

STORM WATER POLLUTION
PREVENTION PLAN
(SWPPP)

LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER
GENERAL NPDES PERMIT

FOR

Willscot Mobile Storage

SE ¼ of Section 2, T-8-N, R-2-E
Madison County, MS

April 2023

Prepared for:

Randall Grant
295 Seven Farms Drive, Suite 204,
Charleston, SC 29492

Prepared by:



MENDROP

*854 Wilson Drive, Suite A
Ridgeland, MS 39157
601-899-5158 (tel)
601-899-5110 (fax)*

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Large Construction Notice of Intent
USACE Nationwide Permit No. 39

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to provide a site-specific description of the best management practices to prevent contamination of the storm water with potential pollutants from construction activities. The SWPPP has been prepared for Randall Grant, Charleston, SC as required by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) in compliance with the application regulations for coverage under the Large Construction Storm Water General NPDES Permit.

This SWPPP shall be incorporated into the routine construction activities at the proposed site. The erosion control plan sheets are prepared and provided by the design consultant. The potential sources of pollution have been identified at the site and are described in the plan. Several pollution control measures are specified in the plan to prevent contamination of storm water runoff from those sources. The plan also outlines implementation, inspection, and maintenance requirements. The erosion and sediment control practices should be monitored and the plan revised if the quality of storm water runoff is not satisfactory. This plan identifies the minimum requirements that must be provided by the Prime Contractor. In the event that site conditions warrant additional measures, they shall be provided by the Prime Contractor.

II. SITE ASSESSMENT

- A. Location: The subject property is located in the SE ¼ of Section 2, Township 8 North, Range 2 East, Madison County, MS.
- B. Existing Soils: As evidence by the USDA Soil Survey reports for Madison County, Mississippi the existing soil is comprised of 34.1% Ariel Silt Loam, 13.6% Calloway Silt Loam with 1 to 3% slopes, and 52.3% Loring Silt Loam with 2 to 5% slopes.
- C. Description of Work: Mendrop Engineering Resources is developing plans for a proposed building, grading, paving, drainage, and erosion control.
- D. Potential Pollution Sources: The most significant potential pollutants are soil particles subject to removal by storm water. Other potential pollutants subject to removal by storm water are spilled fuel and lubricants. Material may also be inadvertently tracked off-site or blown off-site when distributed by hauling equipment. The storm water which leaves the site shall meet the non-numeric limitations of being free from oil, scum, debris and other floating materials; eroded soils and other materials that will

settle out of the storm water to form objectionable deposits in receiving waters; suspended solids, turbidity and color levels inconsistent with the receiving waters; chemicals in concentrations what would cause violations of the State Water Quality Criteria in the receiving waters.

- E. Non-Storm Water Solid Materials: The on-site generation of solid materials will be minimal, and its proper disposal will be closely monitored. All solid waste will be taken off-site for proper disposal.
- F. Drainage Patterns: The site lies approximately 1.0 mile west of Bear Creek.
- G. Receiving Waters: 1.0 mile southeast of the site lies Bear Creek.
- H. Impaired Water Bodies: The receiving stream at the point of discharge does not appear on the current State of Mississippi 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies adopted in November 2020.
- I. Soil stabilization – vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated whenever any clearing, grading, grubbing, excavating or other land disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period of fourteen (14) calendar days or more. The appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be initiated immediately. For the purposes of this permit, “immediately” is interpreted to mean no later than the next work day.

If you are unable to meet the deadlines in the previous paragraph due to circumstances beyond your control, and you are using vegetative cover for temporary or permanent stabilization, you may comply with the following stabilization deadlines instead.

- a) Immediately initiate, and within 14 calendar days complete, the installation of temporary non-vegetative stabilization measures to prevent erosion;
- b) Complete all soil conditioning, seeding, watering or irrigation installation, mulching, and other required activities related to the planting and initial establishment of vegetation as conditions or circumstances allow it on your site;
- c) Document the circumstances that prevent you from meeting the deadlines required and the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing stabilization.

- J. Erosion Control Plan Details: One row of silt fence and wattles protecting the creek to the southeast of the site. Straw wattles will be staked in place in the ditches. Construction entrance, stockpile area, and house keeping area will also be onsite. See Erosion Control Plan for placement of each of the BMPs.

III. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP's)

- A. Design: Below is a list of Best Management Practices that can be used to prevent the contamination of storm water. All BMP's shall conform to the specifications of the Mississippi SWPPP Guidance Manual. A copy may be viewed at the website below:

[http://deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/pdf/epd_conguidman/\\$File/ConstructionGM.pdf?OpenElement](http://deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/pdf/epd_conguidman/$File/ConstructionGM.pdf?OpenElement).

Specific BMPs that must be included, unless infeasible are:

- a) Buffer zones shall be maintained between land-disturbing activities and perennial water bodies. A minimum 150-foot buffer zone is recommended, however, if a 150-foot buffer zone cannot be met, the requirements outlined in ACT5, T-3(6) shall be followed.
- b) Topsoil should be stockpiled and used in areas that will be re-vegetated. When final grade is reached it should be distributed to a minimum depth of 2 inches on 3:1 slopes and 4 inches on flatter slopes.
- c) Heavy equipment use in areas to be re-vegetated should be avoided. If compaction cannot be avoided. The top 4 inches of the soil bed should be tilled before re-vegetation. Any necessary fertilizer or other soil amendments should be added during the tilling process.

The SWPPP must contain written justifications as to why any of these specific controls were not deemed feasible.

- Silt Fence – A sediment barrier installed inside the rights-of-way and along the edge of clearing limits in areas that slope off the rights-of-way, toe of fill slopes, and adjacent to streams and channels, works by ponding water thus slowing velocity and allowing sediment to settle out of the runoff. Silt fence will also be installed downstream of all silt basins and utilized as silt fence ditch checks intercept low volume flows in low to moderate gradient ditches. Silt fence ditch checks shall be installed at specified intervals per the standard details to intercept

and filter sediment-laden runoff. The maximum contributing drainage area shall be no more than two acres or ¼ acre of drainage per 100 feet of fence. Maximum slope length behind a fence is 100 feet with maximum gradient two horizontal to one vertical. Silt fence shall not be installed in live streams. The fence shall be maintained and the sediment removed when accumulated deposits reach 1/3 to 1/2 the fence height.

- Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit – A stabilized pad located and constructed at points of egress from un-stabilized areas of the project to public roads where offsite tracking of mud and soil may occur.
- Dust Control – Controlling dust while land-disturbing activities are taking place to prevent the movement of dust from exposed surfaces, thus preventing or reducing complaints about air quality, health hazards, and reducing vehicle and road maintenance. Water trucks will be employed to manage the transportation of wind-blown particles.
- Grassed Swales/Waterways – Grassed swales/waterways can be used as a permanent control for stabilization with vegetation to remove pollutants, prevent erosion, and attenuate flooding. These consist of constructed or natural grassed swales that direct runoff to underground drainage or detention areas as needed.
- Temporary Grassing – Planting of fast-growing annual grasses to hold the soil in areas whenever any clearing, grading, excavation, or other land disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased and will not resume for a period of fourteen (14) days or more. The appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practice shall be implemented immediately. Inspect grassed areas for germination and growth after 7 days from planting. If seed is not germinating or growth is sparse, perform soil test, fertilize and reseed accordingly. Temporary grassing shall be performed in accordance with contract specifications. Seed type and application rates are subject to the zone of adaptability within the State.
- Mulching - Placement of hay, grass, wood chips, straw, or synthetic material on the soil. Mulch holds moisture, dampens temperature extremes and retards erosion on steep slopes during seed establishment. Soils that cannot be seeded due to the season should be mulched to provide temporary protection.
- Temporary Buffer Zone – A vegetated strip of land bordering a stream

that provides a filter for runoff, and protects stream banks from erosion. Where blue line streams, as identified on a quadrangle map, are found, a temporary buffer zone will be utilized. The temporary buffer zone will be a minimum width of 25 feet measured from the top bank along both sides of streams. A double row of temporary silt fence will be install along and parallel to the field side of the buffer zone as additional erosion control measures during clearing and grubbing operations. The temporary silt fence should be orange in color to provide for easy identification and additional notification of the designated area.

- Tree Protection – Efforts will be made to maintain tree buffer areas around the site as stated in the Temporary Buffer Zone section of this report. Grading around these sites will be minimal to insure the trees at these locations will remain as the buffer zone was designed.
- Concrete Washout – Concrete truck washout shall be permitted only at designated locations, away from natural drains or streams. Designated washout locations shall consist of a pit excavated in the ground with an encircled earthen berm, and shall not be located closer than 50 feet minimum to open ditches or water bodies. When possible, washouts should be performed at the concrete plant. Although concrete truck chute washouts will most likely occur on site, truck backwashing is prohibited. Backwashing shall be done at the concrete plant. In lieu of a pit, the Contractor may elect to used a washout bin.
- Fueling and Vehicle Maintenance Locations – Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas shall use BMP's for industrial activities to insure that pollutants do not impact the storm water runoff. Impervious dikes and berms shall be used to contain potential spills. Drums and containers for holding and transporting contaminated materials should be on site.
- On-Site Burning – Open burning will be limited to land-clearing debris from construction and will be performed in accordance with Mississippi air emission regulations. These regulations prohibit burning within 150 feet of a permanent residence, but permits mechanically-aided burning at a distance of 150-1500 feet from a permanent residence, and conventional burning at a distance of over 1500 feet from a permanent residence.
- Wattle Ditch Check – A sediment barrier installed as ditch checks at specified intervals per the standard details for velocity reduction and

control of sediment transport in areas of low to medium flows. Wattles may also be used for slope length reduction. For this application, wattles should be installed along contours and parallel to the face of slopes to intercept runoff, reduce flow velocities and effectively shorten the slope length. Wattle size/diameter for the various applications shall be specified on the erosion control plan.

- Rock Ditch Check – A small temporary dam constructed across swales or drainage ditches to reduce flow velocity and erosion. Maximum drainage shall be 10 acres. They are to be no higher than 3 feet in height, a minimum 2 feet in width and the center of the check dam shall be at least 1.0 foot lower than the outer edges. They shall be spaced so that the center of the check dam is at the same elevation as the bottom of the check dam immediately upstream. The barrier shall be maintained and the sediment removed when accumulated deposits reach 1/2 of the barriers original height.
- Wattle Inlet Protection – A filter or impounding area constructed around storm drain inlets to prevent sediment from entering an existing storm drain system until disturbed area is permanently stabilized. Drainage area to an individual drain shall be one acre or less. The elevation of the top of the filter shall be a minimum of 1.0 feet above the top crest elevation of the inlet and a minimum of 6 inches below the elevation of the outside edge of the inside roadway shoulder. 1"x 1" (maximum opening) wire mesh support attached to vertical corner post shall be constructed around the inlet opening. Wattles shall be used to construct filters upstream and/or around the wire support. The filter shall be maintained and the sediment removed when accumulated deposits reach 1/2 of the original filter height.
- Filter Stone Inlet Protection - A filter or impounding area constructed of Sediment Control Stone (SCS) around storm drain inlets to prevent sediment from entering an existing storm drain system until disturbed area is permanently stabilized. Drainage area to an individual drain shall be one acre or less. The elevation of the top of the filter shall be a minimum of 1.5 feet above the top crest elevation of the inlet and a minimum of 6 inches below the elevation of the outside edge of the inside roadway shoulder. SCS shall be size no. 57 stone. The barrier shall be maintained and the sediment removed when accumulated deposits reach 1/2 of the barriers original height.
- Diversion – A temporary ridge and channel of compacted soil used to divert runoff coming from offsite areas adjacent to the construction site

or divert runoff from sensitive areas, thus decreasing the erosion potential. A diversion can also be used to carry sediment-laden runoff to a sediment trap or basin. Maximum drainage area is 5 acres. Minimum height of ridge measured from the top of ridge to the channel bottom is 1.5 feet or as shown on the standard details. The minimum crown width shall be 2 feet or as shown on the standard details.

- Silt Basin – A small ponding area formed by excavation and/or a low embankment or rock dam across a drainage way to detain sediment-laden runoff long enough for some sediment to settle out. Size of basin shall be determined based on the contributing drainage area. Basin shall be sized to have an initial storage volume of 134 cubic yards per acre drained. Basins shall withdraw water from the surface and designed for a minimum 2-year, 24-hour storm event. Dimensions and configurations shall be depended on the type of basin. See the erosion control plan for details and required types. The basin shall be maintained and the sediment removed when accumulated deposits reach 1/2 of the original volume.
 - Slope Surface Roughening – Roughening the soil on a bare slope with grooves or terraces that run perpendicular to the direction of the slope. This loosens compacted soil on a slope that has been cleared and graded, cut or filled as well as creates small grooves or terraces which reduce runoff velocities, trap seed, fertilizer and sediment, and provided more favorable conditions for vegetation establishment. Slopes that will be mowed should be grooved with shallow grooves 1 to 3 inches deep and no further apart then 10 to 12 inches. Bulldozer treads create grooves perpendicular to the slope. The slope face should not be back-bladed during the final grading operation.
- B. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: If any fuel storage tanks are present on site a dike should be constructed around them in order to contain any accidental spillage. The name and number of a competent hazardous waste disposal contractor shall be posted in the office for use in the event of a spill. The site shall be kept free from the accumulation of solid waste and other good housekeeping procedures implemented.
- C. Operation and Maintenance: The best management practices once implemented must be maintained to insure that satisfactory operation continues. The sediment traps and diversions should routinely have excess sediment removed (when capacity has reached 50%). This may be required following each major storm event. This material should be stockpiled and protected from possible re-entry into the storm water until it can be used. Diversions require frequent inspection to insure that traffic

has not worn them down or that funneling waters have not washed them out. Vegetative growth on diversions must be checked frequently and action taken if the growth rate is not satisfactory.

D. Report and Record Keeping

- Inspections are required for the entire project weekly with a minimum of four and after rainfall events that produce a discharge. Copies of the "Monthly Inspection Report and Certification Form" are provided in the Large Construction Forms Package and to be kept with the SWPPP.
- Within thirty (30) days of final stabilization for a covered project, a completed Request for Termination (RFT) of Coverage form, provided in the Large Construction Forms Package, shall be submitted to MDEQ. Upon receiving the completed RFT, the MDEQ staff will inspect the site. If no sediment and erosion control problems are identified and adequate permanent controls are established, the owner or operator will receive a termination letter.
- All records, reports, forms and information resulting from activities required by this permit shall be retained for a period of three (3) years from the date that the document(s) was generated. This should include, but not be limited to, all maintenance activities, spills, and inspections, including a description of the quality and quantity of storm water.

