DUNN UTILITY PRODUCTS – NEW ALBANY PLANT DUNN BUILDING COMPANY, LLC NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

May 19, 2022

PROJECT INFORMATION

This project consists of sitework and building improvements associated with the Dunn Utility Products – New Albany Plant, located in New Albany, MS. This plant will be a precast concrete facility and will occupy an existing onsite building. The plant building is currently a shell building that will be modified to accommodate the plant facility. The owner will construct a ready-mix concrete batch plant as part of the project and has already obtained a Certificate of Coverage for plant operation (MSG110343).

Sitework improvements associated with the project include earthwork & grading, drainage improvements, utility improvements, roadway construction, and minor site paving. The proposed access road, employee parking area, and storage yard are to receive 6" of crushed limestone surface. An additional ADA/visitor parking area adjacent to the building, along with a driveway pad at the access road entrance, will be concrete pavement.

Disturbed area associated with sitework and building improvements will be approximately 7 acres.

SITE INFORMATION

The project site is located at 2400 Munsford Drive, New Albany, MS, 38652 (Section 11, Township 7 South, Range 2 East). Site topography is generally flat, with slopes ranging from 0% to 5%. Site soils are non-hydric per USGS Web Soil Survey. Drainage generally flows east to west towards Hell Creek. An existing drainage swale flows through the project site in a southwesterly direction, conveying upstream stormwater runoff through the site. An existing site access road crosses this swale and has an 18" concrete culvert to convey water beneath the roadway. An additional drainage swale runs around the east and south sides of the existing building/pad and conveys upstream storm water runoff in an easterly direction towards Hell Creek.

CONTROLS

Vegetative Controls:

- <u>Temporary Seeding</u>: Disturbed areas where construction activities have ceased for fourteen or more days will be immediately seeded (temporary seeding). Immediately is defined as no later than the next working day.
- 2. <u>Permanent Seeding (Vegetation)</u>: Within seven (7) days following completion of construction activities, disturbed areas will be stabilized with permanent seeding (vegetation).

Structural Controls:

- 1. <u>Limestone Construction Entrances</u>: Limestone construction entrances shall be constructed at specified locations to reduce transport of sediments onto public and private roadways.
- 2. <u>20" Straw Wattles</u>: 20" straw wattles shall be installed along the flowlines of existing and proposed drainage swales to reduce sediment transport along said swales.
- 3. <u>Riprap Check Dams</u>: Riprap check dams shall be installed along the flowlines of existing and proposed drainage swales to prevent sediment transport along said swales.

- 4. <u>Silt Fence</u>: Silt fence shall be installed around perimeter of construction area to prevent sediment transport from construction site.
- 5. <u>Sedimentation Basins</u>: Sedimentation basins shall be installed at drainage points (boundaries of land disturbing activities) to capture storm water runoff from the site and allow for sediments to settle-out prior to discharging from the site. Diversion swales shall be constructed to direct storm water runoff from disturbed areas to basin locations. Faircloth skimmers shall be utilized for sedimentation basin outlet structures.
- 6. Erosion Control Blanket: Erosion control blanket shall be installed on cut/fill slopes 3:1 or steeper.

IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

- 1. Install structural controls prior to commencement of construction activities.
- 2. During construction activities, stabilize disturbed areas by temporary seeding.
- 3. Following completion of construction activities, stabilize disturbed areas by establishment of permanent vegetation.
- 4. Following completion of construction activities and permanent site stabilization, remove temporary erosion control devices.

STREAMS AND WETLANDS

Little Tallahatchie River (901711):

- Existing Conditions: The project receiving stream (Hell Creek) flows in a southerly direction, discharging into the Little Tallahatchie River approximately two (2) miles south of the project site. Segments of the Little Tallahatchie River downstream of the Hell Creek and Little Tallahatchie River confluence have been identified as impaired due to sediment loading. Point sources of sediment loading include soil erosion from various land use activities within watershed, and in-channel processes. Nonpoint sources include agriculture, rangeland, construction site, etc.
- 2. <u>Action</u>: Implementation of onsite BMP's will prevent additional sediment from leaving the project site and entering Hell Creek/Little Tallahatchie River, resulting in no impact to stream sediment load from project construction activities. BMP's will include onsite structural controls (wattles, riprap check dams, erosion control blanket, and perimeter silt fencing) to prevent inflow of sediments into existing streams and waterways. Additional BMP's will include the installation of a sedimentation basin at the drainage point between disturbed and non-disturbed areas to prevent inflow of sediments into existing streams and waterways.

