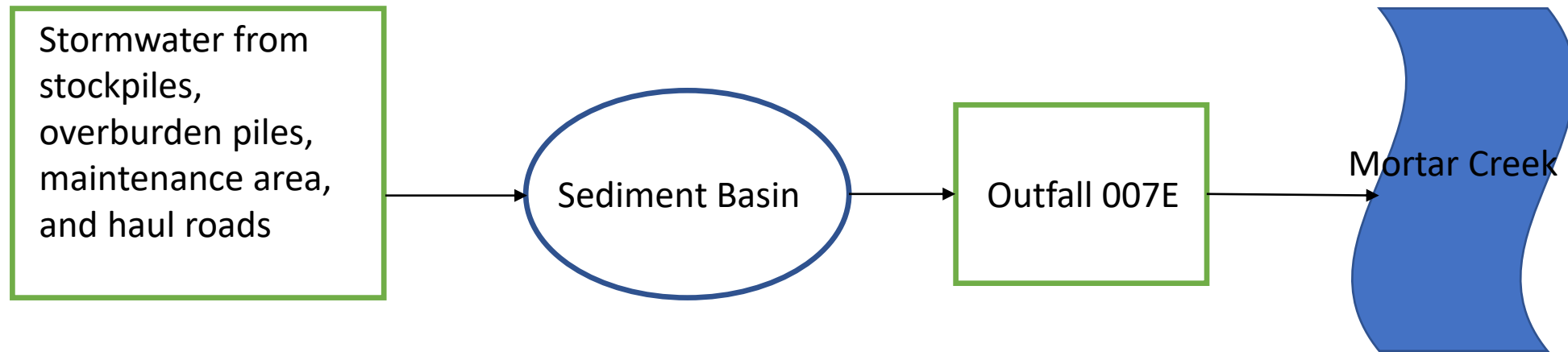
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL SCOTT PIT OUTFALL 005E



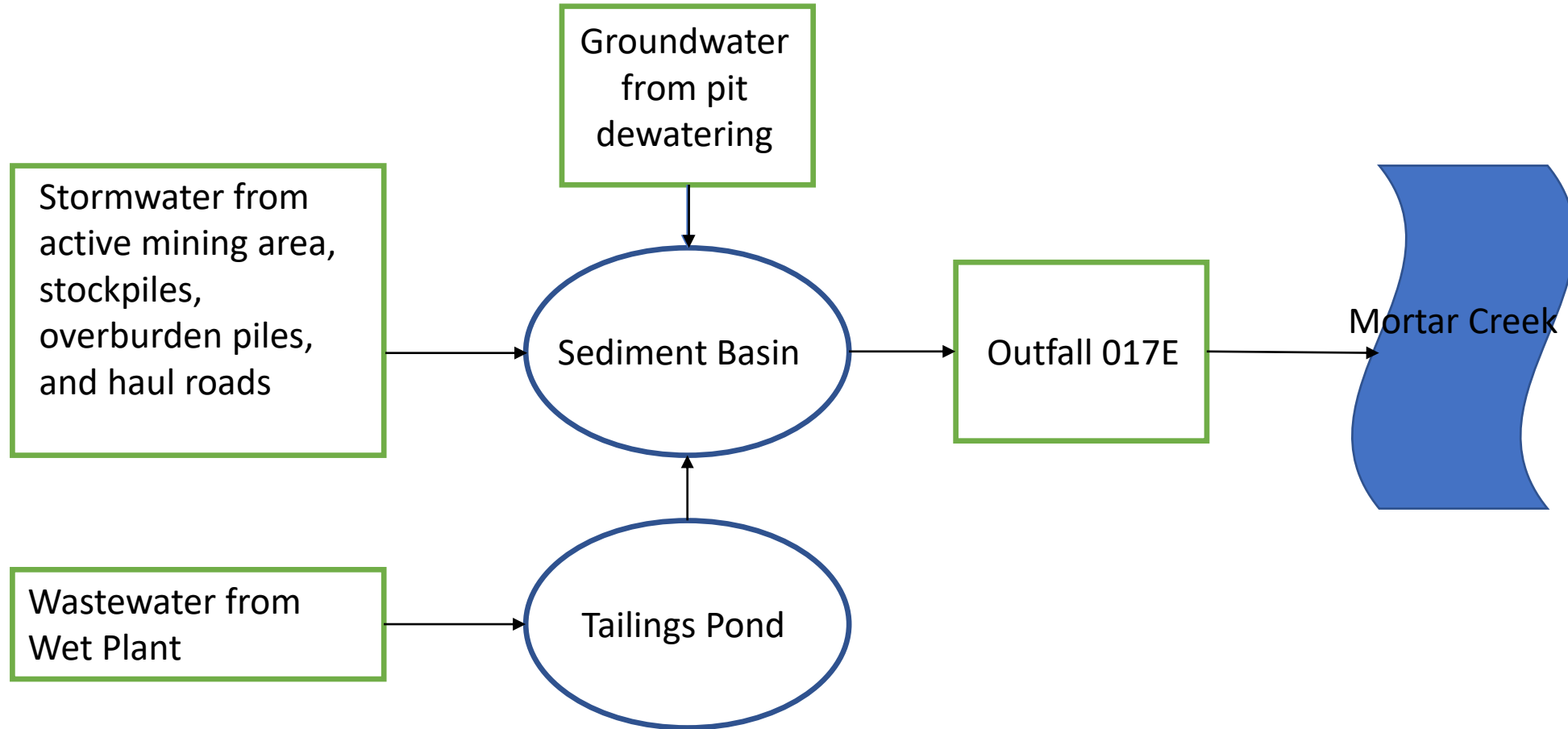
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
SCOTT PIT
OUTFALL 006E



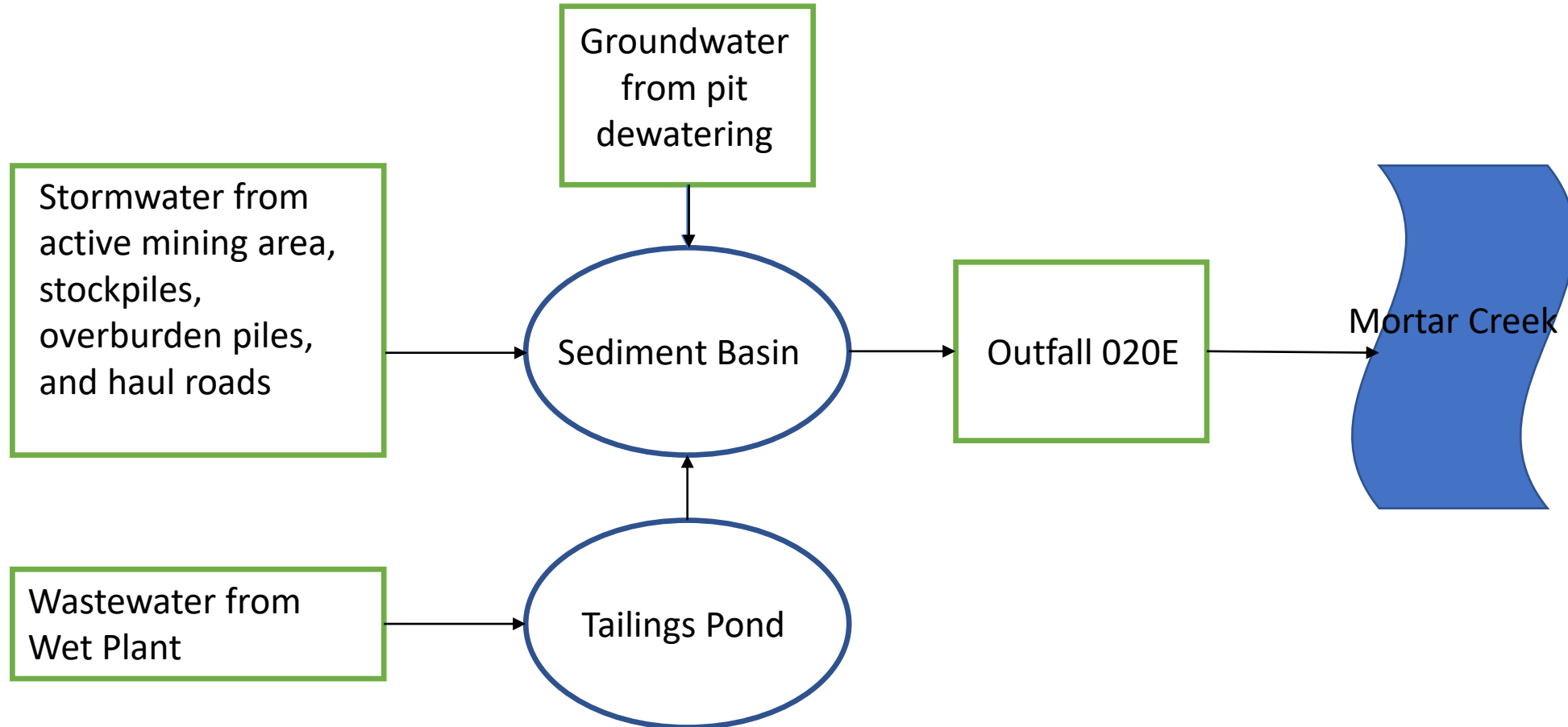
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
SCOTT PIT
OUTFALL 007E



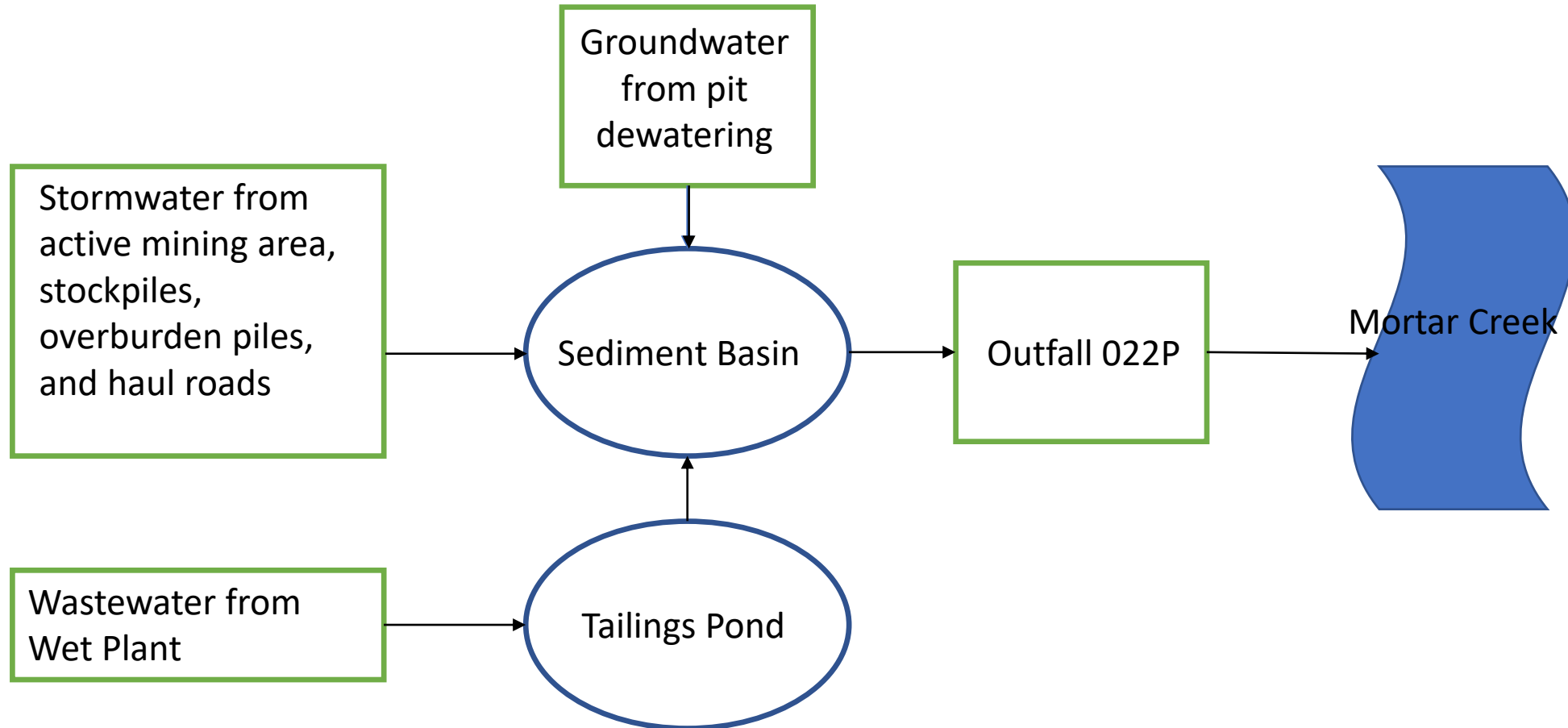
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL SCOTT PIT OUTFALL 017E



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL SCOTT PIT OUTFALL 020E



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL SCOTT PIT OUTFALL 022P



APPENDIX C
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

Check Dam (CD)



Practice Description

A check dam (also referred to as a “ditch check”) is a small barrier or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch or other area of concentrated flow for the purpose of reducing channel erosion. Channel erosion is reduced because check dams flatten the gradient of the flow channel and slow the velocity of channel flow. Check dams do not reduce turbidity of runoff. Check dams can be constructed of rock, wattles (sometimes referred to as tubes or rolls), sand bags, or other materials that may be acceptable to the design professional. Unless installed correctly, check dams will not capture a significant amount of sediment. When installed correctly, most check dams can capture the coarser grained material, which can be significant for sandy soils. Sediment capture increases as velocity in the channel decreases by creating impoundments with the check dams. This impoundment pool creates the flattening of the gradient, greatly reducing channel erosion.

This practice applies in small open channels and drainageways, including temporary and permanent swales. Check dams are not to be used in a live stream. Situations of use include areas in need of protection during establishment of grass and areas that cannot receive a temporary or permanent non-erodible lining for an extended period.

Planning Considerations

Check dams are used in concentrated flow areas to provide temporary channel stabilization with minimal sediment retention during rainfall runoff periods on construction sites. Check dams may be constructed of rock, wattles, sand bags, or other suitable material, including manufactured products. Water flowing over a check dam creates turbulent erosive forces (super critical flow) that must be addressed to prevent erosion downstream of the check dam. Inevitably water will likely flow under check dams due to limitation with ground contact. Therefore, it is of upmost importance to ensure the performance of the check dam that erosion and scour under the check dam be minimized. This is best achieved using an underlay such as an 8-oz. nonwoven filter fabric. If the underlay is extended downstream, it will also protect the channel from super critical flows from water flowing over and under the dam.

Check dams should be planned to be compatible with the other features such as streets, walkways, trails, sediment basins and rights-of-way or property lines. Check dams are installed with the center overflow area lower in elevation than the ends to ensure flow goes over the check dam and not around. Check dams are normally constructed in series and the dams should be located at a normal interval from other grade controls such as culverts or sediment basins.

Check dams are generally used as a temporary BMP that is removed following construction to allow for final long-term stabilization of the channel. Provisions should be made to establish permanent channel linings as early as possible.

Check dams can also be used for other purposes such as the capture of sediment upstream of other practices or flocculent dosing upstream of a sediment basin.

Extensive research has been conducted by The Auburn University Erosion and Sediment Control Test Facility. The research recommendations are incorporated in the following planning considerations:

Rock Check Dams

Many check dams are constructed of rock. Rock may not be acceptable in some installations and alternative types of check dams need to be considered. Rock check dams (Figures CD-1 and CD-2) are usually installed with mechanical equipment but hand labor is likely needed to complete most installations to the quality needed. The availability and cost of commercially produced rock should be considered. The use of rock should be considered carefully in areas to be mowed. Some rock may be washed downstream and should be removed before each mowing operation. The use of geotextile can be used on the upstream face of the rock check dam to increase the sediment trapping efficiency of the rock check dam. Measures must be taken to prevent undermining of the check dam and erosion below the check dam. A non-woven geotextile underlayment should be used to prevent this from happening. The geotextile meeting AASHTO M 288 requirement for separation Class II (minimum 8-oz. fabric) should extend approximately 3 ft. upstream and downstream, and pinned securely with the upstream edge buried.

Measures to prevent downstream erosion associated with a rock check dam include placing larger rock on the downstream face of a rock dam, and providing erosion protection material just downstream of the dam.

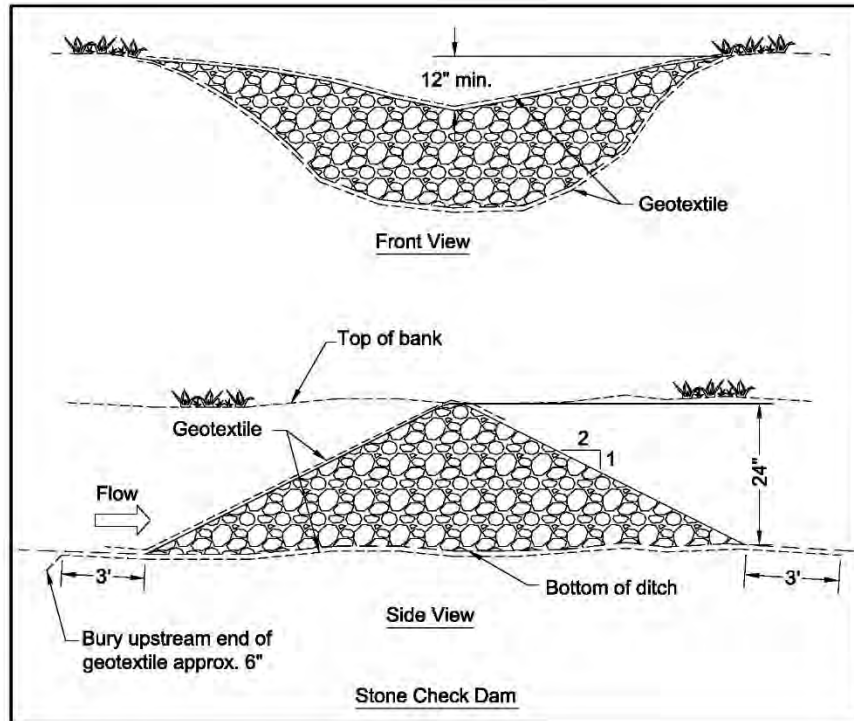


Figure CD-1 Profile and Cross-Section of Typical Rock Check Dams

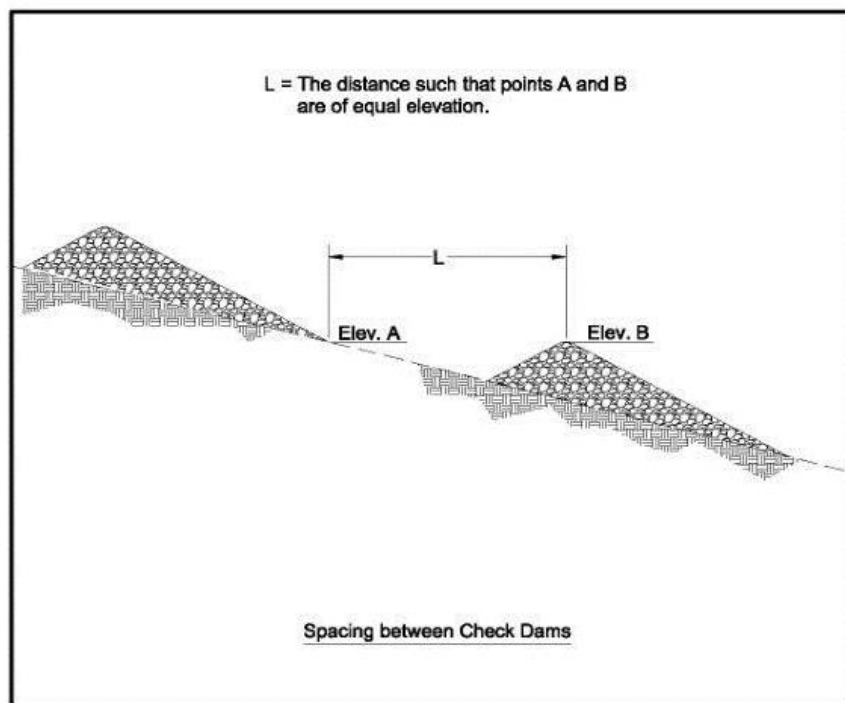


Figure CD-2 Profile of Typical Rock Check Dams

Wattle Check Dams

Wattles have been found to be best installed without trenching and on top of stapled geotextile underlayment that extends a minimum 3 ft. up and downstream from the wattle. Wattles must be properly stapled with sod staples on 10-inch centers on each side of the wattle to prevent flotation, and staked over the top using non-destructive tee-pee type staking. Wattles that provide less “flow through” create more ponding of water that increases the trapping of sediment (see Figures CD-3 and CD-4).