E. Employee Training: A staff meeting shall be held for the purpose of discussing the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan's components and goals.

F. Housekeeping Practices: Pollutants that may enter storm water from construction sites because of poor housekeeping include oils, grease, paints, gasoline, solvents, litter, debris, and sanitary waste. During construction activities, the contractor is required to:

- designate areas for equipment maintenance and repair
- provide waste receptacles at convenient locations and provide regular collection of waste
- provide protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other potentially toxic materials
- provide adequately maintained sanitary facilities

G. Prohibited Non-Storm Water Discharges: The following is a list of non-storm water discharges that are PROHIBITED at any point during the construction process:

- Wastewater from washout of concrete (unless managed by an appropriate control).
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials.
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle or equipment operation and maintenance.
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
- Wastewater from sanitary facilities, including portable toilets.

IV. CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

1. Obtain plan approval and all other permits as needed;
2. Hold a pre-construction conference to review all needed BMP's;
3. Contractor to submit Prime Contractor Certification form to permitting agency;
4. Begin minor clearing to install stabilized construction entrances at initial points of egress, construct silt basins, and perimeter silt fence. Control measures should be installed to coincide with subsequent construction activities and at the time they are deemed to be most effective;
5. Begin major clearing and grubbing operations after key sediment controls are installed;
6. Install temporary diversions, where applicable, along steep cleared and grubbed slopes to divert runoff toward silt basins and other controls;
7. As clearing and grubbing operations progress, areas where earthwork and grading will not commence within 14 days shall immediately be stabilized with temporary grassing;
8. Mark temporary buffer zones along those blue streams that are identified on a quadrangle map and erosion control plans. Install a double row of orange silt fence barrier along the field side of the temporary buffer zones;
9. Burn all remaining cleared vegetative waste debris in accordance with MDEQ and MDOT requirements and regulations;
10. Topsoil stripping will be stockpiled in designated areas, but shall not block or impede drainage. Any soil material stockpiled on the site will be encircled by silt fence maintained near the lower elevation contours. Temporary vegetative cover will be applied immediately to any stockpiles that will not be in use for a period of 14 days or more;
11. Begin excavation, fill construction, and grading and install erosion and sediment control measures as construction progresses. Measures

- shall be installed at the time they are deemed to be most effective;
12. As fill material is placed, install slope drains and temporary diversions to convey runoff down the slopes at selected locations and avoid excessive runoff from draining over fill slopes;
 13. Limit the disturbed areas until it is necessary and schedule construction activities to limit impact from seasonal weather;
 14. Material from the topsoil stripping stockpiles will be incorporated onto the slopes as cut and fill sections are finished prior to permanent grassing;
 15. As cut and fill slopes are finished, permanent grassing will be implemented on every 10 foot vertical change in elevation or within immediately upon completing final grading operations within an area;
 16. Stabilize areas by final grading; permanent controls; and permanent fertilizing, seeding, and mulching;
 17. Remove temporary erosion and sediment controls as permanent storm water practices are implement, but not prior to final stabilization of the area and obtaining adequate vegetative cover;
 18. Perform final maintenance of permanent storm water management controls;
 19. Complete and submit the Request for Termination (RFT) of Coverage.

V. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

- A. Structural Measures: The non-existing structural measures shall be installed as the weather permits, and the existing measures shall be re-conditioned as well. General implementation principles are:
 - install downslope and perimeter controls before other site work
 - build sediment basins before major site grading
 - divert upslope water around area before major site grading
 - do not disturb an area until it is necessary
 - time construction activities to limit impact from seasonal weather
 - cover or stabilize disturbed area as soon as possible
 - do not remove temporary controls until after site stabilization
- B. Vegetative Measures: Vegetative plantings will be performed in accordance with the planting and seeding schedule found in the Mississippi SWPPP Guidance Manual. Structural measures shall be grassed during the first open planting season after completion. Construction should be scheduled in order that unvegetated exposure is minimized.

1. Temporary Vegetative Planting: Includes annual grasses that sprout quickly such as annual rye, brown top millet, oats, and winter wheat. Mulching is the placement of hay grass, woodchips, straw, or synthetic material on the soil to provide temporary cover to protect the soil from rain. Mulching may be the only option during the winter when seeding or sodding is not possible. Temporary vegetation must be provided when a disturbed area is left undisturbed for fourteen (14) days or more. The appropriate temporary vegetative practices shall be implemented immediately after being disturbed. If the soil has been compacted by heaving equipment, the top four inches of the soil bed shall be tilled before re-vegetation.

2. Permanent Vegetative Planting: Includes establishing a permanent vegetative cover on disturbed areas using sod, perennial seed, trees, or shrubs is required. Silt fences, and other temporary measures must be removed following the permanent stabilization. Permanent vegetative cover shall be implemented when a disturbed area will be left undisturbed for fourteen (14) days or more and shall be implemented immediately after being disturbed. If the soil has been compacted by heaving equipment, the top four inches of the soil bed shall be tilled before re-vegetation.

VI. PERMIT NOTIFICATIONS

The Owner and/or Contractor shall notify the permitting agency by certifying and submitting a Prime Contractor Certification Form and Notice of Termination as required by the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit for storm water discharges for this project as stated below. The Owner and/or Contractor shall maintain copies of all correspondence with the permitting agency with the SWPP Plan for the duration of the contract.

VII. PRIME CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION FORM

A Large Construction Notice of Intent (LCNOI) and the SWPPP required by the State of Mississippi will be filed by the owner with the permitting agency prior to the award of the contract. Each Prime Contractor shall complete the Prime Contractor Certification Form indicating that he takes responsibility for permit compliance and meeting permit conditions for his particular phase of the overall project as specified in Section II-C. Each Prime Contractor shall certify and submit the Prime Contractor Certification form to the permitting agency at least

48 hours prior to commencement of construction activities. The Contractor shall also furnish two (2) copies of the submitted documentation to the Owner and Owner's Representative at this time.

VIII. INSPECTIONS AND RECORDS AND REPORTING

A. Inspections: Inspections of all receiving streams (if feasible), outfalls, erosion and sediment controls and other SWPPP requirements shall be performed during permit coverage using a copy of the form provided in the Large Construction Forms Package, and inspection shall be performed by qualified personnel representing each Prime Contractor:

1. At least weekly for a minimum of four inspections a month; and
2. As often as necessary to insure that appropriate erosion and sediment controls have been properly constructed and maintained and to determine if additional or alternative control measures are required.
3. Inspection reports must be included with the Contractor's monthly progress pay applications.

Before conducting the site inspection, the inspector should review Chapter 4, Inspector's Checklist and Troubleshooting Chart found in MDEQ's Field Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control on Construction Sites in Mississippi. MDEQ strongly recommends that coverage recipients perform a "walk through" inspection of the construction site before anticipated storm events to ensure controls are in place and will function properly. The minimum inspection requirement in no way relieves the permittee of performing whatever inspections are needed to insure safe and pollution free facility operation. A copy of an inspection report is provided in the Appendix.

