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Alabama Department of Environmental Management
adem.alabama.gov

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March 2, 2026

Mr. Tim Garrett
Vice President/General Manager
Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC
1200 Urban Center Drive
Birmingham, AL 35242

RE: Draft Permit
Summit Limestone Quarry
NPDES Permit Number AL0075663
Blount County (009)

Dear Mr. Garrett:

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 modify 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 Skylar Wilson at (334) 274-4231 or eva.wilson@adem.alabama.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W.D. McClimans", is written over a horizontal line.

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

WDM/esw

File: DPER/13475

cc: Skylar Wilson, 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
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: Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC
1200 Urban Center Dr
Birmingham, AL 35242

FACILITY LOCATION: Summit Limestone Quarry
2335 Hinds Road
Blountsville, AL 35031
Blount County
T10S, R1E, S1

PERMIT NUMBER: AL0075663

DSN & RECEIVING STREAM: 001 - 1 Unnamed Tributary to Browns Creek
002 - 1 Unnamed Tributary to Browns Creek

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

ISSUANCE DATE: July 25, 2022

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 1, 2022

EXPIRATION DATE: July 31, 2027

MODIFICATION ISSUANCE DATE:

MODIFICATION EFFECTIVE DATE:

Draft

Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Water Division Chief

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT

Limestone Quarry, Wet Preparation Plant, Dry Preparation, Mineral Loading, Mineral Storage,
Mineral Transportation, and Associated Areas

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PART I DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS, CONDITIONS, AND REQUIREMENTS

A. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. 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 **Outfall 001-1** identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application, if the outfall has 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.	----- 1	9.0 s.u.	Grab	2/Month
Solids, Total Suspended 00530	-----	25.0 mg/L	45.0 mg/L	Grab	2/Month
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl Total (as N) ² 00625	-----	Report mg/L	Report mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Nitrite Plus Nitrate Total 1 Det. (as N) ² 00630	-----	Report mg/L	Report mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Phosphorus, Total (as P) ² 00665	-----	Report mg/L	Report mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS) 70296	-----	Report MGD	Report MGD	Grab	2/Month
Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant ³ 50050	-----	Report MGD	Report MGD	Instantaneous	2/Month

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

² Monitoring for Total Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, and Total Phosphorus is not required during the months of November through March

³ Flow must be determined at the time of sample collection by direct measurement, calculation, or other method acceptable to the Department.

2. 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 **Outfall 002-1** identified on Page 1 of this Permit and described more fully in the Permittee's application, if the outfall has 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 ⁴
pH 00400	6.0 s.u.	-----	8.5 s.u.	Grab	2/Month
Solids, Total Suspended 00530	-----	25.0 mg/L	45.0 mg/L	Grab	2/Month
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl Total (as N) ⁵ 00625	-----	Report mg/L	Report mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Nitrite Plus Nitrate Total 1 Det. (as N) ⁵ 00630	-----	Report mg/L	Report mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Phosphorus, Total (as P) ⁵ 00665	-----	Report mg/L	Report mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant ⁶ 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

⁴ See Part I.C.2. for further measurement frequency requirements.

⁵ Monitoring for Total Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, and Total Phosphorus is not required during the months of November through March

⁶ Flow must be determined at the time of sample collection by direct measurement, calculation, or other method acceptable to the Department.

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.

- 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 I.D.1.c. or d., the Permittee shall submit all DMRs required by Part I.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**

ANTIDegradation Rationale

Company Name: Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC

Facility Name: Summit Limestone Quarry

County: Blount

Permit Number: AL0075663

Prepared by: Skylar Wilson

Date: February 25, 2026

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributaries to Browns Creek

Stream Category: Tier II as defined by ADEM Admin. Code 335-6-10-.12

Discharge Description: This proposed permit covers a limestone quarry, wet preparation plant, dry preparation, mineral loading, mineral storage, mineral transportation, and associated areas which discharge to surface waters.

The following preliminary determination was prepared in accordance with ADEM Admin. Code 335-6-10-.12 (7) (c):

The Department has reviewed the information submitted by applicant in accordance with ADEM Admin. Code 335-6-10-.12(9). The applicant has demonstrated that there are no technically or economically viable treatment options in its alternatives analysis that would completely eliminate a direct discharge.

The permit applicant has indicated that the following economic and social benefits will result from this project:

1. Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC will implement a community relations plan for this facility that follows the general outline we have for similar Vulcan facilities. Partnering in education is a cornerstone of our community relations program. Local schools can expect Vulcan to be a sincere and active partner in education.
2. Vulcan is also an active contributor to charities such as the United Way through company matching employee donations.
3. In addition to the tax revenues and jobs for the local economy, this facility will produce quality specification construction aggregates for the local market. Since the largest aggregates user is in public works projects, this facility provides easier access to quality building materials at a much lower cost due to lower transportation costs and fuel usage. This saves the taxpayers of this part of the county and the surrounding area the cost of long-haul charges and reduces potential greenhouse gas emissions from trucking.
4. The only materials to be produced at this site are various grades of limestone construction aggregate. These materials are environmentally safe since they are composed of calcium carbonate. These construction aggregates are essential components for the production of asphalt

paving, concrete, and various construction materials. These materials are also essential to the construction industry for use as bedding materials.

The Department has determined that the discharge proposed by the permit applicant is necessary for important economic and social development in the area of the outfall location in the receiving water.

Reviewed By: William McClimans

Date: February 25, 2026

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
WATER DIVISION**

NPDES INDIVIDUAL PERMIT RATIONALE

Company Name: Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC

Facility Name: Summit Limestone Quarry

County: Blount

Permit Number: AL0075663

Prepared by: Skylar Wilson

Date: February 25, 2026

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributaries to Browns Creek

Permit Coverage: Limestone Quarry, Wet Preparation Plant, Dry Preparation, Mineral Loading, Mineral Storage, Mineral Transportation, and Associated Areas

SIC Code: 1422

The Department has made a tentative determination that the available information is adequate to support modification of this permit by adding an additional outfall and twenty-one acres to the permit.

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

The Permittee has indicated that the associated asphalt plant will be covered under a separate NPDES permit, ALG020043, which addresses any potential discharges from the facility.

The proposed permit authorizes treated discharges into unnamed tributaries to Browns Creek classified as 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 (WQS) for the receiving stream.

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

The instream WQS for pH, for streams classified as Fish and Wildlife, are 6.0 - 8.5 s.u per ADEM Admin Code r. 335-6-10-.09. Information provided in the Permittee's application indicated that Outfall 002-1 could

discharge chronically when the discharge/stream flow ratio may be high; therefore, discharge limitations for pH of 6.0 – 8.5 s.u. are proposed for Outfall 002-1 per ADEM Admin Code r. 335-6-10-.09.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The applicant is not proposing discharges of pollutants to 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. However, the receiving waters flow into Browns Creek, as State water that is included on the current CWA §303(d) list for *E. coli* pathogens and nutrients. If the requirements of the proposed permit and pollution abatement plan are fully implemented, there is a reasonable assurance that the facility will not discharge pathogens at levels that will contribute to any further impairment of *E. coli* to Browns Creek.

Monitoring and reporting of the nutrient related parameters Nitrite plus Nitrate-Nitrogen (NO₂+NO₃-N), Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), and Total Phosphorus are imposed on all outfalls. The monitoring is being required so that sufficient information will be available regarding the nutrient contribution from this point source, should it be necessary at some later time to impose additional nutrient limits on this discharge.

The applicant is not proposing new discharges of pollutant(s) 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.

NPDES Individual Permit - Modification/Reissuance - Mining (Form 315)

version 4.9

(Submission #: HQ1-ZQXN-4F8PF, version 2)

Details

Submission ID HQ1-ZQXN-4F8PF

Form Input

General Instructions

NPDES Individual Application - Mining and Coalbed Methane Operations - Mod/Reissuance (Form 315/549)

PLEASE CONTACT YOUR ASSIGNED PERMIT CONTACT TO DISCUSS THE TYPE OF MODIFICATION YOU SHOULD APPLY FOR BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.

This form should be used to submit the following permit requests for individually permitted Mining and Coalbed Methane Operations:

Modifications/Reissuances that include Permit Transfers and/or Permittee/Facility Name Changes

Minor Modifications

Major Modifications

Reissuances

Reissuance of a permit on or after the current permit's expiration date

Revocation and Reissuance before the current permit's expiration date

Please complete all questions and attach all necessary documentation as prompted throughout the application process. Incomplete or incorrect information will delay processing.

Applicable Fees:

Minor Modifications

\$3,400 (Mineral/Resource Extraction Mining, Storage Transloading, Dry Processing)

\$3,940 (Wet Preparation, Processing, Beneficiation)

\$3,940 (Coalbed Methane Operations)

Major Modifications

\$5,820 (Mineral/Resource Extraction Mining, Storage Transloading, Dry Processing)

\$6,860 (Wet Preparation, Processing, Beneficiation)

\$6,860 (Coalbed Methane Operations)

Reissuances

\$5,820 (Mineral/Resource Extraction Mining, Storage Transloading, Dry Processing)

\$6,860 (Wet Preparation, Processing, Beneficiation)

\$6,860 (Coalbed Methane Operations)

Potential Add-on Fees for Major Modifications and Reissuances

\$1,015 (Biomonitoring & Toxicity Limits)

\$2,705 (Review of Model Performed by Others)

\$4,855 (Modeling – desktop)

[For assistance, please click here to determine the permit staff responsible for the site or call \(334\) 394-4372.](#)

Processing Information

Purpose of Application

Major Modification

Please indicate if the Permittee is applying for a permit transfer and/or name change in addition to permit modification or reissuance:

None

Action Type

Major Modification

Brief description of the action/change that has resulted in the request for this permit modification:

Permit additional 21 acres and relocate Outfall 001

Is this a coalbed methane operation?

No

Permit Information**Permit Number**

AL0075663

Current Permittee Name

Whitaker Contracting, Corp.

Permittee**Permittee Name**

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC

Mailing Address1200 Urban Center Dr
Birmingham, AL 35242**Responsible Official****Prefix**

Mr.

First Name Last Name

Tim Garrett

Title

VP/GM

Organization Name

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC

Phone Type Number Extension

Mobile 2054106401

Email

garrettt@vmcmail.com

Mailing Address1200 Urban Center Drive
Birmingham, AL 35242**Existing Permit Contacts**

Affiliation Type	Contact Information	Remove?
Responsible Official	David Reed, Whitaker Contracting Corp.	Remove
Facility Contact	Lynn McWhorter, Whitaker Contracting Corp.	Remove
Permittee	Whitaker Contracting, Corp.	Remove

Facility/Operations Information**Facility/Operations Name**

Summit Limestone Quarry

Permittee Organization Type

LLC

Parent Corporation and Subsidiary Corporations of Applicant, if any:

Vulcan Materials Company, Legacy Vulcan, LLC.

Landowner(s) Name, Address and Phone Number:

PATTERSON, JOHN L III & OTHERS
613 LINDEN ST
TRUSSVILLE, AL 35173

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

none

Is the Company/Permittee properly registered and in good standing with the Alabama Secretary of State's office?

Yes

Facility/Operations Address or Location Description

2335 Hinds Road
Blountsville, AL 35031

Facility/Operations County (Front Gate)

Blount

Do the operations span multiple counties?

No

Detailed Directions to the Facility/Operations

From intersection of US Hwy 278 and AL Hwy 79, go NW on Hinds Road for 2 miles, site is on the left

Please refer to the link below for Lat/Long map instruction help:

[Map Instruction Help](#)

Facility/Operations Front Gate Latitude and Longitude

34.19220000000000,-86.48670000000001

2335 Hinds Road, Blountsville, AL

Township(s), Range(s), Section(s) (Note: If you are submitting multiple TRSs, please separate each TRS by a semicolon.)

Example: T19S,R1E,S15; T20S,R2E,S16)

T10S,R1E,S1

SIC Code(s) [Please select your primary SIC code first]:

1422-Crushed and Broken Limestone

NAICS Code(s) [Please select your primary NAICS code first]:

212312-Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying

Facility/Operations Contact

Prefix

Mr.

First Name Last Name

Mike Creel

Title

Facility Manager

Organization Name

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC

Phone Type Number Extension

Mobile 256-298-1425

Email

Creelmi@vmcmail.com

Member Information

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/operations (if this does not apply, then enter N/A after selecting "Manually Enter in Table"):

List of Names/Titles/Addresses will be entered by:

Providing as an Attachment

Provide a list of names with titles and addresses as an attachment.

VMC Directors-Officers (Updated April 2025).pdf - 04/01/2025 10:06 AM

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Other than the "Company/Permittee", identify the name of each corporation, partnership, association, and single proprietorship for which any individual identified above 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 (if this does not apply, then enter N/A after selecting "Manually Enter in Table"):

List of Corporations/Partnerships/etc, Names and Titles will be entered by:

Manually Entering in Table

Name of Corporation, Partnership, Association, or Single Proprietorship	Name of Individual	Title/Position in Corporation, Partnership, Association, or Single Proprietorship
N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Contacts (1 of 1)

ADDITIONAL CONTACTS: Authorized Rep

Contact Type

Authorized Rep

Contact

First Name Last Name

Holly Brunson

Title

Environmental Manager

Organization Name

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC

Phone Type Number Extension

Mobile 2054106401

Email

carmichaelh@vmcmail.com

Address

1200 Urban Center Dr
Birmingham, AL 35242

Compliance History

Has the applicant ever had any of the following:

Event	Apply?
An Alabama NPDES, SID, or UIC permit suspended or terminated	No
An Alabama or federal environmental permit suspended/terminated	No
An Alabama State Oil Gas Board permit or other approval suspended or terminated	No
An Alabama or federal performance/environmental bond, or similar security deposited in lieu of a bond, or portion thereof, forfeited	No

Has the applicant, parent corporation, subsidiary, general partner, LLP partner, or LLC Member had any Warning Letters, Notice of Violations (NOVs), Administrative Actions, or litigation filed by ADEM or EPA during the three year (36 month) period preceding the date on which this form is signed?

Yes

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.

Date of Issuance	Type of Action	Briefly describe alleged violations:	Date of Final Resolution
08/18/2022	Warning Letter	warning letter based on unannounced air	08/25/2022
08/15/2023	Warning Letter	Crushed rock in Battle Creek	08/25/2023
03/06/2024	Warning Letter	Excessive fugitive emissions from equipment	03/11/2024
11/25/2024	Warning Letter	Replaced jaw crusher without ADEM Approval	12/04/2024

For this facility, list any other NPDES or other environmental permits (including permit numbers), authorizations, or certifications that have been applied for or issued within the State by ADEM, EPA, Alabama Department of Labor (ADOL), US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE), or other agency, to the applicant, parent corporation, subsidiary, or LLC member whether presently effective, expired, suspended, revoked, or terminated:

ALG020043, 402-0006, 402-0016

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

AL0083330, AL0075671, AL0075680, AL0075663, 402-0007, 711-0025, 402-0006, ALG020054, ALG020043, ALG020234, AL0082856, AL0084115, 402-0016, 711-0032, ALG141142, LRN-2014-01124, ALR10C3SD, ALR10C3XF, 503-0080-X001, 411-0011-X019-X026, 701-0014-X003-X009, 309-0028-X006-X008, 703-0001-X010, X011,X013, 307-0011-X006-X008, 711-0052-X001, 709-0022-X002, 411-0010-X011-X013, 712-0014-X003-X006, 206-0043-X001-X003, 206-0039-X003, X006-X009, 301-0045-X001-X006, 701-0048-X001, X003-X005, 411-0028-X011-X013, X016, 705-005-X010-X015, 704-0014-X001-X004, 410-0024-X003-X004, 712-0012-Z001-Z002, X008-X011, X014-X015, 413-0074-X002, X007-X008, 701-0017-Z002, X005, 402-015-X001, AL0059498, AL0069035, ALG230064, ALG230068, ALG020216, AL0002046, AL0056391, AL0002313, AL0023892, AL0055778, AL0002020, AL0075698, AL0075507, ALG110465, AL0001996, AL0055964, AL0041891, ALG020223, AL0074888, AL0074969, AL0074357, AL 0002186, AL0072036, AL0053601, AL0076996, AL0000256, AL0072117, AL0072214, AL0041921, AL0070459, AL0000264, AL0075108

Anti-Degradation Evaluation

CORRECTION REQUEST (APPROVED)

Anti-Degradation Plan Required

The Department has made a decision that all new increases in acreage for facilities require an anti-degradation plan.
Created on 1/16/2026 9:29 AM by **Skylar Wilson**

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. Does this modification/reissuance include new or expanded discharges to Tier II water(s)?

Yes

NOTE

If the discharge is to a Tier II waterbody as defined in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-10-.12(4), complete questions below, ADEM Form 311-Alternatives Analysis, and either ADEM Form 312 or ADEM Form 313- Calculation of Total Annualized Project Costs (Public-Sector or Private-Sector Projects, whichever is applicable). ADEM Form 312 or ADEM Form 313, whichever is applicable, must be provided for each treatment discharge alternative considered technically viable.
[ADEM forms can be found on the Department's website here.](#)

What environmental or public health problem will the discharger be correcting?

None

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

N/A

How much reduction in employment will the discharger be avoiding?

N/A

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

N/A

What public service to the community will the discharger be providing?

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC will implement a community relations plan for this facility that follows the general outline we have for similar Vulcan facilities. Partnering in education is a cornerstone of our community relations program. Local schools can expect Vulcan to be a sincere and active partner in education. We are also active contributors to charities such as the United Way through company matching of employee donations.

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

In addition to the tax revenues and jobs for the local economy, This facility will produce quality, specification construction aggregates for the local market. Since the largest aggregates user is in public works projects, this facility provides easier access to quality building materials at a much lower cost due to lower transportation costs and fuel usage. This saves the taxpayers of this part of the county and the surrounding area the cost of long haul charges and reduces potential greenhouse gas emissions from trucking. The only materials to be produced at this site are various grades of limestone construction aggregate. These materials are environmentally safe since they are composed of calcium carbonate. These construction aggregates are essential components for the production of asphalt paving, concrete, and various construction materials. These materials are also essential to the construction industry for use as bedding materials

Attach Form 311 (Alternative Analysis)

[Form311 \(signed\).pdf - 02/03/2026 09:39 AM](#)

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Please attach Form 312 (Public Sector Projects) or Form 313 (Private Sector Projects).

[Form313.pdf - 02/03/2026 09:37 AM](#)

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Activity Description & Information

Narrative description of activity(s):

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC operates a limestone quarry operation at 2335 Hinds Road in Blountsville, Alabama. Surface mining activities such as drilling, blasting, hauling, crushing, screening and transporting material are currently being conducted on the middle third portion of the property. Some of the aggregate is utilized for asphalt at the adjacent asphalt plant operated by Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC, for which Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC holds a General NPDES Permit. The majority of the mined aggregate is sold and moved off site by truck. Stormwater from the disturbed area is either directed to the pit or to outfall 001.

Total Facility/Operations Area (acres)

212.25

Total Disturbed Area (acres)

212.25

Anticipated Commencement Date

01/01/1982

Anticipated Completion Date

07/31/2027

Please identify which of the following apply to this operation:

Activity/Condition	Appy?
An existing facility/operation which currently results in discharges to State waters?	Yes
A proposed facility/operation which will result in a discharge to State waters?	No
Be located within any 100-year flood plain?	No
Discharge to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer?	No
Discharge to waters of or be located in the Coastal Zone?	No

Activity/Condition	Appy?
Need/have ADEM UIC permit coverage?	No
Be located on Indian/historically significant lands?	No
Need/have ADEM SID permit coverage?	No
Need/have ASMC permit coverage?	No
Need/have State Oil & Gas Board permit coverage?	No
Need/have ADOL permit coverage?	No
Generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous or toxic waste?	No
Be located in or discharge to a Public Water Supply (PWS) watershed or be located within ½ mile of any PWS well?	No
Incised pit	Yes

Does your facility/operation use cooling water?

No

Material to be Removed, Processed, or Transloaded

Material To Be Removed, Processed, Or Transloaded (Note: Sum must equal 100.)

Mineral(s)/Mineral product(s)	%
Limestone, crushed limestone and dolomite	100
	Sum: 100

Proposed Activity To Be Conducted

Type(s) of activity presently conducted at applicant's existing facility or proposed to be conducted at facility (Select Yes or No):

Activity	Apply?
Adjacent/associated asphalt/concrete plant(s)	Yes
Alternative fuels operation	No
Auger mining	No
Cement production	No
Chemical processing or leaching	No
Chemicals used in process or wastewater treatment (coagulant, biocide, etc.)	No
Construction related temporary borrow pits/areas	No
Creek/stream crossings	No
Dredging	No
Excavation	Yes
Grading, clearing, grubbing, etc.	Yes
Hydraulic mining	No
Hydraulic mining, dredging, instream or between stream-bank mining	No
Lime production	No
Low volume sewage treatment package plant	No
Mineral dry processing (crushing & screening)	Yes
Mineral loading	Yes
Mineral storing	Yes
Mineral transportation	Yes
Mineral wet preparation	Yes
Onsite construction debris or equipment storage/disposal	Yes
Onsite mining debris or equipment storage/disposal	Yes

Activity	Apply?
Other beneficiation & manufacturing operations	No
Pre-construction ponded water removal	No
Pre-mining logging or land clearing	Yes
Preparation plant waste recovery	No
Quarrying	Yes
Reclamation of disturbed areas	Yes
Solution mining	No
Surface mining	Yes
Synthetic fuel production	No
Underground mining	No
Waterbody relocation or other alteration	No
Within-bank mining	No

If the operation will include activities other than those listed above, please describe them below:

NONE PROVIDED

If the type of activity presently conducted or proposed is Mineral Transportation, please indicate which of the following apply:

Barge	Apply?
Barge	No
Rail	No
Truck	Yes

Fuel - Chemical Handling, Storage, & Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan

Will fuels, chemicals, compounds, or liquid waste be used or stored onsite?

Yes

Please identify the fuel, chemicals, compounds, or liquid waste and indicate the volume of each:

Volume (gallons)	Contents
5,000.0	Offroad Diesel
2,000.0	Gasoline
1,000.0	Motor Oil
1,000.0	Hydraulic Oil
1,000.0	Used Oil
20,000.0	Liquid Asphalt
330.0	BMK Asphalt Release Agent

SPCC Plan

VCM - Summit Quarry - SPCC (AL0075663) - 04-02-2025.pdf - 04/02/2025 04:49 PM

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

ASMC Regulated Entities

Is this a coal mining operation regulated by ASMC?

No

Topographic Map Submittal

Topographic Map

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 (k) Contour lines, township-range-section lines (l) Drainage patterns, swales, washes (m) All drainage conveyance/treatment structures (ditches, berms, etc.) (n) Any other pertinent or significant feature.

Topographic Map

[Summit Quarry NPDES Modification Map 2025 - 2000 Scale.pdf - 02/03/2026 10:23 AM](#)

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Detailed Facility Map Submittal

Detailed Facility Map

[Summit Quarry NPDES Modification Map 2025 - 400 Scale.pdf - 02/03/2026 10:23 AM](#)

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Outfalls (1 of 2)

Outfall Identifier: 001

Feature Type

Outfall (External)

Outfall Identifier

001

Outfall Status

Existing

Please be aware that you should only mark an outfall status as existing if (1) the Department has been previously notified that it was constructed as proposed or (2) it began discharge prior to this application. A proposed outfall is one that is being newly added to the permit OR one that has never discharged or has never been authorized by the Department to discharge. Should you have any questions about which status to select, please contact the Department's permit engineer for this site.

Permit Action

Reissue

CORRECTION REQUEST (APPROVED)

Add Outfall

The Department does not allow Outfalls to be moved to a new location, a new Outfall will need to be added to the facility since it will technically be a new discharge point.

Created on 1/16/2026 9:31 AM by **Skylar Wilson**

Receiving Water

Browns Creek

Check below if the discharge enters the receiving water via an unnamed tributary.

Unnamed Tributary

Location of Outfall

34.19222200000000, -86.48666700000000

Are the location coordinates above still correct for this outfall?

Yes

Distance to Receiving Water (ft)

3,177.0

Disturbed Area (acres)

58.6

Drainage Area (acres)

58.6

303(d) Segment?