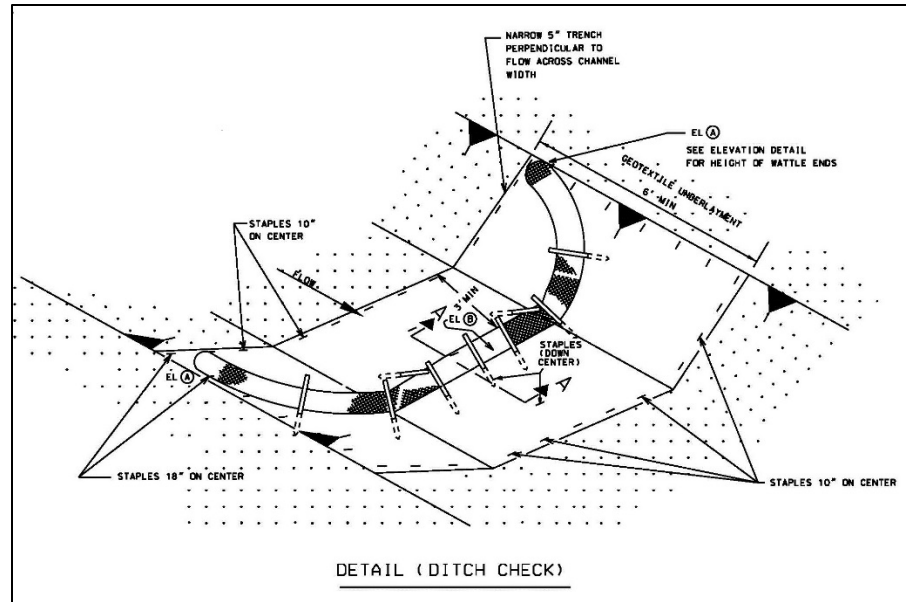


Figure CD-3 Wattle Check Dam (ditch check)



Figure CD-4 Wattle Check Dam (ditch check)

(Photo courtesy of Auburn University Erosion and Sediment Control Test Facility)

Silt Fence Check Dam

When properly designed and installed, typical silt fence materials can be utilized to construct a check dam. Geotextile underlayment should be used and the fence notched as needed to ensure the maximum depth of flow is no greater than the depth of the channel. Figures CD-5 and CD-6 show the recommended details.

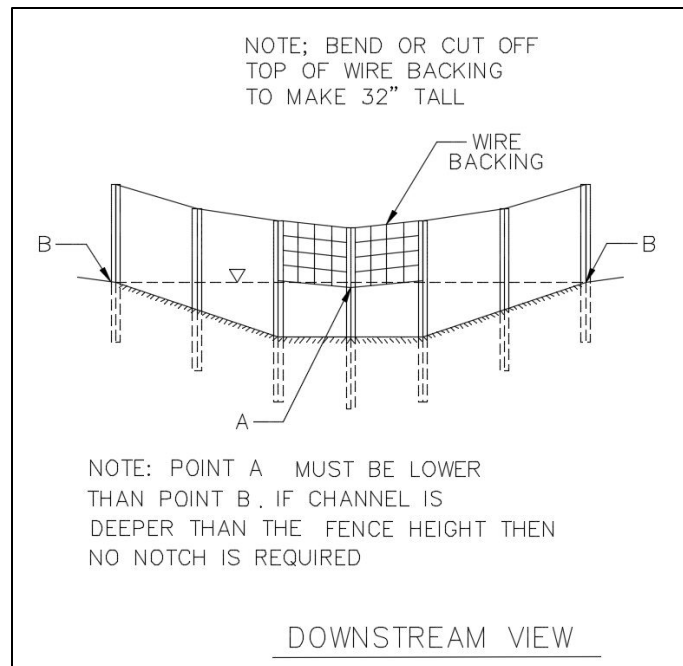


Figure CD-5 Silt Fence Check Dam Cross-Section

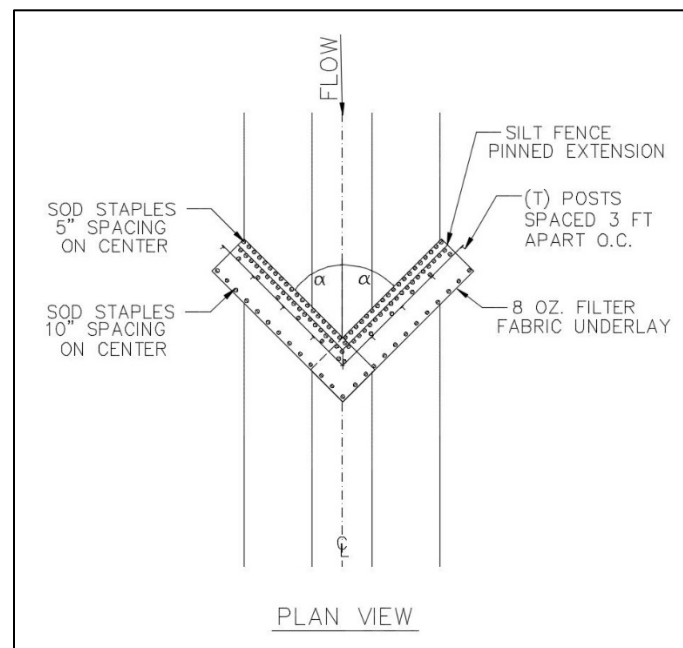


Figure CD-6 Silt Fence Check Dam Plan View



Figure CD-7 Silt Fence Check Dam
(Photo courtesy of Auburn University Erosion and Sediment Control Test Facility)

Sand Bag Check Dam

Sand bags have also been proven to be effective as check dams but only when the bags are properly oriented (See Figures CD-8 and CD-9). A geotextile underlayment that extends approximately 3 ft. upstream and downstream should also be used in earth channel situations to prevent undermining and scour.

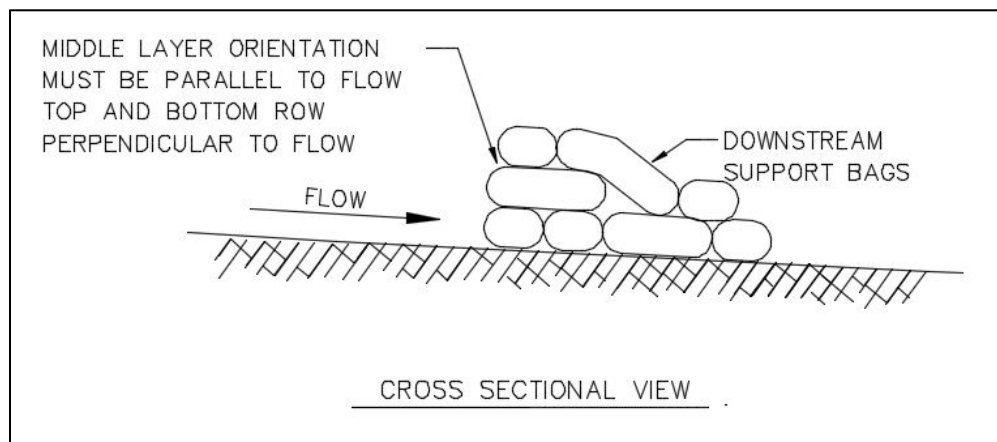


Figure CD-8 Sand Bag Check Dam Cross-Section

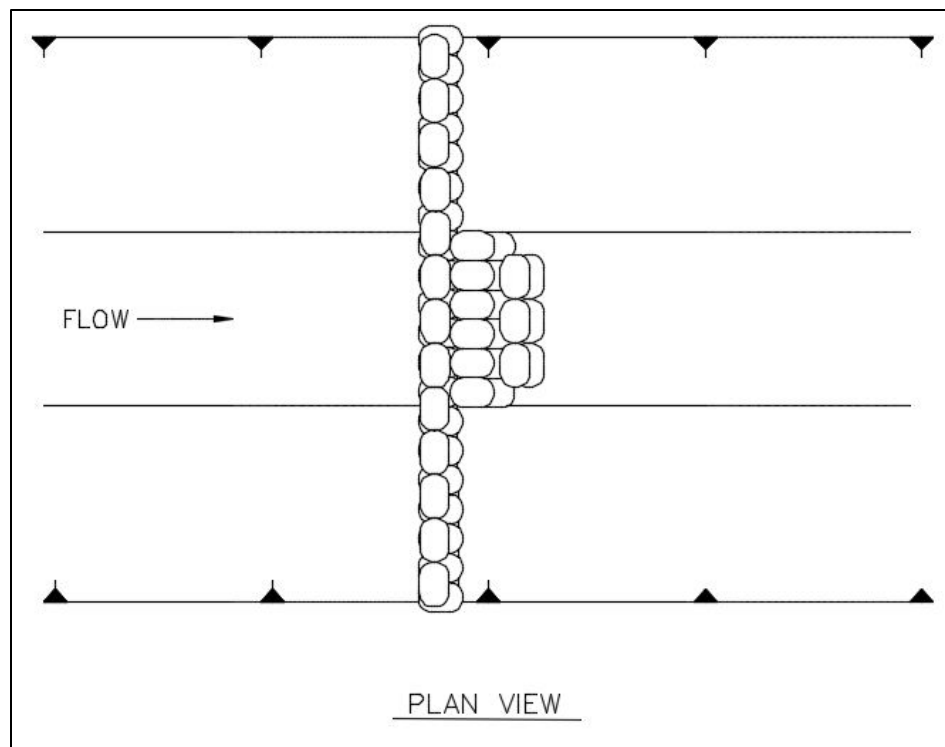


Figure CD-9 Sand Bag Check Dam Plan View

Design Criteria

Formal design is not required. The following factors should be considered when designing check dams.

Drainage Area

Generally, one acre or less.

Maximum Height

Check dam height is a function of channel geometry. Most check dams are 3 feet or less in height.

Depth of Flow

Depth of flow over a check dam is a function of the cross-section and porosity of the check dam. Generally, flows over a check dam are less than 1 foot.

The center of the dam should be constructed lower than the ends. The elevation of the center of the dam should be lower than the ends by the depth of design flow.

Side Slopes

2:1 or flatter (rock check dam).

Spacing

The elevation of the toe of the upstream dam should be at or below the elevation of crest of the downstream dam (Figure CD-2).

For example, if the channel is 3% grade, and the check dam height is 2 feet, The check dam spacing should be 67 feet:

$$\text{Spacing (ft)} = \text{dam height (ft)} / \text{channel grade}$$

$$\text{Spacing} = 2 \text{ ft} / 0.03 = 67 \text{ feet}$$

Geotextile

Generally, the non-woven geotextile should meet the requirements found in AASHTO M 288 Class II used for separation.

Construction Exit Pad (CEP)



Practice Description

A construction pad is a stone base pad or manufactured product designed to provide a buffer area where mud and caked soil can be removed from the tires of construction vehicles to avoid transporting it onto public roads. This practice applies anywhere traffic will be leaving a construction site and moving directly onto a public road or street.

Planning Considerations

Roads and streets adjacent to construction sites should be kept clean for the general safety and welfare of the public. A construction exit pad (Figure CEP-1) should be provided where mud can be removed from construction vehicle tires before they enter a public road.

Where possible the construction exit pad should be located and constructed at a site where surface runoff from the pad will not transport sediment from the pad off the site. If the pad slope toward the road exceeds 2%, a diversion ridge 6" to 8" high with 3:1 side slopes should be constructed across the foundation approximately 15 feet from the entrance. This diversion ridge should divert surface runoff from the pad away from the road and into a sediment trap or basin.

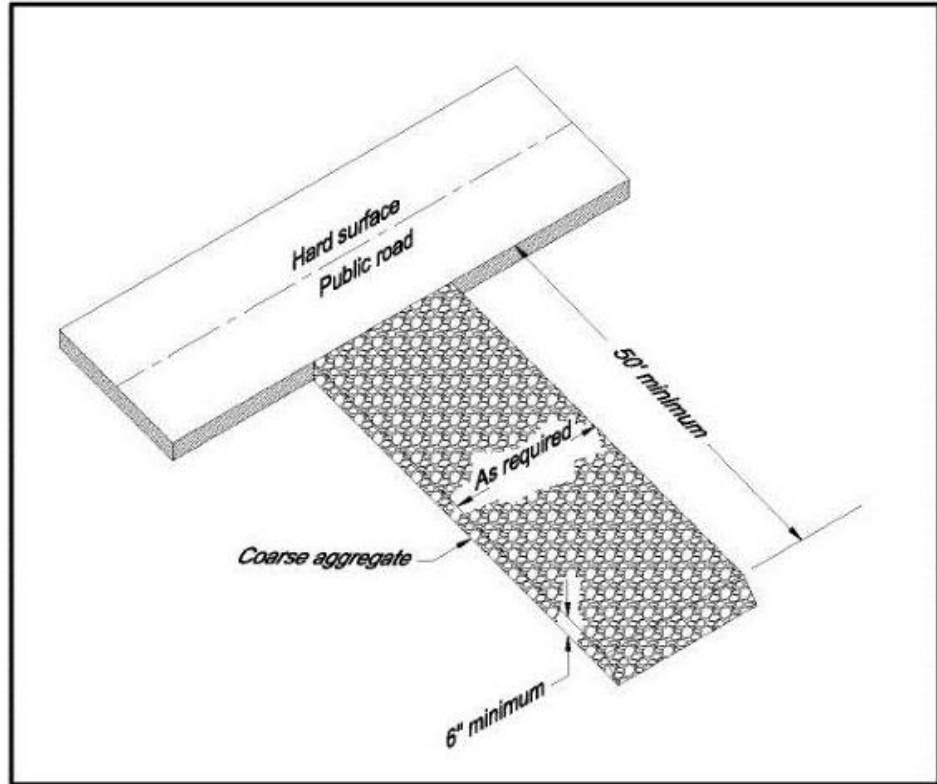


Figure CEP-1 Gravel Construction Exit

If the action of the vehicle traveling over the gravel pad does not sufficiently remove the mud or if the site is in a particularly sensitive area, a washing facility should be included with the pad (Figure CEP-2). When a washing facility is required all wash water shall be diverted to a sediment trap or basin.

If the construction exit pad is located in an area with soils that will not support traffic when wet, an underliner of geotextile will be required to provide stability to the pad.

Construction of stabilized roads throughout the development site should be considered to lessen the amount of mud transported by vehicular traffic. The construction exit pad should be located to provide for maximum use by construction vehicles.

Consideration should be given to limiting construction vehicles to only one ingress and egress point. Measures may be necessary to make existing traffic use the construction exit pad.

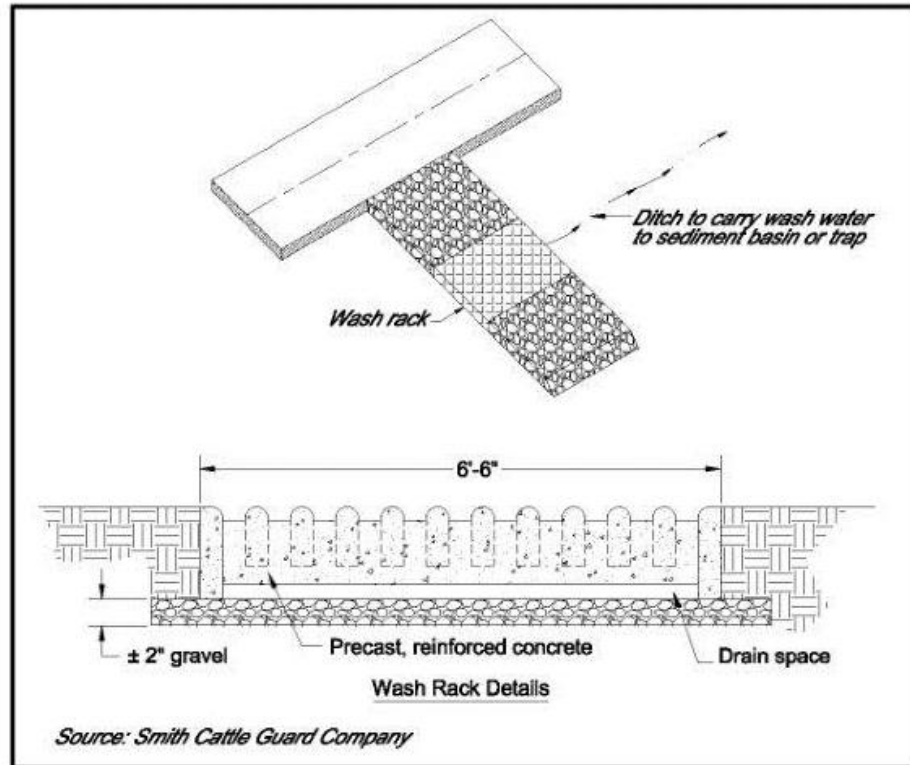


Figure CEP-2 Construction Exit with Wash Rack

Design Criteria

Aggregate size

Aggregate should be Alabama Highway Department coarse aggregate gradation No.1.

Pad Thickness

The exit pad shall have a minimum aggregate thickness of 6".

Geotextiles

A non-woven geotextile shall be placed underneath the aggregate. The geotextile shall be of the strength and durability required for the project to ensure the aggregate and soil base are stable. Generally, the non-woven geotextile should meet the requirements for a Class 2 geotextile used for separation that is found in the current version of AASHTO M288.

Pad Length

The exit pad should provide for entering and parking the longest anticipated construction vehicles. A pad is typically 50 feet long but the required length may be longer or shorter.

Pad Width

The exit pad width is typically 20 feet but may be narrower or wider to equal the full width of the vehicular egress.

Washing

A washing facility shall be provided if necessary to prevent mud and caked soil from being transported to public streets and highways. It shall be constructed of concrete, stone, and/or other durable materials. Provisions shall be provided for the mud and other material to be carried away from the washing facility to a sediment trap or basin to allow for settlement of the sediment from the runoff before it is released from the site.

Brush/Fabric Barrier (BFB)



Practice Description

A brush/fabric barrier is a dam-like structure constructed from woody residue and faced with a non-woven geotextile fabric to provide a temporary sediment basin. This practice is applicable on sites with a small drainage area where brush and other woody debris are available from a clearing and grubbing operation.

Planning Considerations

This practice is intended to be a temporary sediment basin with a limited life span and applicable only for small drainage areas.

The barrier should be located downslope from areas with potential sheet and rill erosion, with adequate storage volume in front of the barrier, and with no more than 2 acres of drainage area.

Adequate woody material from clearing and grubbing required on the site must be available for the construction of the barrier.

The practice should be located and designed so adequate storage volume and detention time can be obtained, and that failure of the barrier will not result in hazard to the public or damage to either work on-site or off-site property.

Design Criteria

Drainage Area

Brush/fabric barriers should be designed with no more than 2 acres of drainage area. A sediment basin should be considered for larger drainage areas (see Sediment Basin).

Structure Life

The design life of the structure should be 1 year or less. The barrier should be removed and sediment accumulations properly stabilized prior to completion of the construction project.

Sediment Storage

The barrier should be designed to provide 67 cubic yards of sediment storage per acre of disturbed drainage area. Sediment should be removed and properly utilized on site when $\frac{1}{2}$ the sediment storage volume has been filled.

Site Location and Preparation

The site for the barrier should be located so that a basin capable of providing the sediment storage required can be obtained or created. The site for the barrier should be smoothed prior to placement of the brush.

Brush Placement

The barrier should be mostly on a contour or constant elevation with each end of the barrier turned up to a higher elevation so that excessive flows will overtop the barrier instead of bypassing the barrier. Brush should be placed in a longitudinal dense pile with main stems oriented perpendicular to the direction of flow. Generally, the barrier should be at least 3 feet tall, but no more than 6 feet tall. The width of the barrier perpendicular to the direction of flow should be at least 5 feet at its base. Small stems and limbs protruding from the bundle that could damage the fabric should be trimmed.

Fabric

The fabric used to face the upstream surface of the brush should be non-woven geotextile. The geotextile shall be of the strength and durability required for the project. Generally, the non-woven geotextile should be an 8-ounce fabric and meet the same requirements as a temporary silt fence found in AASHTO M288.

The fabric to be used should be supplied in lengths and widths to minimize vertical splices and eliminate horizontal splices. The minimum vertical splice overlap should be 3 feet. Vertical splices must be securely fastened to each other so that flows will not short-circuit through the splice.

The fabric should be securely buried at the bottom of an excavated trench that is at least 6" deep in front of the barrier. Prior to compacting backfill in the trench, the

fabric should be securely staked at 3-foot centers with wooden stakes a minimum of 18" long.

The top edge of the fabric should be secured so that it will not sag below the designed storage elevation. The upper edge can be anchored with twine fastened to the fabric and secured to stakes behind the barrier.