B. Records and Reporting:

1. The Contractor(s) must inspect, as described in above section, and maintain controls and prepare reports noting damages or deficiencies and corrective measures on the Monthly Inspection Report and Certification Form. These inspection reports along with all records and the storm water pollution prevention plan are to be kept for a period of three years from the date that the site is finally stabilized.
2. Non-Compliance Reporting

- Anticipated Noncompliance: The coverage recipient shall give at least ten (10) days advance notice, if possible, before any planned noncompliance with permit requirements. Giving notice of planned or anticipated noncompliance does not immunize the coverage recipient from enforcement action for that noncompliance.
- Unanticipated Noncompliance: The coverage recipient shall notify the MDEQ orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time he or she becomes aware of unanticipated noncompliance, which may endanger health or the environment. A written report shall be provided to the MDEQ within five (5) working days of the time he or she becomes aware of the circumstances leading to the unanticipated noncompliance. The report shall describe the cause, the exact dates and times, steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, or prevent reoccurrence and, if the noncompliance has not ceased, the anticipated time for correction. MDEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis, if the oral report is received within 24 hours.

IX. REVISIONS

The storm water pollution prevention plan will be kept current by the Contractor and will be revised as changes in site conditions warrant. The Contractor may notify the Owner's Representative for assistance when necessary. Factors that would compel the SWPPP to be modified include:

- Inadequacies revealed by routine inspections.
- Changes in identified sources, non-storm water discharges, or non-storm water solid wastes.
- Office of Pollution Control notification that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements.

A plan revision will be completed within 30 days of the date if determined that a revision is warranted. If the modification is in response to a request by the Office of Pollution Control, the permittee must submit to the OPC certification that the requested changes have been made.

X. REQUEST FOR TERMINATION

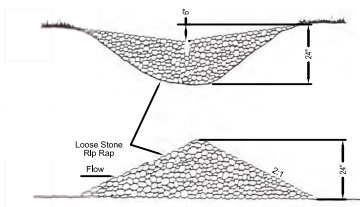
Within thirty (30) days of final stabilization for a covered project, a completed Request for Termination (RFT) of Coverage form (provided in Appendix) shall be submitted to the Permit Board by the Owner. Upon receiving the completed RFT, the MDEQ staff will inspect the site. If no sediment and erosion control problems are identified and adequate permanent controls are established, the owner or operator will receive a termination letter. Coverage is not terminated until notified in writing by MDEQ.

XI. INSPECTION SUSPENSION FORM

The Contractor may request the suspension of weekly inspection and monthly reporting requirements on portions of the project area if the Contractor certifies that: (1) land disturbing activities have temporarily ceased; (2) no further land disturbing activities are planned for a period of at least 6 months; (3) the site is stable with no active erosion; (4) vegetative cover has been established.

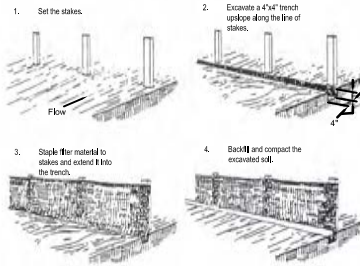
The Contractor shall submit to the permitting agency a completed Inspection Suspension Form along with color photographs representative of the site as stipulated in the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit. The Contractor shall notify MDEQ once construction activities are resumed and the weekly inspections shall commence immediately and as required by the permit. The Contractor shall still be responsible for all permit conditions during any suspension period. Copies of this documentation shall be furnished to the Owner and Engineer.

XII. DETAILS OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

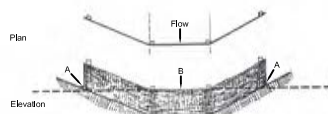


RIP RAP CHECK DAM
NOT TO SCALE
TYPICAL

Note: Check dam shall have debris removed once one-half (1/2) the barrier is covered.

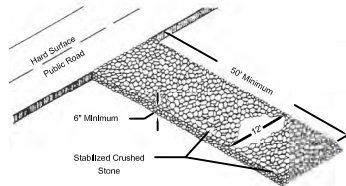


CONSTRUCTION OF A FILTER BARRIER

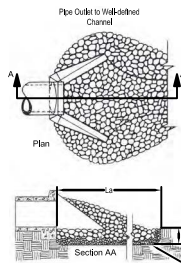


FILTER BARRIER IN DRAINAGE WAY
NOT TO SCALE
TYPICAL

Note: Filter barrier shall have debris removed once one-half (1/2) the barrier is covered.



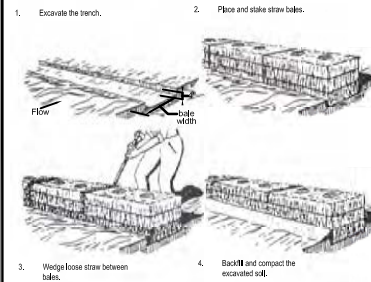
CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE / EXIT DRIVE
NOT TO SCALE
TYPICAL



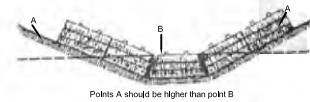
RIP RAP OUTLET PROTECTION
NOT TO SCALE
TYPICAL

Notes

1. L is the length of the RIP-RAP apron.
2. P=1.5 times the maximum stone diameter but not less than 6".
3. In a well-defined channel, extend the apron up the channel banks to an elevation of 6" above the maximum water depth or to the top of the bank, whichever is less.
4. A filter blanket or filter fabric should be installed between the RIP-RAP and soil foundation.

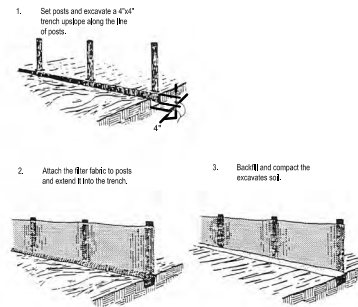


CONSTRUCTION OF A STRAW BALE BARRIER



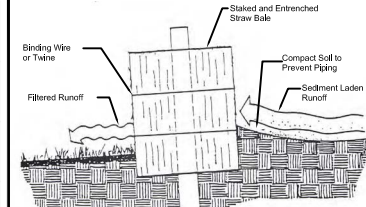
HAYBALE BARRIER IN DRAINAGE WAY
NOT TO SCALE
TYPICAL

Note: Haybale barrier shall have debris removed once one-half (1/2) the barrier is covered.



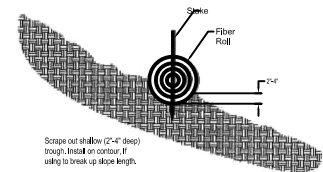
SILT FENCE
NOT TO SCALE
TYPICAL

Note: Silt fence shall have debris removed once one-half (1/2) the barrier is covered.



STAKED HAYBALE
NOT TO SCALE
TYPICAL

Note: Haybale barrier shall have debris removed once one-half (1/2) the barrier is covered.



STAKED FIBER ROLL
NOT TO SCALE
TYPICAL

Scrape out shallow (2-4" deep) trough, install on contour, if using to break up slope length.