Yes

TMDL Segment?

No

Please do not add a new outfall unless you are requesting a modification that includes a new outfall. All of the currently permitted outfalls are already included in this form. If you add an outfall in error, please choose **Delete** under **Permit Action** for the outfall. If you have any questions, please contact your permit engineer BEFORE proceeding.

Outfalls (2 of 2)**Outfall Identifier: 002****Feature Type**

Outfall (External)

Outfall Identifier

002

Outfall Status

Proposed

Please be aware that you should only mark an outfall status as existing if (1) the Department has been previously notified that it was constructed as proposed or (2) it began discharge prior to this application. A proposed outfall is one that is being newly added to the permit OR one that has never discharged or has never been authorized by the Department to discharge. Should you have any questions about which status to select, please contact the Department's permit engineer for this site.

Permit Action

Add

Receiving Water

Browns Creek

Check below if the discharge enters the receiving water via an unnamed tributary.

Unnamed Tributary

Location of Outfall

34.18805618,-86.48213806

Are the location coordinates above still correct for this outfall?

Yes

Distance to Receiving Water (ft)

585.0

Disturbed Area (acres)

64.3

Drainage Area (acres)

86.6

303(d) Segment?

Yes

TMDL Segment?

No

Please do not add a new outfall unless you are requesting a modification that includes a new outfall. All of the currently permitted outfalls are already included in this form. If you add an outfall in error, please choose **Delete** under **Permit Action** for the outfall. If you have any questions, please contact your permit engineer BEFORE proceeding.

Discharge Characterization**EPA Form 2C, EPA Form 2D, and/or ADEM Form 567 Submittal**

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.

Please download the following Excel file to enter your information. Once complete, please attach to the below control.

[Download spreadsheet here.](#)

Required attachment:

[Form315TableB \(1\).pdf - 02/03/2026 11:04 AM](#)

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Please download the following Excel file to enter your information. Once complete, please attach to the below control.

[Download spreadsheet here.](#)

Required attachment:

[Form315TableC.pdf - 02/03/2026 11:05 AM](#)

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Discharge Structure Description & Pollutant Source

Please download the following Excel file to enter your information. Once complete, please attach to the below control.

[Download spreadsheet here.](#)

Required attachment:

[Form315DischargeStructure.pdf - 02/03/2026 11:05 AM](#)

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Variance Request

Do you intend to request or renew one or more of the CWA technology variances authorized at 40 CFR 122.21(m)?

No

Pollution Abatement & Prevention (PAP) Plan Summary (1 of 2)

Outfall(s):

001

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

Identify and provide detailed explanation for any \diamond N \diamond or \diamond N/A \diamond response(s):

None of the receiving waters are PWS. No stream crossings are proposed for this facility. A single channel emergency spillway is proposed for basin 001 with a splash pad at the end of the spillway. No cutoff trench or embankment is needed since the basin is totally incised.

Pollution Abatement & Prevention (PAP) Plan Summary (2 of 2)

Outfall(s):

002

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

Identify and provide detailed explanation for any N or N/A response(s):

None of the receiving waters are PWS. No stream crossings are proposed for this facility. A single channel emergency spillway is proposed for basin 002 with a splash pad at the end of the spillway.

Pollution Abatement & Prevention (PAP) Plan Review Checklist

General Information:	Please select one:
PE Seal with License #	Yes
Name and Address of Operator	Yes
Legal Description of Facility	Yes
Name of Company	Yes
Number of Employees	Yes
Products to be Mined	Yes
Hours of Operation	Yes
Water Supply and Disposition	Yes

Maps:	Please select one:
Topographic Map including Information from Part XIII (a) <input type="checkbox"/> (o) of this Application	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 500 <input type="checkbox"/> or Equivalent Facility Map including Information from Part XIV of this Application	Yes

Detailed Design Diagrams:	Please select one:
Plan Views	Yes
Cross-section Views	Yes
Method of Diverting Runoff to Treatment Basins	Yes
Line Drawing of Water Flow through Facility with Water Balance or Pictorial Description of Water Flow	Yes

Narrative of Operations:	Please select one:
Raw Materials Defined	Yes
Processes Defined	Yes
Products Defined	Yes

Schematic Diagram:	Please select one:
Points of Waste Origin	Yes
Collection System	Yes
Disposal System	Yes

Post Treatment Quantity and Quality of Effluent:	Please select one:
Flow	Yes
Suspended Solids	Yes
Iron Concentration	Yes
pH	Yes

Description of Waste Treatment Facility:	Please select one:
Pre-Treatment Measures	Yes
Recovery System	Yes
Expected Life of Treatment Basin	Yes
Measures for Ensuring Access to All Treatment Structures and Related Appurtenances including Outfall Locations	Yes
Schedule of Cleaning and/or Abandonment	Yes

Other:	Please select one:
Precipitation/Volume Calculations/Diagram Attached	Yes
BMP Plan for Haul Roads	Yes
Measures for Minimizing Impacts to Adjacent Stream (e.g., Buffer Strips, Berms)	Yes
Measures for Ensuring Appropriate Setbacks are Maintained at All Times	Yes
Methods for Minimizing Nonpoint Source Discharges	Yes
If Chemical Treatment Used, Methods for Ensuring Appropriate Dosage	Yes
Facility Closure Plans	Yes
PE Rationale(s) For Alternate Standards, Designs or Plans	Yes

Pollution Abatement & Prevention (PAP) Plan

Is this a coal mining operation regulated by ASMC?

No

PAP Plan (non-coal mining facilities)

[Summit Quarry PAP Plan Complete Plan with Attachments 1-27-26.pdf - 02/03/2026 08:47 AM](#)

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Professional Engineer (PE)

Registration License Number

18208

Professional Engineer

Prefix

Mr.

First Name Last Name

Sanford Hendon

Title

Vice President

Organization Name

Mcgehee Engineering Corp

Phone Type Number Extension

Business 2052210686

Email

Sanford@mcgehee.org

Address

450 19TH ST W

JASPER, AL 35501

Information for the Applicant

Please read the following information and acknowledge below:

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;
- (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.

Acknowledgement

I acknowledge I have read and understand the information above.

Additional Attachments

Additional Attachments

NONE PROVIDED

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Application Preparer

Application Preparer

Prefix

Mr.

First Name	Last Name
------------	-----------

Kyle	Kimbrell
------	----------

Title

Engineering Technician

Organization Name

McGehee Engineering Corp

Phone Type	Number	Extension
------------	--------	-----------

Business	2052210686	
----------	------------	--

Email

kyle.kimbrell@McGehee.org

Address

PO BOX 3431

JASPER, AL 35502-3431

Fees Assessed

The following itemized fees have been assessed in accordance with Fee Schedule D and 335-1-6-.04(a) of ADEM Admin. Code Division 1 regulations based on the information provided in this application.

If the correct fees are not displayed, please contact your permit engineer PRIOR to submitting the form. Do NOT answer questions erroneously in order to have the correct fee assessed.

Wet Preparation, Processing, Beneficiation:

6860

Fee

Fee
6860

Revisions

Revision	Revision Date	Revision By
Revision 1	3/8/2024 4:30 PM	Kyle Kimbrell
Revision 2	1/26/2026 12:22 PM	Holly Brunson

Agreements and Signature(s)

SUBMISSION AGREEMENTS

- I am the owner of the account used to perform the electronic submission and signature.
- I have the authority to submit the data on behalf of the facility I am representing.
- I agree that providing the account credentials to sign the submission document constitutes an electronic signature equivalent to my written signature.
- I have reviewed the electronic form being submitted in its entirety, and agree to the validity and accuracy of the information contained within it to the best of my knowledge.

Professional Engineer (PE)

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 under penalty of law that the technical information and data contained in this application, and a comprehensive Pollution Abatement & Prevention (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 this Permit, and 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.

Signed By Sanford Hendon on 02/03/2026 at 5:27 PM

Responsible Official

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. A comprehensive PAP Plan to prevent and minimize discharges of pollution to the maximum extent practicable has been prepared at my direction by a PE for this facility utilizing effective, good engineering and pollution control practices and in accordance with the provisions of ADEM Admin. Code Division 335-6, including Chapter 335-6-9 and Appendices A & B, and information contained in this application, including any attachments. I understand that regular inspections must be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, a PE and all appropriate pollution abatement/prevention facilities and structural & nonstructural management practices or Department approved equivalent management practices identified by the PE must be fully implemented prior to and concurrent with commencement of regulated activities and regularly maintained as needed at the facility in accordance with good sediment, erosion, and other pollution control practices and ADEM requirements. I understand that the PAP Plan must be fully implemented and regularly maintained so that discharges of pollutants can reasonably be expected to be effectively minimized to the maximum extent practicable and according to permit discharge limitations and other requirements to ensure protection of groundwater and surface water quality. I understand that failure to fully implement and regularly maintain required management practices for the protection of groundwater and surface water quality may subject the Permittee to appropriate enforcement action. I certify that this form has not been altered, and if copied or reproduced, is consistent in format and identical in content to the ADEM approved form. I further certify that the discharges described in this application have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges and any non-mining associated beneficiation/process pollutants and wastewaters have been fully identified. I acknowledge my understanding that I may be required to obtain a permit from the ADOL. 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.

Signed By Holly Brunson on 02/04/2026 at 10:11 AM

Attachment 1 to Supplementary Form ADEM Form 311

Alternatives Analysis

Applicant/Project: Vulcan Construction Materials - Summit Quarry

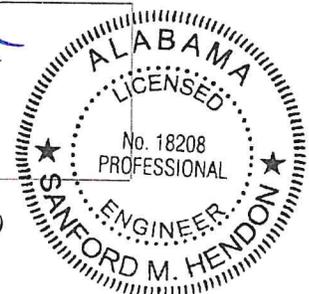
All new or expanded discharges (except discharges eligible for coverage under general permits) covered by the NPDES permitting program are subject to the provisions of ADEM's antidegradation policy. Applicants for such discharges to Tier 2 waters are required to demonstrate "... that the proposed discharge 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	Water quantity too great.
2 Pretreatment/Discharge to POTW		X	Water quantity too great.
3 Relocation of Discharge		X	Topography does not support/ allow this alternative.
4 Reuse/Recycle	X		Will recycle whenever possible.
5 Process/Treatment Alternatives		X	Settling, oxidation, surface discharge is the best treatment alternative.
6 On-site/Sub-surface Disposal	X		
<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: *David M. Haen*
(Professional Engineer)

Date: 2/3/2026



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

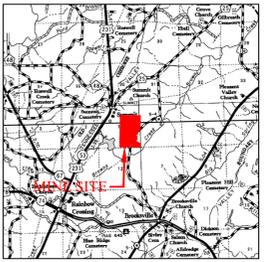
**Calculation of Total Annualized Project Costs
for Private-Sector Projects**

Capital Costs to be Financed (Supplied by applicant)	<u>\$ 150,000 (1)</u>
Interest rate for Financing (Expressed as a decimal)	<u>.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>.14237 (2)</u>
Annualized Capital Cost [Calculate: (1) x (2)]	<u>\$ 21,356.63 (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>\$ 12,000 (4)</u>
Total Annual Cost of Pollution Control Project [(3) + (4)]	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">\$ 33,356.63 (5)</div>

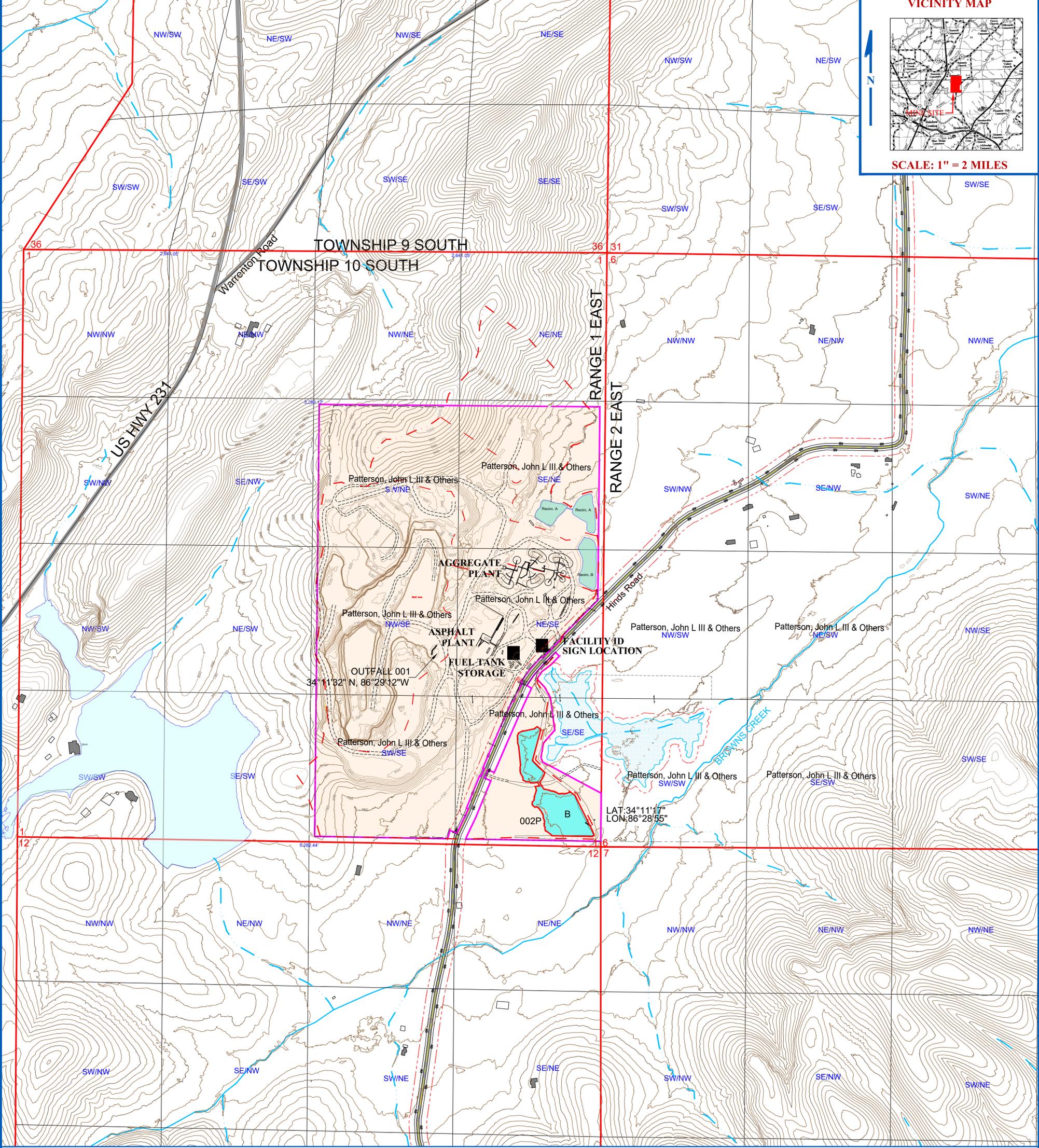
* While actual payback schedules may differ across projects and companies, assume equal annual payments over a 10-year period for consistency in comparing projects.

** 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).

VICINITY MAP

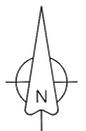


SCALE: 1" = 2 MILES



MAP LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|
| | NPDES PERMIT AREA | | LAND HOOK |
| | SEDIMENT BASIN | | STREAM INTERMITTENT |
| | IMPOUNDED WATER | | STREAM PERENNIAL |
| | SURFACE OWNERSHIP DIVIDE OTHER THAN QUARTER/QUARTER LINE | | DRAINAGE DIVIDE |
| | DWELLING (OCCUPIED) | | DIVERSION DITCH |
| | DWELLING (UNOCCUPIED) | | RIGHT OF WAY |
| | WETLAND | | SETBACK OFFSET |



SECTION 1,
TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 1 EAST,
BLOUNT COUNTY, ALABAMA
BASE MAPS: BROOKSVILLE
U.S.G.S. QUADRANGLE

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 FT. & 50 FT.

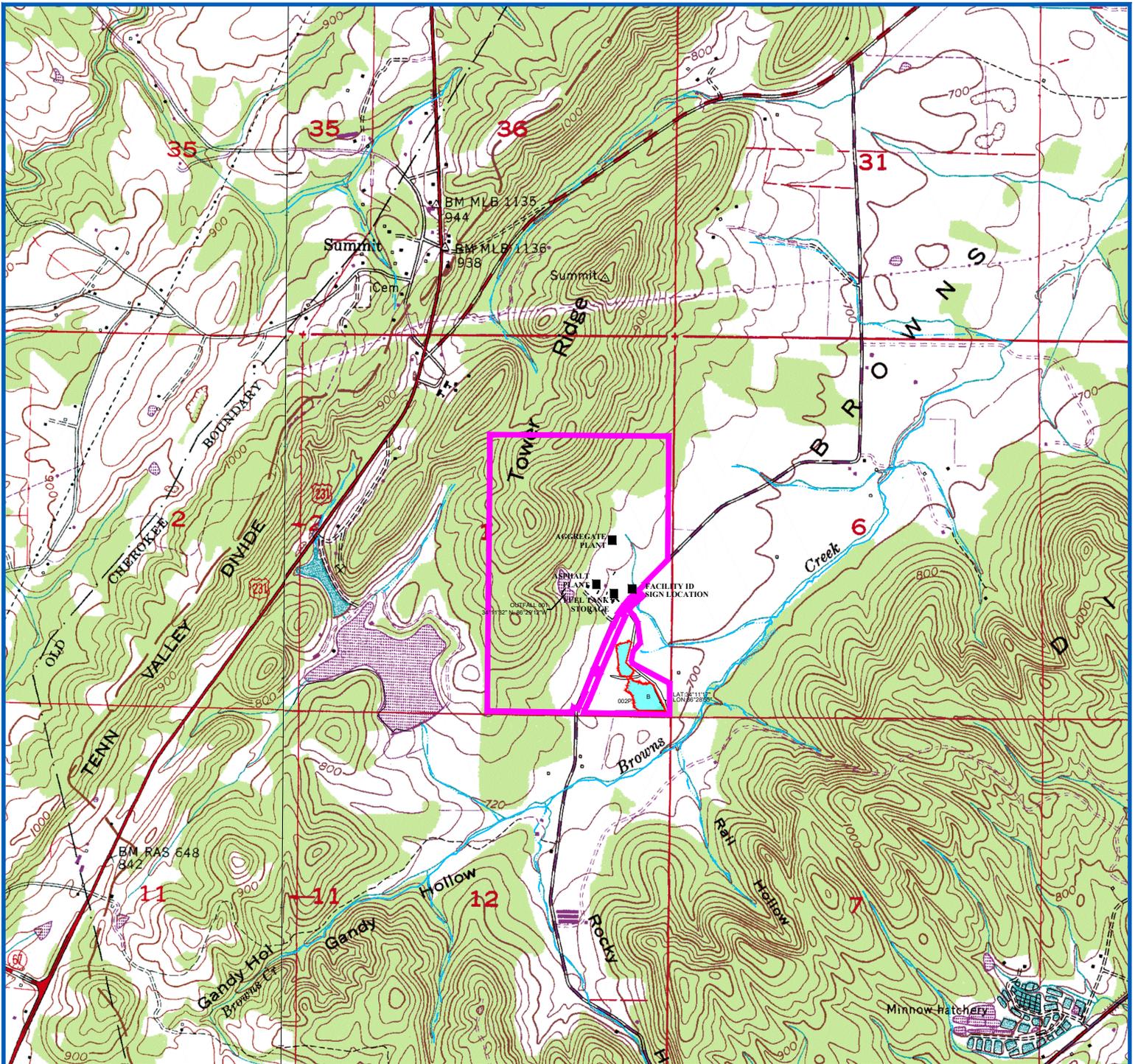
VULCAN
CONSTRUCTION
MATERIALS, LLC.

SUMMIT QUARRY - MODIFICATION

NPDES PERMIT MAP - AL0075663

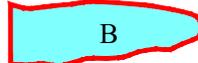
FILE: z:\Vulcan\Summit\NPDES Mod 2025 Scale: 1" = 400'

Drawn By: T.K.K. Date: 02-03-2026



SECTION 1,
TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 1 EAST,
BLOUNT COUNTY, ALABAMA
BASE MAPS: BROOKSVILLE
U.S.G.S. QUADRANGLE

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 20 FT.

-  NPDES PERMIT BOUNDARY
-  SEDIMENT BASIN

**VULCAN
CONSTRUCTION
MATERIALS, LLC.**

SUMMIT QUARRY - MODIFICATION

NPDES PERMIT MAP - AL0075663

FILE: z:\Vulcan\Summit\NPDES Mod 2025	Scale: 1" = 2000'
Drawn By: T.K.K.	Date: 02-03-2026



Vulcan Materials Company

Directors

- Melissa H. Anderson (Director since 2019)
- Thomas A. Fanning (Director since 2015)
- O. B. Grayson Hall, Jr. (Director since 2014)
- J. Thomas Hill (Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer Director since 2014)
- Cynthia L. Hostetler (Director since 2014)
- Lydia H. Kennard (Director since 2022)
- Richard T. O'Brien (Director since 2008)
- James T. Prokopanko (Director since 2009)
- Kathleen L. Quirk (Director since 2017)
- David P. Steiner (Director since 2017)
- Lee J. Styslinger, III (Director since 2013)
- George Willis (Director since 2020)

Officers

- J. Thomas Hill (Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer)
- Mary Andrews Carlisle (Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer)
- Thompson S. Baker II (President)
- Ronnie A. Pruitt (Chief Operating Officer)
- Stanley G. Bass (Chief Strategy Officer)
- Denson N. Franklin III (Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary)
- David P. Clement (Senior Vice President, East and Southwest Divisions)
- Jerry F. Perkins Jr. (Senior Vice President, Southern & Gulf Coast and Central Divisions)
- C. Wes Burton, Jr. (Vice President and Treasurer)
- M. Todd Freeman (Vice President, Internal Audit)
- Janet F. Kavinoky (Vice President, External Affairs and Corporate Communications)
- Andrew F. McRae (Vice President, Tax)
- Randy L. Pigg (Vice President and Controller)
- Lindsay L. Sinor (President, Vulcan Lands, Inc.)
- Krzysztof Soltan (Chief Information Officer)
- Mark D. Warren (Vice President, Investor Relations)



**Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC
SUMMIT QUARRY**

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTER MEASURES PLAN

COVERED BY THE

ADEM NPDES PERMIT NO. AL0075663

Prepared For:

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC – Summit Quarry

2335 Hinds Road

Blountsville, AL 35031

**INTEGRATED SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL
AND
COUNTER MEASURES PLAN (SPCC)**

Prepared By:

**MCGEHEE ENGINEERING CORP.
P. O. Box 3431
Jasper, Alabama 35502-3431
Telephone (205) 221-0686**

Updated: April 2, 2025

FOREWORD

The attached document consists of:

- **Part A, the Spill Prevention Control and Source Control Plan**, describes the engineering practices which reduce the potential for uncontrolled releases of many materials used at the Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry (Facility).

Engineer's Certification

The plan has been prepared in accordance with sound engineering practices by McGehee Engineering Corp., based on information provided by Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry.

I have completed review and evaluation of the Spill Prevention Control and Counter Measures Plan for Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry's. This plan has been reviewed and evaluated in accordance with sound engineering practices and is adequate for the facility.



Sanford M. Hendon, PE
AL Reg. No. 18208



4/2/25
Date

The Spill Prevention and Counter Measures Plan for Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry has the full approval of management and necessary resources have been and will be committed to implement these plans.

Facility General Manager

Date

Spill Prevention Control and Counter Measures Plan

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APPENDICES

Appendix A-1	SPCC Plan – Spill History Form
Appendix A-2	SPCC Plan – Spill Event Record Form
Appendix A-3	Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A-1	Brittle Fracture Evaluation Attachment
Attachment A-2	Tank Integrity Inspection Attachment
Attachment A-3	Facility Site Layout Map
Attachment A-4	NPDES Permit Map

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTER MEASURES PLAN

1. REGULATORY SCOPE

This Spill Prevention Control and Counter Measures Plan (SPCC) has been prepared for the Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry (Facility) located in Blountsville, Alabama.