APPENDIX D
DESIGN DETAILS

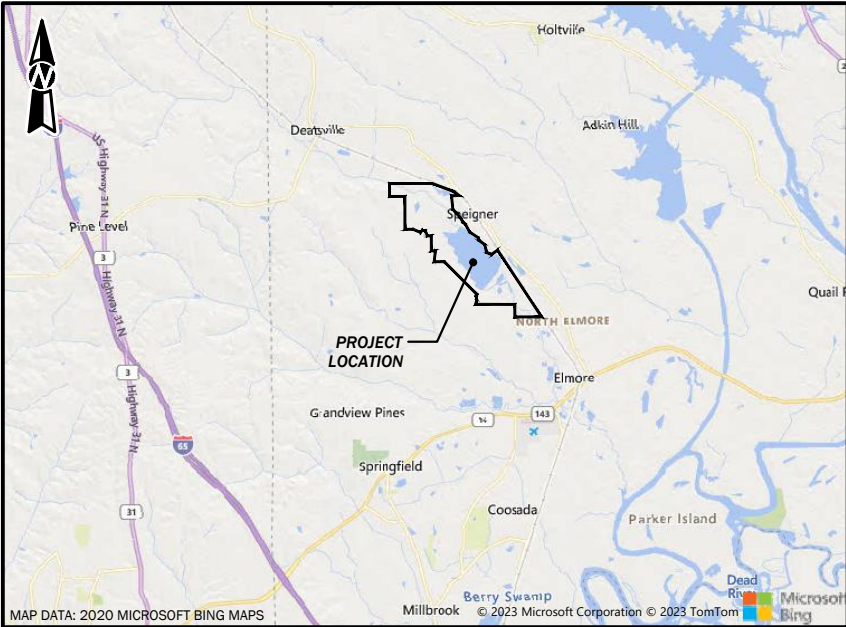
ELMORE S&G EPA-USACE STORMWATER/WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
1322 MARION SPILLWAY ROAD
ELMORE, ALABAMA

TTL PROJECT NO. 000180200226.00

FEBRUARY 5, 2025

VICINITY MAP



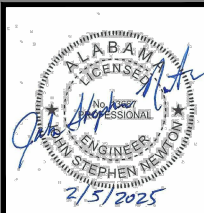
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SCHEDULE 2 - Z1P2 - ZONE 1 EMERGENCY SPILLWAYS (3)	C3.2
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SCHEDULE 4 - Z2NFR2 - HAUL ROAD SLOPE STABILIZATION	C3.4
SCHEDULE 5 - Z2OUT2 - REMOVE AND SITE RESTORATION OUTFALL 020	C3.5
SCHEDULE 6 - Z2DIS2 - NEW OUTFALL AT RAIL LOADOUT	C3.6
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2743B Gunter Park Drive West | Montgomery, AL 36109
334.244.0766 | www.ttlusa.com

ELMORE S&G EPA-USACE
STORMWATER/WASTEWATER
MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
1322 MARION SPILLWAY ROAD
ELMORE, ALABAMA



APPROVED BY:
TTL, INC.

JOHN S. NEWTON, P.E.
ALABAMA REG. NO. 13667

SET NO. _____

GENERAL PROJECT NOTES

- ALL EXISTING FENCES SHALL BE REMOVED AND/OR RELOCATED DURING CONSTRUCTION AS NECESSARY. THE FENCING SHALL BE REPLACED IN EQUIVALENT OR BETTER CONDITION AFTER THE WORK REQUIRING THE FENCE REMOVAL IS COMPLETED. THIS WORK SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL TO THE CONTRACT AND NO ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION SHALL BE GIVEN. ANY DAMAGED FENCING SHALL BE REPLACED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. PORTIONS OF THE EXISTING FENCE SHALL BE RETAINED AND PORTIONS REMOVED. SEE CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP THE PROJECT RIGHTS-OF-WAY CLEAN FROM TRASH AND DEBRIS. PLACEMENT/DISCARDING OF TRASH AND REFUSE IN UTILITY TRENCHES AND/OR OTHER EXCAVATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT SHALL BE PROHIBITED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TRASH RECEPTACLES FOR WORKER USE. THE ROADWAYS AND SIDEWALKS SHALL BE SWEEPED AND WASHED DOWN TO LIMIT THE TRACKING OF DIRT FROM THE PROJECT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY DAILY. THIS WORK SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL TO THE CONTRACT AND NO ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION SHALL BE GIVEN.
- EXISTING LANDSCAPED AREAS PARALLEL TO THE PROJECT IMPACTED/DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RETURNED TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION. THERE SHALL BE NO ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR THIS WORK.
- ALL TEMPORARY STONES FOR ROADWAY, SIDEWALK, DRIVES, ETC. SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL TO THE PROJECT. NO TEMPORARY STONES SHALL BE WASTED ON THE SITE SPECIFICALLY IN THE FINAL SUBGRADE LAYER AND TOPSOIL. EXCESSIVE STONE WILL INHIBIT THE GROWTH OF THE LANDSCAPE. ALL STONE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM AREAS TO RECEIVE TOPSOIL, NO EXCEPTIONS.
- PROJECT CONDITIONS FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL VARY IN TERMS OF MATERIAL, EXCAVATION HEIGHTS, WORKING SPACE, ETC. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S SOLE RESPONSIBILITY TO NOTE THE CONDITIONS AND PREPARE HIS BID WITH ALL NECESSARY MEASURES IN TERMS OF SHORING, NETTING FOR FALLING DEBRIS, TRENCH BOXES, ETC. TO ALLOW WORK TO TAKE PLACE ON ALL LOCATIONS ON THE PROJECT. HE SHOULD FURTHER NOTE THAT THE PROJECT CONDITIONS WILL CHANGE AS CONSTRUCTION PHASING OCCURS. IT IS AGAIN THE CONTRACTOR'S SOLE RESPONSIBILITY TO PREPARE HIS BID WITH ALL MEASURES NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE WORK. NO ADDITIONAL PAY SHALL BE CONSIDERED FOR MEASURES RELATED TO MEANS AND METHODS, WORKER'S SAFETY, ETC. AS THIS IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

GRADING AND STAKING NOTES

- ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 6" TOPSOIL APPLIED, BE GRASSED AND MULCHED, AND/OR SODDED AS SOON AS FINAL GRADING IS COMPLETE. REFER TO EROSION CONTROL NOTES FOR TEMPORARY GRASSING AND MULCHING DURING GRADING OPERATIONS (SEE LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR ADDITIONAL TOPSOIL THICKNESS INFORMATION).
- ALL ENGINEERED FILL MATERIALS SHALL BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE WELL IN ADVANCE OF FILL OPERATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IDENTIFY ALL BORROW SOURCES FOR PD SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN AND EVALUATED. ALL EMBANKMENT FILL AND BORROW EXCAVATION MATERIALS SHALL BE COMPACTED IN LOOSE 8" LIFTS AS PER THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVES REQUIREMENTS. SEE THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT FOR THIS INFORMATION.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CLEAR AND GRUB AS NECESSARY WHERE GRADING OPERATIONS ARE TO BE PERFORMED AS SHOWN. THE MAJORITY OF THE PROJECT WILL REQUIRE CLEARING AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SIDEWALK, DRIVES, CURB AND GUTTER, CURBING, TREE STUMP REMOVAL, TOPSOIL, GRADING, ETC. AS SHOWN THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- BEFORE FINAL GRADING THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE SURE UTILITIES INCLUDING STORM DRAIN, SANITARY, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND FIRE PROTECTION, ELECTRICAL, VIDEO, IRRIGATION, ETC. IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED.
- GRADING OPERATIONS SHALL INCLUDE TOPSOIL STRIPPING AND REMOVAL THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT SITE, UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION, AND BORROW EXCAVATION, ROCK REMOVAL, ETC. TO BRING THE SITE TO FINISHED SUBGRADE (ONLY LEAVING PAVEMENTS AND TOPSOIL TO REACH FINAL FINISHED GRADE) AS SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. NO EXTRA PAYMENT WILL BE MADE FOR EXCESS MATERIAL BROUGHT ON-SITE, MATERIAL REQUIRED TO BE MOVED MULTIPLE TIMES BECAUSE OF CONSTRUCTION PHASING, OR EXCESS MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE UPON GRADING COMPLETION.
- THERE SHALL BE NO DEBRIS (ROOTS, ROCKS, ETC.) IN THE TOPSOIL LARGER THAN 1" IN DIAMETER. THERE ALSO SHALL BE NO WASTED TEMPORARY GRAVEL, CONCRETE, OR ANY OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS FOUND IN THE TOPSOIL. ANY FOUND DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
- ALL EMBANKMENT FILL AND BORROW EXCAVATION MATERIALS SHALL BE COMPACTED IN LOOSE 8" LIFTS TO 98%, ASTM D 698 MINIMUM AS DIRECTED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE. THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE PROJECT.
- NO TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY OR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WERE PERFORMED FOR THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER TO ADAPT THE DESIGN FEATURES TO THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD.

MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN (FUTURE ACTIVITIES - NOT A PART OF CONSTRUCTION)

- THE INSTALLED FACILITIES WILL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST QUARTERLY FOR A MINIMUM OF 3 YEARS. FOLLOWING EACH INSPECTION, THE OBSERVATIONS AND NEED FOR MAINTENANCE OF REMEDIAL ACTIONS WILL BE DOCUMENTED IN A WRITTEN REPORT AND SUBMITTED QUARTERLY TO THE EPA. MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN 2 WEEKS OF THE DATE OF THE INSPECTION. ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS MAY BE REQUIRED BASED ON THE INTENSITY OF RAINFALL EVENTS. AN ANNUAL SUMMARY OF THE INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES WILL ALSO BE PREPARED AND SUBMITTED TO THE EPA.
- ES&G WILL COMPLETE THE REQUIRED ACTIVITIES EITHER DIRECTLY WITH ITS OWN FORCES OR USING A CONTRACTOR.
- AS A MINIMUM, THESE INSPECTIONS WILL INCLUDE BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS AT EACH OF THE LOCATIONS:
 - REVIEW BERM INTEGRITY (SLOPE SIDES, SLOUGHS, EXCESSIVE EROSION)
 - BANK STABILITY FOR EROSION PREVENTION
 - DISPLACED RIPRAP
 - OTHER RELATED ISSUES

EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

- IF REQUIRED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING COVERAGE UNDER GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. ALR100000, INCLUDING THE ASSOCIATED FEES, FOR THIS PROJECT IN THE COMPANY'S NAME AND PROVIDING THE QUALIFIED CREDENTIALLED PROFESSIONAL (QCP) AND/OR QUALIFIED CREDENTIALLED INSPECTOR (QCI) TO PERFORM INSPECTIONS AS REQUIRED BY THE PERMITS. THE COSTS OF INSPECTIONS AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) AND PERFORM THE WORK AS REQUIRED BY THE QCP/QCI TO ENSURE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS ARE MET. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE WITH STORM WATER MONITORING REPORTS WITHIN 48 HOURS OF EACH RAIN EVENT WHICH REQUIRES MONITORING. THE OWNER RETAINS THE RIGHT TO SUPPLEMENT THE CONTRACTOR'S FORCES AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE IN THE EVENT THE CONTRACTOR DOES NOT SATISFY THE NPDES INSPECTION COMMENTS. UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT AND STABILIZATION OF THE SITE, IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO TERMINATE THE NPDES PERMIT. ALL DAILY INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS OF THE SITE SHALL BE COMPLETED BY A QCI OR QCP. THE QCP/QCI SHALL INSPECT ALL BMP'S DAILY AND KEEP DAILY INSPECTION REPORTS IN A LOG BOOK THAT SHALL BE SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE PRIOR TO APPROVAL OF THE MONTHLY PAY REQUEST.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR USING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S) FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. AN EROSION CONTROL PLAN IS PROVIDED AS A MINIMUM GUIDE FOR PROVIDING STRUCTURAL BMP'S. PHASING, TEMPORARY GRASSING, AND OTHER METHODS AS PROVIDED IN THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR EROSION CONTROL, SEDIMENT CONTROL, AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT, SHALL BE UTILIZED TO MINIMIZE EROSION. NO EXTRA COMPENSATION SHALL BE GIVEN TO THE CONTRACTOR FOR MAINTAINING EROSION CONTROL ITEMS OR ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL ITEMS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE NPDES PERMIT.
- THE DESIGN OF THE CBMP, IF REQUIRED, SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR'S QCP. IN THE EVENT THAT SEDIMENT BASINS ARE REQUIRED BY THE DESIGN, NO ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION SHALL BE GIVEN TO THE CONTRACTOR FOR STOCKPILING MATERIAL TO LATER FILL THE BASINS, ADDITIONAL GRADING TO FILL THE BASINS, TEMPORARY PIPING, RESEEDING AND REMULCHING, RESTORING PERMANENT DRAINAGE STRUCTURES AND GRADES TO THEIR PERMANENT REQUIREMENTS, OR ANY OTHER ITEMS OF WORK THAT ARE REQUIRED BY THE PHASING OF CONSTRUCTION OR THE CBMP.
- ANY FINES INCURRED DUE TO FAILURE TO MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE PAID FOR BY THE CONTRACTOR. ANY ADDITIONAL WORK AND MATERIALS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH ANY VIOLATIONS SHALL BE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
- ALL TEMPORARY RIPRAP USED FOR EROSION CONTROL PURPOSES SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE PRICE OF EROSION CONTROL. TEMPORARY RIPRAP BERMS SHALL BE SPREAD OUT IN AREAS WHERE PERMANENT RIPRAP IS REQUIRED AND SHALL BE SPREAD IN A MANNER TO NOT IMPEDE FLOW OF STORM DRAINS AFTER THE SITE IMPROVEMENTS ARE COMPLETE AND THE PROJECT IS STABILIZED. THERE SHALL BE NO ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR TEMPORARY RIPRAP OR SPREADING IT UPON COMPLETION OF THE SITE IMPROVEMENTS. ALL TEMPORARY RIPRAP THAT IS SPREAD FOR USE AS PERMANENT RIPRAP SHALL BE PLACED ON THE STONE BEDDING AND FILTER FABRIC AS SHOWN IN THE DETAILS. COSTS FOR STONE AND FILTER FABRIC PLACED UNDERNEATH ALL TEMPORARY RIPRAP THAT IS SPREAD IN PERMANENT LOCATIONS SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR EROSION CONTROL MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE, OR IF THERE ARE NO UNIT PRICES, THE COST SHALL BE INCIDENTAL TO THE PROJECT.
- IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO MAINTAIN AND KEEP CLEAN ALL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES UNTIL THE NPDES PERMIT IS ACCEPTED AS COMPLETE BY THE QCP & ADEM, AND IS TERMINATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- SILT FENCES SHALL HAVE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS REMOVED IF THEY REACH A DEPTH OF FIFTEEN INCHES (15") OR 1/2 THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE. SEDIMENT REMOVED FROM THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED ONSITE AND STABILIZED.
- THE PROJECT AREA SHALL REMAIN CLEAN AT ALL TIMES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL USE WHATEVER MEANS NECESSARY TO KEEP THE PROJECT AREA CLEAN, INCLUDING MOTORIZED STREET SWEEPERS, WATER AND VACUUM TRUCKS, HAND SWEEPING AND SHOVELING, ETC. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE EACH DAY INCLUDING WEEKENDS AND SPECIFICALLY PRE AND POST RAIN EVENTS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IDENTIFY WORK AREA ENTRANCE/EXIT LOCATIONS FOR EQUIPMENT AND INSTALL TEMPORARY GRAVEL DRIVES TO REDUCE TRACKING ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING ALL STREETS CLEAN OF ANY SEDIMENT FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ON A DAILY BASIS, NO EXCEPTIONS.
- ALL DISTURBED AREAS, INCLUDING THE EARTHEN STOCKPILES, SHALL BE MULCHED UPON COMPLETION OF GRADING OPERATIONS. ADEM REGULATIONS REQUIRE ALL DISTURBED AREAS NOT UNDERGOING ACTIVE DISTURBANCE OR ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION FOR LONGER THAN THIRTEEN (13) DAYS TO BE PROVIDED WITH TEMPORARY GROUND COVER.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL WATTLES, SANDBAGS, AND/OR SILT FENCE TRENCHED THROUGH PAVEMENT AFTER SAW-CUTTING THE ASPHALT TO AVOID RUNOFF INTO OTHER ROADWAYS, DRIVES, AND AREAS PARALLEL AND ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE EACH DAY INCLUDING WEEKENDS AND SPECIFICALLY PRE AND POST RAIN EVENTS.
- THERE MAY BE LOCATIONS WHERE SILT FENCE MAY BE NEEDED ACROSS EXISTING PAVEMENT THAT IS TO BE RETAINED FOR TEMPORARY ALL WEATHER WORKING SURFACE AND/OR LAYDOWN YARD. IN THESE LOCATIONS THE EXISTING PAVEMENT SHALL BE SAW-CUT ENOUGH TO TRENCH THE SILT FENCE PROPERLY IN THE GROUND. SAND BAGS AND/OR PROPERLY SECURED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS COULD SERVE THIS PURPOSE AS WELL.
- WATTLES FOR SEDIMENT CONTROL SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 20".
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL STONE AND/OR STABILIZE ENTRANCE/EXIT, SIDEWALKS, ROADWAY/DRIVES, ETC. AS NECESSARY. ALL STONES FOR CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT , SIDEWALKS, ROADWAY/DRIVES, ETC. ARE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL REGARDLESS THE NUMBER OF TIMES FRESH STONE IS REQUIRED FOR EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. AT THE END OF THE PROJECT, ALL STONE SHALL BE REMOVED AND NOT WASTED ON THE PROJECT SITE.
- WHEN INSTALLING SILT FENCE OR OTHER BMP'S, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL USE THE LOCATIONS PROVIDED ON THE DRAWINGS OR THE CBMP. WASTEFUL AND/OR POORLY PLANNED INSTALLATIONS SHALL NOT RECEIVE ADDITIONAL PAY FOR REINSTALLATION AFTER MOVING TO ANOTHER PHASE OF THE WORK.
- THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA CLOSELY MONITORS DEVELOPMENTS FOR EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL VIOLATIONS. VIOLATIONS CAN LEAD TO THE CITY ISSUING A STOP WORK ORDER. THE PROJECT SHALL FALL UNDER THE SAME GUIDELINES. ANY FINES AND LEGAL FEES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONTRACTOR'S FAILURE TO PROPERLY INSTALL AND MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE PAID FOR BY THE CONTRACTOR INCLUDING ANY ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS PLACED ON THE PROJECT BY THE FINING AGENCY. THERE SHALL BE NO CLAIMS CONSIDERED OF LOST CONTRACT TIME, MONEY, ETC. DURING THE STOP WORK PERIOD. THIS IS A SITUATION TOTALLY IN THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRACTOR AND HE WILL MEET HIS RESPONSIBILITIES TO MAINTAIN A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION SITE.
- ALL INLETS/STRUCTURES SHALL BE COVERED BY DOMED INLET PROTECTORS DURING CONSTRUCTION TO AVOID SEDIMENT RUNOFF. THESE UNITS SHALL BE KEPT CLEAN DURING CONSTRUCTION. IF THE INLET/STRUCTURE IS TOO LARGE, THEN SEDIMENT LOGS OR SILT FENCE SHALL BE USED TO PROTECT THE INLET.
- ALL MEANS NECESSARY SHALL BE USED TO ESTABLISH TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL INCLUDING EROSION CONTROL NETTING, SODDING, REPEATED SEEDING AND MULCHING, ETC.
- A BEST MANAGEMENT PLAN SHALL AT A MINIMUM RETURN ALL EXPOSED OR DISTURBED AREAS TO ORIGINAL OR BETTER CONDITION WITH AT LEAST A GOOD STAND OF GRASS AND/OR SOD. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION EXIT PADS, SHOWN HEREIN TO PREVENT EROSION AND SEDIMENT RUNOFF ARE A MINIMUM AND SHALL NOT BE INTERPRETED AS BEING ALL THAT IS REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE MINDFUL DURING ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALL AND UTILIZE ANY AND ALL ADDITIONAL ITEMS NECESSARY TO CONTROL ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION ON THE PROJECT AT ALL TIMES AS REQUIRED BY ADEM AND THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR EROSION CONTROL AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ON CONSTRUCTION SITES AND URBAN AREAS, MOST RECENT EDITION.
- OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO DIRECT ADDITIONAL ITEMS OR REVISE IN-FIELD PLACEMENT OF EROSION CONTROL ITEMS AS DEEMED NECESSARY DURING ALL PHASES OF THE PROJECT.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING OUT ALL SANITARY OR STORM SEWER MAINS AND MANHOLES ON A CONTINUAL BASIS IF CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS ENTERS SUCH MAINS. IN NO EVENT SHALL CONTRACTOR DISPOSE OF ANY DEBRIS OR MATERIALS IN SEWERS. CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY REMOVE ANY SUCH DEBRIS OR MATERIAL TO SATISFACTION OF OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE OBSERVANT OF FORECASTED RAIN EVENTS AND PROMPTLY REPAIR, MAINTAIN, INSTALL NECESSARY EROSION CONTROL ITEMS PRIOR TO SUCH RAIN EVENTS. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROMPTLY MEDIATE, CLEAN UP, REMOVE ANY EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION FROM ALL EROSION CONTROL ITEMS, STRUCTURES, TRAPS, BASINS, ETC. AND REPAIR, MAINTAIN, RE-INSTALL, SUPPLEMENT SUCH IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING EACH RAIN EVENT OR AS DIRECTED BY OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.
- ALL CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER SHALL BE COLLECTED IN A LEAK PROOF CONTAINER SO THAT IT DOES NOT REACH THE SOIL SURFACE AND THEN MIGRATE TO SURFACE WATERS OR INTO GROUNDWATER. ALL OF THE COLLECTED CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER AND SOLIDS SHALL BE RECYCLED.