REVISIONS			
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

WILLSCOTT MOBILE STORAGE
MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

SWPPP DETAILS

PATH: E:\Land Projects\C-929-01-23\Calculations\C-929-01-23-Repositioned-Office-DETENTION-POND.dwg

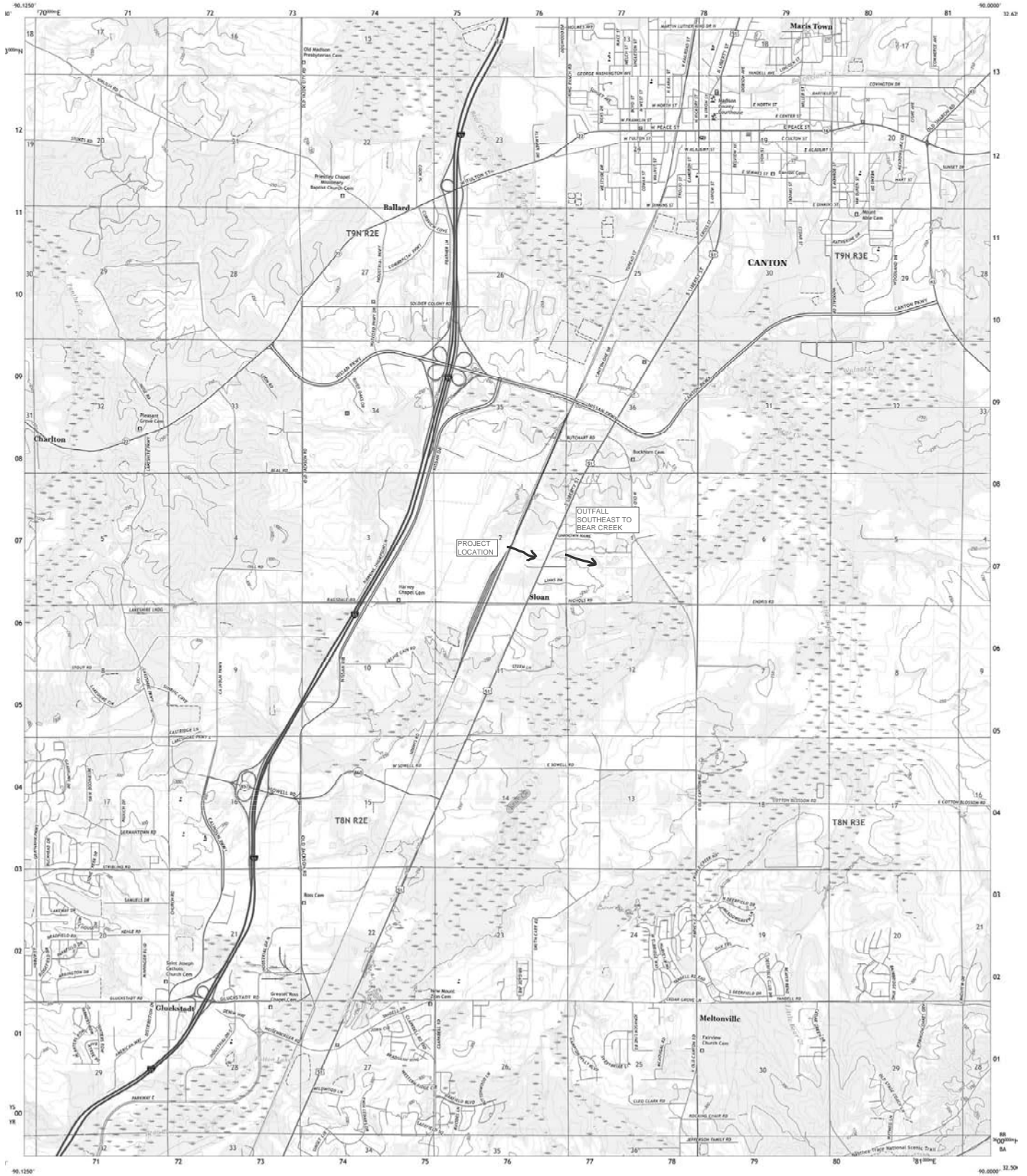


854 WILSON DRIVE
SUITE A
RIDGELAND, MS 39157
TEL: (601) 899-5158
FAX: (601) 899-5110

DRAWN BY: J. BUCKLEY
CHECK BY:
SCALE: 1" = 10'
DATE: 04-04-23
PROJECT NO.: C-929-01-23

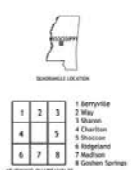
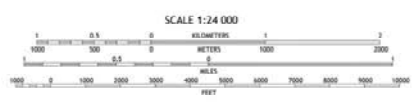
SHEET NO.
0.0