Contractor shall maintain minimum 50' buffer between construction areas and existing streams and waterways.

Onsite Wetlands:

1. <u>Existing Conditions</u>: There are no existing wetlands or hydric soils within the project area.

Contractor shall maintain minimum 50' buffer between construction areas and existing wetland areas.

Non-Jurisdictional Streams:

1. The project will not cross or fill any non-jurisdictional streams (Waters of the State).

Contractor shall maintain minimum 50' buffer between construction areas and existing streams and waterways.

HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES

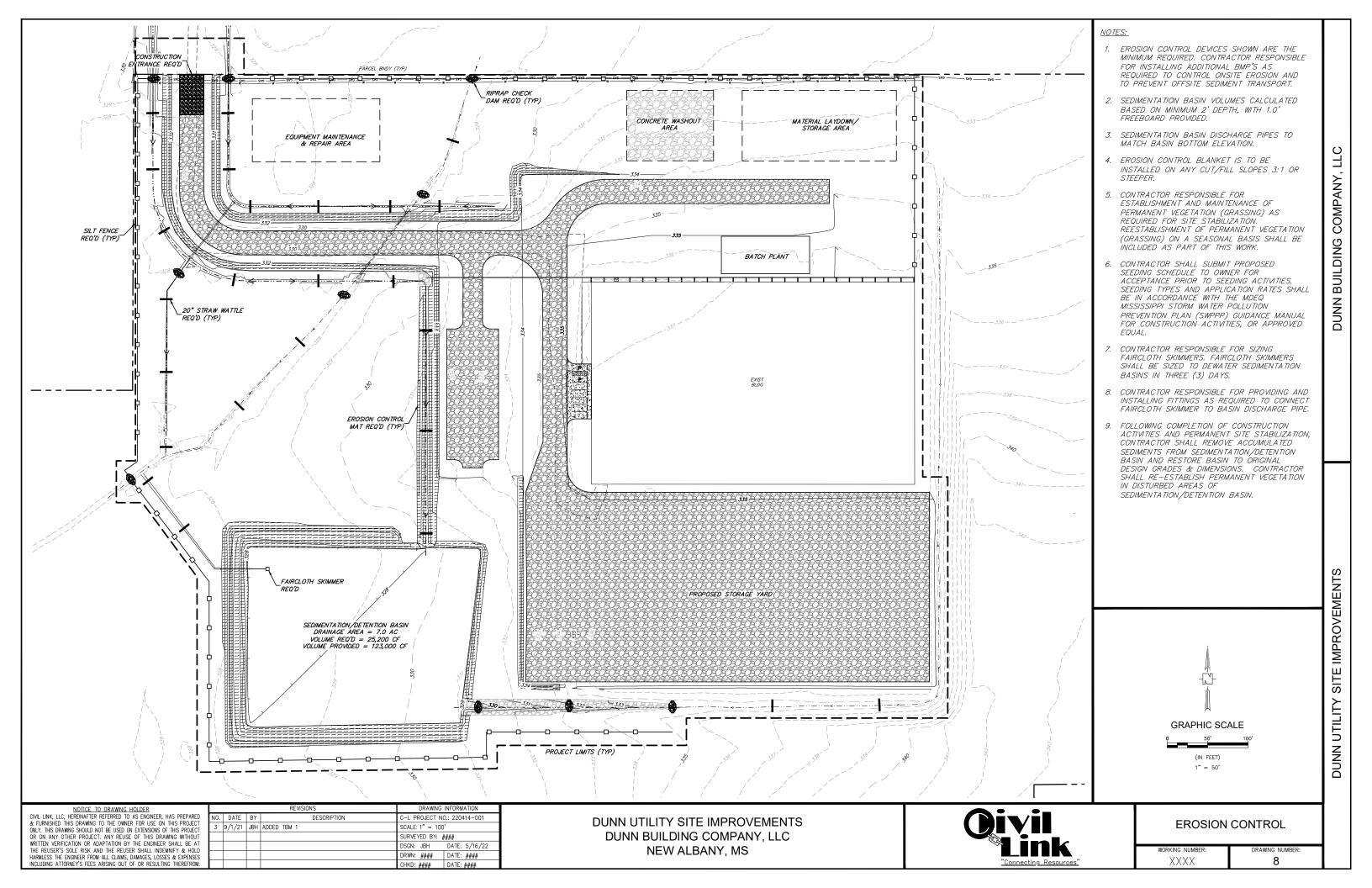
- 1. Equipment maintenance and repair shall be completed in the designated equipment maintenance and repair area.
- 2. Contractor shall store materials & building supplies in designated laydown & storage area. Contractor shall store materials in their original containers and shall provide protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other potentially toxic materials.
- 3. Contractor shall utilize concrete washout area to wash off concrete truck chutes. Washout area shall also be utilized for equipment washdown.
- 4. Contractor shall remove and properly dispose of any sediment accumulations on public and private roadways.
- 5. Site inspections should be performed weekly and/or after a rainfall event than ½ inch or greater or that produce a discharge.
- 6. After each site inspection an inspection form should be filled out and kept on file by the contractor.