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ELMORE S&G-USACE
STORMWATER/WASTEWATER
MANAGEMENT OPTION
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
1322 MARION SPILLWAY ROAD
ELMORE, ALABAMA

Sheet Title

PROJECT NOTES

No.	Date	Revision Description
Drawn By: J T S	Checked By: J S N	
Date: 02/05/25	Proj. No.: 000180200226.00	
File Name: 180226_Site Plan.dwg		

Sheet No.

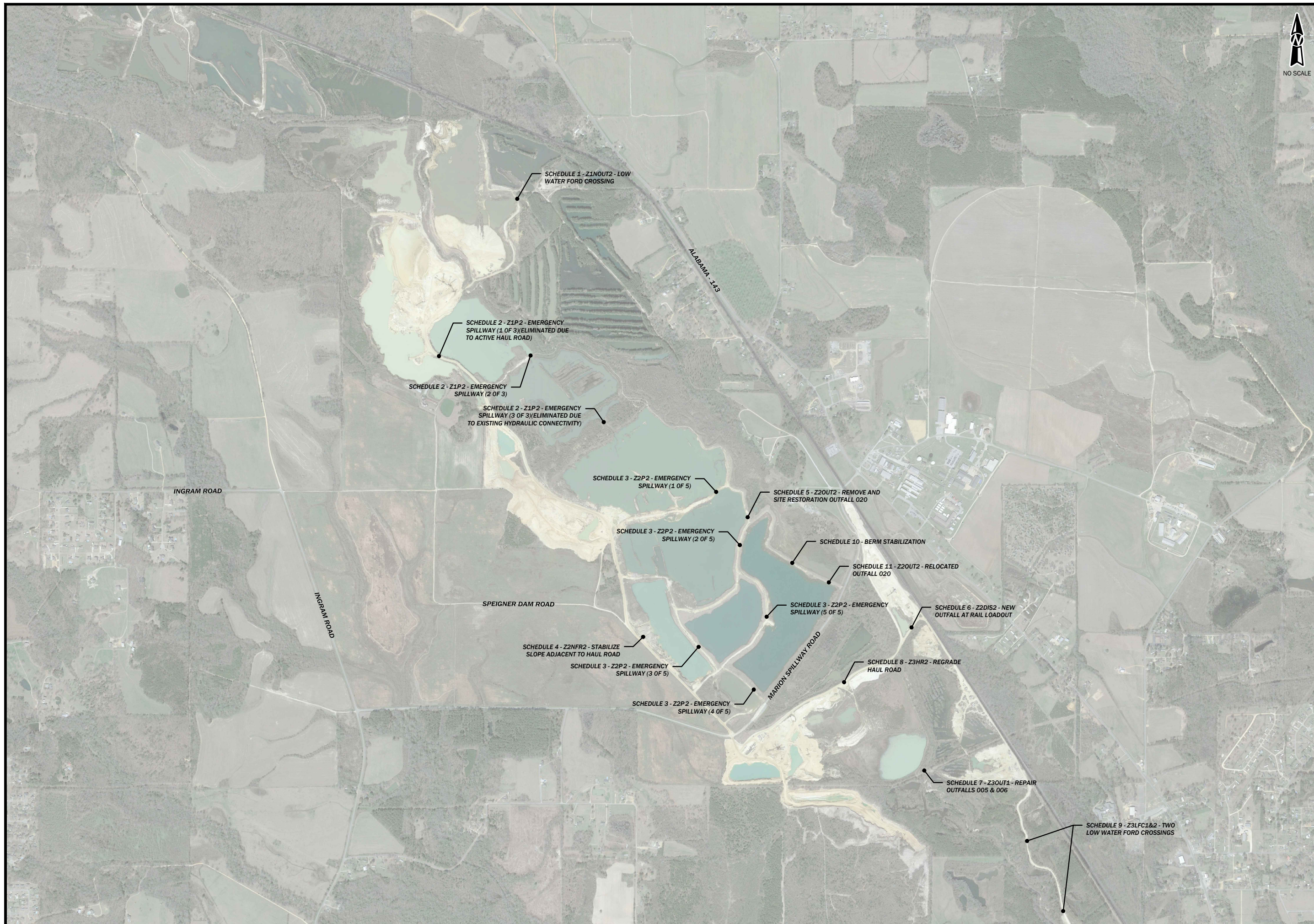
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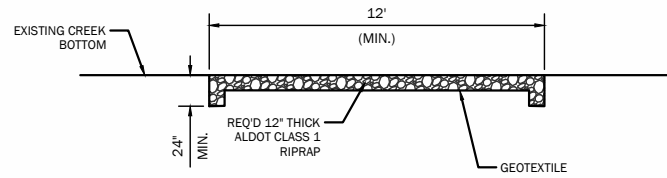


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STORMWATER/WASTEWATER
MANAGEMENT OPTION
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
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ELMORE, ALABAMA**

Sheet Title		OVERALL SITE MAP	
No.	Date	Revision Description	
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C2.1



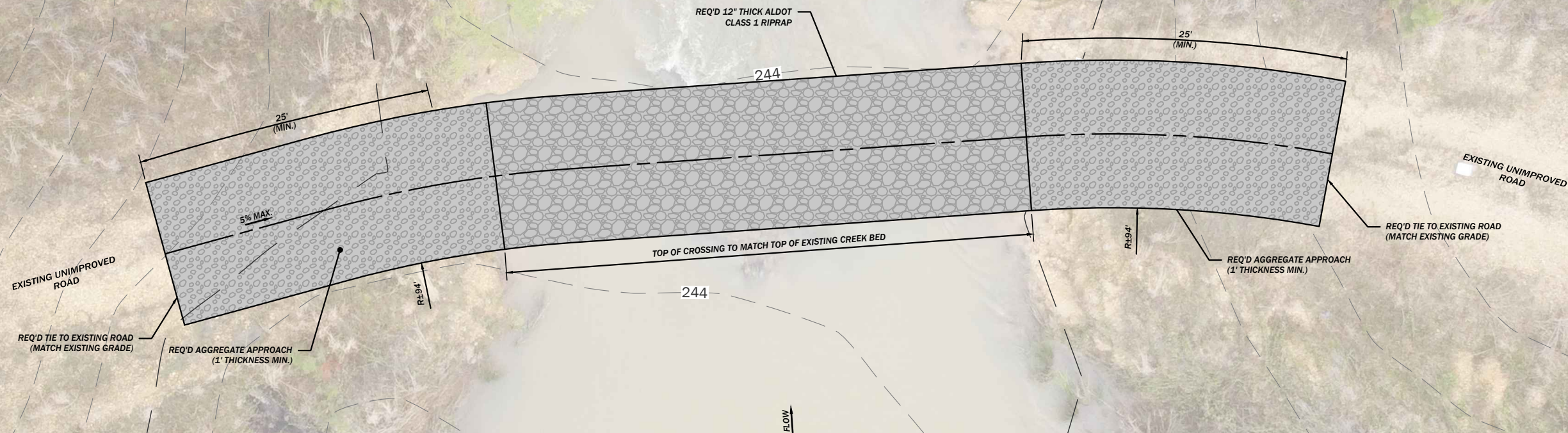


1 APPROACHES
NOT TO SCALE

2 **FORD CROSSING**
NOT TO SCALE



**ELMORE S&G-USACE
STORMWATER/WASTEWATER
MANAGEMENT OPTION
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
1322 MARION SPILLWAY ROAD
ELMORE, ALABAMA**



Z1NOut2 Estimate of Quantities				
Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Mobilization and Demobilization	1	Lump Sum		
Water Management	1	Lump Sum		
Excavation and Grading	60	Cubic Yards		
Geofabric	150	Square Yards		
Aggregate Approaches	27	Cubic Yards		
Rip Rap Lined Ford Crossing	29	Cubic Yards		
Erosion Control	1	Lump Sum		
Final Site Stabilization	1	Lump Sum		
		Total		\$

CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

1. CONFIRM THAT ALL REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ARE ON-SITE.
2. PERFORM IN-STREAM WORK AT LOW FLOW CONDITIONS AND ENSURE THAT THERE ARE NO RAIN EVENTS IN THE NEAR-TERM FORECAST.
3. COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN 5 CALENDAR DAYS.
4. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE HAULED TO AN ON-SITE LOCATION IDENTIFIED BY ES&G, GRADED, AND STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION.
5. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH STABILIZATION PRACTICES (SEEDING AND MULCHING) BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. STRAW MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 1.5 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE. REFER TO THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR THE APPROPRIATE SEED SPECIES BASED ON TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT AND SEASON.

**SCHEDULE 1 - Z1NOUT2 -
LOW WATER FORD CROSSING**

Sheet title

Revision Description

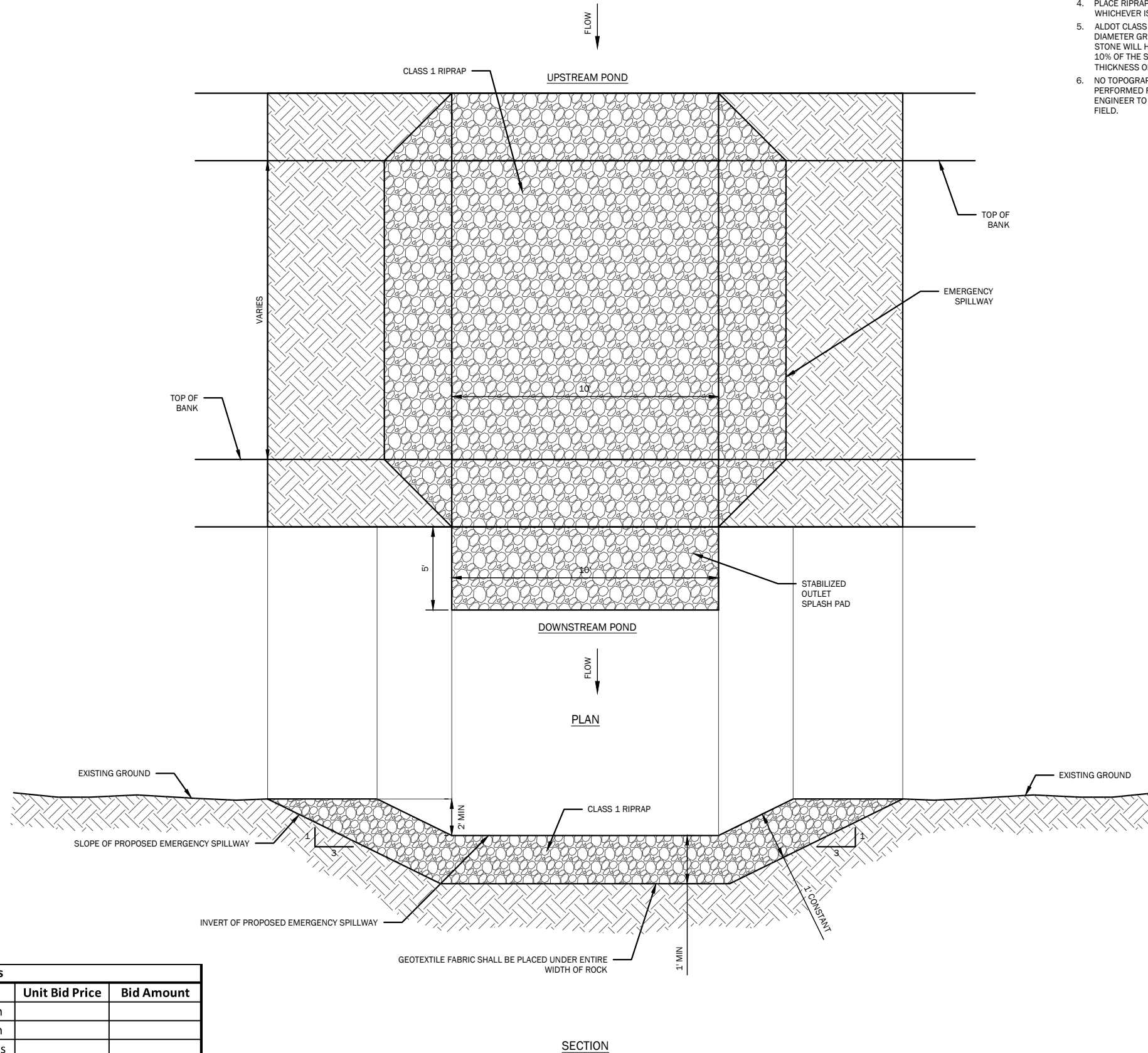
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File Name: 180226.Site Plan.dwg	

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C3.1

1. CONFIRM THAT ALL REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ARE ON-SITE.
2. PERFORM WORK AT NO FLOW CONDITIONS AND WHEN THERE ARE NO RAIN EVENTS IN THE NEAR-TERM FORECAST.
3. COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN 5 CALENDAR DAYS.
4. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE HAULED TO AN ON-SITE LOCATION IDENTIFIED BY ES&G, GRADED, AND STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION.
5. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH STABILIZATION PRACTICES (SEEDING AND MULCHING) BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. STRAW MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 1.5 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE. REFER TO THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR THE APPROPRIATE SEED SPECIES BASED ON TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT AND SEASON.

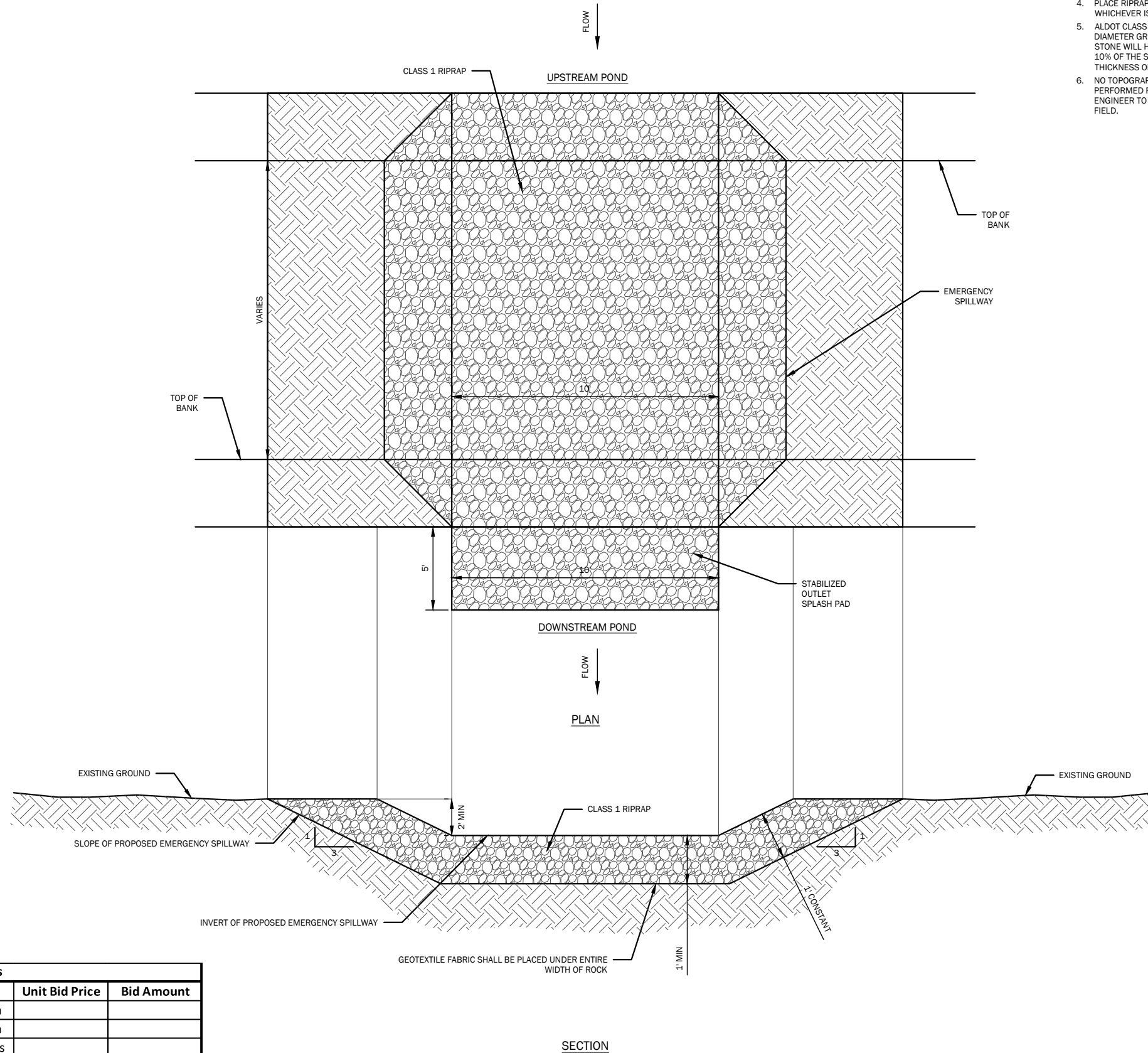
- NOTES:**
1. SPILLWAY INVERT SHOULD MATCH UPSTREAM POND WATER SURFACE ELEVATION.
 2. SCHEDULE WORK IN WATER DURING LOW FLOW CONDITION.
 3. STONE FOR RIPRAP SHALL BE FIELD STONE OR QUARRY STONE THAT IS ANGULAR, VARIABLY SIZED, AND RESISTANT TO CRACKING. GRANITE WOULD HAVE SUITABLE DURABILITY.
 4. PLACE RIPRAP SO IT EXTENDS UP TO THE MAXIMUM FLOW DEPTH OR 5FT, WHICHEVER IS LESS.
 5. ALDOT CLASS 1 RIPRAP: NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER GREATER THAN TWELVE (12) INCHES; NO MORE THAN 50% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER LESS THAN TEN (10) INCHES; AND NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER OF LESS THAN SIX (6) INCHES. THE THICKNESS OF THE RIPRAP LINER WILL BE NO LESS THAN TWELVE (12) INCHES.
 6. NO TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY OR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WERE PERFORMED FOR THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER TO ADAPT THE DESIGN FEATURES TO THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD.



Z1P2 Estimate of Quantities				
Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Mobilization and Demobilization	1	Lump Sum		
Water Management	1	Lump Sum		
Excavation and Grading	25	Cubic Yards		
Geofabric	75	Square Yards		
Rip Rap Lined Spillway w/ Splashpad	25	Cubic Yards		
Erosion Control	1	Lump Sum		
Final Site Stabilization	1	Lump Sum		
		Total		\$

1. CONFIRM THAT ALL REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ARE ON-SITE.
2. PERFORM WORK AT NO FLOW CONDITIONS AND WHEN THERE ARE NO RAIN EVENTS IN THE NEAR-TERM FORECAST.
3. COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN 5 CALENDAR DAYS.
4. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE HAULED TO AN ON-SITE LOCATION IDENTIFIED BY ES&G, GRADED, AND STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION.
5. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH STABILIZATION PRACTICES (SEEDING AND MULCHING) BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. STRAW MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 1.5 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE. REFER TO THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR THE APPROPRIATE SEED SPECIES BASED ON TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT AND SEASON.

- NOTES:**
1. SPILLWAY INVERT SHOULD MATCH UPSTREAM POND WATER SURFACE ELEVATION.
 2. SCHEDULE WORK IN WATER DURING LOW FLOW CONDITION.
 3. STONE FOR RIPRAP SHALL BE FIELD STONE OR QUARRY STONE THAT IS ANGULAR, VARIABLY SIZED, AND RESISTANT TO CRACKING. GRANITE WOULD HAVE SUITABLE DURABILITY.
 4. PLACE RIPRAP SO IT EXTENDS UP TO THE MAXIMUM FLOW DEPTH OR 5FT, WHICHEVER IS LESS.
 5. ALDOT CLASS 1 RIPRAP: NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER GREATER THAN TWELVE (12) INCHES; NO MORE THAN 50% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER LESS THAN TEN (10) INCHES; AND NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER OF LESS THAN SIX (6) INCHES. THE THICKNESS OF THE RIPRAP LINER WILL BE NO LESS THAN TWELVE (12) INCHES.
 6. NO TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY OR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WERE PERFORMED FOR THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER TO ADAPT THE DESIGN FEATURES TO THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD.