XIII. LOCATION MAPS AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

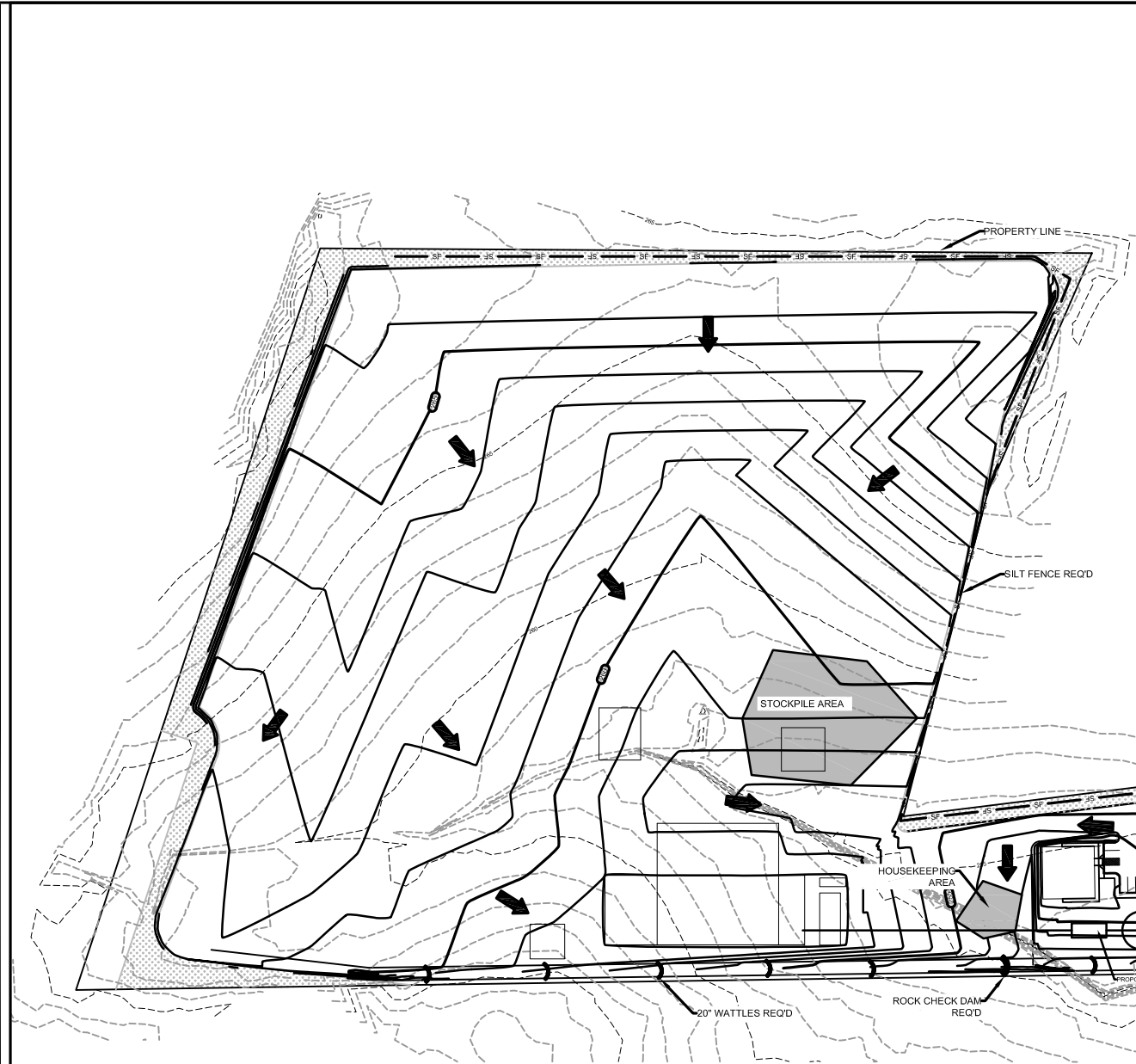


Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) Horizontal and
1 000 meter grid (Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18)
This map is not a legal document. Annotations may be
generalized for this map scale. Private lands without government
assurances may not be shown. Obtain permission before
entering private lands.

Imagery: U.S. Landsat 2020
Roads: U.S. Census Bureau 2017
Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 1000 2015
Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 2016
Boundaries: Multiple sources: see metadata file 2018 2018
Water Land Use: Sotomayor et al. 2017
Wetlands: U.S. National Wetlands Inventory map Available



1	2	3	1 Berryville
4	5	6	2 Ray
7	8	9	3 Chariton
10	11	12	4 Canton
13	14	15	5 Sloan
16	17	18	6 Meltonville
19	20	21	7 Chariton
22	23	24	8 Canton



CONTROLS

Structural Controls: Structural controls will include an aggregate construction entrance/exit drive, wattles, and silt fencing.

Vegetative Controls: Temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be initiated immediately (no later than the next work day) when land disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period of fourteen (14) calendar days or more.

Housekeeping Practices: An area southeast corner of the site is designated as a "Housekeeping Area" and will include a location for sanitary facilities for contractor's personnel, as the location of a trash receptacle for disposal of solid waste, and for use for other purposes such as equipment maintenance and concrete chute wash-off.

IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

INITIAL

1. Install Construction Entrance/Exit Drive at the east entrance of the site. With 6" minimum coarse aggregate.
2. Install silt fence in designated areas or as needed to prevent runoff onto adjacent properties. Repair/replace as needed during construction as fencing becomes damaged.
3. Install wattles in the ditch located on the south end of the site, and in designated areas as shown.

INTERMEDIATE

4. Clear and grub designated areas. Stockpile stripping and excess suitable excavated materials in separate areas. Install silt fencing along downhill sides stockpile areas.
5. Begin overall grading operations.
6. Install storm drainage pipe on south side of site, and underground utilities.
7. In advance of final parking lot and entrance drive grading, remove aggregate construction drive. Construct and install pavement base course.
8. Complete construction of drainage swales in designated areas. Install sediment barriers along swale.
9. Restore disturbed areas along trenches with stripping material. Plant temporary grass and mulch all disturbed areas.

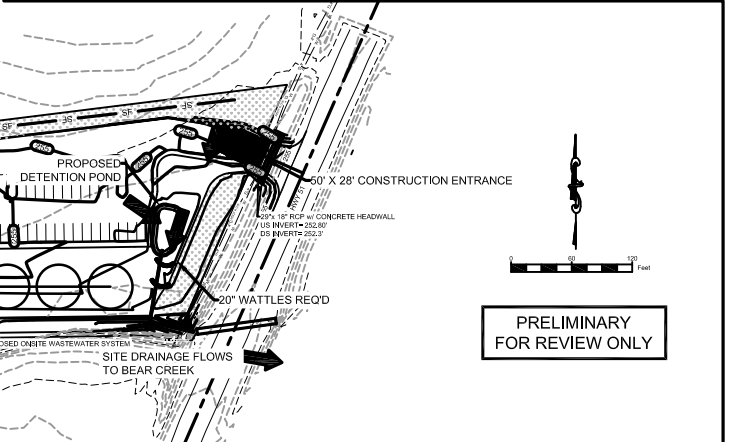
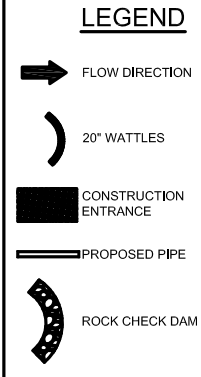
Clean and maintain Silt Fences and Wattles as needed through Intermediate Phase activities.

FINAL

10. Remove sediment build-up at silt fences and other sediment barriers and place in Stockpile Area for future use behind curbs, re-shape grades, plant temporary grass and mulch. Maintain silt fence along low side of stockpile area.
11. After Site is stabilized, remove all temporary measures and vegetate any resulting disturbed areas.

MAINTENANCE PLAN

1. Inspection of all receiving streams (if feasible), outfall, erosion and sediment controls and any other SWPPP requirements shall be performed at least weekly for a minimum of four inspections per month and after a rainfall event that produces a discharge. Make needed repairs within 24 hours.
2. Remove build-up at all sediment barriers and silt fences when accumulated sediment reaches one-third to one-half of barrier height.
3. Re-dress aggregate material in construction drive as needed to maintain effective measure.



REVISIONS			
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

WILLSCOT MOBILE STORAGE
MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

SWPPP

PATH: E:\Land
Projects\C-929-01-23\Calculations\C-929-01-23-#repositioned-Office-DETENTION-POND.dwg

MENDROP

854 WILSON DRIVE
SUITE A
RIDGELAND, MS 39157
TEL: (601) 899-5159
FAX: (601) 899-2110

DRAWN BY: J. BUCKLEY

CHECK BY:

SCALE: 1" = 60'

DATE: 04-04-23

PROJECT NO.: C-929-01-23

SHEET NO.
0.0

APPENDIX

AI : 83694

Coverage # :
MSR108943

Rec'd via email:
04/12/2023



MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

LARGE CONSTRUCTION NOTICE OF INTENT (LCNOI) FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER GENERAL NPDES PERMIT

INSTRUCTIONS

The Large Construction Notice of Intent (LCNOI) is for coverage under the Large Construction General Permit for land disturbing activities of five (5) acres or greater; or for land disturbing activities, which are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that are initially less than five (5) acres but will ultimately disturb five (5) or more acres. Applicant must be the owner or operator. For construction activities, the operator is typically the prime contractor. The owner(s) of the property and the prime contractor associated with regulated construction activity on the property have joint and severable responsibility for compliance with the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit MSR10.

If the company seeking coverage is a corporation, a limited liability company, a partnership, or a business trust, attach proof of its registration with the Mississippi Secretary of State and/or its Certificate of Good Standing. This registration or Certificate of Good Standing must be dated within twelve (12) months of the date of the submittal of this coverage form. Coverage will be issued in the company name as it is registered with the Mississippi Secretary of State.