This plan describes engineering features and management techniques used to prevent the release of significant or hazardous materials at the site. Table 1 lists regulations the Prevention Plan complies with.

Table 1 - Regulations Addressed by the Prevention Plan

Regulation:	Explanation Of Why It Is Being Implemented:
40 CFR §112 Oil Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Planning	Because the Facility stores over 1,320 gallons of petroleum and is located near a navigable waterway, it is required to maintain oil spill prevention control and countermeasure planning (SPCC) in accordance with the Clean Water Act
NPDES Permit Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), including Best Management Practices (BMPs)	The facility complies with a stormwater discharge permit which requires the facility prepare and comply with a SWPPP incorporating (BMPs).

The Facility is not subject to the substantial harm criteria listed in 40 CFR 110. As such, Appendix A-3 contains the required certification form documenting that the Facility is not “reasonably expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging into or on the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.”

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

General

Figure 1 shows the facility’s general site location. In addition, the Project Area Map can be found in Attachment A-4. Furthermore, the Summit Quarry Facility is located at 2335 Hinds Road Blountsville, AL 35031. The Facility entrance coordinates are Longitude: W -86° 29’ 00”; Latitude: N 34° 11’ 32”. The Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry Facility occupies approximately 212 acres in a primary rural area of Blountsville, Alabama. The Facility Manager (Facility/Emergency Contact) is Mike Creel and can be reached at 256-298-1425 or via email at Creelmi@vmcmail.com.

The operations at the Summit Quarry facility consists of a limestone quarry and processing facility along with hot mix asphalt manufacturing. The activities and storage containers regulated by this plan originate from servicing and maintaining the mobile equipment used at this facility and others owned by Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC. In addition, the Quarry facility will employ sufficient personnel and operate at time intervals necessary to operate the facility efficiently.

Figure 1 – Facility Site Location



Facility Drainage and Discharges

This modification proposes to relocate Outfall 001E from its previously approved location approximately 2,080 feet to the southeast on the east side of Hinds Road. The lat-lon coordinates of the relocated Outfall 001E are (34° 11' 17" N; 86° 28' 55" W). The drainage area and total disturbed area for the relocated Outfall 001E will increase.

Runoff from disturbed areas of the Summit Quarry will be controlled by Sediment Basin 001, existing recirculating ponds A & B or the existing open pit.

The active open pit area will control disturbed runoff from the quarry excavation area. Disturbance in advance of the quarry highwall will be diverted into the active pit or allowed to gravity drain to Basin 001 or one of the recirculating ponds. Disturbed runoff reaching the active pit will be collected in an incised sump at least 5-10 feet below the active level of the quarrying operation. The disturbed runoff will be allowed to settle and then will be pumped to one of the recirculation ponds or to Sediment Basin 001. Water collected in the recirculation ponds is pumped to the wash plant. The water level in the recirculation ponds is normally kept well below the discharge level of the ponds to create a "closed loop" system. Water is only pumped into the recirculating pond on an as-needed basis for the wash plant. Recirculation pond "A" discharges into recirculation pond "B". During heavy rainfall events, recirculation pond "B" may discharge. Discharges from Recirculation Pond "B" if they occur, will be routed to Sediment Basin 001. Water collected in Basin 001 may be pumped to the wash plant, pumped to one of the recirculation ponds or allowed to discharge.

Runoff from the Quarry facility is regulated by NPDES Permit No. AL0075663. In addition, the receiving streams for any surface runoff is an unnamed tributary to Browns Creek. All stormwater encountered on-site is routed by a combination of surface topography and stormwater improvements.

General Spill Characteristic of Site Layout

The Facility utilizes secondary containment and/or double walled storage tanks to minimize the potential effects that a site spill would have on any adjacent areas and/or property.

Security Procedures to Prevent Spills

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry maintains security procedures which are intended to prevent unauthorized entry of persons or animals into the active portion of the facility. These procedures assist in minimizing the potential for vandalism or unauthorized manipulation of oil or hazardous materials stored at the Facility.

The entrance gates, which are not open to the public, are controlled by security guard personnel. In addition, the gates are kept locked when not in use, and each of the individual gate entrances are maintained under well lighted conditions at all times.

The Facility, including all contractors, must ensure that master flow and drain valves remain in the closed position, the starter control on each containment pump is locked in the off position, and securely capped or blank-flange the loading/unloading connections of pipelines when these pieces of equipment are not in use.

History of Spills

Since operating the site, Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry has no recorded spills of any hazardous material and has implemented numerous improvements to minimize the potential for any future spills at the Facility.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry, audited the Facility for materials and activities which could require spill prevention planning. The following materials and activities were audited:

- Oil and Fuel Storage Areas,
- Loading, Unloading, and Storage Activities,

Table 2 lists each material identified for evaluation in this plan. The number of storage tanks/containers and their approximate storage capacity/quantities along with the type of material contained inside are identified as well. The SPCC Site Plan layout map depicts the locations of these materials.

Table 2 – Onsite Storage Tank / Container Inventory

Tank ID	Tank Contents / Product	Tank Capacity (Gallons)	Tank Construction Material	Type of Tank / Container
1	Diesel Fuel	5,000	Single Walled Steel (Secondary Containment)	Vertical Above Ground Storage Tank
2	Gasoline	2,000	Single Walled Steel (Secondary Containment)	Horizontal Above Ground Storage Tank
3	Motor Oil	1,000	Single Walled Steel (Secondary Containment)	Horizontal Above Ground Storage Tank
4	Hydraulic Oil	1,000	Single Walled Steel (Secondary Containment)	Horizontal Above Ground Storage Tank
5	Used Oil	1,000	Single Walled Steel (Secondary Containment)	Horizontal Above Ground Storage Tank
6	Liquid Asphalt	20,000	Double Walled Steel	Horizontal Above Ground Storage Tank
7	BMK Asphalt Release Agent	330	Portable Tote	Above Ground Storage Tote
8	BMK Asphalt Release Agent	330	Portable Tote	Above Ground Storage Tote
9	BMK Asphalt Release Agent	330	Portable Tote	Above Ground Storage Tote
10	BMK Asphalt Release Agent	330	Portable Tote	Above Ground Storage Tote
11	BMK Asphalt Release Agent	330	Portable Tote	Above Ground Storage Tote
12	BMK Asphalt Release Agent	330	Portable Tote	Above Ground Storage Tote
13	BMK Asphalt Release Agent	330	Portable Tote	Above Ground Storage Tote
14	BMK Asphalt Release Agent	330	Portable Tote	Above Ground Storage Tote
15	BMK Asphalt Release Agent	330	Portable Tote	Above Ground Storage Tote
Miscellaneous	Contents vary	55	Drums	Inside containment area

4. SPILL PREVENTION FOR FUEL AND OIL

The following subsections detail the spill prevention controls which have been implemented at the facility for petroleum oils. Spill prevention for oils is described in accordance with the required outline in 40 CFR §112.

Physical Layout of the Facility and General Drainage (40 CFR §112.7(a)(3))

A physical diagram of the facility is identified in the SPCC Site Plan layout map.

Fuel and Oil Storage Tank Description and Containment (40 CFR §112.7 (a)(3)(i & iii))

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

To reiterate, all of the tanks used to store petroleum products (oils and fuels) have been appropriately designed, and Table 2 provides additional information as it relates to each individual tank located onsite and also describes the type of material used in the construction of the associated storage tanks.

Furthermore, if individual containment is exposed to rainwater, they are positively sealed. Precipitation that accumulates within the secondary containment structures, where present, is allowed to evaporate or is collected and disposed of through approved outside contractors.

4.1.1 Buried Tanks and Corrosion Protection 40 §CFR 112.8(c)(4),(5).

There are no buried, partially buried or bunkered tanks used at the Facility.

4.1.2 Tank Inspection 40 §CFR 112.7(e).

All tanks are visible to inspectors. They are subject to inspection as described in Section 5 of this plan. The facility must maintain inspection reports for a period of five (5) years. Integrity testing is performed on an as-needed basis, especially when repairs are done that might materially change the potential for oil to be discharged. Containers that do not store oil, but merely use oil, are not subject to the integrity testing requirements. Tank Integrity Inspections contained in API Standard 653 are included in the Tank Integrity Inspections Attachment.

4.1.3 Brittle Fracture Evaluation 40 §CFR 112.7(i).

Brittle fracture analysis is required when a field-constructed aboveground oil storage tank undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of brittle fracture discharge or failure. An evaluation is required for a tank that has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture or another catastrophe. Brittle fracture evaluation procedures contained in API Standard 653 are

included in the Brittle Fracture Evaluation Attachment. It should be noted that the fuel and oil tanks are not field-constructed and do not require brittle fracture evaluation.

4.1.4 Tank High Level Controls 40 §CFR 112.8(c)(8).

The tanks do not utilize electronic level controls. The tank filling procedures require that the truck driver observe the filling of each tank.

4.1.5 Tank Gauging 40 §CFR 112.8(c)(6).

Gauging of the liquid level in tanks is performed using visual site glasses or other visual methods. Tanks in which visual monitoring cannot be performed shall have the internal monitoring of the tank cavity done via gauging stick.

4.1.6 Correction of Visible Discharges 40 §CFR 112.8(c)(10).

All leaks, which result from loss of oil from containers, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts are corrected by the maintenance staff, with removal of accumulations of oil beginning promptly. Prompt removal means beginning the cleanup of any accumulation of oil immediately after discovery of the discharge, or immediately after any actions to prevent fire or explosion or other threats to worker health and safety.

Removal of pervious material (soil), in which leaks or spills have occurred, can be estimated and recorded on the spill event/history form included within this plan.

4.1.7 Past Discharges 40 §CFR 112.4(a), (c).

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry is responsible for providing information to the EPA Regional Administrator, and to the appropriate State agencies in charge of oil pollution control, whenever the facility has discharged more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge, or discharged more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges, occurring within any twelve (12) month period.

4.1.8 Portable Tanks/Drums 40 §CFR 112.8(c)(11).

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry utilizes a 150-gallon mobile tank to transport hydraulic oil throughout the facility grounds. As a general practice, this tank would be located inside secondary containment when not in use. Any potential leaks or spills that can occur from this portable tank will be contained by the local geography and/or the building concrete impervious foundation and collected with spill absorbents located onsite.

4.1.9 Description of Fuel and Oil Tank Piping 40 §CFR 112.8(d))

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry's tanks utilize minimal amounts of piping. Several tanks use short spans of piping for filling and emptying purposes. Piping must be designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion. All piping must regularly be inspected during installation, modification or

repair. The facility must also cap or blank-flange the terminal connection when piping is not in service and provide warning to any and all vehicles entering the facility about the above ground piping and/or other oil transfer operations taking place onsite.

4.1.10 Fuel and Oil Tank Loading and Unloading 40 §CFR 112.7(h)

Loading and unloading operations from the delivery truck(s) will be done in a manner consistent with the following standard procedures. It is assumed the supplier has addressed at a minimum, the following topics within the respective plan. Proper operating procedures should include the following:

- Load only one product at a time.
- Examine the lowest drain and outlets of vehicles prior to tank filling and departure;
- Manually hold open loading valves. The valve is spring operated and will close upon release;
- Drivers should stay with equipment always during loading operations.
- Drivers trained in proper emergency procedures and location of fire extinguishers;
- Signs will be properly displayed for no smoking and proper grounding.
- No material will be unloaded from any motor vehicle unless the handbrake is securely set and the wheels of the vehicle are chocked.
- No flammable liquid will be unloaded from any motor vehicle while the engine is running.

The generally flat topography of the site grounds and site perimeter berms/spill prevention structures that serve as containment for oil loading and unloading operations. In addition, many of the tanks have a secondary containment structure which effectively collects drips under the fill valves.

4.1.11 Fuel and Oil Tank Security 40 §CFR 112.7(g)

Security for the site is described in Section 2.4 of this Plan. Features of security relating to petroleum (oil and fuel) pollution prevention include:

- Restricted site access using entrance gates that are continuously manned by security personnel.
- Continuous site lighting of the facility grounds.

4.1.12 Fuel and Oil Spill Prevention & Training 40 §CFR 112.7(f)

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry conducts annual petroleum (oil & fuel) spill prevention training in conjunction with other spill prevention programs as described in Section 5 of this plan.

5. INSPECTIONS AND TRAINING

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry performs periodic inspections of the site to check the effectiveness of the spill prevention plan. In general, informal inspections of the areas shown on the following table are performed on a daily basis by maintenance personnel. Formal, documented inspections of these areas are performed monthly by designated facility supervisors.

Type:	Inspection Frequency:
Secondary containment structures	Visual daily, documented monthly
Drum storage areas	Visual daily, documented monthly
Receiving area	Visual daily, documented monthly
Bulk storage tanks	Visual daily, documented monthly
Areas surrounding tanks	Visual daily, documented monthly
Spill prevention and cleanup equipment	Visual daily, documented monthly

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry schedules and conducts training to assure operating personnel have adequate understanding of spill prevention and the contingency plans. Training topics include but or not limited to:

- Spill response.
- Spill prevention.
- Loading/unloading precautions.
- Dangerous waste and hazardous material management.
- Recent spill events, equipment failures, malfunctioning equipment components, and recently developed precautionary measures.

6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry maintains an Emergency Response Plan which addresses spill response procedures as follows:

Emergency Communication

Facility personnel can be contacted as follows:

- Direct dial using the site telephones.
- Accessing the facility two-way radio system.

Contact Lists

The Manager of each department, or their designated substitute, will act as Emergency Coordinator in initiating emergency procedures. There is one Emergency Coordinator, or a designated representative, on the site at all times for each department. The designated Area Supervisor will act as Emergency Coordinator during night shifts, on weekends, and on holidays.

The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for implementing this Plan and has full site authority to commit the resources necessary to remedy the emergency, including the commitment of money and potential facility shut down. In general, his/her role will be to work with local, state, and/or Federal agencies and emergency personnel to assure the safety of emergency workers on Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry property.

Tables 3 and Table 4 identify the designated emergency contacts or agencies and their respective telephone numbers. In the case of an off-site release of a “reportable quantity” (RQ) of material, the local, state and federal agencies will be notified. Table 5 identifies the material RQ relevant to the Facility.

Table 3 - Designated Facility Emergency Coordinators

Facility Contacts Title:	Monday - Friday: (8 a.m. - 5 p.m.)	Weekends, Nights, Holidays:
Stormwater Control Supervisor	Mike Creel (256) 298-1425	(256) 298-1425

Table 4 - Supporting Off-Site Contacts

“Immediate Notification” is defined as 15 minutes after person in charge has knowledge of a release

Agency:	Phone Number:	When To Call:
<u>GENERAL:</u>		
Fire Department:	911	Any emergency when needed
Police Department:	911	
Ambulance Service:	911	
Blount County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	(205) 625-4121	Any large emergencies
Alabama Highway Dept. (ALDOT)	1-800-423-3218	
Alabama State Troopers	(256) 546-6385	
Blount County Sheriff Dept.	(205) 625-4127	
Alabama Marine Police	(256) 582-1099	
Alabama Power Co.	(205) 589-2961	
<u>Notification:</u>		
Blount County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	(205) 625-4121	Any amount released to navigable waters of the state, or conveyances to those waters (i.e., streams, creeks, ditches)
Alabama Department Environmental Management (ADEM)	(205) 942-6168 (205) 583-5560 (after hours) (334) 271-7700	
National Response Center (NRC)	(800) 424-8802	Any amount released to navigable waters of the state, or conveyances to those waters (i.e., streams, creeks, ditches)
<u>Cleanup Assistance:</u>		
Spectrum Environmental Services, Inc.	(205) 664-2000	When cleanup assistance is required per plan

Table 5 - Spill Reportable Threshold Quantities

Substance:	Reportable Quantity (RQ):
Petroleum Products (Oil, Fuel, Etc.)	Any amount released to navigable waters of the state, or conveyances to those waters (i.e., streams, creeks, ditches).

General Emergency Response Procedures

The following general procedures apply to all facility emergencies

6.1.1 Discovery of Emergency By Employee

The initial observation of an emergency may be made by any employee of Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry the following steps will be taken if an employee discovers an emergency situation:

1. Remove yourself and others to safety.
2. Contact the appropriate Emergency Coordinator.

6.1.2 Emergency Coordinator Assessment of Emergency

When the Emergency Coordinator arrives at the site, he/she will take control of the affected area and will maintain authority until the situation has been controlled. In general, he/she will take the following steps.

1. Assess the type of emergency which is occurring, including the potential of personnel injury, facility damage, chemical release, fire, earthquake, floods, etc.
2. Contact 911 if an injury has occurred.
3. Secure the area and use communication systems, as required, to notify Facility personnel of the emergency and its potential hazards.
4. For oil releases, Immediately Notify (Immediate Notification is defined as 15 minutes after person in charge has knowledge of release) the appropriate outside agencies, provided in Table 4, if the extent of the spill or emergency is beyond the ability of facility personnel to perform the appropriate chemical release cleanup activities.

The following information should be available when initiating a spill report to one of the agencies:

- Name of person reporting the spill.
- Address of the facility.
- The substance spilled or discharged.
- The estimated quantity of the spill or discharge.
- The time the spill or discharge occurred, or was discovered.
- Name of waterway receiving spillage or discharge.
- Person to contact and phone number of the facility.
- Answer any questions asked by the agency to the best of your ability.

7. FACILITY SECURITY PLAN

The purpose of the Security Plan is to monitor all entry into the facility and prevent any unwanted access. The plan will employ protective measures and procedures that will fight against seizure, sabotage, piracy, annoyance, or terrorism. The plan includes measures taken to respond if breach of security is found.

8. DESIGNATED RESPONSIBLE PERSON

The Facility Manager named below is the designated person responsible for implementing this plan. The Designated Responsible Individual will delegate responsibility for implementing this plan to the area foreman, site managers, and maintenance supervisors as presented in the Emergency Response Plan.

Name: Mike Creel

9. PLAN UPDATES

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry will update the SPCC Plan once every five (5) years as follows:

Review and Evaluation of SPCC Plan

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry reviews petroleum storage and secondary containment structure inspections yearly and reviews and evaluates the SPCC Plan once every five (5) years or whenever significant changes to the facility oil tanks have been completed.

If Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC Summit Quarry detects changes in oil tanks, the plan is updated. If the changes materially affect the facility's potential to cause an uncontrolled release of oil into the environment, the plan is recertified by a Professional Engineer.

SPCC Review Date	Vulcan Construction Materials Signature	PE Stamp Required? (Yes/No)
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Distribution

Copies of this plan are maintained on site and made available on site to all personnel.

APPENDIX A-1

SPCC PLAN – SPILL HISTORY FORM

SPCC SPILL HISTORY
(List all spills within past five years)

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC
Summit Quarry
Blountsville, Alabama

Date of Spill: _____

Approximate Volume of Spill: ____ Gallons

Contents of Spill: _____

Description of occurrence:

Remediation Actions Implemented:

Date of Spill: _____

Approximate Volume of Spill: ____ Gallons

Contents of Spill: _____

Description of occurrence:

Remediation Actions Implemented:

APPENDIX A-2

SPCC PLAN – SPILL EVENT RECORD FORM

SPCC PLAN

SPILL EVENT RECORD

*Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC
Summit Quarry
Blountsville, Alabama*

Date of Event: _____

Time: _____

Navigable Water Polluted: _____

I. CAUSE:

II. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AND/OR COUNTERMEASURES TOOK:

III. ADDITIONAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES, if any:

Date and Time of Regulatory Notification, if any: _____

Regulatory Agency Notified, if any: _____

Signature of Responsible Official

APPENDIX A-3
CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE
SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA

CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA

Facility Name: Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC

Facility Address: 2335 Hinds Road
Blountsville, Alabama 35031

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

Yes _____ No

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

Yes _____ No

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III to 40 C.F.R. Part 112, Appendix C 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 Plans: Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments" (see 40 C.F.R. Part 112, Appendix E, section 10, for availability) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.

Yes _____ No

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

Yes _____ No

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

Yes _____ No

- If a comparable formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the

comparable formula must be attached to this form.

- For the purposes of 40 C.F.R. Part 112, public drinking water intakes are analogous to public water systems as described at 40 C.F.R. § 143.2(c).

Certification

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

Date

ATTACHMENT A-1
BRITTLE FRACTURE EVALUATION ATTACHMENT

Section 5—Brittle Fracture Considerations

5.1 General

This section provides a procedure for the assessment of existing tanks for suitability for continued operation or change of service with respect to the risk of brittle fracture and does not supplement or replace the requirements of Section 12 for the examination and testing for the hydrostatic testing of repaired, modified, or reconstructed tanks. The procedure applies to both welded and riveted tanks; however, the procedure is based primarily on experience and data obtained from welded tanks. | 12

5.2 Basic Considerations

5.2.1 A decision tree (see Figure 5.1) is used to present the assessment procedure for failure due to brittle fracture. The decision tree is based on the following principles.

5.2.2 In all reported incidents of tank failure due to brittle fracture, failure occurred either shortly after erection during hydrostatic testing or on the first filling in cold weather, after a change to lower temperature service, or after a repair/alteration. This experience shows that once a tank has demonstrated the ability to withstand the combined effects of maximum liquid level (highest stresses) and lowest operating temperature without failing, the risk of failure due to brittle fracture with continued service is minimal.

5.2.3 Any change in service must be evaluated to determine if it increases the risk of failure due to brittle fracture. In the event of a change to a more severe service (such as operating at a lower temperature or handling product at a higher specific gravity) it is necessary to consider the need for a hydrostatic test to demonstrate fitness for a new more severe service. The following aspects should be considered:

- a) the likelihood of repairs/alterations since the original hydrostatic test not meeting requirements of this standard;
- b) deterioration of the tank since original hydrostatic test.

5.3 Assessment Procedure

5.3.1 The assessment procedure illustrated in Figure 5.1 shall be used. Each of the key steps, numbered 1 through 11 on the decision tree, correspond sequentially to the explanations provided below.

5.3.2 *Step 1*—The tanks meet the requirements of API 650 (Seventh Edition or later) or API 650, Appendix G (Fifth and Sixth Editions) to minimize the risk of failure due to brittle fracture. Alternatively, tanks may also be shown to meet the toughness requirements of API 650 (Seventh Edition or later) by impact testing coupon samples from a representative number of shell plates.

5.3.3 *Step 2*—Many tanks that continue to operate successfully in the same service were not built to the requirements of API 650 (see editions and appendices named in 5.3.2). These tanks are potentially susceptible to failure due to brittle fracture and require an assessment as illustrated by the decision tree.

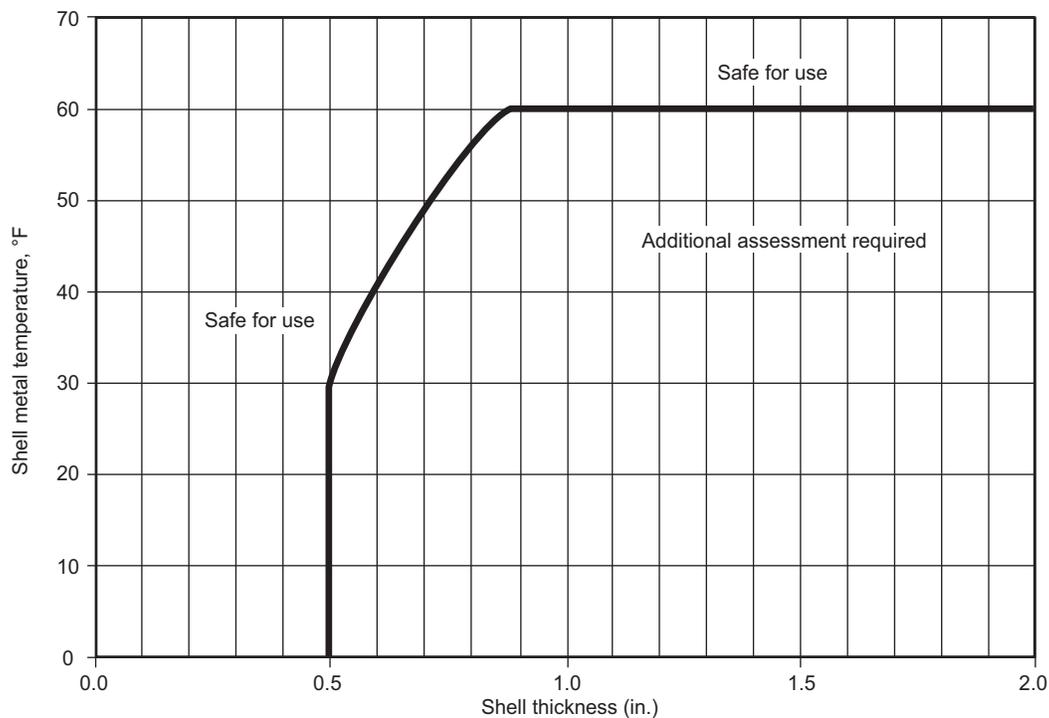
5.3.4 *Step 3*—For the purpose of this assessment, hydrostatic testing demonstrates fitness for continued service with minimal risk of failure due to brittle fracture, provided that all governing requirements for repairs, alterations, reconstruction, or change in service are in accordance with this standard (including a need for hydrostatic testing after major repairs, major alterations or reconstruction). The effectiveness of the hydrostatic test in demonstrating fitness for continued service is shown by industry experience.