MAINTENANCE PLAN

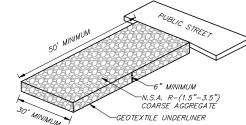
- 1. Non-functioning controls shall be repaired, replaced, or supplemented with functional controls within 24 hours of discovery or as soon as field conditions allow.
- 2. Accumulated sediment that has been trapped by structural controls shall be removed and properly disposed of onsite when it has reached ½ to ¼ height of control structure.
- 3. Accumulated sediments in sedimentation basins shall be removed and properly disposed of onsite when it has reached 50% capacity of sedimentation basin.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

- 1. Wastewater from washout of concrete (unless managed by an appropriate control).
- 2. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials.
- 3. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance.
- 4. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
- 5. Wastewater from sanitary facilities, including portable toilets.
- 6. Contaminated discharge waters from dewatering activities.
- 7. Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

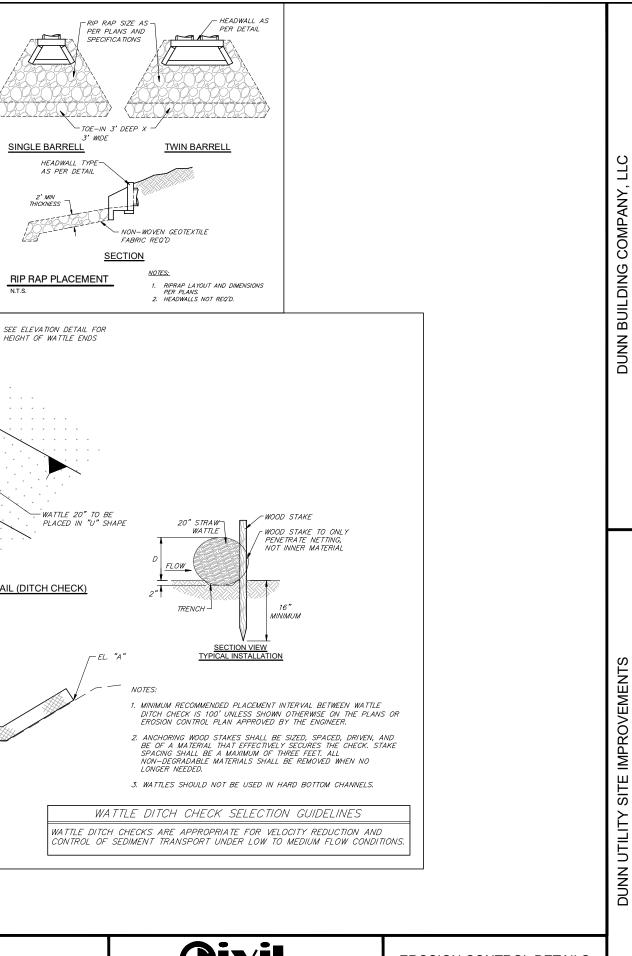


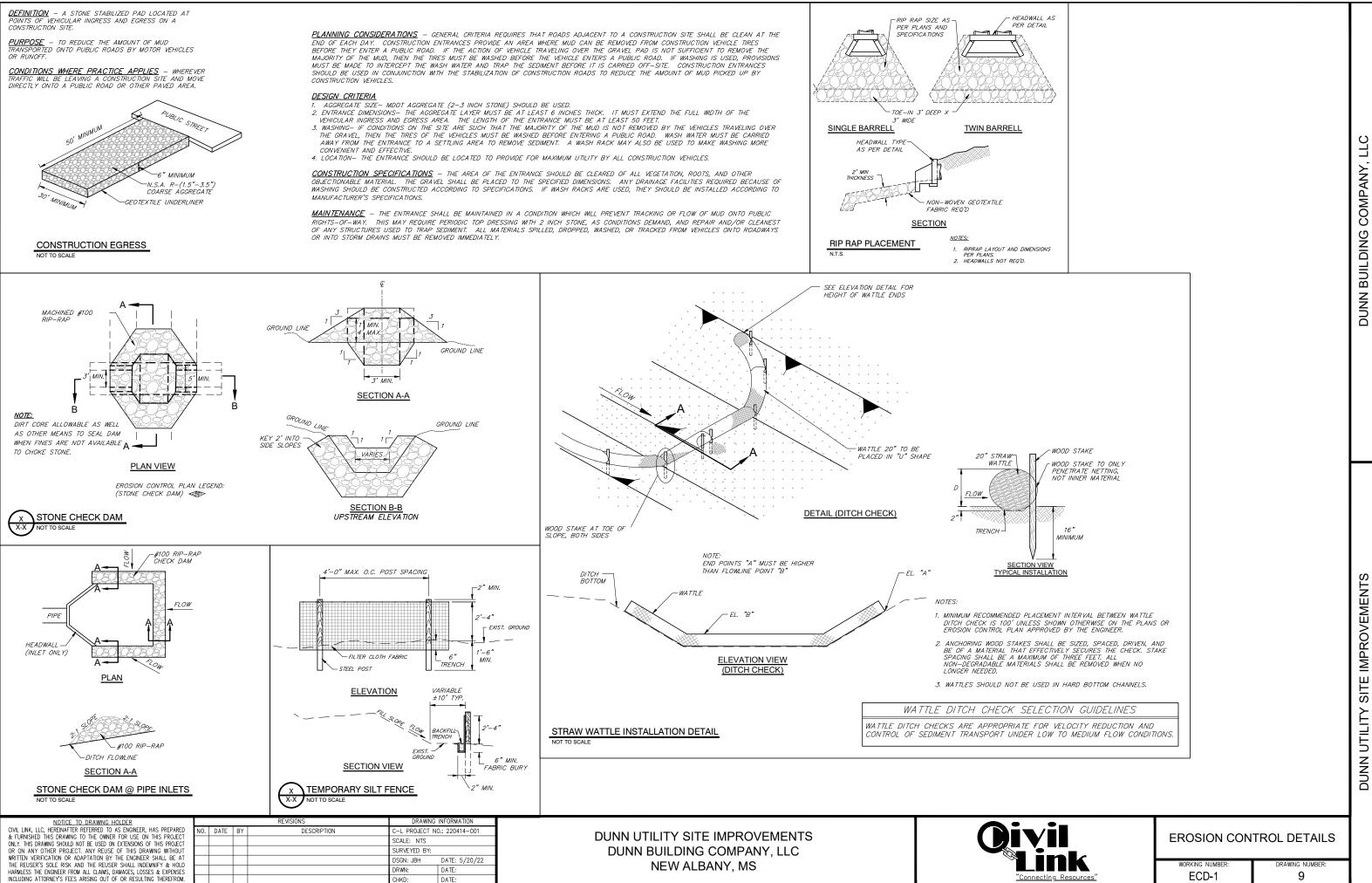
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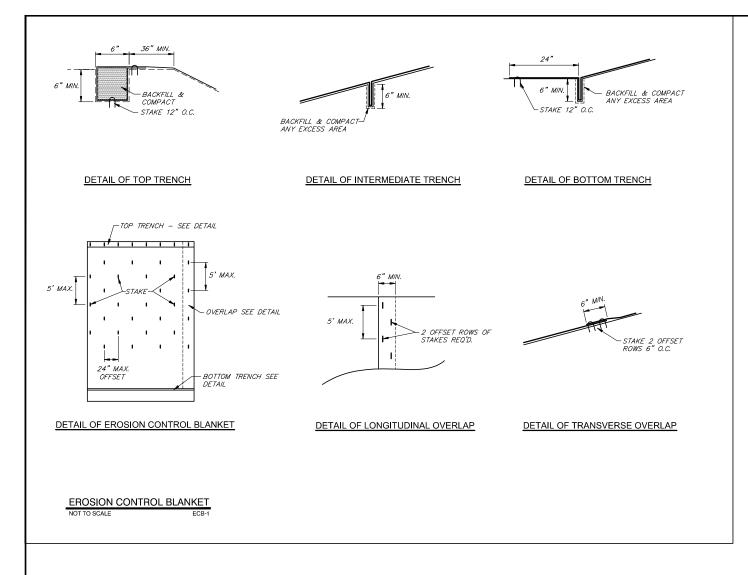
END OF EACH DAY. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES PROVIDE AN AREA WHERE MUD CAN BE REMOVED FROM CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE TIRES BEFORE THEY ENTER A PUBLIC ROAD. IF THE ACTION OF VEHICLE TRAVELING OVER THE GRAVEL PAD IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO REMOVE THI SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE STABILIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION ROADS TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF MUD PICKED UP BY