Completed LCNOIs should be filed at least thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of construction. Discharge of storm water from large construction activities without written notification of coverage is a violation of state law.

Submittals with this LCNOI must include:

- A site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) developed in accordance with ACT5 of the General Permit
- A detailed site-specific scaled drawing showing the property layout and the features outlined in ACT5 of the General Permit
- A United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map or photocopy, extending at least one-half mile beyond the facility property boundaries with the site location and outfalls outlined or highlighted. The name of the quadrangle map must be shown on all copies. Quadrangle maps can be obtained from the MDEQ, Office of Geology at 601-961-5523.

Additional submittals may include the following, if applicable:

- Appropriate Section 404 documentation from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Appropriate documentation concerning future disposal of sanitary sewage and sewage collection system construction
- Appropriate documentation from the MDEQ Office of Land & Water concerning dam construction and low flow requirements
- Approval from County Utility Authority in Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River and Stone Counties
- Antidegradation report for disturbance within Waters of the State

ALL QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED (Answer "NA" if the question is not applicable)

O.C

APPLICANT IS THE: OWNER PRIME CONTRACTOR

OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

OWNER CONTACT PERSON: Randall Grant
 OWNER COMPANY LEGAL NAME: Monomoy BTS Corporation
 OWNER STREET OR P.O. BOX: 295 Seven Farms Drive, Suite 204
 OWNER CITY: Charleston STATE: South Carolina ZIP: 29492
 OWNER PHONE #: (843) 906-7255 OWNER EMAIL: rgrant@monomoycre.com

PREPARER CONTACT INFORMATION

IF NOI WAS PREPARED BY SOMEONE OTHER THAN THE APPLICANT

CONTACT PERSON: Jonathan Buckley
 COMPANY LEGAL NAME: Mendrop Engineering
 STREET OR P.O. BOX: 854 Wilson Drive, Suite A
 CITY: Ridgeland STATE: Mississippi ZIP: 39157
 PHONE # () 601-899-5158 EMAIL: jbuckley@mendrop.net

PRIME CONTRACTOR CONTACT INFORMATION

PRIME CONTRACTOR CONTACT PERSON: N/A
 PRIME CONTRACTOR COMPANY LEGAL NAME: N/A
 PRIME CONTRACTOR STREET OR P.O. BOX: N/A
 PRIME CONTRACTOR CITY: N/A STATE: N/A ZIP: N/A
 PRIME CONTRACTOR PHONE #: (N/A) N/A PRIME CONTRACTOR EMAIL: N/A

FACILITY SITE INFORMATION

FACILITY SITE NAME: Wilscot Mobile Site
 FACILITY SITE ADDRESS (If the physical address is not available, please indicate the nearest named road. For linear projects indicate the beginning of the project and identify all counties the project traverses.)
 STREET: Alice Scott Drive
 CITY: Canton STATE: Mississippi COUNTY: Madison ZIP: 39046
 FACILITY SITE TRIBAL LAND ID (N/A If not applicable): N/A
 LATITUDE: 32 degrees 34 minutes 4.6 seconds LONGITUDE: 90 degrees 03 minutes 26 seconds
 LAT & LONG DATA SOURCE (GPS (Please GPS Project Entrance/Start Point) or Map Interpolation): Google Earth
 TOTAL ACREAGE THAT WILL BE DISTURBED ¹: 18.3 acres

IS THIS PART OF A LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT? YES NO

IF YES, NAME OF LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT: N/A
AND PERMIT COVERAGE NUMBER: MSR10_____

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT START DATE: 2023-01-08
 YYYY-MM-DD

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT END DATE: 2023-29-12
 YYYY-MM-DD

DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY: Site grading, small building construction, parking lot construction

PROPOSED DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY USE AFTER CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED:
Storage area for mobile jobsite trailers

SIC Code: _____ **NAICS Code** _____

NEAREST NAMED RECEIVING STREAM: Bear Creek

IS RECEIVING STREAM ON MISSISSIPPI'S 303(d) LIST OF IMPAIRED WATER BODIES? (The 303(d) list of impaired waters and TMDL stream segments may be found on MDEQ's web site: http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/page/TWB_Total_Maximum_Daily_Load_Section) YES NO

HAS A TMDL BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR THE RECEIVING STREAM SEGMENT? YES NO

FOR WHICH POLLUTANT:

ARE THERE RECREATIONAL STREAMS, PRIVATE/PUBLIC PONDS OR LAKES WITHIN 1/2 MILE DOWNSTREAM OF PROJECT BOUNDARY THAT MAY BE IMPACTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY? YES NO

EXISTING DATA DESCRIBING THE SOIL (for linear projects please describe in SWPPP):
Silty Lean Clay (CL) comprises approximately the first 10' of soil

WILL FLOCCULANTS BE USED TO TREAT TURBIDITY IN STORM WATER? YES NO

IF YES, INDICATE THE TYPE OF FLOCCULANT. ANIONIC POLYACRYLIMIDE (PAM)
 OTHER N/A

IF YES, DOES THE SWPPP DESCRIBE THE METHOD OF INTRODUCTION, THE LOCATION OF INTRODUCTION AND THE LOCATION OF WHERE FLOCCULATED MATERIAL WILL SETTLE?

IS A SDS SHEET INCLUDED FOR THE FLOCCULATE? YES NO

WILL THERE BE A 50 FT BUFFER BETWEEN THE PROJECT DISTURBANCE AND THE WATERS OF THE STATE? YES NO

IF NOT, PROVIDE EQUIVALENT CONTROL MEASURES IN THE SWPPP.

¹Acreage for subdivision development includes areas disturbed by construction of roads, utilities and drainage. Additionally, a housesite of at least 10,000 ft² per lot (entire lot, if smaller) shall be included in calculating acreage disturbed.

DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS/REQUIREMENTS
 COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNTIL ALL OTHER REQUIRED
 MDEQ PERMITS AND APPROVALS ARE SATISFACTORILY ADDRESSED

IS LCNOI FOR A FACILITY THAT WILL REQUIRE OTHER PERMITS? YES NO

IF YES, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY: AIR HAZARDOUS WASTE PRETREATMENT
 WATER STATE OPERATING INDIVIDUAL NPDES OTHER: US ACOE, Nationwide Permit No. 39

IS THE PROJECT REROUTING, FILLING OR CROSSING A WATER CONVEYANCE OF ANY KIND? (If yes, contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Regulatory Branch for permitting requirements.) YES NO

IF THE PROJECT REQUIRES A CORPS OF ENGINEER SECTION 404 PERMIT, PROVIDE APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION THAT:

- The project has been approved by individual permit, or
- The work will be covered by a nationwide permit and NO NOTIFICATION to the Corps is required, or
- The work will be covered by a nationwide or general permit and NOTIFICATION to the Corps is required

IS THE PROJECT REROUTING, FILLING OR CROSSING A STATE WATER CONVEYANCE OF ANY KIND? (If yes, please provide an antidegradation report.) YES NO

IS A LAKE REQUIRING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM BEING PROPOSED? (If yes, provide appropriate approval documentation from MDEQ Office of Land and Water, Dam Safety.) YES NO

IF THE PROJECT IS A SUBDIVISION OR A COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT, HOW WILL SANITARY SEWAGE BE DISPOSED? Check one of the following and attach the pertinent documents.