5.3.5 Step 4—If a tank shell thickness is no greater than 0.5 in., the risk of failure due to brittle fracture is minimal, provided that an evaluation for suitability of service in accordance with Section 4 has been performed. The original nominal thickness for the thickest tank shell plate shall be used for this assessment.

5.3.6 Step 5—No known tank failures due to brittle fracture have occurred at shell metal temperatures of 60 °F or above. Similar assurance against brittle fracture can be gained by increasing the metal temperature by heating the tank contents.

5.3.7 Step 6—Industry experience and laboratory tests have shown that a membrane stress in tank shell plates of at least 7 ksi is required to cause failure due to brittle fracture.

5.3.8 Step 7—Tanks constructed from steels listed in Figure 4-1 of API 650 can be used in accordance with their exemption curves, provided that an evaluation for suitability of service in conformance with Section 4 of this standard has been performed. Additionally, tanks constructed in accordance with another nationally recognized code or standard containing toughness rules (such as API 620) may be used in accordance with the current toughness rules of that standard. Tanks fabricated from steels of unknown material specifications, thicker than 1/2 in. and operating at a shell metal temperature below 60 °F, can be used if the tank meets the requirements of Figure 5.2. The original nominal thickness for thickest tank shell plate shall be used for the assessment. For unheated tanks, the shell metal temperature shall be the design metal temperature as defined in API 650, Section 3.4.



NOTE For unheated tanks, the shell metal temperature shall equal the design metal temperature as defined in API 650, Section 3.4. The original nominal thickness for the thickest tank shell plate shall be used for the assessment.

Figure 5.2—Exemption Curve for Tanks Constructed from Carbon Steel of Unknown Material Specification

5.3.9 Step 8—The risk of failure due to brittle fracture is minimal once a tank has demonstrated that it can operate at a specified maximum liquid level at the lowest expected temperature without failing. For the purpose of this assessment, the lowest expected temperature is defined as the lowest one-day mean temperature as shown in API 650, Figure 4-2. It is necessary to check tank log records and meteorological records to ensure that the tank had operated at the specified maximum liquid level when the 1-day mean temperature was as low as shown in API 650, Figure 4-2.

5.3.10 Step 9—An evaluation can be performed to establish a safe operating envelope for a tank based on the operating history. This evaluation shall be based on the most severe combination of temperature and liquid level experienced by the tank during its life. The evaluation may show that the tank needs to be re-rated or operated differently; several options exist:

- a) restrict the liquid level.
- b) restrict the minimum metal temperature.
- c) change the service to a stored product with a lower specific gravity.
- d) combinations of Items a), b), and c), above.

The owner/operator can also make a more rigorous analysis to determine the risk of failure due to brittle fracture by performing a fracture mechanics analysis based on established principles and practices. The procedures and acceptance criteria for conducting an alternative analysis are not included in this standard.

5.3.11 Step 10—All repairs, alterations, and relocations shall be made in compliance with this standard.

5.3.12 Step 11—An assessment shall be made to determine if the change in service places the tank at greater risk of failure due to brittle fracture. The service can be considered more severe and create a greater risk of brittle fracture if the service temperature is reduced (e.g. changing from heated oil service to ambient temperature product), or the product is changed to one with a greater specific gravity and thus increased stresses.

ATTACHMENT A-2

TANK INTEGRITY INSPECTION ATTACHMENT

API Standard 653, *Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction*

Last Updated August 2016. (New Additions for 2016 are Highlighted in Yellow)

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Section	Edition	Inquiry #	Submitted Inquiry	SCAST Response
1.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-10/98		For riveted tanks, the rules in the original code of construction should be applied for issues not covered in API 653 (see Section 1.1.5). Otherwise, all of the applicable rules in API 653 apply. Note that the minimum thickness calculation for a riveted tank shell is covered in Section 4.3.4.
1.1.1	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-12/03	Is this procedure for both pressure and non-pressure vessels? I don't see a pressure component in the formula.	API 653 only applies to tanks that have been built and placed in service (see 1.1.1). Therefore, the tank will need to comply with all of the requirements of API 650.
1.5	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-04/99	Does API 653 require contractors performing repairs to have a API 653 certified inspector employed with them, and if so, where can this be found in the standard?	No. The API 653 certified inspector need not be an employee if the contractor meets the requirements of Section 1.5.4.
3.19.c	Ed 4, Ad 2	653-2013-F4	Is the removal and re-installation of existing shell plate beneath the liquid level defined as a major alteration/major repair when the re-installed plate is longer than 12 inches (such as a doorsheet) and all the weld spacing requirements of API 653 are satisfied?	Yes, but also refer to 12.3.2 and 12.3.2.3.8 for other provisions relevant to doorsheets.
4.2.4	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-10/00	Shall the design requirements of the latest edition of API 650 be considered for tanks that will have their operating temperature increased above 200°F.	Yes. See Sections 1.1.5 and 4.2.4.3.
4.2.4	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-03/01	<p>1: An existing tank greater than 100 ft. in diameter with a lap-welded bottom is currently in heated service (>200°F). This tank is removed from service for a routine internal inspection. Does this tank have to be retrofitted with an annular ring per API 650, Section M.4?</p> <p>2: An existing tank greater than 100 ft. in diameter with a lap-welded bottom is being changed to heated service. Does API 653, 4.3.3.4 require this tank to be retrofitted with an annular ring per API 650, M.4.1? Or is it acceptable to evaluate the tank per M.4.2 to determine if stresses, minimum fill height, and fill/empty cycles will be acceptable with the existing lap welded bottom?</p>	<p>1: Yes. See Sections 1.1.5 and 4.2.4.3.</p> <p>2: Yes. See Sections 1.1.5 and 4.2.4.3.</p>

API Standard 653, *Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction*

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4.3	2nd - Dec. 1995		Referring to API 653, if the corroded thickness in a bottom course is below the minimum thickness allowed per Section 4.3, must the corroded portion of the bottom course be removed and replaced by a new plate?	Yes, unless a patch plate repair is provided in accordance with Section 9.3. All requirements of Section 9.3 must be met, including obtaining the owner approval and complying with the 1/2 in. limit on shell plate thickness.
4.3	1st - Jan. 1991		What information is required to determine the fill height according to API 653?	Refer to API 653, Section 4.3.3.1 and 4.3.3.2.
4.3.2.1	2nd - Dec. 1995		How do you classify "corroded areas of considerable size" -- Section 4.3.2.1? Is there a size limit for this corroded area? If so, what are these limits? If not, why not?	It is not specifically defined, but an area larger than that defined in 4.3.2.2 would be considered a corroded area of considerable size.
4.3.3	1st - Jan. 1991		Will the evaluation of the calculations require a certified API 653 inspector?	No. Refer to the top of Section 4.3.1.2.
4.3.3	2nd - Dec. 1995		Does the criteria to settle the minimum thickness (t_{min} -- Section 4.3.3) calculation for welded tank shell apply only for a local corroded area? If so, what are the limits for this local area? Can that criteria be applied when there is a uniform corroded area along all the tank course? In this particular case, would t_1 be equal to t_2 ?	It is a general limit that applies either to a locally corroded area or to a uniformly corroded area.
4.3.3	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-09/00	1: When evaluating the retirement thickness in a corroded plate away from welds at a distance of at least the greater of one inch or twice the plate thickness, is the value of $E=1.0$ to be used? 2: If the value of E for an existing tank is less than 1.0, should this value for E be used in calculating the minimum required thickness of the tank?	1: Yes. 2: Yes.
4.3.3.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-22/98	Did API intend to reduce the operating height of tanks when the formula in 4.3.3.1 was changed to eliminate the term "H-1" and replace it with the term "H"?	No. The intent was to require the minimum required thickness of a locally corroded area of the tank shell be based on the actual height of liquid above the corroded area. The retirement thickness of a shell course was to be based on the one-foot method as described in API 650.

API Standard 653, *Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction*

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4.3.4.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-01/07	SECTION 4. 4.3.4.1 Joint efficiencies for riveted tank shells; E = 1.0 for shell plate 6 in. or more away from rivets. QUESTION: How do I have to interpret this? Is the figure below correct?, if so, how many rivet rows do this joint to have for E = 1.	No. Six inches applies to outermost rivet away from the joint
4.4.1	1st - Jan. 1991		Does API 653 permit the use of leak detection procedures to justify extending inspection intervals beyond that determined by corrosion rates?	No. API 653, Section 4.4.1, does require periodic assessment of tank bottom integrity that could use leak detection data to shorten the inspection data.
4.4.5	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-07/97	Does the definition of RPB (see API 653, Section 4.4.5, or API 650, Appendix I, Section 1.1, Note 1) include a thin or reinforced thick film lining applied to the topside of a tank bottom in conformance to API RP 652?	No. The intent is that the RPB be positioned outside the tank for the purpose of preventing the escape of contaminated material and channeling released material for leak detection. An internal lining would not satisfy this purpose.
4.4.5.1	Ed 5	653-2015-F2	To determine the topside corrosion rate (StPr) discussed in 4.4.5.1, does API 653 require thickness change to be based on data pairs (i.e. start and end of a period of time) which are known to be at the same location?	No.
4.4.7.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-04/00	Does API 653 require that tank bottom expected service life calculations for a bottom, that has been repaired with patch plates fillet-welded over areas of underside pitting, be based on the corrosion rate (UP_r) of the repaired areas or the unrepaired areas?	Refer to API 653, Section 4.4.7.1. The last paragraph in the "Note" in this paragraph requires the use of the corrosion rate of the corroded area be used, unless the cause of the corrosion is removed in which case the corrosion rate of the unrepaired area can be used.

API Standard 653, *Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction*

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4.4.8	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-09/03	<p>Background: This inquiry addresses the technical correctness of the note to Table 4-4 of API 653. The effect of compaction just inside the ring-wall does not produce stress levels of ignorance because the annular plate can bridge over a hollow band of settlement. Bending stresses at the edge of the ring-wall become significant when the fill inside the ring-wall permits a large width (too extensive to bridge) or the whole floor to dish and settle below the level of the ring-wall.</p> <p>Question: Does the committee consider the Note to Table 4-4 is misleading about what happens in this most critical area of a tanks structure and if not then why not?</p>	No. Due to limited committee resources, API cannot respond to questions seeking the rationale for requirements in its standards. These requirements are based upon consideration of technical data and the judgment and skill of experienced engineering and technical personnel representing both users and manufacturers who serve on the standards-writing committees.
6	2nd - Dec. 1995		Does API 653 require that the authorized inspector be physically present at the inspection site and have 1st-hand knowledge of all aspects of the tank inspection?	Yes, refer to Section 6.3.2.1 and 6.4.1.2, concerning the periodic external and internal inspections. However, the authorized inspector is not required to be present for the routine in-service inspections required in Section 6.3.1.1.
6.2	2nd - Dec. 1995		Does API 653 specify the time frame for leak detection between internal inspections?	No.
6.3	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-02/03	Referring to Sections 6.3 and 6.4, can risk based inspection (RBI) be applied to determine the external inspection interval of a tank?	No. RBI can be applied to internal inspection intervals only.
6.3	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-09/03	Can risk based inspection (RBI) be applied to determine the external inspection interval of a tank?	No. RBI can be applied to internal inspection intervals only.
6.3.1.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-08/01	Does API 653 provide for extending the intervals for routine in-service inspections for tanks designed and constructed to API 650 when in services such as water or plastic pellet storage?	No. See 6.3.1.2.
6.3.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-24/98	Does API 653 require the insulation covering flanges to be removed for periodic inspections?	No, unless sings of leakage or damage are evident..
6.3.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-12/99	Does API 653, Section 6.3.2, indicate when the 5-year external inspection interval is to be measured from, e.g. the date last inspected, the date on the last inspection report, or the date put back in service?	The inspection interval is to be measured from the date of the last inspection. See API 653, Section 6.3.2.1.
6.3.3	1st - Jan. 1991		Does API 653, Section 6.3.3 require ultrasonic thickness readings on the tank shell?	No. UT examination is permitted but not required for the external inspection.

API Standard 653, *Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction*

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6.3.3	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-08/97	Referring to API 653, Section 6.3, does this Section, including Section 6.3.3, ever require an internal ultrasonic examination of the tank bottom?	No. This section is addressing external inspection while the tank is in service, and therefore, would not require examination of the tank bottom. However, particular observations may suggest that the tank bottom be examined, such as for signs of internal shell corrosion near the tank bottom.
6.3.3.3	2nd - Dec. 1995		If the internal inspection is used as a substitute for the external ultrasonic thickness measurements (per 6.3.3.3), are ultrasonic thickness readings required during the internal inspection?	No.
6.4.2	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-03/02	Referring to API 653, Sections 6.4.2.2 (last sentence) and 6.4.3 (5th sentence), do they mean together that the inspection interval shall not exceed 20 years unless an RBI assessment is performed to support an extension?	Yes.
6.4.2.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-08/97	Referring to API 653, Section 6.4.2.2, when corrosion rates are not known, 1) must an inspection be performed within ten years after a tank has been put into service?, and 2) is it acceptable to perform the inspection in the ninth year of operation?	1: The inspection must be performed within 10 years of operation, with the starting date for the ten-year period determined by when the requirements of API 653 are 1st applied, either by jurisdiction or by user policy. 2: The inspection can be performed at any time within the ten-year period, with the next ten-year period beginning at that time.
7.3.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-14/98	Does API 653 permit the welding of electrical conduit supports (unistruts) to be welded onto the projection of bottom plates outside the shell of tanks built to API 650?	Section 5 of API 653 defers this issue to API 650, which requires that the material comply with Section 2. The welding and NDE should comply with API 650, Section 5.2.3.5
8.2	2nd - Dec. 1995		Referring to API 653, Section 8.2 and 8.3, when inserting a new shell course into an existing tank shell, is the weld joining the new course to the course above considered as a "new weld joint" or an "existing weld joint?"	The process of inserting a new course into an existing tank is an alteration, not a reconstruction, which makes Section 7 applicable, but not Section 8. Refer to Section 9.2.3.2, which indicates that the original code of construction may be followed for such work.

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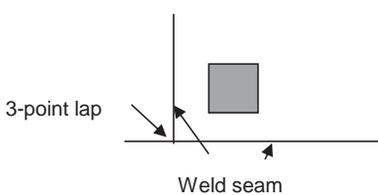
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8.4.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-06/99	<p>There is a difference in the formulas (dropping the "1" from the API 653 formula in Section 4.3.3.1), is it the intent of API 653 that the API 650 formula with an "E", added for the joint efficiency, be used when a reconstructed tank is involved?</p> $t_d = \frac{2.6 D (H-1) G}{S_d E} + CA$	Yes
8.4.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-06/99	<p>Is it the intent of API 653 that the following API 650 formula for the hydrostatic test height be used when a reconstructed tank is involved?</p> $H_t = \frac{S_d E t_{min}}{2.6 D} + 1$	Yes.
9.1	2nd - Dec. 1995		<p>Is there ever a condition when the new bottom would not extend beyond the shell plates?</p>	No.
9.1	2nd - Dec. 1995		<p>Does API 653 permit the installation of single-corrugation bell-shaped bottom plates that would serve as expansion joints? The corrugation size would be approximately 4 inches high by 14 inches wide.</p>	No. API 653 is based on configurations specifically conforming to API 650 except where stated otherwise, or where existing details are not covered by API 650. Refer to Section 1.1.5 and 9.1.1 of API 653. The proposed detail may or may not provide a "level of integrity" equal to the current 650 rules. API 650 is based on bottoms that are flat, resting on foundations that provide adequate friction that keep the tensile stress due to shell expansion to an insignificantly low value.

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9.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-01/00	<p>Referring to API 653, Figure 9-5 and Section 9.10, Can a patch be placed near a three-point seam as shown below?</p> <p>Illustration: A 12 in. square bottom patch plate located 2 in. min from weld seams -</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">3-point lap</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Weld seam</p>	Yes, unless the patch plate covers the 3-point lap. See Note 5 in Fig. 9-5.
9.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-03/00	1: Does an authorized inspector have to be on site during reconstruction, repairs and alterations?	1: No, but the authorized inspector is required to be on the site for the external and internal inspections required by Section 4 of API 653.
9.1	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-08/04	Does API 653 specify inspection hold point(s) during tank repair and/or alteration when the authorized inspector is required to approve the work?	No. The standard does not specify required inspection hold points, but leaves this to the discretion of the authorized inspector. Refer to 9.1.3.
9.1.1, Fig. 9.13	Ed 4, Ad 2	653-2013-F2	Do all the spacing limitations of Figure 9.13 apply when the bottom seams are lap welded?	Yes, the limitations apply to all bottom lap welds per 9.10.3.1. Figure 9.13, Note 6 affirms that the limitations also apply to butt-welded bottoms.
9.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-02/98	Referring to API 653, Section 12.1.2.5, does the weld between the insert plate and the shell plate have to be fully or partially radiographed if a new nozzle has been installed in a new insert plate that complies with Section 9.2. and 12.2?	Yes.

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9.2	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-10/03	When cutting door sheets into butt welded tank shells, do the new vertical seams of the door sheet need to be offset if it goes from one course to another?	The new vertical weld joints in butt welded tanks must be offset as stated in 9.2.2.2 and API 650, Section 3.1.5.2b.
9.2.1	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-04/03	Can a shell course in an existing tank that is 2.4 m wide be replaced with two 1.2 m shell courses?	Yes. API 653 only requires that replacement shell plates be 300 mm (12 in.) wide; see 9.2.2.1.
9.2.2.1, Fig. 9.1	Ed 4, Ad 2	653-2013-F3	1. Does the minimum spacing between repair plates given as "H" in Figure 9.1 apply to repair plates that are square with rounded corners? 2. Do the minimum spacings for repair plates given in Figure 9.1 apply to all shapes listed in 9.2.2.1 and 9.3.1.4, even for shapes that are not depicted in Figure 9.1?	1. Yes. 2. Yes.
9.2.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-14/98	Do the welding requirements for the critical zone of Section 9.2.2 of API 653 apply to the welds made for attaching supports, such as unistrut supports welded to the projection of bottom plates?	No. The critical zone is inside the tank shell.
9.2.3	2nd - Dec. 1995		1: Does API 653 permit the above new weld joint to be a lap-welded design, assuming the existing tank welds are lap-welded? 2: If the above new weld must be butt-welded to the shell above, how can the joint be made where this weld joins the lap-welded vertical welds?	1: Yes, per Section 9.2.3.2 2: Butt-welding is not required, per 9.2.3.2.
9.2.3	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-20/98	Can a complete (360°) doubler plate be installed on the inside of the tank shell and fillet welded to the ID of the tanks shell and tank bottom for the purpose of reinforcing a corroded lower tank shell when the thickness of the tanks shell does not comply with the minimum thickness requirements of API 653 due to	No. This type of repair does not comply with the requirements of API 653.
9.2.4.3	Ed 4, Ad 3	653-2014-F1	If two new plates are used for a door sheet in a riveted tank, one in the bottom ring and a smaller one in the second ring, may the second ring plate cross a riveted (or lapped) vertical seam?	No. Per the second sentence of 9.2.4.3 it is "not permitted in any case" for the door sheet to cross a lapped or riveted vertical seam.

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9.3.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-06/97	<p>1: Does API 653 permit installing a lap-welded patch plate on the inside of a shell plate, as well as the outside?</p> <p>2: Is the 48 in. maximum patch plate vertical dimension, as permitted by API 653, in Section 9.3.1.7, dependent upon the horizontal width of patch plates? Note that there is a 6 in. minimum, however, for both the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the patch plate.</p>	<p>1: The use of inside patch plates is not prohibited by API 653, except as indicated in Section 9.3.1.6.</p> <p>2: No.</p>
9.3.1.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-13/99	<p>1: Referring to API 653, Section 9.3.1.1, what is the alternative repair method if the shell course is greater than ½ in.?</p> <p>2: Is API 653 retroactively applicable to a tank that had patches installed on a tank shell, with a thickness greater than ½ in., prior to the issue of API 653?</p>	<p>1: The rest of Section 7 specifies the applicable repair rules.</p> <p>2: Yes, see Section 9.3.1.</p>
9.3.1.6	2nd - Dec. 1995		Is it acceptable to repair an externally corroded shell plate at the shell-to-bottom joint using an internal patch plate extending to the corner weld?	No. Refer to Section 9.3.1.6 which requires a 6-inch clearance from the inside corner weld.
9.3.1.7	3rd	653-I-06/06	<p>1: Do the restrictions for tank shell patch plates, maximum 48" X 72", outlined in API 653 Section 9.3.1.7 apply to tank bottoms?</p> <p>2: Does API 653 require the removal of existing patch plates on the tank bottom that do not comply with the current requirements of API 653?</p>	<p>1: No; refer to API 653 Section 9.10.</p> <p>2: API 653 does not cover this specific situation, refer to API 653 Sections 1.1.5 and 1.1.6.</p>
9.3.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-06/97	Referring to API 653, Section 9.3.2, does this section mean that it is acceptable to repair a small corroded area by cutting a 2" diameter hole and then applying a patch plate?	Yes, assuming the corroded area lies in the area removed.
9.3.2.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-06/97	Referring to API 653, Section 9.3.2.1, does the "inner perimeter" refer to the perimeter of the hole in the shell plate?	Yes.
9.7	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-03/04	For a diamond-shaped reinforcing plate that is to be modified to have a tombstone shape, can the tombstone shape be obtained by welding two triangular shaped plates below the lower diagonal edges of the existing diamond shaped reinforcing plate?	No. Refer to Figure 9-3B for acceptable detail for addition of reinforcing plate to existing shell penetration.