- CONVENIENT AND EFFECTIVE





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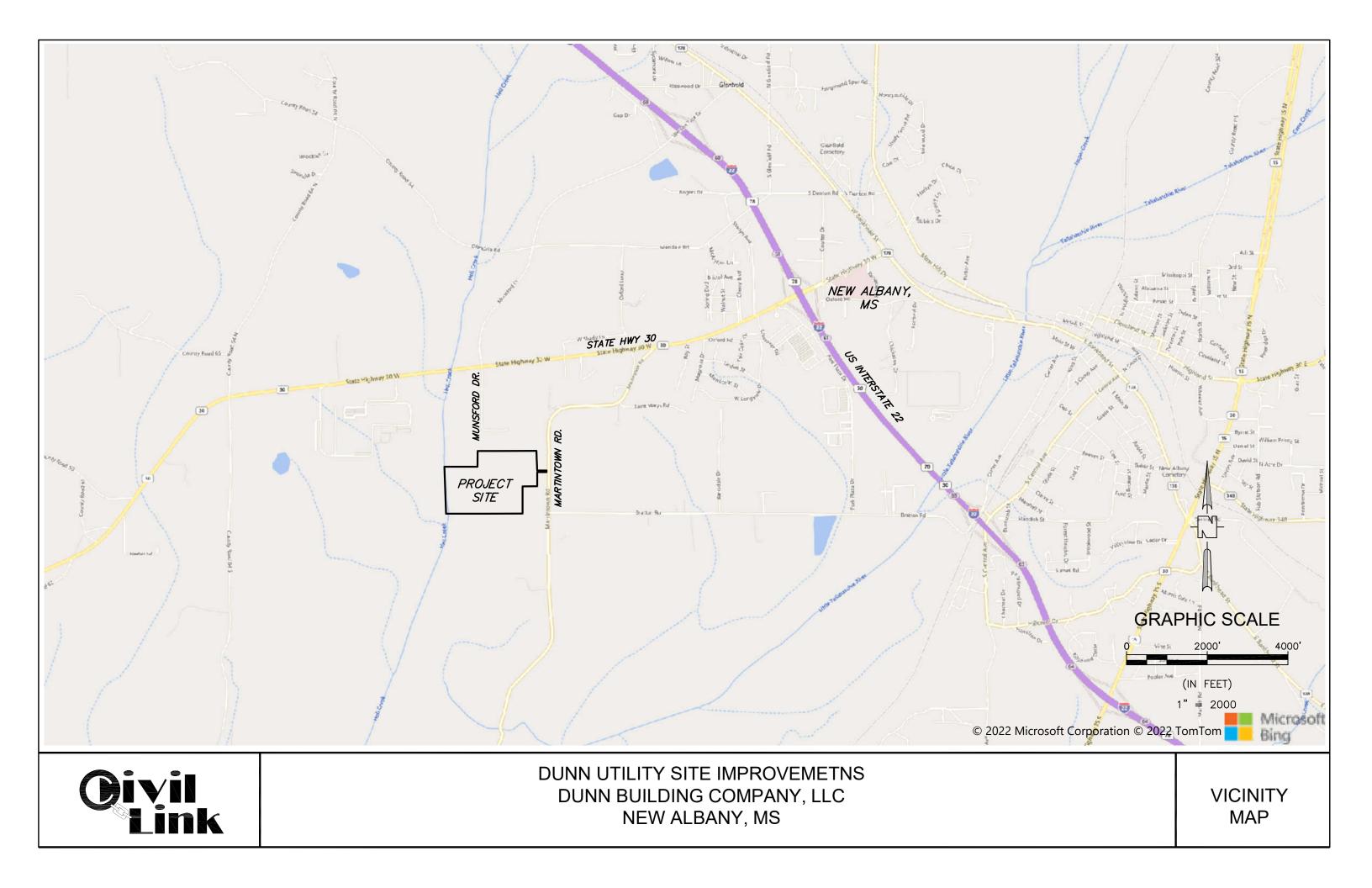
NOTICE TO DRAWING HOLDER	REVISIONS			REVISIONS	DRAWING INFORMATION	
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& FURNISHED THIS DRAWING TO THE OWNER FOR USE ON THIS PROJECT ONLY, THIS DRAWING SHOULD NOT BE USED ON EXTENSIONS OF THIS PROJECT					SCALE: NTS	