ZZP2 Estimate of Quantities				
Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Mobilization and Demobilization	6	Lump Sum		
Water Management	6	Lump Sum		
Excavation and Grading	150	Cubic Yards		
Geofabric	150	Square Yards		
Rip Rap Lined Spillway w/ Splashpad	150	Cubic Yards		
Erosion Control	6	Lump Sum		
Final Site Stabilization	6	Lump Sum		
		Total		\$



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Sheet Title
**SCHEDULE 3 - Z2P2 - ZONE 2
EMERGENCY SPILLWAYS (5)**

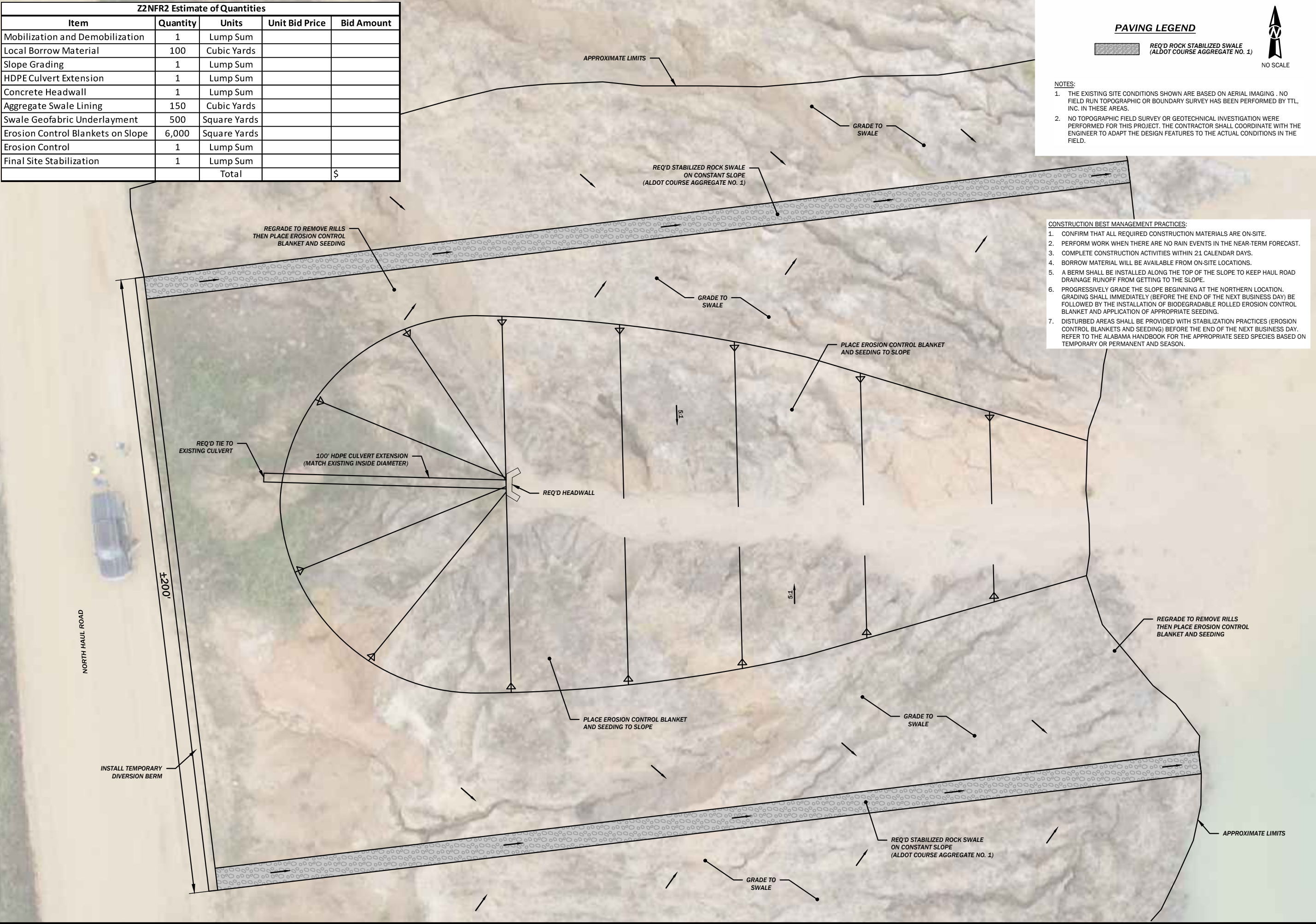
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C3.3

Z2NFR2 Estimate of Quantities				
Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Mobilization and Demobilization	1	Lump Sum		
Local Borrow Material	100	Cubic Yards		
Slope Grading	1	Lump Sum		
HDPE Culvert Extension	1	Lump Sum		
Concrete Headwall	1	Lump Sum		
Aggregate Swale Lining	150	Cubic Yards		
Swale Geofabric Underlayment	500	Square Yards		
Erosion Control Blankets on Slope	6,000	Square Yards		
Erosion Control	1	Lump Sum		
Final Site Stabilization	1	Lump Sum		
		Total		\$



**ELMORE S&G-USACE
STORMWATER/WASTEWATER
MANAGEMENT OPTION**

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL

1322 MARION SPILLWAY ROAD
ELMORE, ALABAMA

Sheet Title

**SCHEDULE 4 - Z2NFR2 - HAUL
ROAD SLOPE STABILIZATION**

No.	Date	Revision Description

Drawn By: J.T.S.

Date: 02/05/25

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Sheet No.

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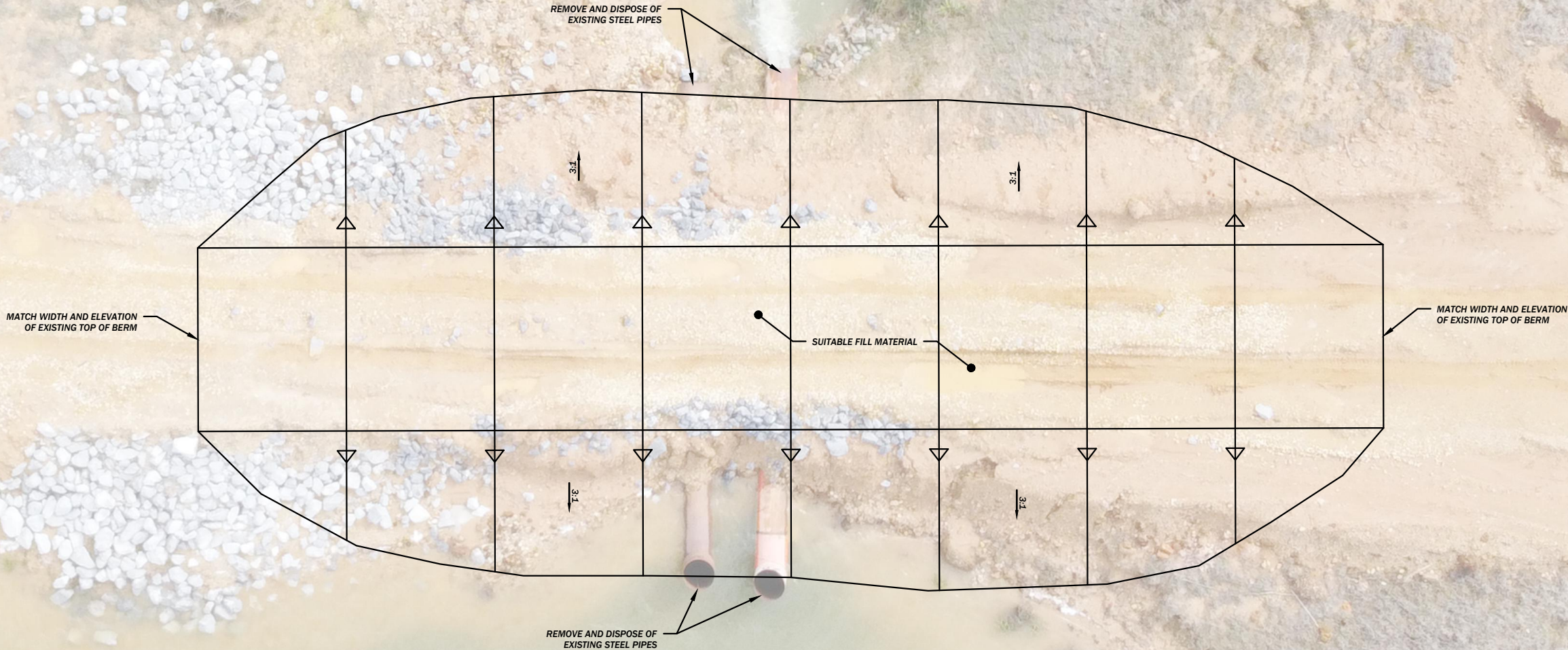
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- CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:
1. CONFIRM THAT ALL REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ARE ON-SITE.
 2. PERFORM WORK AT NO FLOW CONDITIONS AND WHEN THERE ARE NO RAIN EVENTS IN THE NEAR-TERM FORECAST.
 3. COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN 5 CALENDAR DAYS.
 4. BORROW MATERIAL WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM ON-SITE LOCATIONS IDENTIFIED BY ES&G.
 5. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH STABILIZATION PRACTICES (EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS AND SEEDING) BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. REFER TO THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR THE APPROPRIATE SEED SPECIES BASED ON TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT AND SEASON.



- NOTES:
1. THE EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON AERIAL IMAGING . NO FIELD RUN TOPOGRAPHIC OR BOUNDARY SURVEY HAS BEEN PERFORMED BY TTL, INC. IN THESE AREAS.
 2. SCHEDULE WORK AFTER RELOCATED OUTFALL 020 HAS BEEN INSTALLED AND IN WATER DURING LOW FLOW CONDITION.
 3. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF THE 2 STEEL OUTFALL PIPES.
 4. REMOVE ALL LARGE ROCK THAT IS WITHIN THE NEW BERM SECTION.
 5. TOP AND WIDTH OF RESTORED BERM SHALL MATCH EXISTING TOP AND WIDTH OF BERM ELEVATION.
 6. FINAL BERM SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH ECB AND SEEDED PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK.



Removal and Site Restoration Existing Outfall 020 Estimate of Quantities				
Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Mobilization and Demobilization	1	Lump Sum		
Water Management	1	Lump Sum		
Outfall Pipe Removal and Disposal	1	Lump Sum		
Filling and Grading	170	Cubic Yards		
Geofabric	350	Square Yards		
Aggregate Revetment (both slopes)	27	Cubic Yards		
Erosion Control	1	Lump Sum		
Final Site Stabilization	1	Lump Sum		
		Total		\$

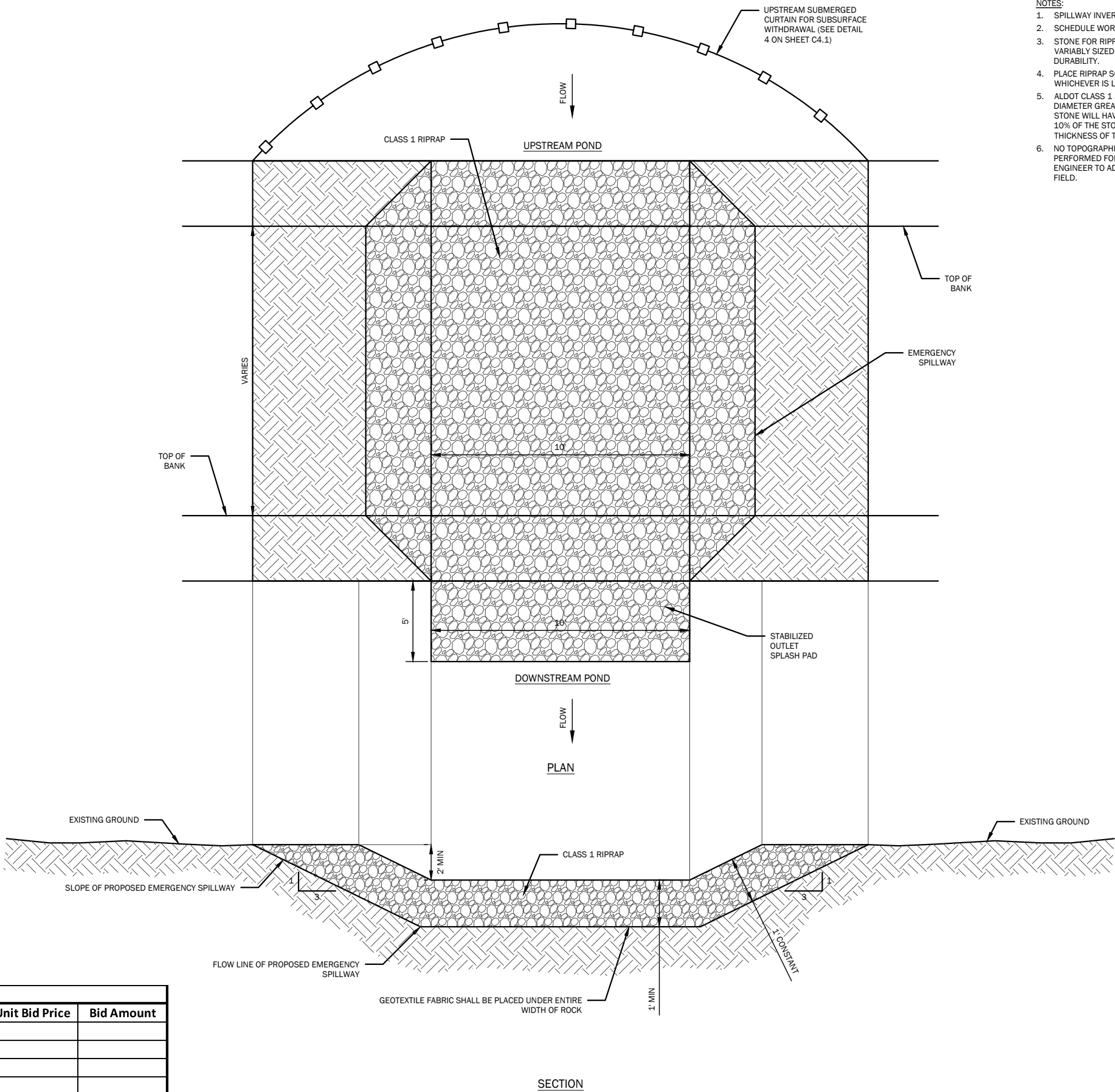
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ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
1322 MARION SPILLWAY ROAD
ELMORE, ALABAMA

Sheet Title SCHEDULE 5 - Z2OUT2 - REMOVE AND SITE RESTORATION OUTFALL 020		Revision Description	
		No.	Date
Drawn By: J T S Date: 02/05/25 File Name: 180226_Site Plan.dwg		Checked By: J S N Proj. No.: 00018020020226.00	



CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

1. CONFIRM THAT ALL REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ARE ON-SITE.
2. PERFORM WORK AT NO FLOW CONDITIONS AND WHEN THERE ARE NO RAIN EVENTS IN THE NEAR-TERM FORECAST.
3. COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN 5 CALENDAR DAYS.
4. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE HAULED TO AN ON-SITE LOCATION IDENTIFIED BY ES&G, GRADED, AND STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION.
5. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH STABILIZATION PRACTICES (SEEDING AND MULCHING) BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. STRAW MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 1.5 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE. REFER TO THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR THE APPROPRIATE SEED SPECIES BASED ON TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT AND SEASON.



NOTES:

1. SPILLWAY INVERT SHOULD MATCH UPSTREAM POND WATER SURFACE ELEVATION.
2. SCHEDULE WORK IN WATER DURING LOW FLOW CONDITION.
3. STONE FOR RIPRAP SHALL BE FIELD STONE OR QUARRY STONE THAT IS ANGULAR, VARIABLY SIZED, AND RESISTANT TO CRACKING. GRANITE WOULD HAVE SUITABLE DURABILITY.
4. PLACE RIPRAP SO IT EXTENDS UP TO THE MAXIMUM FLOW DEPTH OR 5FT, WHICHEVER IS LESS.
5. ALDOT CLASS 1 RIPRAP: NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER GREATER THAN TWELVE (12) INCHES; NO MORE THAN 50% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER LESS THAN TEN (10) INCHES; AND NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER OF LESS THAN SIX (6) INCHES. THE THICKNESS OF THE RIPRAP LINER WILL BE NO LESS THAN TWELVE (12) INCHES.
6. NO TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY OR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WERE PERFORMED FOR THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER TO ADAPT THE DESIGN FEATURES TO THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD.

Z2DIS2 Estimate of Quantities				
Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Mobilization and Demobilization	1	Lump Sum		
Water Management/Pipe Inspecti	1	Lump Sum		
Excavation and Grading	25	Cubic Yards		
Geofabric	75	Square Yards		
Rip Rap Lined Spillway w/ Splashpa	25	Cubic Yards		
Submerged Curtain	1	Lump Sum		
Erosion Control	1	Lump Sum		
Final Site Stabilization	1	Lump Sum		
		Total		\$

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SCHEDULE 6 - Z2DIS2 - NEW
OUTFALL AT RAIL LOADOUT

Revision Description		Revision Description	
No.	Date	No.	Date
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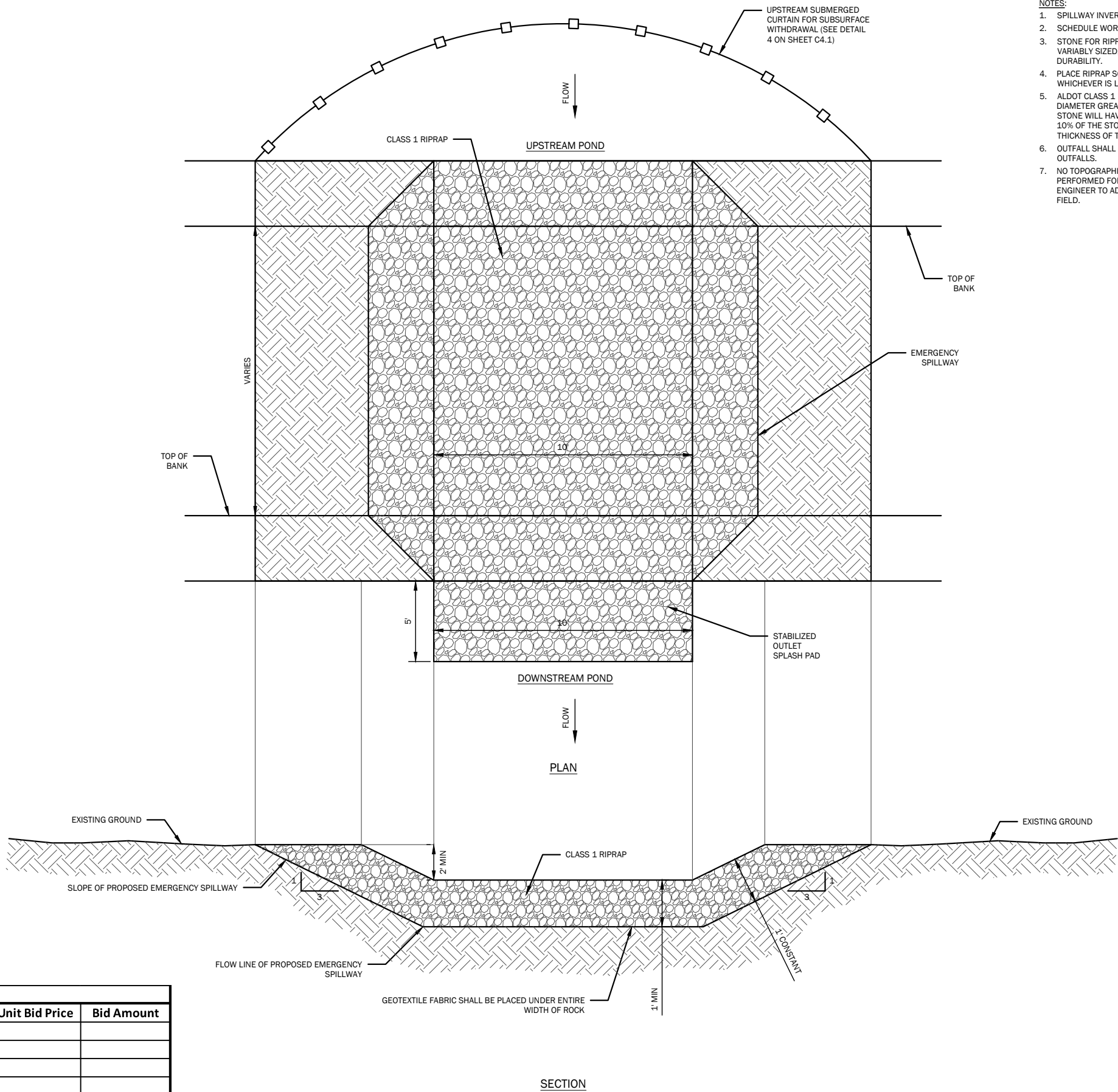
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CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

1. CONFIRM THAT ALL REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ARE ON-SITE.
2. PERFORM WORK AT NO FLOW CONDITIONS AND WHEN THERE ARE NO RAIN EVENTS IN THE NEAR-TERM FORECAST.
3. COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN 5 CALENDAR DAYS.
4. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE HAULED TO AN ON-SITE LOCATION IDENTIFIED BY ES&G, GRADED, AND STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION.
5. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH STABILIZATION PRACTICES (SEEDING AND MULCHING) BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. STRAW MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 1.5 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE. REFER TO THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR THE APPROPRIATE SEED SPECIES BASED ON TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT AND SEASON.