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9.8	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-17/98	When adding a new nozzle to an existing shell plate > ½ inches that does not meet the current design metal temperature criteria, which of the [alleged] conflicting rules are to be satisfied: Section 9.8.2b of API 653, Section 3.7.3.1a of API 650, or Section 3.7.3.1b of API 650?	Refer to Section 9.8.1 of API 653, which requires that the rules of 653, Section 9.8.2 and 650 be met. Section 3.7.3.1a applies to the spacing from shell joints to insert plates, reinforcing plates, or nozzles. Section 3.7.3.1b applies to spacing between adjacent nozzles, reinforcing plates, insert plates, or any combination. Section 9.8.2b specifies the minimum size of the insert plate if a reinforcing plate is used. These rules, including 9.8.2d, need to be worked together. There is no conflict.
9.8	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-07/99	In the case of a new clean-out fitting being installed in an old tank, does API 653 or 650 allow the waiving of the requirement on API 650, Section 3.7.7.3 calling for stress-relieving after completely pre-assembling into a shell plate and prior to installation in the tank shell?	No. The entire clean-out fitting must be stress-relieved. See API 653, Section 9.8.
9.8	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-05/03	<p>1: If a 20-inch manway is removed from an existing tank and a new 30-inch manway installed, is this work considered a replacement, repair, or alteration by the rules of API 653, Section 9?</p> <p>2: Does API 653 allow the replacement of only the nozzle neck of a 6-inch nozzle in a tank with a shell thickness greater than 0.5 in., and not meeting current design metal temperature requirements?</p> <p>3: Does API 653 allow the replacement of a nozzle neck without replacing the reinforcing pad, when the nozzle size is increased in a tank with a shell thickness greater than 0.5 in., and not meeting current design metal temperature requirements?</p>	<p>1: The replacement of a 20-inch manway with a new 30-inch manway is covered in Section 9.8</p> <p>2: Section 9.8 requires that this nozzle and reinforcing pad be removed from the tank and an insert plate with the new nozzle be installed.</p> <p>3: API 653 requires that this nozzle and reinforcing pad be removed, and an insert plate with the new nozzle installed as outlined in 9.8.</p>

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9.8.2	Ed 4, Ad 2	INQ-653-D02	<p>1: When calculating minimum required thickness of an insert or thickened insert in an existing tank is the allowable stress for the new material limited to the allowable stress of the existing material?</p> <p>2: In API-653 9.8.2 does the reference to API-650 for design stress allow calculation of an insert plate or thickened insert plate so that the installed thickness could be less than the existing shell plate thickness?</p>	<p>1: No. When calculating the minimum required thickness for new material used for an insert or thickened insert the allowable stress of the new material shall be used. Additionally, the material thickness shall not be less than the greatest nominal thickness of an adjacent plate (ref. API-653 9.2.1).</p> <p>2: No. The as-built standard stresses shall be used for calculation of new inserts or thickened inserts required thickness but installed material must be the same thickness as the adjacent existing shell plate as a minimum (ref. API-653 9.2.1). Paragraph 9.8.2 specifically addresses reinforcement area calculations.</p>
9.9	1st - Jan. 1991		Are the requirements of Section 9.9.2 applicable only if the tank bottom has failed?	No. The requirements apply whenever a new tank bottom is being installed in a tank.
9.9	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-18/98	When making a "tombstone" modification to an existing penetration, extending the reinforcing down to the shell-to-bottom weld, does API 653 permit increasing the thickness of nozzle reinforcing plates and proportionally decreasing the vertical dimension from the nozzle centerline to the tank bottom?	Yes, provided the requirements for reinforcement and weld spacing comply with API 650. See Section 9.9.1.
9.9	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-11/01	Does API 653 allow nozzle-type clean out fittings that are half above floor level and half below floor level to be replaced in an old tank or installed in a new tank? If so, what section permits them to be replaced?	No.
9.9.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-06/00	<p>Refer to Sections 9.9.1 and 9.9.2.2 of API 653. Given the following proposed tank modification: 1) A second bottom is to be installed by slotting the shell. 2) The existing diamond shape reinforcing plate is required to be replaced with a tombstone type reinforcing plate as shown in Fig. 9-3b to meet weld spacing. 3) The modification will satisfy the reinforcing area required. 4) This modification would violate the minimum elevation shown in Fig. 3-4A of API 650.</p> <p>Is the proposed modification in compliance of API 653?</p>	This modification would not comply with the second edition of API 653, Addendum 4. However, a revision has been approved to Section 9.10.2.1.4, that when issued may allow modifications as described above, with some conditions that may be applicable. Please refer to the third edition of API 653 for this revision.
9.9.2.1.2	2nd - Dec. 1995		Is the requirement for a projection of a new bottom beyond the shell specified by the Section 9.9.2.1.2 dependent upon whether the bottom replacement is due to failure or due to some other reason?	No. This detail applies anytime that a bottom is installed in a tank.

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9.10	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-13/03	Does API Standard 653 allow a replacement bottom to be installed above an existing bottom with a flush-type cleanout fitting?	Yes. Refer to Section 9.9.2.3 and Figure 9-4.
9.10.1	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-15/03	1: Is removal of an existing bottom plate and replacement with a new plate allowed in Section 9.10.1? 2: When replacing an entire bottom plate, or portion thereof, not in the critical zone, does API Standard 653 specify a minimum plate width required?	1: The standard does not address replacement of a single bottom plate. 2: See Reply 1.
9.10.1	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-07/04	Is a patch plate an acceptable repair for a corroded tank bottom, and can the patch plate be placed over a weld seam?	Yes, provided the repair complies with the spacing and material requirements of API 653. Refer to 7.2, 9.10.1, and Figure 9-5
9.10.1.1	2nd - Dec. 1995		Regarding 653, Section 9.10.1.1, if a tank has an annular ring, is the critical zone limited to the region within 12 in. of the shell?	No, the critical zone is the entire annular ring and extends 12 in. beyond the annular ring.
9.10.1.2	2nd - Dec. 1995		If the tank does not have an annular ring, does it still have a critical zone, and is the critical zone defined as the region within 12 in. of the shell?	Yes.
9.10.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-05/98	Does the API allow variations in the installation of tank bottoms that do not comply with API 653, Section 9.10.2, such as the fillet welding of the new bottom to the inside of the tank shell instead of slotting the tank shell?	No.
9.10.2	2nd - Dec. 1995		Does API 653 permit repairing a tank bottom by welding a completely new floor directly on top of the old bottom plates, which would serve as a back-up for the new welds?	No. Refer to Section 9.10.2.1.1, which requires the use of a cushion material between the new and old bottoms.
9.10.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-01/99	1: In API 653, Section 9.10.2.1.2, is "cutting a slot" intended to mean a complete severing of the tank wall? 2: Is there a sketch or more definitive explanation of what is described regarding the slotted detail? 3: Is there any provision in API 653 for a shell-to-bottom weld (for a replacement bottom) that could be welded from the inside of the tank?	1: Yes. 2: No. 3: No. Two-sided welding is required. See 9.10.2.3 of API 653 which refers to API 650 (including Section 3.1.5.7 of API 650).
9.10.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-19/98	When a new raised bottom is installed in an existing tank, what criteria apply to the spacing between the existing shell nozzles and the new bottom-to-shell weld?	Refer to API 653, Section 9.10.2.1.4, which requires that the minimum spacing specified in API 650, Section 3.7.3, be met.

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9.10.2	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-16/03	<p>1: Can nozzles that are required to be raised by 9.10.2.1.4 be modified in accordance with 9.9?</p> <p>2: When shell nozzles that require stress relief are modified in accordance with 9.9.2.2 and/or 9.10.2.1.5, can the required stress relief be performed with the nozzle in the tank shell?</p>	<p>1: Yes. The nozzles would have to meet the requirements of 9.10.2.1.5 and API 650, Section 3.7.3. Refer to API 653, Section 9.9.2.</p> <p>2: No. Refer to API 650, Sections 3.7.4.3, and 3.7.4.2.</p>
9.10.2.1.1	3rd Ad. 2	653-I-01-06	<p>1: May an entire replacement bottom be placed directly on top of the existing bottom?</p> <p>2: May a single tank bottom plate be repaired by the use of a lap welded patch plate that covers the entire existing bottom plate?</p>	<p>1: No. Refer to API 653 Section 9.10.2.1.1 and Figure 9-5 Note 3.</p> <p>2: Yes, provided the weld spacing requirements defined in API 653 Figure 9-5 are met.</p>
9.10.3.1, Fig. 9.13	Ed 4, Ad 2	INQ-653-D05	<p>If a tank is to be repaired to API 653 and it is required to bring the tank up to the latest API 650 Edition and fit wear plates beneath the roof support columns, do the wear plates have to be sized or positioned so that the weld attaching the wear plate to the bottom plate is separated by a minimum distance from welds between bottom plates as shown by Figure 9.13?</p>	<p>Yes, as stated in 9.10.3.1. Alternatively, additional NDE listed in 9.10.3.1 shall be applied to welds that do not meet Figure 9.13 spacing.</p>
9.11	3rd - Dec. 2001	650-I-06/02	<p>1: When installing girders and rafters in an existing tank, do they need to be installed in accordance with the latest edition of API Standard 650?</p> <p>2: When not altering the roof rafters and framing of an existing tank, is it necessary to upgrade it to the current edition of API Standard 650?</p>	<p>1: Yes, refer to API Standard 653, Section 9.11.1.2.</p> <p>2: Refer to API Standard 653 Section 4.2.2.</p>
9.14.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-09/01	<p>Does API 653 allow hot tapping NPS 2 connections in tank shells less than ¼ inch thick when the material is of unknown toughness?</p>	<p>Yes, if the thickness is not less than 3/16 inch. Refer to Table 9-1 and to Section 9.14.1 for further restrictions.</p>
9.14.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-12/97	<p>Referring to API 653, Sections 9.14.1.3 and 9.14.5.1, is the use of E-6010 electrode permitted for welding the 1st pass of the weld attaching the hot-tap nozzle to the shell? Subsequent passes would be the specified low-hydrogen electrode (E-7018).</p>	<p>No. E-6010 is not a low-hydrogen electrode, as required by Section 9.14.1.3.</p>

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10.5	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-06/98	Would it be correct to assess planar tilt and calculate limits via use of the plumbness rules in API 653, Section 10.5.2?	API 653 has no rules on tilt of existing tank shells, per se. The only tolerances applicable to reconstructed tank shells are for plumbness, roundness, peaking, and banding, as defined in Section 10.5. However, Section 10.5.6 provides rules that in effect specify the permitted planar tilt of the foundation. Also, refer to Appendix B, Section B.2.2.2, which provides guidelines on rigid body tilting.
10.5.5	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-08/99	1: In API 653, Section 10.5.5, does the term "banding" apply to the fillet-welded joint between the bottom of the tank shell and the annular plates, i.e. the bottom corner weld? 2: Does API 653, permit the waiver of Section 10.5 if a suitably qualified engineer certifies that the tank is structurally fit for the intended purpose (Note that this allowable under API 650, Section 5.5.1; although the seller in this case is the manufacturer?)	1: No. 2: No.
10.5.6	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-14/99	1: Are the foundation tolerances in API 653, Section 10.5.6, applicable only to reconstructed tanks or repairs on tank foundations originally constructed to the tolerances of API 650, Section 5.5.5, and Appendix B? 2: Are the foundation tolerances in API 653, Section 10.5.6, applicable to re-leveling tanks when the original tank foundation was constructed to the tolerances of API 650, Section 5.5.5, and Appendix B?	1: Yes. 2: No. The foundation tolerances in API 653, Section 10.5.6 apply only to reconstructed tanks and do not apply to re-leveling existing tanks. Sections 12.3.1.2 and 12.3.2.5 provide requirements on re-leveling work.
12	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-09/99	Consider a tank built in the 1950's to API 12C rules, but having vertical and horizontal welds that will not pass the API 12C radiography criteria. If only the vertical welds were repaired, can the tank be put back in service meeting the API 653 requirements?	The horizontal and vertical welds examined must be evaluated/repared based on the rules in API 650, Section 9.6, and API 653, Section 10, before placing the tank back in service.
12	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-03/99	Referring to API 653, Section 10, is NDE required after roof repairs are made?	No
12.1.1	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-04/02	Does API 653 require radiographic tracer shots on repairs of new shell plate to new shell plate welds and new shell plate to old shell plate as is required in new construction repairs with API 650.	Yes. See Section 12.1.1.3.

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Last Updated August 2016. (New Additions for 2016 are Highlighted in Yellow)

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12.1.2.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-03/98	<p>1: Referring to API 653, does Section 12.1.2.2 require that cavities created during the removal of attachment welds of existing reinforcement plates be examined?</p> <p>2: If the answer is YES, does the examination have to be conducted before the cavities are repaired?</p>	<p>1: Yes, VT and either MT or PT are required.</p> <p>2: Yes. See Section 12.1.2.2.</p>
12.1.4.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-08/98	Does API 653, Section 12.1.4.2, in its entirety, apply only to attachments welded to Groups IV through VI material?	Yes.
12.2.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-05/00	With justifiable cause and at the request of the owner, is it allowable to substitute the RT in Section 12.2.1 of API 653 with UT?	No.
12.2.1.1	2nd - Dec. 1995		Regarding API 653, Section 12.2.1.1., if during a major tank repair new vertical welds are introduced which both intersect new horizontal welds and old horizontal welds, does the intersection of the new vertical weld with the old horizontal weld have to be radiographed?	Yes, see Sections 12.2.1.3 and 12.2.1.5.
12.2.1.1	2nd - Dec. 1995		Can the examination of the [above] vertical weld required by Section 12.2.1.1 of API 653 be done concurrently with either the examination of the intersection with the new horizontal weld or with the examination of the intersection with the old horizontal weld?	API 653 does not prohibit concurrent examinations, as long as the required weld lengths are examined in the vertical, horizontal, and intersection of vertical and horizontal joints.
12.2.1.1	2nd - Dec. 1995		When replacing several shell rings on an existing tank, is it acceptable, per API 653, to radiograph the joints between existing plates per Section 12.2.1.1, 12.2.1.2, and 12.2.1.3 of API 653 and joints between new plates per API 650? Or must all joints be radiographed per API 653?	When replacing shell rings on an existing tank, all joints must be radiographed per API 653.
12.3	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-05/98	Does the hydrostatic test in Section 12 of API 653 specify a water test or can any liquid be used?	The intent is only for water to be used for the hydrostatic test so the tank shell is stressed to a higher level than in operation to prove adequacy of repairs for product service and to minimize the risk of brittle fracture while in service.
12.3	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-09/98	A tank has been repaired and hydrotested according to the requirements of API 653. Following the hydrotest, a condition not complying with API 653 is discovered, e.g. a weld spacing being too small, that was not identified prior to testing. Is this tank acceptable for service?	At the time the tank repair and testing was completed the tank is acceptable for service per API 653, assuming there was no prior knowledge of the noncompliant condition. If the condition was identified after hydrotesting, that condition must be evaluated and handled as required by the tank owner/operator and the local jurisdiction.

API Standard 653, *Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction*

Last Updated August 2016. (New Additions for 2016 are Highlighted in Yellow)

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12.3	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-16/98	<p>1: What is the maximum nozzle size that can be installed before a full hydrotest is required?</p> <p>2: Can a tank be pressure tested with the product (#2 low sulfur diesel gasoline)?</p>	<p>1: If the tank is not exempt from hydrotesting per Section 12.3.2, the maximum nozzle size for nozzles installed below the design liquid level is 12 in. NPS. Any bottom penetration located within 12 in. of the tank shell requires a full hydrotest.</p> <p>2: No. The intent is only for water to be used for the hydrostatic test so the tank shell is stressed to a higher level than in operation to prove adequacy of repairs for product service and to minimize the risk of brittle fracture while in service.</p>
12.3.1	2nd - Dec. 1995		Referring to API 653, Section 12.3.1.2 (e) and Table 12-1 (3), do these apply to the cleaning of the weld necessary prior to making a restoration of a corroded or otherwise deficient weld?	No, but this issue is currently under review by the API committee responsible for maintaining API 653.
12.3.2	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-23/98	Does API recommend the hydrostatic testing of major repairs to tanks that store products with a specific gravity greater than 1.0?	All tanks should be subjected to a hydrostatic test following major repairs unless the tank and the repairs comply with the requirements for waiving a hydrostatic test in API 653, Section 12.3.2.
12.3.2.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-11/98	Referring to API 653, Second - Addendum 2, for the case of a tank with a new bottom installed in an existing tank that includes a new shell-to-bottom weld, is a hydrotest required?	Yes. A clarification to Section 12.3.2.1 and Table 12-1 was published in the December 1998 addenda clarifying that if the shell-to-bottom weld is completely removed, or if the new bottom is installed by slotting the shell, a hydrotest is required. If the bottom is replaced without removing the existing shell-to-bottom weld, and compliance with Table 12-1 is met, then a hydrotest is not required. It is not intended that this interpretation be applied retroactively to bottom replacements completed prior to this revision.
12.3.2.1	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-01/01	To meet the requirements of a hydrostatic test exemption per API 653, Section 12.3.2.1(a), must all repairs be reviewed, or just the items that are covered in the scope of the major repair?	Section 12.3.2.1a applies only to the items within the scope of the major repair.
12.5	3rd - Dec. 2001	653-I-11/02	Is a settlement survey required during hydrostatic testing as described in Section 12.5?	Yes, settlement shall be measured during and when water reaches 100 percent of the test level; see 12.5.2.
13	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-10/98	Referring to API 653, Section 11, if the only work to be done on a tank is floor repair, must the shell course, allowable stress, and material be entered on the nameplate?	No. A nameplate is required for reconstructed tanks, not for repaired tanks. Refer to Sections 13.1.1 and 13.2

API Standard 653, Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction

Last Updated August 2016. (New Additions for 2016 are Highlighted in Yellow)

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13	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-10/01	How long does API 653 require inspection records to be retained? Background: We are working with API 653-certified inspectors to perform API 653 inspection services for various clients. A question has arisen over whether monthly "routine in-service inspection" records are to be kept for the life of the tank, or whether some shorter retention interval, such as 10 years, might be considered adequate.	API 653 does not specify the retention period.
Figure 9-1	2nd - Dec. 1995		Do the rules of API 653, Figure 9-1 apply to weld spacing if bottom plates only are being replaced?	No.
General	3rd Dec 2001	653-I-03/06	We have a copy of an API standard no. 653, 3 rd edition addendum 1 in September 2003. I was trying to follow the procedure for determining the t min for our tank. The material is SA-285C which I didn't see in the table for maximum allowable stresses. Also, this is a pressure vessel 100psi.	No. Refer to API 510
General	2nd - Dec. 1995		Does API 653 include requirements for abandonment of tanks?	No.
General	2nd - Dec. 1995		Do aboveground storage tanks with capacity of 10,000 barrels or less require an API 653 inspection?	No. API 653 applies to tanks built in accordance with API 650 and its predecessor 12C with no reduction in size. API 650 is designed for tanks in oil storage services. API 650 can be used for other applications as may be required by the tank owner/operator or jurisdictional requirements. API 653 can be used for inspection of tanks in other services. Jurisdictional requirements may specify instruction per API 653.
General	3rd	653-I-05/06	1: Does API 653 require evaluation of inspection results to be in accordance with the as-built standard? 2: Does API 653 require repairs to be performed in-accordance to the current applicable standard?	1: No, there are specific requirements for the evaluation of inspection results in many sections of API 653 and there is not a general rule for the evaluation of inspection results. 2: No, there are specific requirements for the repairs of tank components in the different sections of API 653 and there is not a general rule for the repairs performed on tank components.
General	3rd	653-I-07/06	When a portion of a shell plate is replaced adjacent to a vertical weld seam, may the replacement plate terminate at the vertical weld seam?	No, refer to API 653 Section 9.2.2.1 and Figure 9-1. Repair plate inserted in a tank shell plate may not have vertical weld seam in an existing vertical weld.

API Standard 653, *Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction*

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General	2nd - Dec. 1995	653-I-04/01	Given that an inspection in accordance with API 653 is pending for selected tanks constructed in accordance with the 7th Edition of API 650, are these tanks required by API 653 to be upgraded to meet the requirements of current edition of API 650?	No. However, if there is a change in service involved, or there is a reconstruction, repair, or alteration required, then the requirements in 653 generally invoke the current edition of 650 for the evaluation/construction work required. Refer to the appropriate sections in 653.
General	3rd Dec 2001	653-I-01/06	1: Can an entire replacement bottom be placed directly on top of the existing bottom? 2: Can a single bottom plate be overlaid?	1: No. Refer to API Section 9.10.2.1.1 and Figure 9-5-Note 3. 2: Yes, provided the weld spacing requirements defined in Figure 9-5 are met.
General	3rd Dec 2001	653-I-04/06	Can a patch plate be welded to the bottom within 6 inches of the shell?	No unless it is a tomb stone design. Refer to Figure 9-5
Table 6-1	2nd - Dec. 1995		Referring to API 653, Table 6-1, what is the meaning of the term "tank bottom/foundation design?"	This expression is referring to the configuration of the tank and foundation as a whole. Another way to phrase the condition would be: "There is no mechanism in place that would detect a contain a bottom leak."
Table 6-1	2nd - Dec. 1995		Does the term "means to provide . . . containment of a bottom leak" imply undertank liner systems?	An undertank liner system is one method of containing bottom leaks. However, there are other methods, such as double bottoms, that also accomplish the containment.
Table 9-1	Ed 4, Ad 2	INQ-653-D04	In Table 9.1 for nozzle sizes intermediate to two rows, can minimum shell thickness interpolate to between the correlated shell thickness' given?	No, enter the table in the row that applies to the nozzle under consideration. Shell thickness must meet minimum requirements given in that row.

ATTACHMENT A-3
FACILITY SITE LAYOUT MAP

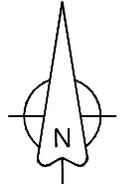
Site Name	Tank No.	Tank Type	Above Ground	Double Walled	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Capacity Gallons	Contents
Summit	1	Vertical	Yes	no	120	14	8200	Off Road Diesel
Summit	2	Horizontal	Yes	no	60	12	1800	Un-leaded Gasoline
Summit	3	Horizontal	Yes	no	42	6.5	500	15W-40 Motor Oil
Summit	4	Horizontal	Yes	no	42	6.5	500	AW-46 Hydraulic Oil
Summit	5	Horizontal	Yes	no	42	6.5	500	Used Oil
Summit	6	Horizontal	Yes	Yes	132	49	34800	Liquid Asphalt
Summit	7-15	Plastic Tote	Yes	no			330	BMK asphalt release agent



55 Gallon Drum Storage
Content Varies

330 gallon
Portable Totes

CONTAINMENT AREA
8" Concrete Block Wall
4'h x 20'w x 53'L



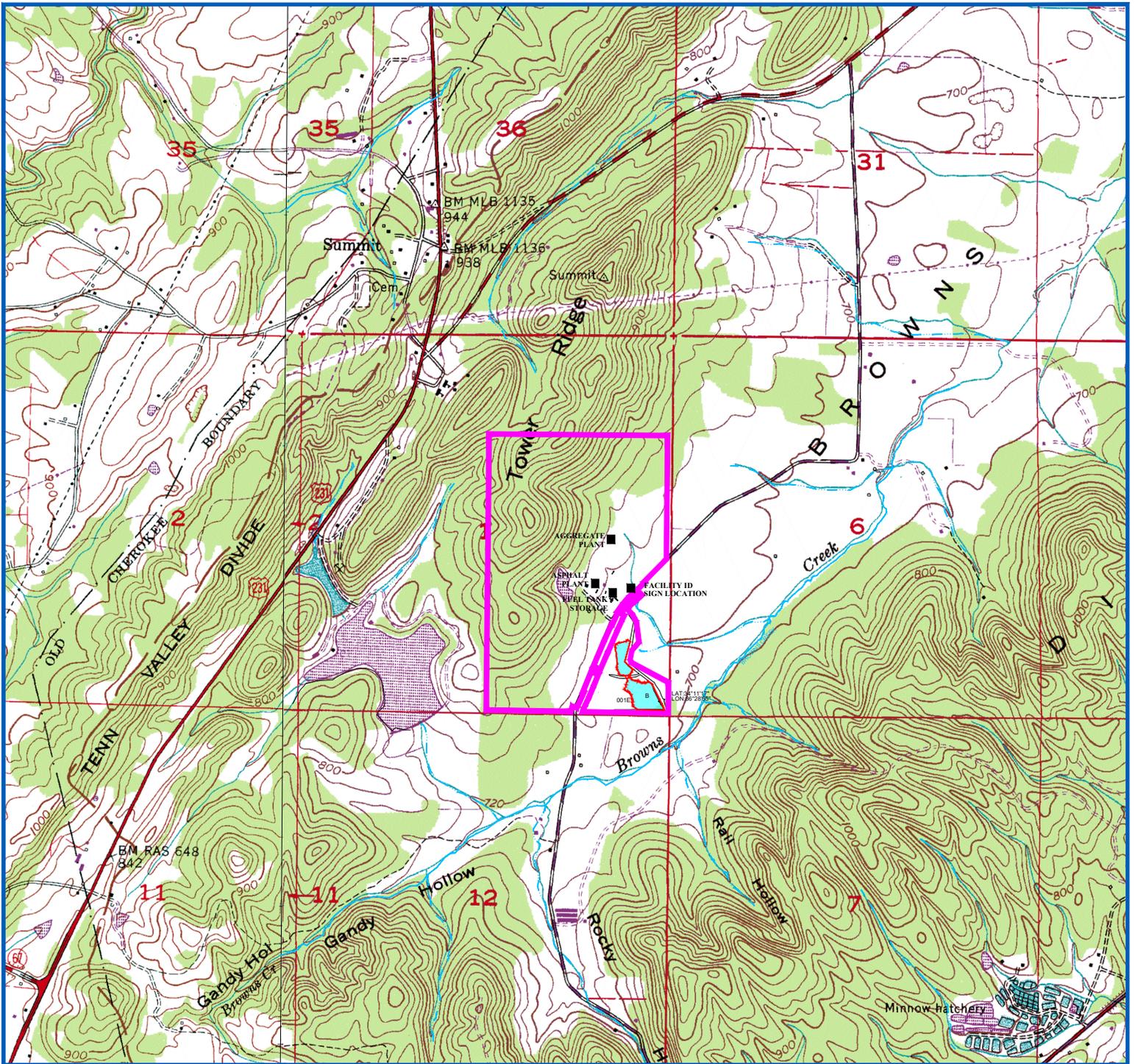
AERIAL PHOTO DATE: 2024-02-29

**VULCAN CONSTRUCTION
MATERIALS, LLC**

SUMMIT QUARRY

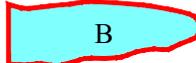
SPCC -TANK LAYOUT

ATTACHMENT A-4
NPDES PERMIT MAP



SECTION 1,
TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 1 EAST,
BLOUNT COUNTY, ALABAMA
BASE MAPS: BROOKSVILLE
U.S.G.S. QUADRANGLE

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 20 FT.