- Existing Municipal or Commercial System. Please attach plans and specifications for the collection system and the associated "Information Regarding Proposed Wastewater Projects" form or approval from County Utility Authority in Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River and Stone Counties. If the plans and specifications can not be provided at the time of LCNOI submittal, MDEQ will accept written acknowledgement from official(s) responsible for wastewater collection and treatment that the flows generated from the proposed project can and will be transported and treated properly. The letter must include the estimated flow.
- Collection and Treatment System will be Constructed. Please attach a copy of the cover of the NPDES discharge permit from MDEQ or indicate the date the application was submitted to MDEQ (Date: 04-03-23.)
- Individual Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems for Subdivisions Less than 35 Lots. Please attach a copy of the Letter of General Acceptance from the Mississippi State Department of Health or certification from a registered professional engineer that the platted lots should support individual onsite wastewater disposal systems.
- Individual Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems for Subdivisions Greater than 35 Lots. A determination of the feasibility of installing a central sewage collection and treatment system must be made by MDEQ. A copy of the response from MDEQ concerning the feasibility study must be attached. If a central collection and wastewater system is not feasible, then please attach a copy of the Letter of General Acceptance from the State Department of Health or certification from a registered professional engineer that the platted lots should support individual onsite wastewater disposal systems.

INDICATE ANY LOCAL STORM WATER ORDINANCE (I.E. MS4) WITH WHICH THE PROJECT MUST COMPLY:

Chapter 35 Article IV of the City of Canton, Mississippi Ordinances

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

Chris Macri

4/11/2023

Signature of Applicant¹ (owner or prime contractor)

Date Signed

Christopher Macri

President - Monomoy BTS Corporation

Printed Name¹

Title

¹This application shall be signed as follows:

- For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer.
- For a partnership, by a general partner.
- For a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

For a municipal, state or other public facility, by principal executive officer, mayor, or ranking elected official

Please submit the LCNOI form to:

Chief, Environmental Permits Division
MS Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control
P.O. Box 2261
Jackson, Mississippi 39225

Electronically:

<https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/construction-stormwater/>

Revised 3/23/22



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
TATE REEVES
GOVERNOR

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHRIS WELLS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 11, 2020

Ms. Jennifer Mallard
U.S Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Re: US Army COE,
Nationwide Permit No. 39
WQC No. WQC20200066

Pursuant to Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U. S. C. 1251, 1341), the Office of Pollution Control (OPC) issues this Certification, after public notice and opportunity for public hearing, to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, an applicant for a Federal License or permit to conduct the following activity:

US Army COE, Nationwide Permit No. 39:

Nationwide Permits (NWP) are general permits issued on a nationwide basis to streamline the authorization of activities that have no more than minimal and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issues NWPs to authorize certain activities that require Department of the Army permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

39. *Commercial and Institutional Developments.* Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the construction or expansion of commercial and institutional building foundations and building pads and attendant features that are necessary for the use and maintenance of the structures. Attendant features may include, but are not limited to, roads, parking lots, garages, yards, utility lines, storm water management facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and recreation facilities such as playgrounds and playing fields. Examples of commercial developments include retail stores, industrial facilities, restaurants, business parks, and shopping centers. Examples of institutional developments include schools, fire stations, government office buildings, judicial buildings, public works buildings, libraries, hospitals, and places of worship. The construction of new golf courses and new ski areas is not authorized by this NWP.

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges into nontidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: For any activity that involves the construction of a wind energy generating structure, solar tower, or overhead transmission line, a copy of the PCN and NWP verification will be provided by the Corps to the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse, which will evaluate potential effects on military activities. [NWP 39, WQC2020066].

The Office of Pollution Control certifies that the above-described activity will be in compliance with the applicable provisions of Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Section 49-17-29 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, if the applicant complies with the following conditions:

1. Impacts in excess of 300 linear feet to perennial and/or intermittent streams shall not be authorized by this certification. Perennial streams will generally be indicated by a solid blue line on the latest version of the United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Quadrangle Map (Scale 1:24,000, 7.5 minute series). Intermittent streams will generally be indicated by a broken blue line on the latest version of the United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Quadrangle Map (Scale 1:24,000, 7.5 minute series). (Statement D) (11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, R. 1.3.4.A(3))
2. This permit shall not be used for marinas. (Statement A & C) (11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, R. 1.3.4.C(2))
3. In cases where a pre-construction notification (PCN) is required, a PCN shall be provided to the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality for projects that include channel work within waterways found on the latest version of the State of Mississippi's Section 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies for sediment or biological impairment or waterways with a completed Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for sediment or biological impairment. This notification shall include the following:
 - a. Justification of why the impacts cannot be avoided;
 - b. Proposed best management practices that would minimized the impacts to receiving sensitive waters; and

- c. Compensatory mitigation primarily along the same reach of stream or on another impaired stream within the same drainage basin. (Statement A, D, & E) (11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, R. 1.3.4.A(3))
4. The permittee shall obtain appropriate wastewater permits and/or approvals for the proposed activity prior to the commencement of construction activities. (Statement C) (11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, R. 1.1.1.B.)
5. For projects greater than five acres of total ground disturbances including clearing, grading, excavating, or other construction activities, the applicant shall obtain the necessary coverage under the State of Mississippi's Large Construction Storm Water General NPDES Permit. For projects greater than one, to less the five acres of total ground disturbances including clearing, grading, excavating, or other construction activities, the applicant shall follow the conditions and limitations of the State of Mississippi's Small Construction Storm Water General NPDES Permit. No construction activities shall begin until the necessary approvals and/or permits have been obtained. (Statement B & C) (11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, R. 1.1.1.B.)
6. Turbidity outside the limits of a 750-foot mixing zone shall not exceed the ambient turbidity by more than 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units. (Statement A (11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, R. 2.2.A.)
7. No sewage, oil, refuse, or other pollutants shall be discharged into the watercourse. (Statement A) (11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, R. 2.2.A.(3))

As part of the Scope of Review for Application Decisions, 11 Mississippi Administrative Code Part 6, Rule 1.3.4(B), the above conditions are necessary for the Department to ensure that appropriate measures will be taken to eliminate unreasonable degradation and irreparable harm to waters of the State, such that the activity will not meet the criteria for denial:

(A) The proposed activity permanently alters the aquatic ecosystem such that water quality criteria are violated and/or it no longer supports its existing or classified uses. An example is the channelization of streams

(B) Nonpoint source/storm water management practices necessary to protect water quality have not been proposed.

(C) Denial of wastewater permits and/or approvals by the State with regard to the proposed activities.

(D) The proposed activity in conjunction with other activities may result in adverse cumulative impacts.

December 11, 2020

(E) The proposed activity results in significant environmental impacts which may adversely impact water quality.

The Office of Pollution Control also certifies that there are no limitations under Section 302 nor standards under Sections 306 and 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which are applicable to the applicant's above-described activity.

This certification is valid for the project as proposed. Any deviations without proper modifications and/or approvals may result in a violation of the 401 Water Quality Certification. If you have any questions, please contact the Department.

Sincerely,



Krystal Rudolph, P.E., BCEE
Chief, Environmental Permits Division

KR: ld

cc: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Department of Marine Resources
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4