NOTES:

1. SPILLWAY INVERT SHOULD MATCH UPSTREAM POND WATER SURFACE ELEVATION.
2. SCHEDULE WORK IN WATER DURING LOW FLOW CONDITION.
3. STONE FOR RIPRAP SHALL BE FIELD STONE OR QUARRY STONE THAT IS ANGULAR, VARIABLY SIZED, AND RESISTANT TO CRACKING. GRANITE WOULD HAVE SUITABLE DURABILITY.
4. PLACE RIPRAP SO IT EXTENDS UP TO THE MAXIMUM FLOW DEPTH OR 5FT, WHICHEVER IS LESS.
5. ALDOT CLASS 1 RIPRAP: NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER GREATER THAN TWELVE (12) INCHES; NO MORE THAN 50% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER LESS THAN TEN (10) INCHES; AND NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER OF LESS THAN SIX (6) INCHES. THE THICKNESS OF THE RIPRAP LINER WILL BE NO LESS THAN TWELVE (12) INCHES.
6. OUTFALL SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED ADJACENT AND PARALLEL TO THE EXISTING OUTFALLS.
7. NO TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY OR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WERE PERFORMED FOR THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER TO ADAPT THE DESIGN FEATURES TO THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD.

Z3OUT1 Estimate of Quantities				
Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Mobilization and Demobilization	2	Lump Sum		
Water Management	2	Lump Sum		
Excavation and Grading	50	Cubic Yards		
Geofabric	150	Square Yards		
Rip Rap Lined Spillway w/ Splashpad	50	Cubic Yards		
Submerged Curtain	2	Lump Sum		
Erosion Control	1	Lump Sum		
Final Site Stabilization	1	Lump Sum		
		Total		\$

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Sheet Title		Revision Description	
SCHEDULE 7 - Z3OUT1 - REPAIR OUTFALLS 005 & 006			
No.	Date		
Drawn By: J.T.S.		Checked By: J.S.N.	
Date: 02/05/25		Proj. No.: 000180200226.00	
File Name: 180226_Site Plan.dwg			



- NOTES:
1. NO TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY OR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WERE PERFORMED FOR THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER TO ADAPT THE DESIGN FEATURES TO THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD.
 2. PERFORM GRADING ACTIVITIES WHEN THERE IS NO RAIN IN THE NEAR TERM FORECAST.

Z3HR2 Estimate of Quantities				
Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Mobilization and Demobilization	1	Lump Sum		
Construction Staking	1	Lump Sum		
Grading and Spoil Management	1	Lump Sum		
		Total		\$



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Sheet Title
SCHEDULE 8 - Z3HR2 -
REGRADE HAUL ROAD

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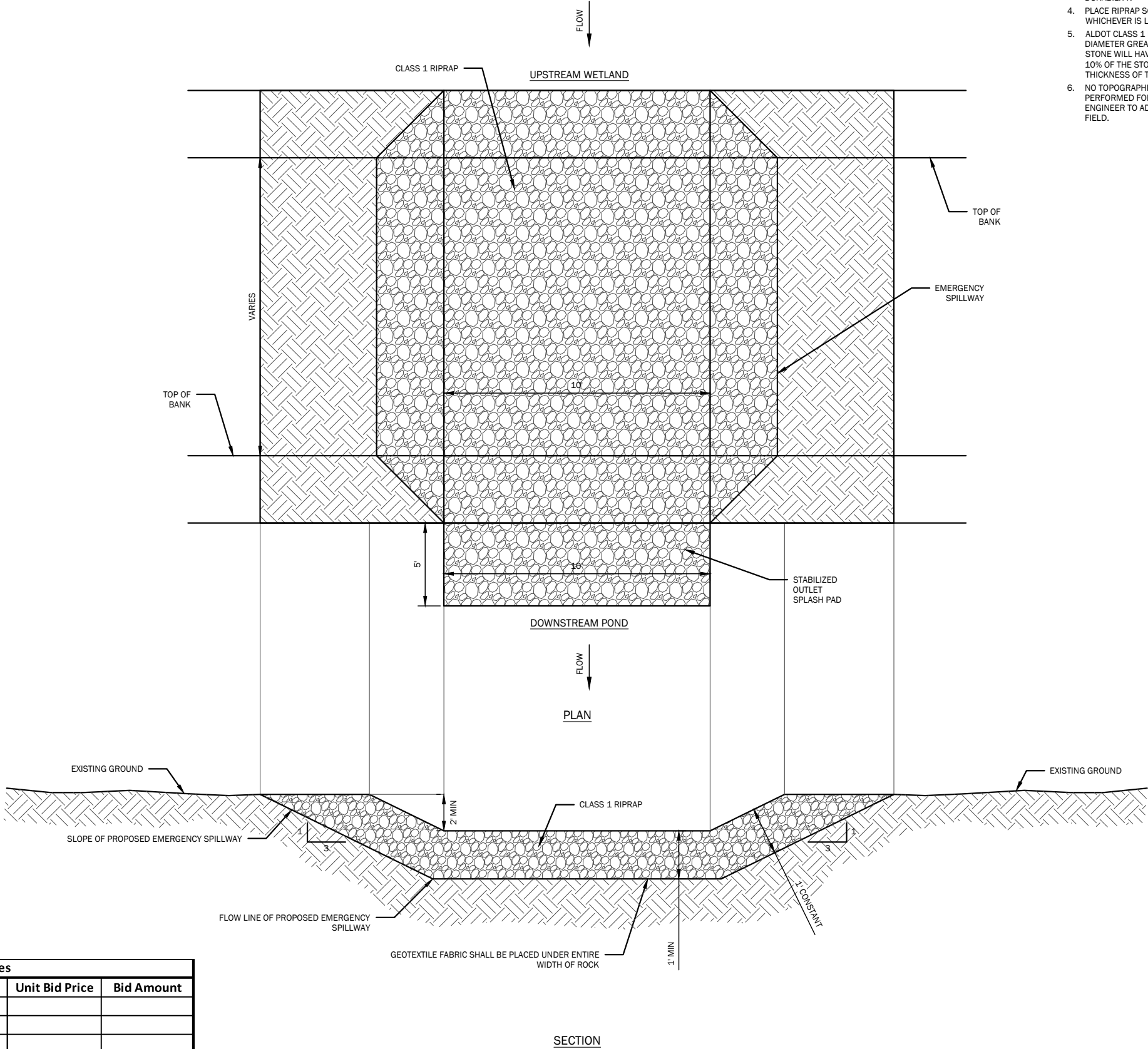
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CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

1. CONFIRM THAT ALL REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ARE ON-SITE.
2. PERFORM WORK AT NO FLOW CONDITIONS AND WHEN THERE ARE NO RAIN EVENTS IN THE NEAR-TERM FORECAST.
3. COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN 5 CALENDAR DAYS.
4. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE HAULED TO AN ON-SITE LOCATION IDENTIFIED BY ES&G, GRADED, AND STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION.
5. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH STABILIZATION PRACTICES (SEEDING AND MULCHING) BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. STRAW MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 1.5 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE. REFER TO THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR THE APPROPRIATE SEED SPECIES BASED ON TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT AND SEASON.

NOTES:

1. SPILLWAY INVERT SHOULD MATCH UPSTREAM WETLAND WATER SURFACE ELEVATION.
2. SCHEDULE WORK IN WATER DURING LOW FLOW CONDITION.
3. STONE FOR RIPRAP SHALL BE FIELD STONE OR QUARRY STONE THAT IS ANGULAR, VARIABLY SIZED, AND RESISTANT TO CRACKING. GRANITE WOULD HAVE SUITABLE DURABILITY.
4. PLACE RIPRAP SO IT EXTENDS UP TO THE MAXIMUM FLOW DEPTH OR 5FT, WHICHEVER IS LESS.
5. ALDOT CLASS 1 RIPRAP: NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER GREATER THAN TWELVE (12) INCHES; NO MORE THAN 50% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER LESS THAN TEN (10) INCHES; AND NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE WILL HAVE A DIAMETER OF LESS THAN SIX (6) INCHES. THE THICKNESS OF THE RIPRAP LINER WILL BE NO LESS THAN TWELVE (12) INCHES.
6. NO TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY OR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WERE PERFORMED FOR THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER TO ADAPT THE DESIGN FEATURES TO THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD.



Z3LFC1&2 Estimate of Quantities				
Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Mobilization and Demobilization	2	Lump Sum		
Water Management	2	Lump Sum		
Excavation and Grading	50	Cubic Yards		
Geofabric	150	Square Yards		
Rip Rap Lined Spillway w/ Splashpad	50	Cubic Yards		
Erosion Control	2	Lump Sum		
Final Site Stabilization	2	Lump Sum		
		Total		\$

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SCHEDULE 9 - Z3LFC1&2 - TWO
LOW WATER FORD CROSSINGS

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No.	Date	No.	Date
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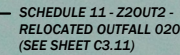
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1. NO TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY OR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WERE PERFORMED FOR THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER TO ADAPT THE DESIGN FEATURES TO THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD.



CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

1. CONFIRM THAT ALL REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ARE ON-SITE.
2. PERFORM WORK WHEN THERE ARE NO RAIN EVENTS IN THE NEAR-TERM FORECAST.
3. COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN 21 CALENDAR DAYS.
4. BORROW MATERIAL WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM ON-SITE LOCATIONS.
5. PROGRESSIVELY GRADE THE SLOPE THEN IMMEDIATELY (BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY) INSTALL THE BIODEGRADABLE ROLLED EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AND APPLICATION OF APPROPRIATE SEEDING.
6. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH STABILIZATION PRACTICES (EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS AND SEEDING) BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. REFER TO THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR THE APPROPRIATE SEED SPECIES BASED ON TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT AND SEASON.

Sheet Title

Revision Description

No.	Date	Revision Description

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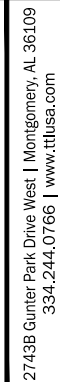
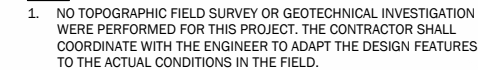
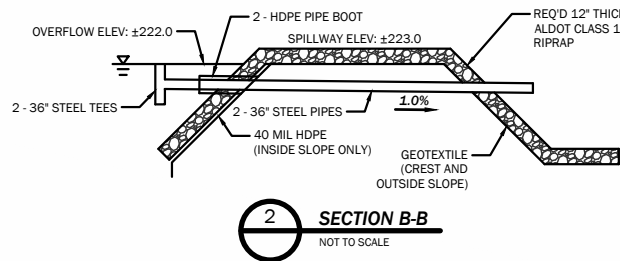
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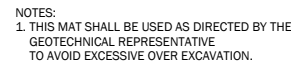
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Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Mobilization and Demobilization	1	Lump Sum		
Pipe Installation	1	Lump Sum		
Excavation and Grading	137	Cubic Yards		
Geofabric	250	Square Yards		
40 mil HDPE	100	Square Yards		
Aggregate Approaches	27	Cubic Yards		
Rip Rap Lined Ford Crossing	110	Cubic Yards		
Slope Aggregate on geofabric	80	Cubic Yards		
Erosion Control	1	Lump Sum		
Final Site Stabilization	1	Lump Sum		
		Total		\$

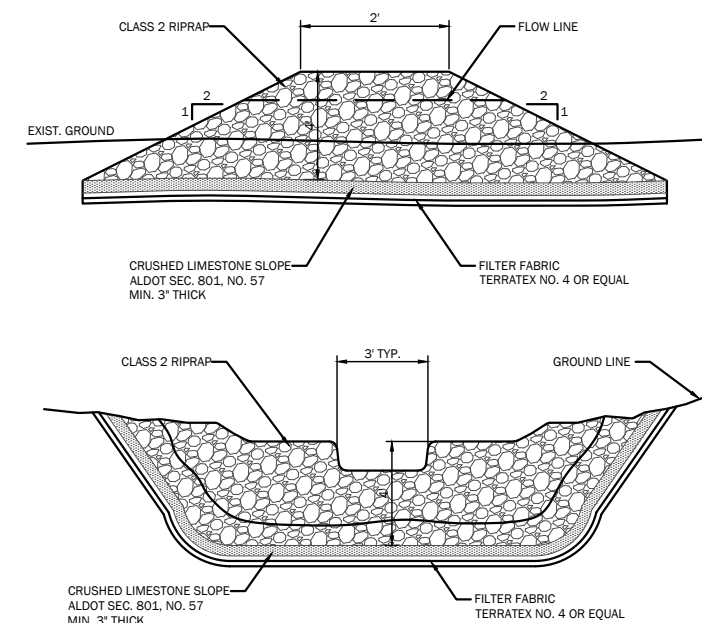
1. CONFIRM THAT ALL REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ARE ON-SITE.
2. PERFORM WORK WHEN THERE ARE NO RAIN EVENTS IN THE NEAR-TERM FORECAST.
3. COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN 21 CALENDAR DAYS.
4. BORROW MATERIAL WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM ON-SITE LOCATIONS.
5. PROGRESSIVELY GRADE THE SLOPE THEN IMMEDIATELY (BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY) INSTALL THE BIODEGRADABLE ROLLED EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AND APPLICATION OF APPROPRIATE SEEDING.
6. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH STABILIZATION PRACTICES (EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS AND SEEDING) BEFORE THE END OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. REFER TO THE ALABAMA HANDBOOK FOR THE APPROPRIATE SEED SPECIES BASED ON TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT AND SEASON.



ALL RIPRAP SHALL BE OF THE CLASS AND THICKNESS NOTED ON THE PLANS

NOTES:

1. ALL SUBMITTAL/SHOP DRAWINGS FOR PRECAST OR CAST-IN-PLACE HEADWALLS SHALL BE STAMPED BY A LICENSED, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REGISTERED IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA. ALL DESIGN CALCULATIONS SHALL BE SUBMITTED.
2. THE DETAILS AND DIMENSIONS CHART PROVIDED GIVE STANDARD DIMENSIONS FOR HEADWALLS FOR VARIOUS STORM DRAIN DIAMETERS. THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD NOTE ALL MINIMUM DIMENSIONS.
3. VARIOUS ENERGY DISSIPATORS ARE AVAILABLE SPECIFICALLY WITH PRECAST HEADWALLS. THE ENGINEER SHALL REVIEW SUBMITTALS AND DESIGN CALCULATIONS FOR APPROVAL. THE PURPOSE OF THE DISSIPATOR IS TO REDUCE THE VELOCITY OF THE DISCHARGING STORMWATER TO PREVENT EROSION. THIS INFORMATION SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR EVALUATION.



- NOTES:
1. SPACING SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS FOR SPECIAL AREAS, OR AS DETERMINED BY THE ACTUAL PROJECT NEEDS TO MINIMIZE EROSION.
 2. ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL METHODS WILL BE REQUIRED AT THE DITCH OUTLET TO CONTAIN SEDIMENT.



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STORMWATER/WASTEWATER
MANAGEMENT OPTION
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
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ELMORE, ALABAMA**

STANDARD DETAILS

[illegible]

APPENDIX E
PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE, TRAINING CHECKLISTS, AND RAINFALL
INSPECTION LOG

Elmore Sand & Gravel - Scott Pit

Routine Site Inspection Report

Inspection must be conducted twice monthly

Yes	No		
		Stormwater Drainage Areas	Drainage areas have been visually inspected for evidence of pollutant runoff and no pollutants have been detected.
		Discharge from the Site	Stormwater discharge was observed onsite. If so, note whether a sample was collected.
		Spills and Leaks from Machinery	No soil staining or other evidence of leaking oil is visible from machinery, vehicles, or equipment located on the site.
		Spill Control Equipment	All spill control material is properly located onsite during operations and is in adequate supply.
		New Sources	The site has been thoroughly inspected for new potential pollutant sources and no new sources have been introduced.
		Outdoor Storage	Provisions have been made for offsite storage of materials.
		Problems Noted and Countermeasures:	
		Sample Collection Notes:	
I do hereby certify that this facility is in full compliance with its Pollution Abatement and Prevention Plan, with the exception of the following incidents of noncompliance:			
Signed:			
Date/Time:			

Elmore Sand & Gravel - Scott Pit

Employee Training Confirmation

I, _____, duly informed _____ of
(employer) (employee)
_____ of the objectives and requirements of the Pollution Abatement
(company)

Plan on this _____ day of _____,
(date) (month) (year)

Signature of Employer

I, _____ understand my responsibilities concerning the
(employee)
Pollution Abatement Plan as described to me this _____ day of
(date)

_____,
(month) (year)

Signature of Employee

Elmore Sand & Gravel - Scott Pit

Employee Training Report

Mandatory one per year, greater frequency is recommended.

Facility Name:			
Inspector's Name:		Date:	
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Training Information			
Training Topics:			
Description of Training			
Program/Materials:			
Method of Training Delivery:			
Participants Listing:			

Elmore Sand & Gravel - Scott Pit

Corrective Actions Planned:

Mandatory for any pollutant/contaminant release requiring clean-up response.

Facility Name:			
Reporter's Name:		Date:	
Reason for Report			
Release Response Activity Information			
Description of Activities:			
Response Equipment Used:			
Outside Agencies Used in Response:			
Corrective Actions Planned:			
Start Date:		Supervisor:	
Finish Date:		Contractor:	

Rainfall Inspection Report Elmore Sand & Gravel - Scott Pit	
Perfrom during or after a rainfall event of 3/4-inch or greater acculation within a 24 hour period. Inspect each outfall, haul roads, silt fences, and overburden piles.	
Date of Inspection: _____ Inspector: _____	
Precipitation Event Type:	
Duration:	
Hours:	
Amount:	
Inspection Comments:	
Area Inspected:	
Observations:	

APPENDIX F

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN



Elmore Sand & Gravel
1322 Marion Spillway Road
Elmore, Alabama 36025

Prepared By:



2743-B Gunter Park Drive West
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

TTL Project Number 000180102259.00

May 10, 2019

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- Appendix IV Past Discharge History and Discharge Notification Form
- Appendix V Inspection Logs
- Appendix VI Personnel Training Log
- Appendix VII Record of Secondary Containment Drainage

**SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL, INC.
ELMORE, ALABAMA
TTL PROJECT NUMBER 000180102259.00**

1.0 Introduction [§112.1, 112.2, and §112.3 (a) and (b)]

Facility Name	Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc.		
Facility Address	1322 Marion Spillway Road		
City	Elmore	State	Alabama
		ZIP	36025
County	Elmore	Tel. Number	(334) 285-1805

Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc. (Elmore S&G) operates a sand, gravel, and minerals surface mining operation in Elmore, Elmore County, Alabama. A topographic location (Figure 1) and site map (Figure 2) are attached. The facility occupies approximately 1,800 acres.

This Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan was designed for the Elmore S&G facility in Elmore, Alabama. The plan was designed as part of compliance with the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 112.

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 112 require that a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan be prepared if a facility has 42,000 gallons or more of buried underground storage, or 1,320 gallons of total storage in aboveground tanks that have a capacity of 55 gallons or greater. The regulations state that the name, type, and location of the facility, date of initial operation; name and address of the owner; a designated person responsible for oil spill prevention; management approval; oil spill history; professional engineer certification; spill potential analysis; five-year management review; and Plan amendments must be included in the SPCC Plan. In addition to these required elements, the SPCC Plan should provide for the following: secondary containment, facility drainage, release prevention and clean up, regular inspections and record keeping, security for the facility, and personnel training.

This SPCC Plan (Plan) was prepared based on the provisions of 40 CFR 112 – Oil Pollution Prevention, most recently amended April 18, 2011, and is intended to meet those requirements. At least every five years, this Plan must be evaluated to determine if new ‘field-proven’ technologies might decrease the potential for a petroleum release. Also, the Plan must be updated whenever there is a change in facility design, operation, or maintenance that would affect the potential for a petroleum release. A registered professional engineer must certify the Plan each time it is updated or modified with technical amendments described below in the section entitled, “In-House Amendments of the SPCC Plan” – 40 CFR 112.5.

The owners and operators of a facility that are required to prepare a SPCC Plan are also required to complete and sign the Certification of Substantial Harm Determination Form

provided in Appendix I (referenced in Appendix C of 40 CFR 112). If the facility answers 'no' to each question provided in this form, the facility is not required to submit a Facility Response Plan.