-  NPDES PERMIT BOUNDARY
-  SEDIMENT BASIN

VULCAN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, LLC.

SUMMIT QUARRY - MODIFICATION

NPDES PERMIT MAP - AL0075663

FILE: z:\Vulcan\Summit\NPDES Mod 2025

Scale: 1" = 2000'

Drawn By: T.K.K.

Date: 04-01-2025



**POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN
MODIFICATION**

Prepared for:

Alabama Department of Environmental Management

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC

Summit Quarry

NPDES Permit AL0075663

January 27, 2026

Prepared by:

MCGEHEE ENGINEERING CORP.

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Jasper, Alabama 35502-3431

Telephone: (205) 221-0686

Fax: (205) 221-7721

Email: sanford@mcgehee.org

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Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC.
Summit Quarry
Pollution Abatement Plan Modification

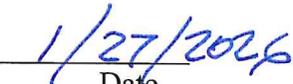
DESIGN CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I, Sanford M. Hendon, a qualified Registered Professional Engineer, hereby certify that the above "Pollution Abatement Plan Modification" was developed under my direct supervision and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MCGEHEE ENGINEERING CORP.


Sanford M. Hendon, P.E.
Alabama Reg. No. 18208




Date

**Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC.
Summit Quarry
Pollution Abatement Plan Modification**

INTRODUCTION

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC, Summit Quarry is located in Section 1, Township 10 South, Range 1 East, Blount County, Alabama. This application was prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

The "Pollution Abatement Plan" is presented in two parts, which include a brief narrative and the "Pollution Abatement Plan" both presented herein. The narrative is intended to address the format as outlined by the ADEM Water Division - Water Quality and Control Program, rules and regulations, as well as present the basis for the design as further detailed in the "Pollution Abatement Plan". The drawings as presented in the "Pollution Abatement Plan" were derived from rules and regulations from ADEM as well as from other generally accepted design data sources primarily from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. Generally, the narrative will follow the outline of Chapter 6 - 9 - .03, Surface Mining Rules and Regulations from the ADEM rules and regulations.

OPERATOR

The operator of this limestone operation is Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC which will have its home office as follows:

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC
1200 Urban Center Drive
Birmingham, Alabama 35242

**Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC.
Summit Quarry
Pollution Abatement Plan Modification**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC currently operates a limestone quarry and processing facility. As part of these operations, the limestone will be mined & processed, loaded on trucks, and transported. All surface drainage will be drained into sedimentation pond 002, one of 2 recirculation ponds or into the open pit (Outfall 001). Water from Outfall 002 will be discharged into an unnamed tributary to Browns Creek. The limestone quarry has an associated asphalt plant making paving materials.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP.

Design plans submitted with this document provide an existing contour map taken from Brooksville U.S.G.S., 7.5-minute, Quadrangle and combined with Blount County 2-foot contour mapping where available. The map shows the layout of the limestone mining facility, drainage patterns and proposed outfalls. All surface drainage from the mining area drains naturally into the recirculation ponds, proposed outfall 002 or into the open pit (Outfall 001) and then pumped to either outfall 002 or one the recirculation ponds.

SURFACE WATER DIVERSIONS

The enclosed topographic map shows the contour of the land and general drainage patterns. All disturbed surface drainage will gravity drain through natural drainage courses or diversion ditches to the sediment basins.

In the event that diversion ditch construction is necessary, diversion ditches will be constructed in accordance with the "Attached Diversion Ditch Criteria".

QUALITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE PRODUCTS

The only waste products produced at the limestone mine will be silts from processing operations. The silts will be trapped and settle when passing through the recirculation ponds sediment basin. Each sediment basin and recirculation ponds will be cleaned out as needed to provide adequate sediment retention volume for incoming materials. The pH, total iron and manganese, because of the nature of the operation, should pose no problem and should remain in compliance with the N.P.D.E.S. parameter requirements.

SOLID OR LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL PLAN

The sediment basins will be cleaned out when the capacity of said basins reach sixty (60%) percent of their design capacity. The sediment basins will be cleaned out in an environmentally safe manner (loader, backhoe, etc.). Sediment removed from the sediment basins will be disposed of in the adjacent existing pit.

SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR HAULROADS AND INCIDENTALS

Haul roads, existing or created for this operation, will be ditched and stabilized by planting a grass mixture suitable for seasonal conditions, fertilizing and mulching all cut, fill, and borrow areas to minimize erosion and enhance re-stabilization. In small areas where incidental drainage cannot be diverted through the sediment basins, silt fences will be constructed to control runoff. Silt fences will be constructed in accordance with the attached "Silt Fence Design and Construction Specifications".

LOCATION OF ADJACENT STREAMS

Included in the N.P.D.E.S. Application is a map (Scale: 1" = 2,000') showing the location of all adjacent streams and the receiving water of this operation.

NON-POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE CONTROL

Because all disturbed areas are graded in such a manner as to route all drainage through the sediment basins, all drainage from the Summit Quarry should carry all sediment (silts, clay, etc.) into the approved point source discharge outfalls. See the attached Sediment Basin Detail Design Plans for Sediment Basin 001. Sediment Basin 001 will control the runoff from the crushing, screening and processing areas. There is an existing open quarry pit that will control all runoff from the quarry excavation area.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

The receiving waters from the proposed facility is an unnamed tributary to Browns Creek. The receiving waters are not a public water supply.

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC.
Summit Quarry
Pollution Abatement Plan Modification

Narrative Description of Drainage Control Plan

In the previously submitted Pollution Abatement Plan it was stated that “*the plant, including the crusher generator and screens are located within the pit and will discharge into the pit under normal conditions*”. The latitude and longitude coordinates for Outfall 001E (34° 11’ 32” N; 86° 29’ 12” W) was at the crest point where the active pit would discharge if it ever filled up.

The crushing and screening operation is no longer located within the active pit area. This modification proposes to construct Outfall 002P to the southeast on the east side of Hinds Road. The lat-lon coordinates of the new Outfall 002P are (34° 11’ 17” N; 86° 28’ 55” W). (See the Sediment Basin Design Data Table on the following page)

Runoff from disturbed areas of the Summit Quarry will be controlled by Sediment Basin 002, existing recirculating ponds A & B or the existing open pit (Outfall 002P).

The active open pit area will control disturbed runoff from the quarry excavation area. Disturbance in advance of the quarry highwall will be diverted into the active pit or allowed to gravity drain to Basin 002 or one of the recirculating ponds. Disturbed runoff reaching the active pit will be collected in an incised sump at least 5-10 feet below the active level of the quarrying operation. The disturbed runoff will be allowed to settle and then will be pumped to one of the recirculation ponds or to Sediment Basin 002. Water collected in the recirculation ponds is pumped to the wash plant. The water level in the recirculation ponds is normally kept well below the discharge level of the ponds to create a “closed loop” system. Water is only pumped into the recirculating pond on an as-needed basis for the wash plant. Recirculation pond “A” discharges into recirculation pond “B”. During heavy rainfall events, recirculation pond “B” may discharge. Discharges from Recirculation Pond “B” if they occur, will be routed to Sediment Basin 002. Water collected in Basin 002 may be pumped to the wash plant, pumped to one of the recirculation ponds or allowed to discharge.

As the mining of the quarry progresses the location of the pit sump may change from time to time but will always be 5-10 feet below the active mining level. The disturbed drainage area draining into the pit will increase as the pit advances. Simultaneously, the storage volume of the existing pit will increase as the mining advances and more limestone is removed and processed. Currently the existing pit has an estimated storage volume of +/- 1,246 acre-feet from the pit bottom of 590 msl up to the 750 msl level. The new Sediment Basin 002 will be constructed with an embankment height of approximately 8 feet with additional excavation below the upstream toe. Basin 002 will have a single channel trapezoidal spillway.

See attached detailed design plans with watershed maps, plan views, embankment cross sections and hydrologic analyses. The table on the following page contains the hydrological data for Sediment Basin 002 and the existing recirculation ponds.

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC.
Summit Quarry
Pollution Abatement Plan Modification

SEDIMENT BASIN DESIGN DATA

KEY BASIN PARAMETERS	Basin 002	Recirculate B	Recirculate A	Existing Pit (Outfall 001E)
INCISED BOTTOM ELEVATION	706.0'	714.0'	728.0'	590.0
UPSTREAM TOE ELEVATION	706.0'	720.'	728.0'	750.0
SINGLE CHANNEL SW ELEVATION	711.0'	720.0'	733.0'	n/a
MINIMUM SPILLWAY WIDTH	10 FT.	10 FT.	10 FT.	n/a
SPILLWAY LINING	4" Concrete	Class 2 RR	Class 2 RR	n/a
MAXIMUM WATER ELEVATION*	713.03'	721.55'	734.16'	n/a
TOP DAM DESIGN ELEVATION	714.53'	723.05'	735.66'	n/a
TOP DAM CONSTR. ELEVATION	715.0'	723.5'	736.0'	n/a
IMMEDIATE DRAINAGE AREA	86.6 ac.	28.9 ac.	33.6 ac.	58.6
TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA	149.1 ac.	62.5 ac.	33.6 ac.	58.6
DISTURBED AREA	64.3 ac.	27.5 ac.	18.2 ac.	58.6
POND VOLUME @ NORMAL POOL	18.3 ac-ft	7.37 ac-ft	8.80 ac-ft	1,246 ac-ft**
REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME	16.1 ac-ft	6.83 ac-ft	6.83 ac-ft	

Maximum Inflow CFS	179.2	70.45	41.88
Maximum Outflow CFS	95.74	64.87	34.35

*Maximum water elevation is from peak stage of 25-year 24-hour rainfall event.

** Current storage volume of existing open pit. Storage volume will continue to increase as mining advances.

**Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC.
Summit Quarry
Pollution Abatement Plan Modification**

APPENDIX A

SEDIMENT BASIN CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

SEDIMENT BASIN CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Proposed sediment basins (temporary or permanent) will be designed and constructed using the following as minimum specifications:

1. EMBANKMENT REQUIREMENTS

- A) The minimum width of the top of the embankment will under no circumstance be less than twelve (12) feet.
- B) The embankment will have a minimum front and back slope no steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical.
- C) The foundation area of the embankment will be cleared and grubbed of all organic matter with no surface slope steeper than 1 horizontal to 1 vertical.
- D) A core will be constructed in a cutoff trench along the centerline of the embankment. The cutoff trench will be at least eight (8) feet wide with the side slope steepness to be no greater than 1 horizontal to 1 vertical. The material placed in the cutoff trench will be compacted to ninety-five (95%) percent of the standard proctor density, as set forth in ASTM.
- E) The embankment construction material will be free of sod, roots, stumps, rocks, etc., which exceed six (6") inches in diameter. The embankment material will be placed in layers of twelve (12") inches or less and compacted to ninety five (95%) percent of the standard proctor density, as set forth in ASTM.
- F) The embankment, foundation and abutments will be designed and constructed to be stable under normal construction and operating conditions, with a minimum static safety factor of 1.5 and a minimum seismic safety factor of 1.2, at normal pool level with steady seepage saturation conditions.
- G) The actual constructed height of the embankment will be a minimum of five (5%) percent higher than the design height to allow for settling over the life of the embankment.
- H) All basins will have a minimum of 1.5 feet of freeboard between the normal overflow and the emergency spillway and a minimum 1.5 feet of freeboard between the height of the maximum design flow and the top of the dam anticipated from a 25 Year - 24 Hour precipitation event.

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC.
Summit Quarry
Pollution Abatement Plan Modification
SEDIMENT BASIN CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
(continued)

- I) For embankments constructed as point source discharges, the embankment will be constructed and abutments keyed into undisturbed, virgin, ground if at all possible. In the event that this cannot be achieved, additional design and construction specifications will be submitted in the Detailed Basin Design Plans.
- J) The embankment and all areas disturbed in the construction of the embankment will be seeded with a mixture of perennial and annual grasses, fertilized and mulched to prevent erosion and ensure re-stabilization. Hay dams, silt fences, and rock check dams, etc. will be installed, where deemed necessary, as additional erosion prevention methods.

2. DISCHARGE STRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS

- A) The primary spillway will be designed to adequately carry the anticipated peak runoff from a 25 Year - 24 Hour precipitation event. The combination primary and secondary (emergency) spillway system will be designed to safely carry the anticipated peak runoff from a 25 Year - 24 Hour precipitation event. When sediment basins are proposed in the drainage course of a public water supply, the spillway system will be designed and constructed to adequately carry the runoff from a 50 Year - 24 Hour precipitation event. The emergency spillway in the control section will be at least 20 feet in length; the side slopes will be no steeper than 2:1, and the percent slope from the entrance to the exit section of the emergency spillway will be no greater than that stated in the design plans.
- B) Channel linings, for single channel spillway systems, will be riprap or concrete.
- C) When consisting of pipe, the primary spillway will be installed according to Class "C" pipe installation for embankment bedding. Where exposed above ground along the backslope of the embankment, the pipe will have an anti-seep collar installed at each joint of the discharge pipe to radiate at least two (2) feet from the pipe in all directions.
- D) Sediment basins with a single spillway system, such as a skimmer board, will be a trapezoidal open channel constructed in consolidated, non-erodible material and lined with riprap, concrete, asphalt or durable rock.

**SEDIMENT BASIN CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
(continued)**

- E) The primary spillway will be designed and constructed with a device to eliminate floating solids from leaving the impoundment. This device will consist of a turned down elbow when using pipe or a skimmer system when using an open channel spillway.
- F) When necessary, to prevent erosion of the embankment or discharge area, a splash pad of riprap, durable rock, saccrete, etc. will be installed at the discharge end of the primary spillway.
- G) The combined spillway systems, for sediment basins constructed in series, will be designed to adequately accommodate the entire drainage area.

3. INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- A) Inspections will be conducted regularly during construction of the sediment basin by a qualified registered professional engineer or other qualified person under the direction of a professional engineer. Upon completion of construction, the sediment basin will be certified, by a qualified registered professional engineer, to the Regulatory Authority as having been constructed in accordance with the approved detailed design plans.
- B) Sediment basins will be inspected semi-monthly for erosion, instability, etc., until the removal of the structure or an NPDES Permit is no longer required at this site.
- C) Sediment basins will be examined quarterly for structural weakness, instability, erosion, slope failure, or other hazardous conditions.
- D) If during the above described periodic inspections, it is determined that there exists signs of structural weakness, instability, erosion, slope failure, improper functioning, or other hazardous conditions, these will be repaired immediately.
- E) Standard anticipated maintenance will include repairing rills and gullies, repairing slope failures, re-seeding areas of failed or scarce vegetation, cleaning out or removing debris obstructing pipes and/or spillways to allow proper functioning, etc. Standard maintenance discovered during the above described periodic inspections will be performed immediately. Hazardous conditions observed during inspections will be reported immediately to the Regulatory Authority for further consultation or instructions.
- F) Retained sediment will be removed from each sediment basin when the accumulated sediment reaches sixty (60%) percent of its design capacity.

**SEDIMENT BASIN CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
(continued)**

4. BASIN REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS

- A) Upon completion of mining, reclamation, restabilization and effluent standards being met, the operator will submit to ADEM a request in writing to abandon, remove, or permanently leave the sediment basin(s) and measures that will be taken to comply with applicable ADEM regulations.

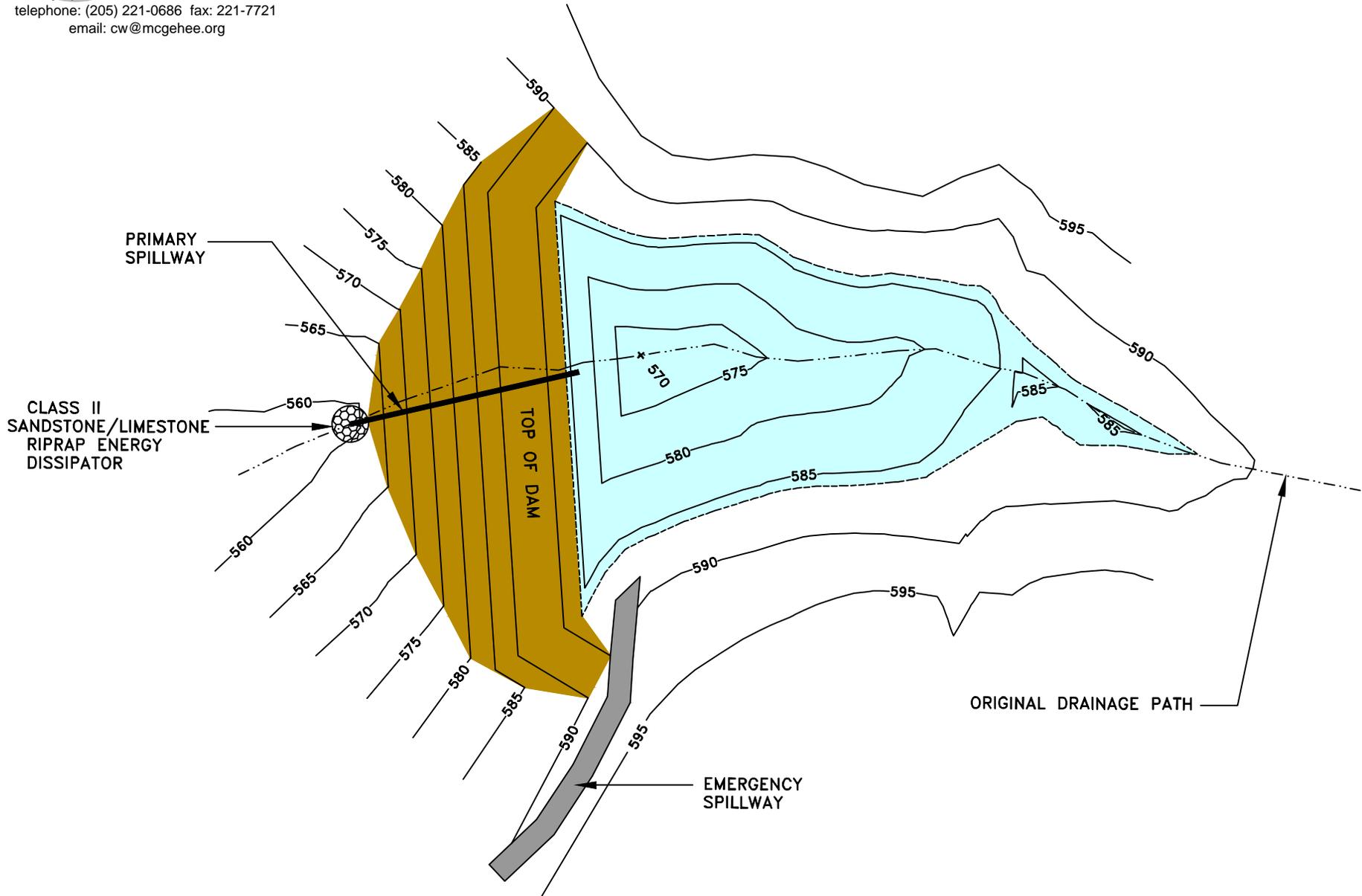
- B) Once the operator has received approval from ADEM, each sediment basin not proposed as a permanent water impoundment will be de-watered in a controlled manner by either pumping or siphoning. Upon successful dewatering, a determination will be made as to the retained sediment level in the basin. After determining the retained sediment level, a channel will be cut into the embankment down to the retained sediment level on the side of the embankment deemed most suitable to reach natural ground without encountering prohibiting rock. The embankment material removed from this newly constructed channel will be spread and compacted over the previous impoundment (wet area) area to prevent erosion and ensure re-stabilization. The newly constructed channel will be of adequate width (minimum 30 feet) and sloped to a grade (approximately 1% to 3%) which will cause all surface drainage to travel across this area in sheet flow, minimizing the possibility of erosion. Also, where necessary, hay dams will be installed in strategic locations across the width of the channel to retain sediment and slow the water velocity to a favorable rate. Upon removal of the embankment section, all disturbed areas will be graded in such a manner to ensure slope stability, successful re-stabilization and to minimize erosion. All disturbed areas will be seeded with a mixture of annual and perennial grasses fertilized and mulched. No slope, existing or created in the removal of the sediment basin, will be left on a grade that will slip or slough.

5. PERMANENT WATER IMPOUNDMENT REQUIREMENTS

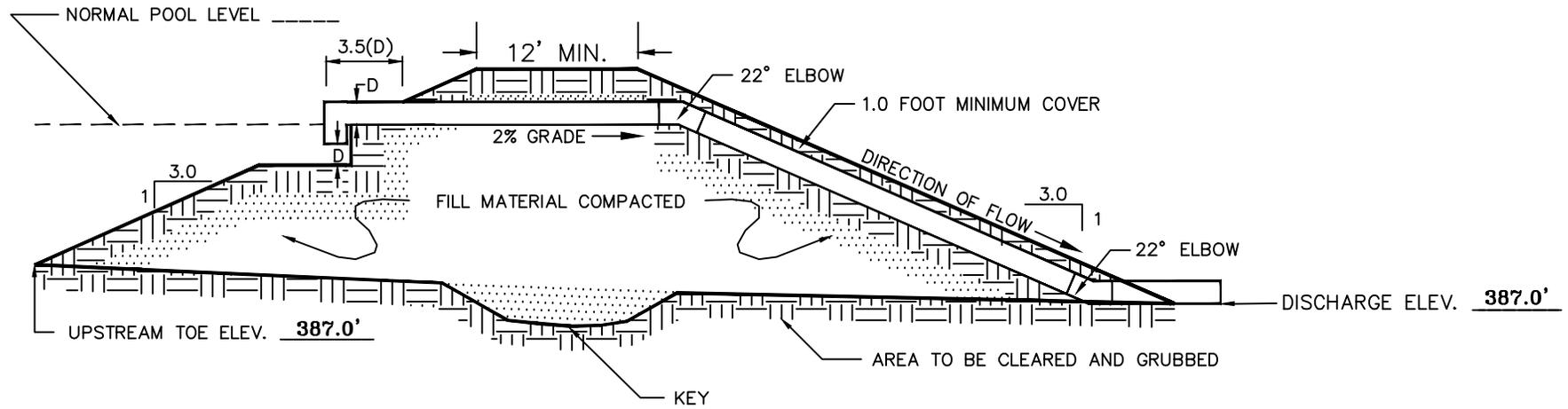
- A) All sediment basins remaining as permanent water impoundments will have supplemental data submitted to the Regulatory Authority concerning water quality, water quantity, size, depth, configuration, postmining land use, etc.

- B) Final grading slopes of the entire permanent water impoundment area will not exceed a slope of 2 Horizontal to 1 Vertical to provide for safety and access for future water users.