For definitions of terms used throughout this Plan, refer to Appendix II

It should be noted that Elmore S&G is not currently in compliance with 40 CFR Part 112 at the time of preparation of this SPCC Plan. Primarily, there are multiple instances of petroleum-based storage without adequate secondary containment. Such deficiencies have been addressed in this Plan and if guidelines outlined are successfully implemented, Elmore S&G will attain compliance.

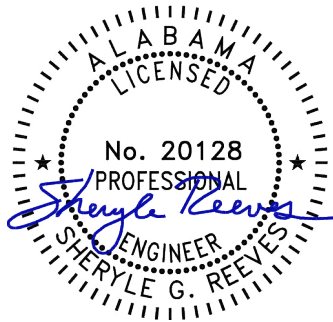
2.0 Professional Engineer Certification [§112.3(d)]

CERTIFICATION: By means of this certification, I attest that I am familiar with the requirements of provisions of 40 CFR Part 112, that I or my designated agent have visited and examined the facility, that this SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this Part, that procedures for required inspections and testing have been established and that the Plan is adequate for the facility.

I certify under penalty of law that I am a registered professional engineer experienced in stormwater management. The information submitted herein, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information.

Engineer: Sheryle G. Reeves Registration Number: P.E. 20128 State: AL

Seal and Signature:



Date of Plan Certification: May 10, 2019

3.0 Location of SPCC Plan [§112.3 (e)]

Federal regulations require that a complete copy of this Plan be maintained at the Elmore S&G facility, and that the Plan be available to representatives of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) for on-site review during normal working hours.

4.0 Regulator's Review and/or Amendment of Plan [§112.4]

A SPCC Plan is not required to be filed with the EPA under normal circumstances. However, the Plan must be submitted to the EPA Region IV Regional Administrator and to the ADEM if either of the following circumstances occurs:

1. The facility discharges more than 1,000 gallons of oil; or
2. The facility discharges more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharge events within any 12-month period.

If either of these discharge thresholds is exceeded, a copy of this SPCC Plan must be submitted to the EPA regional Administrator and to the ADEM within 60 days of the discharge, along with the information outlined below:

1. Name of the facility: Elmore Sand & Gravel, Inc.
2. Your name:
3. Location of the facility: 1322 Marion Spillway Road, Elmore, Alabama
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 preventative measures you have taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and
9. Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonable require pertinent to the Plan or discharge.

If the EPA regional Administrator requires amendments to the SPCC Plan, the office of the Regional Administrator will notify Elmore S&G.

Please note that if a discharge of any quantity breaches secondary containment and results in a spill onto protected waters of the state, an initial telephone notification to the National Response Center (NRC), the ADEM, and other agencies specified in 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(vi) is required. Additional written reporting requirements, beyond that of the telephone notification, are detailed in a subsequent section of this Plan.

5.0 Five Year Review [*§112.5 and ALG20000 Part IV.A.4.d*]

Elmore S&G will complete a review of this SPCC Plan at least once every five years. As a result of the review, Elmore S&G will amend this Plan within six months to include more effective prevention and control measures for the facility, if applicable. Elmore S&G will implement any SPCC Plan amendment as soon as possible, but no later than six months following Plan amendment. Elmore S&G will document completion of the review and evaluation, and complete the Five Year Review Log in Appendix III.

This SPCC Plan will be amended when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. Examples include adding or removing containers, reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems, changes to secondary containment systems, changes in product stored at this facility, or revisions to standard operating procedures.

Any technical amendments to this Plan will be re-certified [See Technical Amendment Log in Appendix III].

6.0 Management Approval [§112.7]

The SPCC regulations (40 CFR 112) require the owners/operators of Elmore S&G to prepare a SPCC Plan, in accordance with good engineering practices, to prevent, to the maximum extent possible, a potential oil spill onto protected waters. This Plan must have the full approval of management at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement the Plan. As required by the regulations, this Plan follows the sequence of the requirements in 40 CFR 112. As required under 40 CFR 112.7, the following certification is provided:

As operator of this facility, I certify under penalty of law that this SPCC Plan and all appendices have been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, and that the Plans have the full approval of management at the level of authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement the Plans. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, that 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.

Baylis Carnes V, General Manager

Date

7.0 Oil Spill/discharge History [§112.7(a)(1)]

Elmore S&G began operation in 2004. Records of any future reportable spills and response actions will be recorded in the Past Discharge History table in Appendix IV.

8.0 Alternative Organization of the SPCC Plan [§112.7(a)(2)]

No deviations from the regulations specified in 40 CFR 112 were made.

9.0 Facility Location [§112.7(a)(3)]

Elmore S&G is located at 1322 Marion Spillway Road, in Elmore, Elmore County, Alabama. The facility is located primarily in Sections 2, 3, 11, and 12, Township 18 North, Range 17 East and Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34, Township 19 North, Range 17 East as shown on the Elmore, Alabama U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute topographic maps. The facility encompasses approximately 1,800 acres and is generally level with some areas of fluid topography due to on-site mining operations. The property is a rural area northwest of Elmore, Alabama and is surrounded mainly by open land to the north, south, and west, and a state correctional facility to the east. The site is bisected by Marion Spillway Road, which can be accessed via Ingram Road to the west or AL Route 143 to the east. Mortar Creek runs through the length of the site.

The Elmore S&G facility is large and site usage can often be fluid depending on need. For the purposes of this SPCC Plan, TTL, Inc. (TTL) has identified four relevant areas of the site: the North Operational Area; the Main Office/Central Operational Area; the Maintenance Shop Area; and the South Pump Area. Petroleum-based storage and the usage of oil-filled operational equipment is generally limited to these four areas. The majority of petroleum-based storage at the facility is located in the Maintenance Shop Area, which includes a vehicle and equipment maintenance garage and a covered tank farm. Figure 2 shows a general site map of relevant areas and Figure 3 shows a detail of the Maintenance Shop Area including the general direction of stormwater sheet flow.

10.0 Oil Storage Containers [§112.7(a)(3)(i) and (iii)]

Aboveground containers that must be included when calculating total facility oil storage capacity include: tanks and mobile or portable containers; oil-filled operational equipment (e.g. transformers); and other oil-filled equipment, such as flow-through process equipment. Exempt containers that are not included in the capacity calculation include: any container with a storage capacity of less than 55 gallons of oil; containers used exclusively for wastewater treatment; permanently closed containers; motive power containers; hot-mix asphalt containers; heating oil containers used solely at a single-family residence; and pesticide application equipment or related mix containers.

There are five aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) on the property. All ASTs are located in the covered tank farm in the Maintenance Shop Area: a 10,000-gallon off-road diesel fuel AST; a 2,500-gallon on-road diesel fuel AST; a 1,250-gallon used oil AST; a 550-gallon hydraulic oil AST; and a 550-gallon motor oil AST. All five of these ASTs have secondary containment in the form of an approximately 2,500-cubic foot concrete containment unit.

There are four 330-gallon plastic totes on the premises. Two 330-gallon totes contain diesel exhaust fluid and are located within the concrete containment unit of the covered tank farm. One 330-gallon tote containing motor oil is located outside the tank farm with no secondary containment. A fourth 330-gallon tote contains motor oil and is located inside the maintenance shop. This tote should be placed on a secondary containment pallet to prevent any potential release from breaching the shop interior.

The Maintenance Shop Area houses a large number of 55-gallon drums containing petroleum-based liquids. While the exact inventory of 55-gallon drums changes with operational needs, TTL observed these 55-gallon drums at the time of this SPCC Plan, summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Inventory of 55-gallon Drums			
Location	Secondary Containment	Contents	# of Drums
Tank Farm (interior)	Yes – in concrete containment structure	Hydraulic Oil	2
		Diesel Fuel Additive	4
		Antifreeze/Coolant	3
		Transmission Fluid	11
		Tractor Fluid	1
		Brake Fluid	3
		Compressor Oil	1
		Industrial Oil	2
		Hydraulic Oil	1
		Gear Lubricant	5
		Unidentified	12
Tank Farm (Exterior)	Yes – on secondary containment pallets	Gear Lubricant	6
	None	Pressure Grease	1
		Transmission Fluid	2
		Industrial Oil	3
		Tractor Fluid	1
		Used Oil	1
		Antifreeze/Coolant	1
		Unidentified	3
Maintenance Shop	Yes – inside shop	Transmission Fluid	2

The site operates a variety of oil-filled operational equipment including dump trucks, backhoes, earth movers, and hydraulic conveyers which are primarily utilized in the North and Central Operational Areas of the site. This equipment is rented from an outside vendor and the amount of equipment on-site can vary daily, so exact oil volumes are unknown. Additionally, this equipment is mobile so secondary containment is not required.

There are twelve electric transformers containing oil at the Elmore S&G facility. Seven pole-mounted transformers are located in the Main Office/Central Operational Area near the facility entrance along Marion Spillway Road. Three pole-mounted transformers and two pad-mounted transformers are located in the North Operational Area. All transformers are in good condition with no evidence of damage or leaks.

There are also two mobile diesel fuel distributor trucks located on the property. Both feature tanks constructed of single-walled steel and, as mobile units, do not require secondary containment in line with SPCC regulations. The maintenance shop also houses small containers (less than 55 gallons) of typical maintenance chemicals and petroleum products such as transmission fluid, hydraulic oil, gear oil, motor oil, antifreeze, grease, and degreasing compounds, which are not included in total facility oil storage capacity.

11.0 Discharge Prevention Measures [§§112.7(a)(3)(ii) and (iii)]

Maintenance Shop Area - Tank Farm

The tank farm contains a 10,000-gallon off-road diesel fuel AST, a 2,500-gallon on-road diesel fuel AST, a 1,250-gallon waste oil AST, a 550-gallon hydraulic oil AST, and a 550-gallon motor oil AST. Secondary containment is provided by a rectangular concrete containment with a volume of approximately 2,500 cubic feet that is adequate to sufficiently hold 110% of the largest AST contents. The entire structure is protected from rainfall by a corrugated metal roof which covers the ASTs and secondary containment structure. If a release were to occur, the AST contents would flow generally to the southwest. If a release were to occur during a significant rainfall event, the discharge would flow southwest towards an on-site pond. Figure 3 shows the tank farm location and general direction of stormwater flow.

As noted in Table 1, the tank farm area has a large number of 55-gallon drums and 330-gallon totes containing various petroleum-based products. The majority of these drums and totes are situated within secondary containment either in the form of the tank farm's concrete containment unit or, if placed outside the tank farm, secondary containment pallets. However, many of the drums and totes in the area have no secondary containment. In order to comply with 40 CFR 112, Elmore S&G should construct additional covered storage so that all totes and drums are stored with adequate secondary containment.

Maintenance Shop Area - Maintenance Shop

The maintenance shop contains a 330-gallon tote containing motor oil and two 55-gallon drums containing transmission fluid. Secondary containment for these drums and totes is provided by the shop itself. Although not explicitly required, TTL recommends storing these containers on secondary containment pallets to prevent any potential discharge. If a release were to breach containment, the discharge would flow southwest towards an on-site pond.

12.0 Countermeasures For Discharge Discovery, Response, and Cleanup ***[§§112.7(a)(3)(iv) and (v)]***

This Plan is required to address the countermeasures for discharge discovery, response, and cleanup *[§112.7(a)(3)(iv)]*. This section describes the process to be taken to contain a spill and cleanup the material that has spilled.

Spills/releases of petroleum products that occur at the facility will be cleaned up immediately upon discovery. In the event of a release, the General Manager will be notified immediately, and the following steps will be taken, provided the response to the event falls within the training and experience of the responder:

- Attempt to determine the source, volume and extent of the release;
- Determine the safest and quickest way to stop the release (i.e., provide appropriate containment, pump product out of leaking tank into a structurally sound tank, etc.);
- Contain the release as close to the source as possible. This can be done by using an earthen berm, a ditch, a boom, or other means to restrict the flow of the fluid;
- After the flow of the product has been restricted, remove the product;
- If a small volume of product is spilled inside of the secondary containment areas, absorbent booms, absorbent pads, oil dry or other suitable material will be used to absorb the product. For larger volumes of product, a pump, bucket, or other similar equipment will be used to transfer the product into a structurally sound container, and from there it can be properly disposed;
- In the event of a release of product that reaches the soils outside of the secondary containment areas, absorbent booms or a portable skimmer will be used to remove the product. Recovered petroleum products will be used, if possible, or transported to a permitted recycling or disposal facility. If possible, spill residue will be placed in a DOT-approved 55-gallon drum for transportation.
- Material used to cleanup spills (sawdust, booms, etc.) and oil-contaminated booms/absorbents will be disposed of in accordance with ADEM regulations.
[§112.7(a)(3)(v)]

In the event responding to a release is beyond the scope of training and experience of the responder, outside response agencies (i.e. Fire Department, emergency response service provider) will be notified.

13.0 Contact List [§112.7(a)(3)(vi)]

Contact Organization / Person	Telephone Number
National Response Center (NRC)	1-800-424-8802
Cleanup Contractor(s) United States Environmental Services	1-888-279-9930
Responsible Official/General Manager: Baylis Carnes, V	(334) 531-6428
Director, EHS Buddy Espey	(334) 850-0088
State Oil Pollution Control Agencies Alabama Department of Environmental Management	(334) 260-2700
Other State, Federal, and Local Agencies Alabama Department of Public Safety Alabama Emergency Management Agency	(334) 242-4378 1-800-843-0699
Local Fire Department Elmore Volunteer Fire Department	911
Local Police Department Millbrook Police Department	911
Hospital Elmore Community Hospital	(334) 567-4311
Other Contact References (e.g., downstream water intakes or neighboring facilities)	

14.0 Notification Procedure [§112.7(a)(4) and (a)(5)]

The following describes the steps to be taken to report a release to the appropriate agencies. Each person responsible for oil handling operations must be familiar with these steps and be able to execute them in the event of a release.

In the event of a discharge of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, the following information will be provided to the National Response Center immediately following identification of a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines (see Appendix IV for a Discharge Notification Form): [§112.7(a)(4) and (a)(5)]

- The exact address or location and phone number of the facility;
- Date and time of the discharge;
- Type of material discharged;
- Estimate of the total quantity discharged;
- Estimate of the quantity discharged to navigable waters;
- Source of the discharge;
- Description of all affected media;
- 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
- Names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.

A written description addressing the measures taken in response to the release should be submitted to the ADEM within 15 days after the incident.

Should the facility discharge more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge, or more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges occurring within any twelve month period, as described in Section 112.1(b), the EPA Regional Administrator must be notified within 60 days from the time the facility becomes subject to this requirement.

15.0 Potential Discharge Volumes [§112.7(b)]

This potential spill analysis describes the worst case scenario for a release of petroleum products at the Elmore S&G facility, and assesses the path of flow of the material. The worst case scenario for a large release of petroleum products at the Elmore S&G facility would be the catastrophic failure of the 10,000-gallon off-road diesel fuel AST. If this completely full AST experienced catastrophic failure (i.e., a tank rupture) and breach of secondary containment, the material would flow generally southwest towards an on-site pond. The size of the secondary containment unit would make it unlikely for any discharge of this material to leave the site. However, with the aid of stormwater during a rain event, the discharge would flow generally southwest.

Area	Type of failure (discharge scenario)	Potential discharge volume (gallons)	Direction of flow for uncontained discharge	Secondary containment method
Off-Road Diesel Fuel AST	Catastrophic Failure of AST and Secondary Containment	10,000	Southwest	Concrete Containment Unit

16.0 Containment and Diversionary Structures [§112.7(c)]

A detailed discussion of secondary containment and discharge/drainage controls in use at the facility is provided in Section 11.0 above. Secondary containment is required for all ASTs and containers of 55 gallons or greater in capacity. Secondary containment must be sized to contain the volume of the single largest tank stored within the containment unit. If the tank and containment unit are stored outdoors, the containment unit must be sized to have appropriate freeboard for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event plus the volume of the single largest container in the unit.

Acceptable methods of secondary containment include: (1) dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil; (2) curbing; or drip pans (3) culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems; (4) weirs, booms, or other barriers; (5) spill diversion ponds; (6) retention ponds; or (7) sorbent materials. [§112.7(c)]

The ASTs on-site meet secondary requirements as outlined in Section 11.0. TTL recommends the construction of a concrete or metal secondary containment unit for this AST. A number of 55-gallon drums and 330-gallon totes in the Maintenance Shop Area also require secondary containment. TTL recommends the construction of an additional tank farm to meet these needs.

Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems are not generally used at the Elmore S&G facility for oil containment.

Other barriers in the form of impervious floors and walls are used to contain spills in the maintenance shop. Spill kits, which include drain covers and sorbent materials such as oil dry

and absorbent pads are available in oil storage areas. These materials would be used generally to contain smaller spills both interior and exterior to the facility buildings.

In the event of any release, spilled petroleum-based products and any resulting contaminated soil must be cleaned up immediately and disposed of properly.

17.0 Demonstration of Practicability [§112.7(d)]

A demonstration of practicability of the measures outlined in this plan to prevent a release or discharge to the facility is required as part of the SPCC Plan. If the prevention, control, and response measures are not practicable to the facility, the reasons must be explained in this section. [§112.7(d)]

Secondary containment and diversionary structures identified in this Plan or other equipment used to prevent discharged oil from reaching navigable water appear to be practicable and effective for the needs of this facility.

18.0 Inspections, Testing, and Recordkeeping [§§112.7(e), 112.8(c)(6) and (d)(4), 112.9(c)(3), 112.12(c)(6) and (d)(4)]

An inspection and/or sampling program is required to be implemented for all aboveground bulk storage containers. The following is a description of the inspection and/or sampling program for all aboveground bulk storage containers at this facility.

Visual inspections of all petroleum bulk storage containers and associated piping will be conducted **monthly**, and documented on a Monthly Tank Inspection Log, which can be found in Appendix V. These inspections will check for tank damage or leakage, corrosion, integrity of secondary containment systems and oil/water separators.

Additional inspections will consist of a complete walkthrough of the facility property to check for stained or discolored soils or concrete, excessive accumulation of chemical product or water in diked areas, and effluent discharged from secondary containment areas. This inspection also ensures that secondary containment structures are securely closed. **Inspections will be conducted weekly.** In addition to these formal inspections, daily visual inspections while conducting routine site maintenance can be used to notify the General Manager of problems with the tanks or the on-site equipment. A sample inspection log is provided in Appendix V. The checklists will be signed by the inspector and maintained with this Plan for three years.

In addition to the periodic visual inspections of the bulk containers, 40 CFR 112(8)(c)(6) requires structural integrity testing of all aboveground tanks containing oil products on a regular basis and whenever material repairs are made. This structural integrity testing may be hydrostatic, radiographic, acoustic, ultrasonic or some other type of nondestructive testing. Although the testing must take place regularly in accordance with industry standards, the type and frequency with which this testing must take place is unspecified.

TTL recommends using the Steel Tank Institute SP001 Standard, which specifies a formal external inspection to be performed by a certified inspector and a leak test performed by the

tank owner or owner's designee every 10 years for ASTs between 1,101 gallons and 5,000 gallons in volume. Records of the structural integrity testing should be maintained for the life of the facility.

19.0 Training and Discharge Prevention Procedures [§112.7(f)]

Oil-handling personnel are required to be trained 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 SPCC Plan on an annual basis.

Discharge prevention briefings are conducted for oil-handling personnel annually to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for the facility. Such briefings highlight and describe past reportable discharges or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures. [See Oil-handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log in Appendix VI]

During the orientation of each new employee, instruction is given verbally in the proper operation and maintenance of equipment necessary for his or her job function. At this time, the employee is instructed in the general importance of preventing, controlling, containing, and cleaning up discharges of oil, chemicals, or hazardous substances.

A training program has been established to familiarize the appropriate personnel with emergency procedures. Employees are instructed in the use of procedures, which must be followed in the event of an emergency, and are made aware of applicable pollution control laws and regulations. Spill prevention briefings to familiarize appropriate personnel with this SPCC Plan are scheduled to coincide with safety meetings. Additional briefings will be held whenever changes, which affect the SPCC Plan, are made and as deemed necessary by plant management.

Maintenance employees who generally assist in the event of a spill of oil material do not fall under regulations of National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 471 and 472 and applicable portions of OSHA HAZWOPER standards in 29 CFR 1910.120 that require 24 hours of Hazardous Materials Response Training.

Any contractor, subcontractor or temporary personnel whose work could cause a spill are informed of facility operating features and spill prevention features, which they must know in order to prevent, control, contain, and clean up a spill.

Training in the operation and maintenance of oil pollution prevention equipment and pollution control laws and regulations is given to all applicable employees on a yearly basis.

Twenty-four hour contact numbers are provided for guidance and consultation. Instructions

and telephone numbers regarding the reporting of a spill to the National Response Center and the state are listed in Sections 13.0 and 14.0.