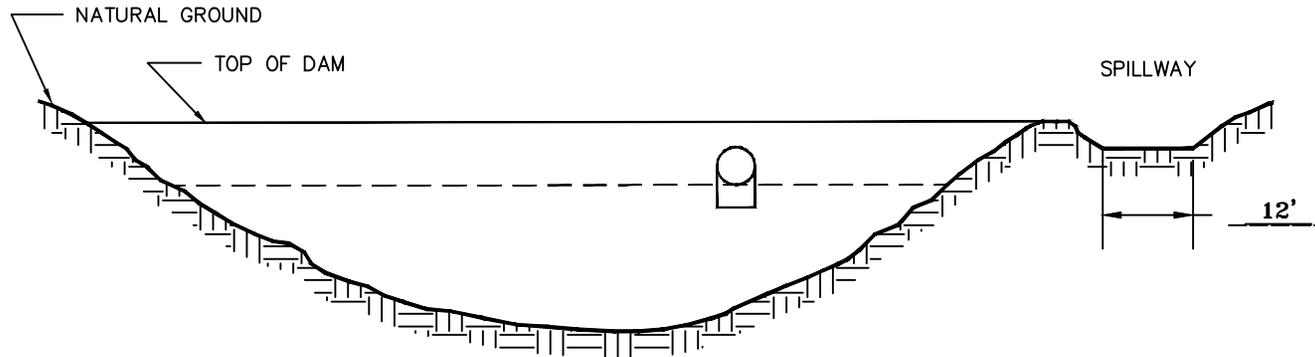
TYPICAL PLAN VIEW DRAWING



TYPICAL EMBANKMENT CROSS-SECTION



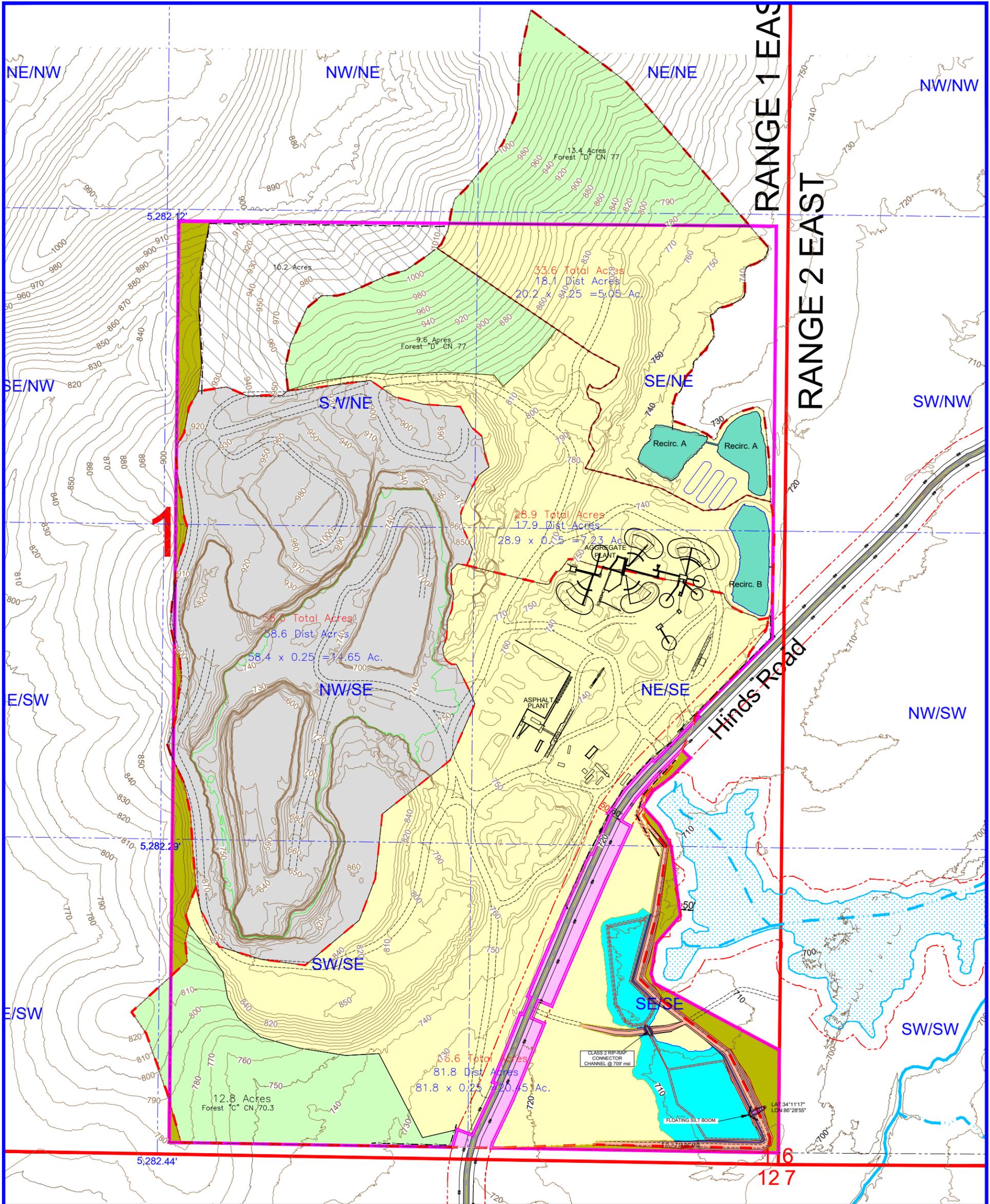
TYPICAL IMPOUNDMENT PROFILE



**Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC.
Summit Quarry
Pollution Abatement Plan Modification**

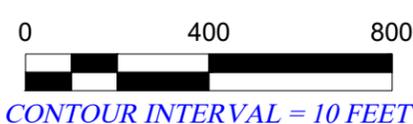
DETAIL DESIGN PLAN

SEDIMENT BASIN 002



WATERSHED MAP LEGEND

- MOSTLY FOREST- CN 70.3
- PUBLIC ROAD & SLOPES - CN 80
- DISTURBED - CN 81
- POOL AREA - CN 100
- CONTROLLED BY SILT FENCE, BMPS
- CAPTURED BY OPEN PIT
- DIVERTED TO OPEN PIT
- DRAINAGE DIVIDE
- EXCAVATED CONTOUR
- 730 INDEX CONTOUR
- CONTOUR
- EMBANKMENT
- NORMAL POOL AREA
- ENERGY DISSIPATER (CLASS II SANDSTONE RIPRAP)
- SINGLE CHANNEL SPILLWAY CONCRETE OR RIPRAP
- FLOATING TURBIDITY BOOM
- NPDES PERMIT BOUNDARY
- DIVERSION DITCH



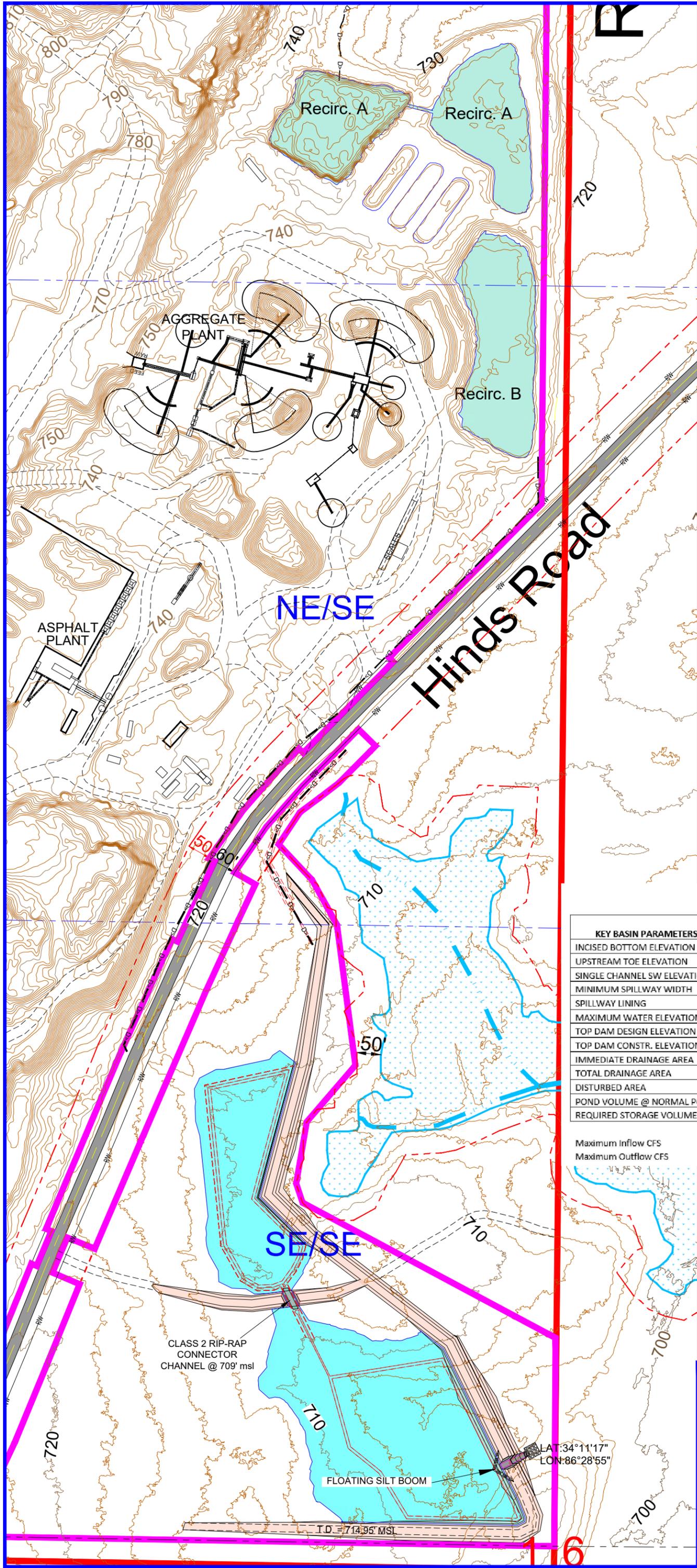
VULCAN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, LLC

**SUMMIT QUARRY
SEDIMENT BASIN 002
WORST CASE WATERSHED MAP**

FILE: z:\Bases\Map\Madison Materials (Portersville) Basin Design\Map Portersville Basin Design Map	SCALE: 1" = 100'	JOB NO.: N/A
DRAWN BY: S.M.H.	DATE: 01-27-2026	SHEET NO.: 1 OF 1



NOTE: Disturbed area draining to outfall 002 will decrease as quarry footprint expands. Disturbed area captured in the open pit and held for controlled pumping will increase as the quarry footprint expands.

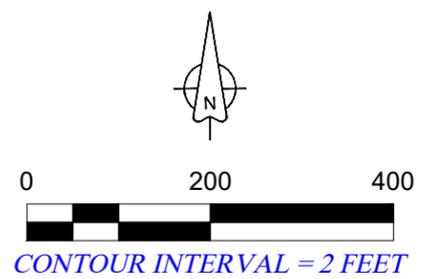


- - - EXCAVATED CONTOUR
- 730 INDEX CONTOUR
- CONTOUR
- EMBANKMENT
- NORMAL POOL AREA
- ENERGY DISSIPATER (CLASS II SANDSTONE RIPRAP)
- SINGLE CHANNEL SPILLWAY CONCRETE OR RIPRAP
- FLOATING TURBIDITY BOOM
- NPDES PERMIT BOUNDARY
- D>— D> DIVERSION DITCH

SEDIMENT BASIN DESIGN DATA

KEY BASIN PARAMETERS	Basin 002	Recirculate B	Recirculate A	Existing Pit (Outfall 001E)
INCISED BOTTOM ELEVATION	706.0'	714.0'	728.0'	590.0
UPSTREAM TOE ELEVATION	706.0'	720.'	728.0'	750.0
SINGLE CHANNEL SW ELEVATION	711.0'	720.0'	733.0'	n/a
MINIMUM SPILLWAY WIDTH	10 FT.	10 FT.	10 FT.	n/a
SPILLWAY LINING	4" Concrete	Class 2 RR	Class 2 RR	n/a
MAXIMUM WATER ELEVATION*	713.03'	721.55'	734.16'	n/a
TOP DAM DESIGN ELEVATION	714.53'	723.05'	735.66'	n/a
TOP DAM CONSTR. ELEVATION	715.0'	723.5'	736.0'	n/a
IMMEDIATE DRAINAGE AREA	86.6 ac.	28.9 ac.	33.6 ac.	58.6
TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA	149.1 ac.	62.5 ac.	33.6 ac.	58.6
DISTURBED AREA	64.3 ac.	27.5 ac.	18.2 ac.	58.6
POND VOLUME @ NORMAL POOL	18.3 ac-ft	7.37 ac-ft	8.80 ac-ft	1,246 ac-ft**
REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME	16.1 ac-ft	6.83 ac-ft	6.83 ac-ft	

Maximum Inflow CFS	179.2	70.45	41.88
Maximum Outflow CFS	95.74	64.87	34.35



VULCAN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, LLC

**SUMMIT QUARRY
 SEDIMENT BASIN 002
 PLANVIEW DRAWING**

FILE: z:\Bosmaps\Madison Materials\Portersville\Basin Design\Portersville Basin Design Map	SCALE: 1" = 200'	JOB NO.: N/A
DRAWN BY: S.M.H.	DATE: 01-27-2026	SHEET NO.: 1 OF 1

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC - Summit Quarry **Sediment Basin 002**

Elevation-Area-Capacity Table

Elevation (ft)	Area (ac)	Capacity (ac-ft)
706.00	2.859	0.000
706.50	2.941	1.450
707.00	3.025	2.942
707.50	3.109	4.475
708.00	3.195	6.051
708.50	3.428	7.707
709.00	3.670	9.481
709.50	3.920	11.378
710.00	4.178	13.402
710.50	4.916	15.673
711.00	5.714	18.328
711.50	6.572	21.397
712.00	7.490	24.910
712.50	8.394	28.879
713.00	9.349	33.313
713.50	10.355	38.237
714.00	11.413	43.676

Whitaker Contracting - Summit Quarry - Existing Storage Pond 002A

Elevation-Area-Capacity Table

Elevation (ft)	Area (ac)	Capacity (ac-ft)
728.00	0.816	0.000
728.25	0.826	0.205
728.50	0.836	0.413
728.75	0.846	0.623
729.00	0.857	0.836
729.25	0.867	1.052
729.50	0.877	1.270
729.75	0.888	1.490
730.00	0.898	1.713
730.25	0.900	1.938
730.50	0.902	2.163
730.75	0.904	2.389
731.00	0.905	2.615
731.25	0.907	2.842
731.50	0.909	3.069
731.75	0.911	3.296
732.00	0.913	3.524
732.25	0.937	3.756
732.50	0.962	3.993
732.75	0.987	4.237
733.00	1.012	4.486
733.25	1.037	4.743
733.50	1.063	5.005
733.75	1.090	5.274
734.00	1.116	5.550
734.25	1.131	5.831
734.50	1.147	6.116
734.75	1.162	6.404
735.00	1.178	6.697
735.25	1.193	6.993
735.50	1.209	7.293
735.75	1.225	7.598
736.00	1.241	7.906

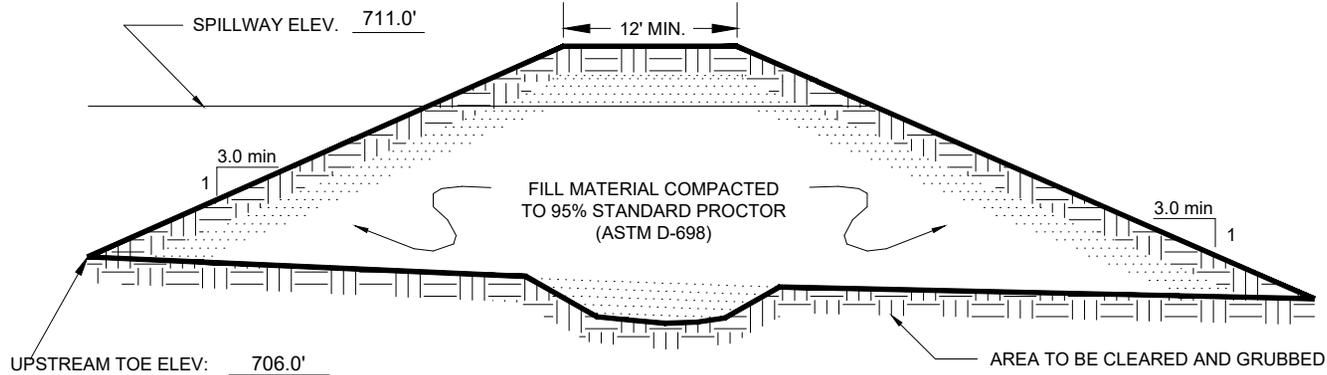
Whitaker Contracting - Summit Quarry - Existing Storage Pond 002B

Elevation-Area-Capacity Table

Elevation (ft)	Area (ac)	Capacity (ac-ft)
714.00	1.036	0.000
714.25	1.054	0.261
714.50	1.072	0.527
714.75	1.091	0.797
715.00	1.109	1.072
715.25	1.128	1.352
715.50	1.147	1.636
715.75	1.166	1.925
716.00	1.185	2.219
716.25	1.198	2.517
716.50	1.210	2.818
716.75	1.223	3.122
717.00	1.236	3.430
717.25	1.249	3.740
717.50	1.262	4.054
717.75	1.275	4.371
718.00	1.288	4.692
718.25	1.301	5.015
718.50	1.314	5.342
718.75	1.328	5.672
719.00	1.341	6.006
719.25	1.354	6.343
719.50	1.368	6.683
719.75	1.381	7.027
720.00	1.395	7.374
720.25	1.409	7.724
720.50	1.422	8.078
720.75	1.436	8.436
721.00	1.450	8.796
721.25	1.464	9.161
721.50	1.478	9.528
721.75	1.492	9.899
722.00	1.506	10.274
722.25	1.520	10.652
722.50	1.535	11.034
722.75	1.549	11.420
723.00	1.563	11.809

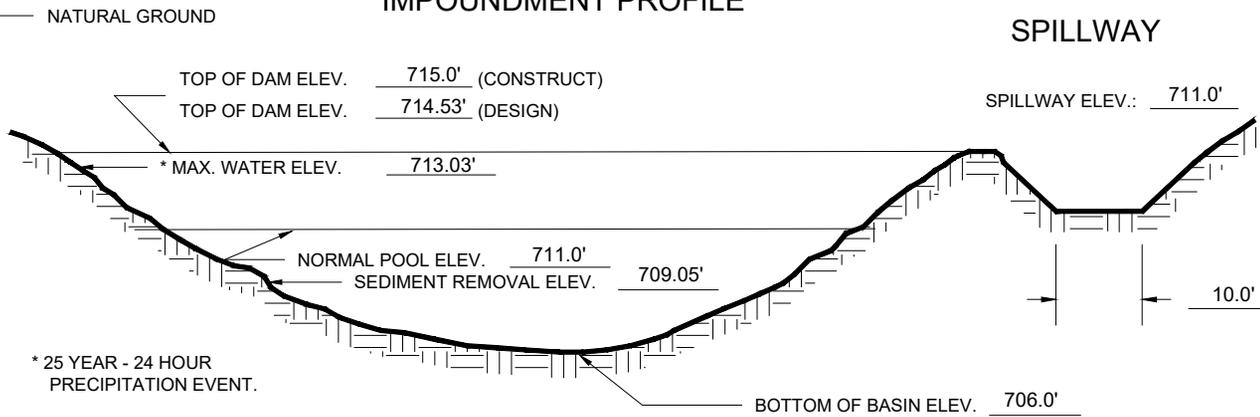
Elevation (ft)	Area (ac)	Capacity (ac-ft)
723.25	1.578	12.202
723.50	1.593	12.598
723.75	1.607	12.998
724.00	1.622	13.401

EMBANKMENT CROSS-SECTION



COMPANY: VULCAN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, LLC
 MINE NAME: SUMMIT QUARRY
 PERMIT #: AL0075663
 BASIN I.D. #: SEDIMENT BASIN 002

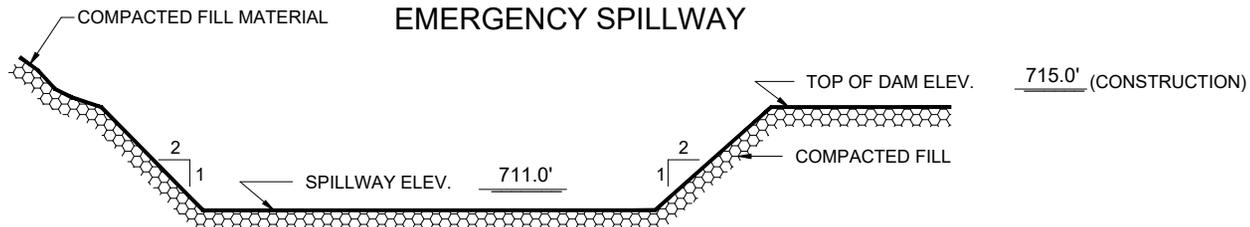
IMPOUNDMENT PROFILE



SPILLWAY

TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA	<u>149.1</u> ACRES
IMMEDIATE DRAINAGE AREA	<u>86.6</u> ACRES
DISTURBED AREA	<u>64.3</u> ACRES
SEDIMENT STORAGE	<u>9.65</u> AC.FT.
DETENTION STORAGE	<u>8.67</u> AC.FT.
PERMANENT POOL CAPACITY	<u>18.32</u> AC.FT.
** TOTAL BASIN STORAGE CAPACITY	<u>33.57</u> AC.FT.
** PEAK INFLOW	<u>179.20</u> C.F.S.
** PEAK OUTFLOW	<u>95.74</u> C.F.S.

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY



MINIMUM SPILLWAY GRADIENT	<u>0.5 %</u> (CONTROL SECTION)
MAXIMUM SPILLWAY GRADIENT	<u>33.0%</u> (TAIL DITCH SECTION)
MINIMUM SPILLWAY GRADIENT	<u>2.0 %</u> (TAIL DITCH SECTION)

NOTE: SPILLWAY TO BE LINED WITH A MINIMUM OF 4 INCHES OF 3000 PSI CONCRETE OR CLASS 2 SANDSTONE OR LIMESTONE RIP-RAP

KEY BASIN PARAMETERS

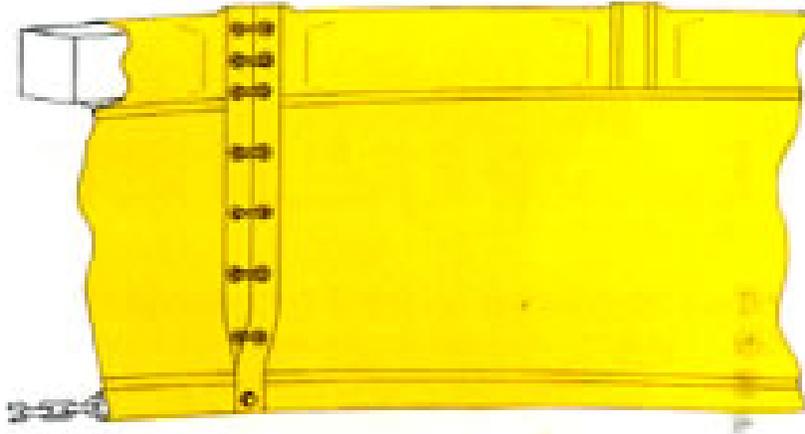
NOTE: ALL ELEVATIONS ASSUMED.
 ** 25 YEAR - 24 HOUR PRECIPITATION EVENT.



SUBSURFACE WITHDRAWAL DEVICE

Lightweight Turbidity Curtain

Application: Calm waters with little current, such as lakes, ponds, canals and shoreline areas.



Specifications

- Curtain to be anchored at the maximum anticipated peak stage elevation (25 Year – 24 Hour Precipitation Event).
- PVC coated floatations - ultraviolet resistant
- Geotextile fabric screens
- Chain ballast with connectors
- Double sewn seams with grommets
- Depths per requirements ' 50' sections = Minimum 24" deep
- Fabric - Polyester reinforced vinyl high visibility yellow
- Connector - Sections are laced together through grommets and load lines are bolted together.
- Flotation - 6" expanded polystyrene over 9 lbs./ft. buoyancy.
- Ballast - 1/4" galvanized chain (.7 lbs/ft).