20.0 Security [§112.7(g)]

Regulations require that the facility secure and control access to all oil handling, processing, and storage areas; secure master flow and drain valves; prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps; secure out-of-service and loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines; and address facility lighting to prevent acts of vandalism and detect the presence of a release.

21.0 Tank Car and Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Rack [§112.7(h)]

As normal operation at Elmore S&G does not include tank car and tank truck loading/unloading racks, this section does not apply.

22.0 Brittle Fraction Evaluation [§112.7(i)]

If an 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 failure or other catastrophe, the container will be evaluated for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and corrective action will be taken as necessary.

23.0 Facility Drainage [112.8(b)/112.12(b)]

This section describes the drainage in operating areas of the facility. Operating areas include oil storage areas. The overall site is generally level, with areas of changing topography due to ongoing surface mining operations, especially at the Northern Operational Area. An area of bermed ponds that were formerly Speigner Lake occupies a large portion towards the center of the site and most stormwater from northern and central areas of the facility would drain there.

Stormwater in the Maintenance Shop Area would flow generally to the southwest towards an on-site pond. It is unlikely that stormwater would breach pond containment, but if so, it would continue flowing south, eventually to Mortar Creek, which flows through the site. Figure 3 shows the general direction of stormwater flow in this area. Stormwater in the southern portions of the site, including the South Pump Area would eventually discharge to Mortar Creek as well.

24.0 Bulk Storage Containers [112.8(c)/112.12(c)]

All tanks and containers are built of material compatible with contents stored within the respective tank. Portable tanks are constructed of plastic or metal, which is compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage. Smaller containers are constructed of plastic or metal per manufacturer's specifications.

Any portable oil tanks or other mobile oil storage, such as 55-gallon drums, will be located to prevent spilled oil from reaching navigable water, provided with secondary containment as needed, and are located where they will not be subject to periodic flooding.

Should rainwater accumulate in the fuel ASTs' secondary containment structure, water should be removed only if it will not cause a discharge that will result in a visible sheen on the receiving waters. When accumulated water is removed, a record should be kept in the log provided in Appendix VII of this Plan. Accumulated water that is impacted by oil should be routed through an oil/water separator.

25.0 Transfer Operations, Pumping, And In-Plant Processes [§112.8(d)/ §112.12(d)]

Facility transfer operations, including pumping and in-plant processes, is the transfer of oil by pipelines.

If buried pipes are used for the transfer or pumping of oils through the facility or for loading/unloading operations, cathodic protection must be provide to prevent corrosion. If the pipe is exposed to the surface anywhere, that section must be inspected periodically for corrosion. [§112.8(d)]

The facility must 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 for an extended period of time. [§112.8(d)(2)]

There are no buried pipes used to load or unload new oils or waste oils; therefore there is no need for inspection and there are no pipes to be capped or blank flanged when not in use.

The facility must design pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction. [§112.8(d)(3)]

The piping must be periodically inspected. Aboveground piping, valves and appurtenances must be assessed for the general condition of items such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking valves, and metal surfaces. Underground piping must be integrity and leak tested at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement. [§112.8(d)(4)]

Vehicles entering the facility must be warned of any aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations so they are not damaged. [§112.8(d)(5)]

There are no aboveground pipes used to load or unload new oils or waste oils.

26.0 Oil Spill Contingency Plan [§109]

According to the final rule signed in December 2006, the EPA made changes to secondary containment requirements for oil-filled operational equipment. This section describes the requirements and provides a contingency plan to meet the requirements EPA has set forth.

27.1 Storage Containers

Oil-Filled Operational Equipment

Oil-filled operational equipment has been exempted from secondary containment requirements provided that the facility has not had a discharge from any oil-filled operational equipment (1) of more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge to navigable waters, or (2) discharge of more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges to navigable waters, within any twelve-month period, in the three years prior to the SPCC Plan certification date and an Oil Spill Contingency Plan has been prepared for the facility. There have been no previous discharges to navigable waters.

Spill kits will be located throughout the facility to be used in the event of a release.

27.2 Commitment of Manpower and Equipment

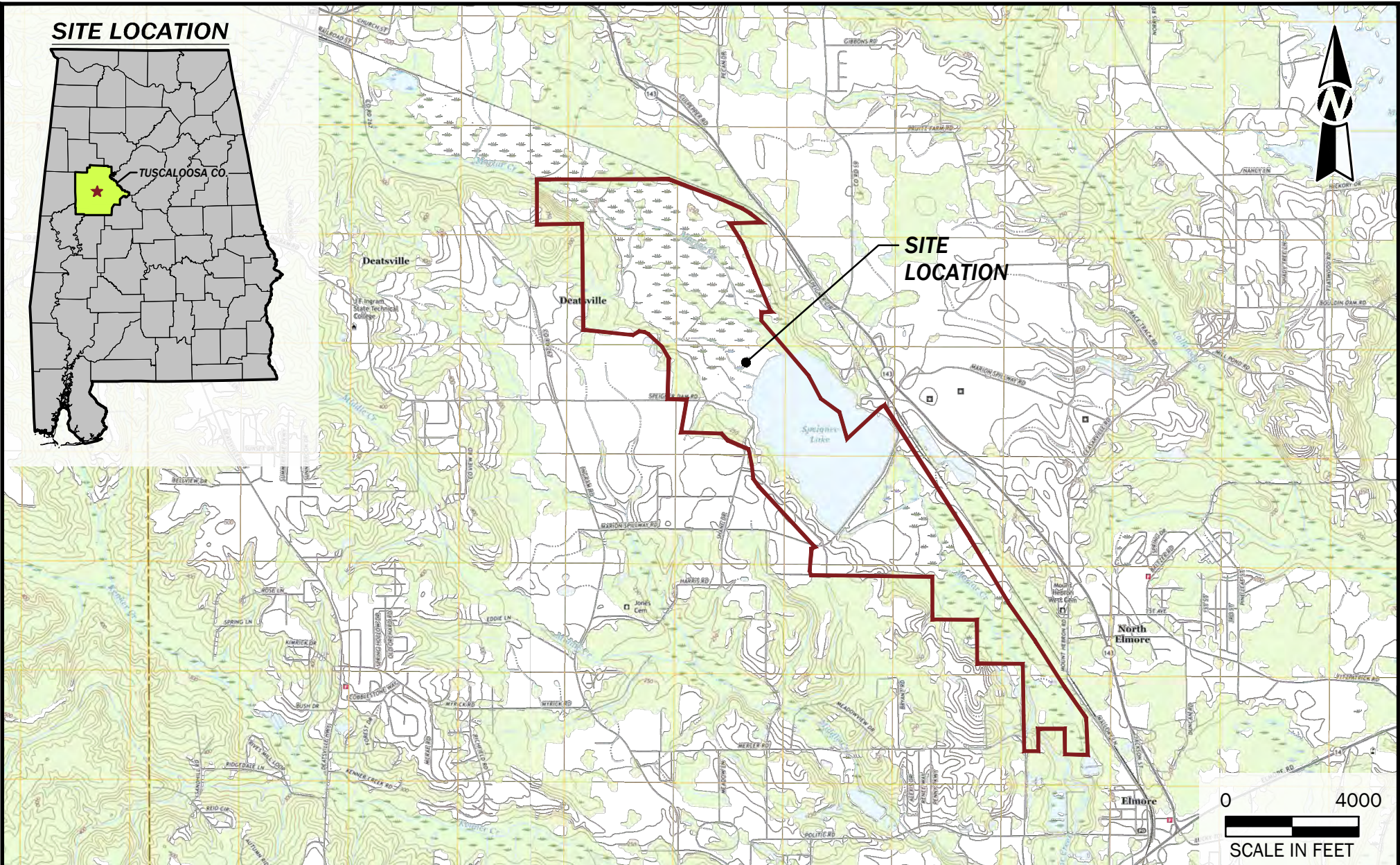
The Elmore S&G facility employs numerous personnel. Key personnel members located throughout the facility are equipped with mobile telephones for communication purposes. A list of emergency contact phone numbers is provided in Section 9.0. In the event of a release, the General Manager will be notified immediately and steps will be taken to contain the spill and initiate clean-up as soon as possible. Spill kits are located throughout the facility. Section 10.0 of this Plan outlines steps to be taken in the event of a spill.

27.3 Inspections

Section 18.0 of the Plan addresses the inspection program the facility has established.

FIGURES

SITE LOCATION



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2743B Gunter Park Drive West | Montgomery, AL 36109
334.244.0766 | www.ttlusa.com

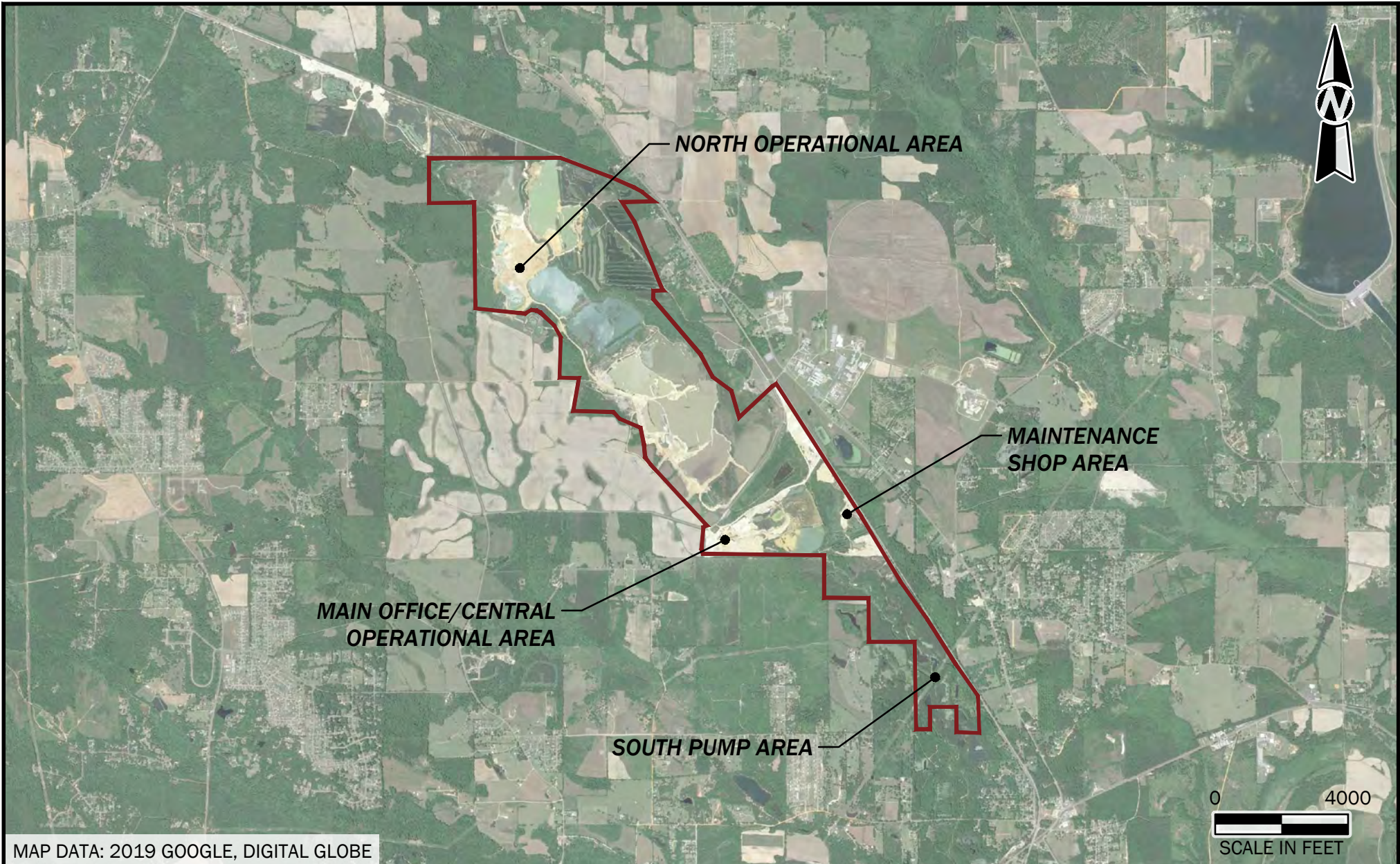
ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SPCC PLAN ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL

THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN SECTIONS 2, 3, 11, AND 12 OF TOWNSHIP 18 NORTH, RANGE 17 EAST,
SECTIONS 27, 28, 33, AND 34 OF TOWNSHIP 19 NORTH, RANGE 17 EAST OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGIC
SURVEY (USGS) ELMORE, ALABAMA 7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE MAP.

1332 MARION SPILLWAY ROAD
ELMORE, ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Drawn By: TLR
Checked By: J H F
Date: 03/26/19
Proj. No.: 000180102259.00
File Name:
2259 Figure 1 Topo.dwg

Figure 1
**TOPOGRAPHIC
LOCATION PLAN**



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ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SPCC PLAN

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
1322 MARION SPILLWAY ROAD
ELMORE, ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Drawn By: T L R
Checked By: J H F
Date: 03/26/19
Proj. No.: 000180102259.00
File Name:
2259 Figure 2 Site Map.dwg

Figure 2
SITE MAP



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ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL - SPCC PLAN

ELMORE SAND & GRAVEL
1322 MARION SPILLWAY ROAD
ELMORE, ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Drawn By: T L R
Checked By: J H F
Date: 03/26/19
Proj. No.: 000180102259.00
File Name:
2259 Figure 3 Maintenance.dwg

Sheet Title
**MAINTENANCE SHOP
AREA DETAIL**

APPENDIX I

CERTIFICATION OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM

CERTIFICATION OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM DETERMINATION FORM

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

Yes _____ No X

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater to 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 storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground storage tank area?

Yes _____ No X

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater to or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Appendix C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula) 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/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plan" Fish and Wildlife Sensitive Environments" (see Appendix E to this part, section 10, for availability) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.

Yes _____ No X

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater to or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Appendix C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

Yes _____ No X

5. Does the facility have a total storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil discharge 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. Based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete.

Signature

Date

APPENDIX II DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX II

Definitions from 40 CFR Part 112 Oil Pollution Prevention

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 recovering 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 area.

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, property, parcel, lease, 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 oil 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 types of activity at the site. Contiguous or non-contiguous buildings, properties, parcels, leases, structures, installations, pipes, or pipelines under the ownership or operation of the same person may be considered separate facilities. Only this definition governs whether a facility is subject to this part.

Farm means a facility on a tract of land devoted to the production of crops or raising of animals, including fish, which produced and sold, or normally would have produced and sold, \$1,000 or more of agricultural products during a year.

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.

Loading/unloading rack means a fixed structure (such as a platform, gangway) necessary for loading or unloading a tank truck or tank car, which is located at a facility subject to the requirements of this part. A loading/unloading rack includes a loading or unloading arm, and may include any combination of the following: piping assemblages, valves, pumps, shut-off devices, overfill sensors, or personnel safety devices.

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.

Mobile refueler means a bulk storage container onboard a vehicle or towed, that is designed or used solely to store and transport fuel for transfer into or from an aircraft, motor vehicle, locomotive, vessel, ground service equipment, or other oil storage container.

Motive power container means any onboard bulk storage container used primarily to power the movement of a motor vehicle, or ancillary onboard oil-filled operational equipment. An onboard bulk storage container which is used to store or transfer oil for further distribution is not a motive power container. The definition of motive power container does not include oil drilling or workover equipment, including rigs.

Navigable waters of the United States means “navigable waters” as defined in section 502(7) of the FWPCA, and includes:

- (1) All navigable waters of the United States, as defined in judicial decisions prior to passage of the 1972 Amendments to the FWPCA (Pub. L. 92-500), and tributaries of such waters;
- (2) Interstate waters;
- (3) Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams which are utilized by interstate travelers for recreational or other purposes; and
- (4) Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams from which fish or shellfish are taken and sold in interstate commerce.

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-filled operational equipment means equipment that includes an oil storage container (or multiple containers) in which the oil is present solely to support the function of the apparatus or the device. Oil filled operational equipment is not considered a bulk storage container, and does not include oil-filled manufacturing equipment (flow-through process). Examples of oil-filled operational equipment include, but are not limited to, hydraulic systems, lubricating systems (e.g., those for pumps, compressors and other rotating equipment, including pumpjack lubrication systems), gear boxes, machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, transformers, circuit breakers, electrical switches, and other systems containing oil solely to enable the operation of the device.

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.

Produced water container means a storage container at an oil production facility used to store the produced water after initial oil/water separation, and prior to reinjection, beneficial reuse, discharge, or transfer for disposal.

Production facility means all structures (including but not limited to wells, platforms, or storage facilities), piping (including but not limited to flow lines or intra-facility 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 (including condensate), or associated storage or measurement, and is located in an oil or gas field, at a facility. This definition governs whether such structures, piping, or equipment are subject to a specific section of this part.

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 (40 CFR 112).

**APPENDIX III
FIVE-YEAR REVIEW LOG

AND

TECHNICAL AMENDMENT LOG**

Five-Year Review Log

I have completed a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for this facility, and will/will not amend this Plan as a result.

[illegible]

Technical Amendment Log

Any technical amendments to this Plan will be re-certified in accordance with Section I of this Plan template.

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV

PAST DISCHARGE HISTORY AND DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION FORM

Past Discharge History

There have been no reportable spills at the Elmore S&G facility in the three years preceding Plan certification.

This page will be updated if a reportable discharge occurs.

<u>Description of Spill</u>	<u>Corrective Actions Taken</u>	<u>Plan for Preventing Recurrence</u>

Discharge Notification Form

In the event of a discharge of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, the following information will be provided to the National Response Center **[also see the notification information provided in Section 10 of the Plan]**:

Information provided to the National Response Center in the Event of a Discharge			
Discharge/Discovery Date		Time	
Facility Name			
Facility Location (Address/Lat-Long/Section Township Range)			
Name of reporting individual		Telephone #	
Type of material discharged		Estimated total quantity discharged	Gallons/Barrels
Source of the discharge		Media affected	☐ Soil
			☐ Water (specify)
			☐ Other (specify)
Actions taken			
Damage or injuries	☐ No ☐ Yes (specify)	Evacuation needed?	☐ No ☐ Yes (specify)
Organizations and individuals contacted	☐ National Response Center 800-424-8802 Time		
	☐ Cleanup contractor (Specify) Time		
	☐ Facility personnel (Specify) Time		
	☐ State Agency (Specify) Time		
	☐ Other (Specify) Time		

APPENDIX V
INSPECTION LOGS

General Inspection Log (conducted weekly)

Complete This Checklist During Inspections			
Yes	No	NA	Bulk Storage and Oil-Filled Equipment
			Is secondary containment provided for each bulk storage container of petroleum/chemical of 55 gallons or more? If not specify below which tank(s) do not have secondary containment.
			Are drain plugs/valves in containment units in place/closed? If not, specify which tank(s) below.
			Are containment units free of debris and oil residue? If not, specify which containment units below.
			Are there any signs of corrosion visible on the bulk storage tanks or above-ground piping? If so, specify which tank(s)/piping runs below.
			Spill Control
			Spill control material is properly located in the area and is in adequate supply.
			If a spill of petroleum/chemical product has occurred since the last inspection, was spilled material cleaned up to the extent practical, and stained soil removed?
			Best Management Practices
			Do any of the outfalls show sign of debris, oil, scum, suspended solids, turbidity, or evidence of chemical releases (foaming, color, sheen, etc.)?
			Is the yard clean and free of oil stains, debris, derelict equipment and scrap; are good housekeeping precautions being followed?
			Are all 55-gallon drums tightly sealed or otherwise protected from stormwater?
			Are erosion control measures effective?
			Are stormwater BMPs in place and effective?
Name and Title of Inspector		Signature	
		Date	
Explain any deficiencies noted above, list corrective actions needed, and note the date of corrective actions.			

Monthly Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) Inspection Checklist

Month_____

Year_____

Instructions: This inspection record will be completed monthly. Place an X in the appropriate box for each item. If any response requires elaboration, descriptions or actions taken should be attached on a separate piece of paper, and added to the log book.

	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Inspector's Initials																				
Date																				
Tank Farm ASTs																				
Evidence of fluid accumulation in the interstitial space																				
Tank surfaces show signs of leakage																				
Tank damaged or deteriorated																				
Tank supports are deteriorated or bulked																				
Tank foundations have eroded or settled																				
Valve seals or gaskets are leaking																				
Spilled product or staining in Fueling/Loading area																				
Loading connections are not capped																				
Fencing, gates or lighting is non-functional																				

APPENDIX VI

PERSONNEL TRAINING LOG

Personnel Training Log (updated as needed)

Date	Description / Scope	Attendees

APPENDIX VII

RECORD OF SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DRAINAGE

RECORD OF SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DRAINAGE

Instructions: This record will be completed when rainwater from the secondary containment areas is drained or pumped. The drain valves normally should be locked closed and only opened and relocked following drainage under responsible supervision.

Facility Name: Elmore S&G, Elmore, Alabama

[illegible]