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC
Summit Quarry
Recirculating Ponds A & B
Basin 002

25 Year 24 Hour Event (6.84 Inches)
DRN Distribution

Sanford M. Hendon, P.E.

McGehee Engineering
450 19th St West
Jasper, AL

Phone: 205-221-0686
Email: sanford@mcgehee.org

General Information

Storm Information:

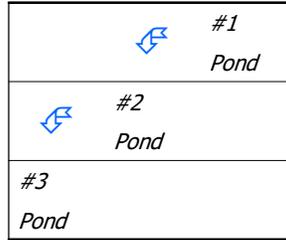
Storm Type:	DRN 58
Design Storm:	25 yr - 24 hr
Rainfall Depth:	6.840 inches

Particle Size Distribution:

Size (mm)	Topsoil	Spoil
2.0000	100.000%	100.000%
1.5000	98.600%	99.100%
1.0000	98.100%	98.500%
0.5000	97.600%	87.200%
0.3000	96.000%	73.600%
0.2000	87.500%	67.900%
0.1000	68.900%	58.900%
0.0700	56.400%	52.100%
0.0500	44.100%	48.800%
0.0300	26.500%	41.900%
0.0200	13.600%	37.700%
0.0100	10.300%	35.200%
0.0050	8.400%	24.000%
0.0020	4.200%	11.900%
0.0010	2.000%	1.200%

Structure Networking:

Type	Stru #	(flows into)	Stru #	Musk. K (hrs)	Musk. X	Description
Pond	#1	==>	#2	0.000	0.000	Recirculating Pond A
Pond	#2	==>	#3	0.000	0.000	Recirculation Pond B
Pond	#3	==>	End	0.000	0.000	Basin 002



Structure Summary:

		Immediate Contributing Area (ac)	Total Contributing Area (ac)	Peak Discharge (cfs)	Total Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	Sediment (tons)	Peak Sediment Conc. (mg/l)	Peak Settleable Conc. (ml/l)	24VW (ml/l)
#1	In			41.88	11.36	1,700.9	207,515	108.23	54.60
	Out	33.600	33.600	34.35	0.00	350.8	0	0.01	0.01
#2	In			70.45	21.10	1,971.1	126,682	53.32	29.27
	Out	28.900	62.500	64.87	0.00	781.4	0	0.03	0.02
#3	In			179.20	52.32	6,588.2	172,998	78.18	42.37
	Out	86.600	149.100	95.74	0.00	2,011.4	0	0.02	0.01

Particle Size Distribution(s) at Each Structure

Structure #1 (Recirculating Pond A):

Size (mm)	In	Out
2.0000	100.000%	100.000%
1.5000	99.116%	100.000%
1.0000	98.519%	100.000%
0.5000	87.270%	100.000%
0.3000	73.731%	100.000%
0.2000	68.057%	100.000%
0.1000	59.066%	100.000%
0.0700	52.219%	100.000%
0.0500	48.856%	100.000%
0.0300	41.877%	100.000%
0.0200	37.615%	100.000%
0.0100	35.106%	100.000%
0.0050	23.944%	100.000%
0.0020	11.873%	57.573%
0.0010	1.207%	5.854%

Structure #2 (Recirculation Pond B):

Size (mm)	In	Out
2.0000	100.000%	100.000%
1.5000	100.000%	100.000%
1.0000	100.000%	100.000%
0.5000	91.605%	100.000%
0.3000	80.138%	100.000%
0.2000	75.332%	100.000%
0.1000	67.716%	100.000%
0.0700	61.936%	100.000%
0.0500	59.108%	100.000%
0.0300	53.224%	100.000%
0.0200	49.635%	100.000%
0.0100	47.514%	100.000%
0.0050	38.064%	96.018%
0.0020	20.295%	51.196%
0.0010	2.061%	5.199%

Structure #3:

Size (mm)	In	Out
2.0000	100.000%	100.000%
1.5000	100.000%	100.000%
1.0000	100.000%	100.000%
0.5000	90.975%	100.000%
0.3000	78.646%	100.000%
0.2000	73.479%	100.000%
0.1000	65.314%	100.000%
0.0700	59.139%	100.000%
0.0500	56.137%	100.000%
0.0300	49.866%	100.000%
0.0200	46.047%	100.000%
0.0100	43.778%	100.000%
0.0050	33.152%	100.000%
0.0020	16.863%	55.233%
0.0010	1.706%	5.588%

Structure Detail:

Structure #1 (Pond)

Recirculating Pond A

Pond Inputs:

Initial Pool Elev:	733.00 ft
Initial Pool:	3.72 ac-ft
*Sediment Storage:	5.07 ac-ft
Dead Space:	0.00 %

**Sediment capacity was entered by user*

Emergency Spillway

Spillway Elev	Crest Length (ft)	Left Sideslope	Right Sideslope	Bottom Width (ft)
733.00	20.00	2.00:1	2.00:1	10.00

Pond Results:

Peak Elevation:	734.16 ft
H'graph Detention Time:	2.42 hrs
Pond Model:	CSTRS
Dewater Time:	0.78 days
Trap Efficiency:	0.00 %

Dewatering time is calculated from peak stage to lowest spillway

Elevation-Capacity-Discharge Table

Elevation	Area (ac)	Capacity (ac-ft)	Discharge (cfs)	Dewater Time (hrs)	
731.00	1.780	0.000	0.000		Top of Sed. Storage
731.00	1.780	0.000	0.000		
731.50	1.803	0.896	0.000		
732.00	1.826	1.803	0.000		
732.50	1.919	2.740	0.000		
733.00	2.015	3.723	0.000		Spillway #1
733.50	2.101	4.752	1.830	6.80*	
734.00	2.189	5.825	25.483	11.45	
734.16	2.190	6.170	34.346	0.55	Peak Stage
734.50	2.237	6.931	53.905		
735.00	2.286	8.062	93.036		
735.50	2.335	9.217	141.972		
736.00	2.385	10.397	200.972		

Detailed Discharge Table

Elevation (ft)	Emergency Spillway (cfs)	Combined Total Discharge (cfs)
731.00	0.000	0.000
731.00	0.000	0.000
731.50	0.000	0.000
732.00	0.000	0.000
732.50	0.000	0.000
733.00	0.000	0.000
733.50	1.830	1.830
734.00	25.483	25.483
734.50	53.905	53.905
735.00	93.036	93.036
735.50	141.972	141.972
736.00	200.972	200.972

Structure #2 (Pond)

Recirculation Pond B

Pond Inputs:

Initial Pool Elev:	720.00 ft
Initial Pool:	2.68 ac-ft
*Sediment Storage:	4.69 ac-ft
Dead Space:	0.00 %

**Sediment capacity was entered by user*

Emergency Spillway

Spillway Elev	Crest Length (ft)	Left Sideslope	Right Sideslope	Bottom Width (ft)
720.00	10.00	2.00:1	2.00:1	10.00

Pond Results:

Peak Elevation:	721.55 ft
H'graph Detention Time:	1.10 hrs
Pond Model:	CSTRS
Dewater Time:	0.69 days
Trap Efficiency:	0.00 %

Dewatering time is calculated from peak stage to lowest spillway

Elevation-Capacity-Discharge Table

Elevation	Area (ac)	Capacity (ac-ft)	Discharge (cfs)	Dewater Time (hrs)
718.00	1.288	0.000	0.000	Top of Sed. Storage
718.50	1.314	0.650	0.000	
719.00	1.341	1.314	0.000	
719.50	1.368	1.991	0.000	
720.00	1.395	2.682	0.000	Spillway #1
720.50	1.422	3.386	2.083	4.09*
721.00	1.450	4.104	28.541	11.35
721.50	1.478	4.836	60.955	1.10
721.55	1.481	4.907	64.873	0.10 Peak Stage
722.00	1.506	5.582	102.032	
722.50	1.535	6.342	152.957	
723.00	1.563	7.117	214.007	
723.50	1.593	7.906	285.521	
724.00	1.622	8.709	367.859	

Detailed Discharge Table

Elevation (ft)	Emergency Spillway (cfs)	Combined Total Discharge (cfs)
718.00	0.000	0.000
718.50	0.000	0.000
719.00	0.000	0.000
719.50	0.000	0.000
720.00	0.000	0.000
720.50	2.083	2.083
721.00	28.541	28.541
721.50	60.955	60.955
722.00	102.032	102.032
722.50	152.957	152.957
723.00	214.007	214.007
723.50	285.521	285.521
724.00	367.859	367.859

Structure #3 (Pond)

Basin 002

Pond Inputs:

Initial Pool Elev:	711.00 ft
Initial Pool:	8.69 ac-ft
*Sediment Storage:	9.65 ac-ft
Dead Space:	0.00 %

**Sediment capacity calculated from 0.150 times disturbed area*

Pond Results:

Peak Elevation:	713.03 ft
H'graph Detention Time:	2.71 hrs
Pond Model:	CSTRS
Dewater Time:	1.60 days
Trap Efficiency:	0.00 %

Dewatering time is calculated from peak stage to lowest spillway

Elevation-Capacity-Discharge Table

Elevation	Area (ac)	Capacity (ac-ft)	Discharge (cfs)	Dewater Time (hrs)
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**Designates time(s) to dewater have been extrapolated beyond the 50 hour hydrograph limit.*

Detailed Discharge Table

Elevation (ft)	Combined Total Discharge (cfs)
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Subwatershed Hydrology Detail:

Stru #	SWS #	SWS Area (ac)	Time of Conc (hrs)	Musk K (hrs)	Musk X	Curve Number	UHS	Peak Discharge (cfs)	Runoff Volume (ac-ft)
#1	1	13.400	0.248	0.134	0.337	77.000	S	11.15	3.165
	2	18.200	0.053	0.050	0.316	81.000	F	27.87	7.053
	3	2.000	0.010	0.000	0.000	100.000	F	3.59	1.139
	Σ	33.600						41.88	11.356
#2	1	17.900	0.125	0.000	0.000	81.000	F	26.03	6.692
	2	1.400	0.010	0.000	0.000	100.000	F	2.51	0.797
	3	9.600	0.125	0.042	0.363	77.000	S	8.41	2.278
	Σ	62.500						70.45	21.099
#3	1	64.300	0.159	0.000	0.000	81.000	F	93.50	24.039
	2	3.800	0.080	0.000	0.000	80.000	M	5.73	1.438
	3	12.800	0.127	0.205	0.343	70.300	S	9.55	2.530
	4	5.700	0.010	0.000	0.000	100.000	F	10.22	3.246
	Σ	149.100						179.20	52.315

Subwatershed Sedimentology Detail:

Stru #	SWS #	Soil K	L (ft)	S (%)	C	P	PS #	Sediment (tons)	Peak Sediment Conc. (mg/l)	Peak Settleable Conc (ml/l)	24VW (ml/l)
#1	1	0.240	200.00	28.00	0.0050	1.0000	1	7.9	3,173	2.15	1.24
	2	0.240	200.00	17.00	0.9000	1.0000	2	1,693.3	276,370	143.95	84.59
	3	0.240	200.00	0.01	0.0010	1.0000	2	0.0	2	0.00	0.00
	Σ							1,700.9	207,515	108.23	54.60
#2	1	0.240	200.00	17.00	0.9000	1.0000	2	1,614.8	278,656	142.92	83.71
	2	0.240	200.00	0.00	0.0010	1.0000	2	0.0	2	0.00	0.00
	3	0.240	200.00	28.00	0.0050	1.0000	1	5.6	3,153	2.15	1.23
	Σ							1,971.1	126,682	53.32	29.27
#3	1	0.240	200.00	15.00	0.9000	1.0000	2	5,802.4	278,737	142.96	83.74
	2	0.240	200.00	5.00	0.0050	1.0000	1	0.3	292	0.21	0.12
	3	0.320	200.00	15.00	0.0050	1.0000	1	4.1	2,092	1.42	0.82
	4	0.240	200.00	0.01	0.0010	1.0000	1	0.0	3	0.00	0.00
	Σ							6,588.2	172,998	78.18	42.37

Subwatershed Time of Concentration Details:

Stru #	SWS #	Land Flow Condition	Slope (%)	Vert. Dist. (ft)	Horiz. Dist. (ft)	Velocity (fps)	Time (hrs)
#1	1	1. Forest with heavy ground litter	23.84	262.00	1,099.00	1.230	0.248
#1	1	Time of Concentration:					0.248
#1	2	5. Nearly bare and untilled, and alluvial valley fans	17.09	136.00	796.00	4.130	0.053
#1	2	Time of Concentration:					0.053
#1	3	1. Forest with heavy ground litter	15.35	70.00	456.00	0.990	0.127
#1	3	Time of Concentration:					0.010

Subwatershed Muskingum Routing Details:

Stru #	SWS #	Land Flow Condition	Slope (%)	Vert. Dist. (ft)	Horiz. Dist. (ft)	Velocity (fps)	Time (hrs)
#1	1	7. Paved area and small upland gullies	8.84	38.00	430.00	5.980	0.019
		8. Large gullies, diversions, and low flowing streams	0.68	7.00	1,030.00	2.470	0.115
#1	1	Muskingum K:					0.134
#1	2	8. Large gullies, diversions, and low flowing streams	0.94	5.00	531.00	2.910	0.050
#1	2	Muskingum K:					0.050
#1	3	7. Paved area and small upland gullies	11.74	50.00	426.00	6.890	0.017
		7. Paved area and small upland gullies	2.92	20.00	685.00	3.430	0.055
		8. Large gullies, diversions, and low flowing streams	0.92	12.60	1,375.00	2.870	0.133
#1	3	Muskingum K:					0.000
#2	3	5. Nearly bare and untilled, and alluvial valley fans	20.32	139.00	684.00	4.500	0.042
#2	3	Muskingum K:					0.042

APPENDIX B

DIVERSION DITCH CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

**DIVERSION DITCH AND DIVERSION BERM
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS**

- 1) Temporary diversions will be designed and constructed to adequately carry the runoff from a 2-Year - 6 Hour precipitation event.
- 2) Permanent diversions will be designed and constructed to adequately carry the runoff from a 10 Year - 6 Hour precipitation event.
- 3) Permanent diversions will be designed and constructed with gently sloping banks stabilized with appropriate vegetation.
- 4) All diversions will be designed, constructed and maintained, using the best technology currently available, whereas additional contribution of suspended solids to stream-flow and to runoff outside the permit area is prevented.
- 5) Maintenance of appropriate gradient, channel lining, revegetation, roughness structures, detention basins, etc. will be used, when necessary, as sediment control measures for these diversions.
- 6) Diversions will not be constructed on existing landslides nor be located so as to increase the potential for landslides.
- 7) Temporary diversions will be removed and the affected area regarded, topsoiled (if required) and revegetated when no longer needed.
- 8) Channel linings, for diversions with slopes of five (5%) percent or less, will consist of a mixture of both annual and perennial grasses being predominantly fescue and bermuda. Channel linings, for diversions with slopes greater than five (5%) percent, will consist of riprap or other non-erodible material or cut into non-erodible material.
- 9) Adequate freeboard will be provided for protection for transition of flows and critical areas such as swells and curves along the entire diversion length.
- 10) At discharge points, where diversions intersect with natural streams or exit velocities of the diversion are greater than that of the receiving streams, energy dissipaters will be installed when deemed necessary.

**DIVERSION DITCH AND DIVERSION BERM
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
(continued)**

- 11) Excess material excavated in the construction of the diversion, not needed for diversion channel geometry or the re-grading of the channel; will be disposed of in the mining pit.
- 12) Diversions will not be designed or constructed to divert water into underground mines without written approval from the Regulatory Authority.
- 13) The entire area in which a diversion berm is proposed will be cleared and grubbed of all organic material, scarified, and no surface slopes will be left steeper than 1V:1H.
- 14) Diversion berms will be constructed with desirable material, free of sod, stones, roots, limbs, etc. over six (6") inches in diameter. This material will be spread in layers no greater than twelve (12") inches in thickness and compacted to ninety five (95%) percent of the standard proctor density, as outlined in ASTM, until the design height is reached.
- 15) Upon completion of construction of diversion ditches or diversion berms, all disturbed areas will be seeded with a mixture of both annual and perennial grasses, fertilized, and mulched in order to minimize erosion and ensure re-stabilization.
- 16) All diversions (berms or ditches) will be examined quarterly for erosion, instability, structural weakness, or other hazardous conditions and maintenance performed as necessary.

APPENDIX C

SILT FENCE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

SILT FENCE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- 1) Mesh height - 3'0" including 6" trench flap.
- 1) Prefabricated with 4 1/2" long treated hardwood stakes spaced on 7'7" centers.
- 2) Mesh opening - Equivalent Opening Size (E.O.S.) by U.S. Standard sieve measure (ASTM D4751-87) is 20-30 mesh.
- 4) Allowable Flow Rate - 40 gallon per minute per square foot (Test Method CFMC GET-2).
- 5) Maximum Particle Size Passing - 0.595 millimeter.
- 6) Mullen Burst Strength - 210 pounds per square inch (ASTM D- 3786-80).
- 7) Grab Strength - 120 pounds per square inch.
- 8) Maximum Elongation - 30 percent (ASTM D-1682-64).
- 9) The silt fence will be installed by initially cutting a trench approximately six (6") inches wide by six (6") inches deep, along the contour for the entire length of the fence. Upon completion of the trench, the silt fence will be stretched along side the trench with the treated hardwood stakes being driven into the ground approximately two (2') feet deep against the upper wall of the trench. The six (6") inch trench flap will then be laid along the bottom of the trench and covered with compacted fill material. (See Attached Typical Section)
- 10) Prior to the removal of the silt fence, any silt or sediment retained by the silt fence will be seeded with a mixture of both annual and perennial grasses, fertilized and mulched.

APPENDIX D

PRIMARY HAUL ROAD

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC.
Summit Quarry
Pollution Abatement Plan Modification
DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND
RECLAMATION SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRIMARY ROADS

1. LOCATION

- A) Primary roads will be located on ridges or high areas or on the most stable available slopes so as to control and prevent erosion, siltation, flooding, and adverse impacts to fish and wildlife, or their habitat and related environmental values, to the extent possible.
- B) No part of any primary road will be located in the channel of an intermittent or perennial stream without written approval from the Regulatory Authority.
- C) If at all possible, all primary roads will be located upstream of sediment basins to prevent, control and minimize additional contributions of suspended solids to stream flow or runoff outside the permit area, the violation of applicable State or Federal water quality standards, seriously altering the normal flow of water in stream-beds or drainage channels, and damage to all public or private property.
- D) In instances where it is not possible to locate primary roads in the above manner, sediment control will be achieved by the use of silt fences, rock check dams, hay bale berms, etc.

2. DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- A) Primary roads will be designed by or under the direct supervision of a qualified registered Professional Engineer experienced in the design and construction of roads, in accordance with the ADEM rules and regulations, and current, prudent engineering practices. No Primary Road grade will be steeper than fifteen (15) percent.
- B) All primary roadway embankments will be designed and constructed to be stable under normal construction and operating conditions, with a minimum static safety factor of 1.3.
- C) All primary roads will be designed, constructed, reconstructed and maintained to have adequate drainage control structures to safely pass the peak runoff anticipated from a 10 year, 6 hour precipitation event.

3. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

- A) The foundation area of the roadbed will be cleared and grubbed of all organic material and the topsoil will be removed. The disturbed area will be kept to the minimum necessary to accommodate the roadbed and/or associated drainage ditch construction.
- B) The road construction material will be suitable subgrade material, free of sod, roots, stumps, etc., and will not contain rocks which exceed twelve (12) inches in diameter. The road construction material will be placed in layers (12 inch maximum thickness) and compacted to ninety five (95%) percent of the standard proctor density, as set forth in ASTM.
- C) The minimum top width of primary roads will under no circumstance be less than sixteen (16) feet and will be of maximum width necessary to facilitate the largest equipment using the road.
- D) All slopes (cut and fill) will be no steeper than 2 horizontal to 1 vertical, unless specified otherwise in the detailed design.
- E) Roadbeds will be cut into consolidated, non-erodible material or will be surfaced with durable, non-toxic, non-acid forming material. In most instances, durable sandstone overburden material from the mine site will be used for surfacing material. In instances where durable sandstone overburden material from the site is not available or suitable, then durable, non-toxic, non-acid forming material, such as chert, crushed limestone, redrock, and/or crushed sandstone will be hauled in from off site, placed and compacted on the roadbed surface a minimum depth of four (4) inches.
- F) Primary roads will be constructed with grades no steeper than fifteen (15) percent for no more than 300'.

4. DRAINAGE AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

- A) Primary roads will be constructed, reconstructed, and maintained to have adequate drainage control, using structures such as, but not limited to bridges, culverts, drainage pipes, ditches, cross drains, and ditch relief drains designed to safely pass the peak runoff anticipated from a 10-year, 6-hour precipitation event. All drainage control structures will be designed and constructed in such a manner whereas, to allow a free and operating conditions to prevent, control, and minimize erosion at the inlets and outlets.
- B) Culverts and drainage pipes will be designed and installed to provide adequate support for the load of the largest equipment using the road. For design purposes, "H-20" (live load + impact) was used. All culverts or drainage pipes with diameters of forty-eight (48) inches or less will be covered with a minimum of one (1) foot and the maximum cover will not exceed fifty-seven (57) feet of desirable compacted material. All culverts or drainage pipes with diameters greater than forty-eight (48) inches will be covered with a

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Summit Quarry
Pollution Abatement Plan Modification

minimum of two (2) feet and the maximum cover will not exceed forty-one (41) feet of desirable compacted material.

- C) Culverts and drainage pipes will be designed and installed to allow adequate freeboard to prevent overtopping of the embankment.
- D) Drainage ditches, cross drains, and ditch relief drains will be constructed and maintained to prevent uncontrolled surface drainage over the road surface and roadway embankment.
- E) Drainage ditches will be constructed with no sustained grades greater than five (5%) percent, unless unavoidable. If ditches must be constructed with grades in excess of five (5%) percent, drainage ditches will be lined with riprap.
- F) Sediment control will be achieved by the use of silt fences, rock check dams, hay bale berms, etc. in strategic locations, to prevent excessive siltation to the receiving streams.
- G) Upon completion of construction of all roads, the side slopes of the roadway cut and fill sections, including all borrow areas formed in the construction, areas used for disposal of excess material, ditches, etc. will be seeded with a mixture of perennial and annual grasses, fertilized and mulched to prevent erosion and ensure restabilization. Grass mixtures will include, but not be limited to, fescue, bermuda, rye grass, browntop millet, clover and sericea.

5. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A) Routine inspections and maintenance (such as re-grading, resurfacing, maintenance of sediment control structures, spot replanting, and dust control) will be conducted regularly during the life of each road to assure that each road continually meets design and performance standards.
- B) Dust control will be achieved by the periodic application of water, chemical binders and/or other dust suppressants.
- C) Any road damaged by a catastrophic event, such as a flood, or earthquake, will be repaired as soon as it is practicable after the damage has occurred.

6. REMOVAL AND RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS

- A) All primary roads that are not mined through and remain after the completion of mining may be left as permanent roads for landowner access, if there is no opposition by said landowner.
- B) All primary roads that are not mined through and remain after the completion of mining which are not to be retained as permanent for landowner access will be removed and reclaimed as soon as practicable after it is no longer needed for mining and reclamation purposes. This removal and reclamation will include:
 - 1. Closing the road to traffic.
 - 2. Removing all bridges, culverts, drainage pipes, and other drainage control structures, unless otherwise approved as part of the postmining land use.
 - 3. Removing and/or otherwise disposing of road surfacing materials, that are not compatible with the postmining land use and re-vegetation requirements, onsite or removed and stored for re-use.
 - 4. Reshaping and re-grading cut and fill slopes as necessary to be compatible with the postmining land use and to compliment the natural drainage pattern of the surrounding terrain.
 - 5. Protecting the natural drainage patterns by installing dikes or cross drains as necessary to control surface runoff and erosion.
 - 6. Scarifying or ripping the roadbed, replacing topsoil or substitute material, and revegetating the entire disturbed area.

8. TYPICAL ROADBED CONFIGURATION

- A) See attached drawings, cross-sections, etc., for an illustration of the typical roadbed configurations.