OR ON ANY OTHER PROJECT. ANY REUSE OF THIS DRAWING WITHOUT					SURVEYED BY:	
WRITTEN VERIFICATION OR ADAPTATION BY THE ENGINEER SHALL BE AT THE REUSER'S SOLE RISK AND THE REUSER SHALL INDEMNIEY & HOLD					DSGN: JBH	DATE: 5/20/22
HARMLESS THE ENGINEER FROM ALL CLAIMS, DAMAGES, LOSSES & EXPENSES					DRWN:	DATE:
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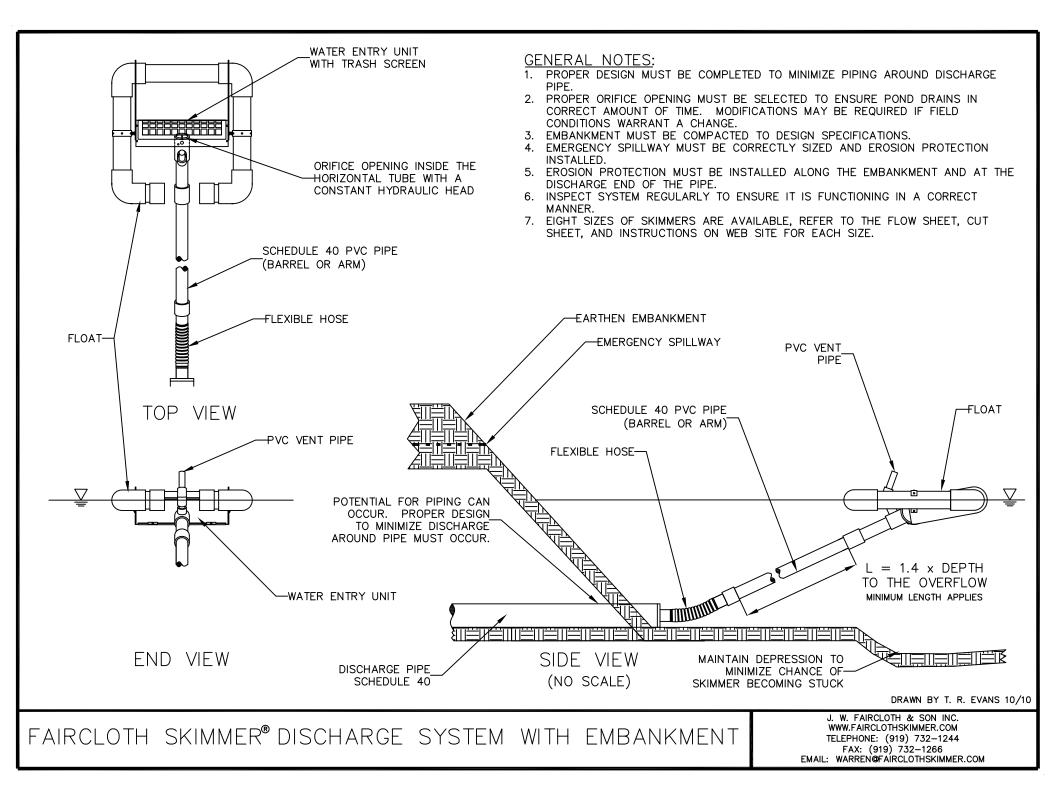


EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

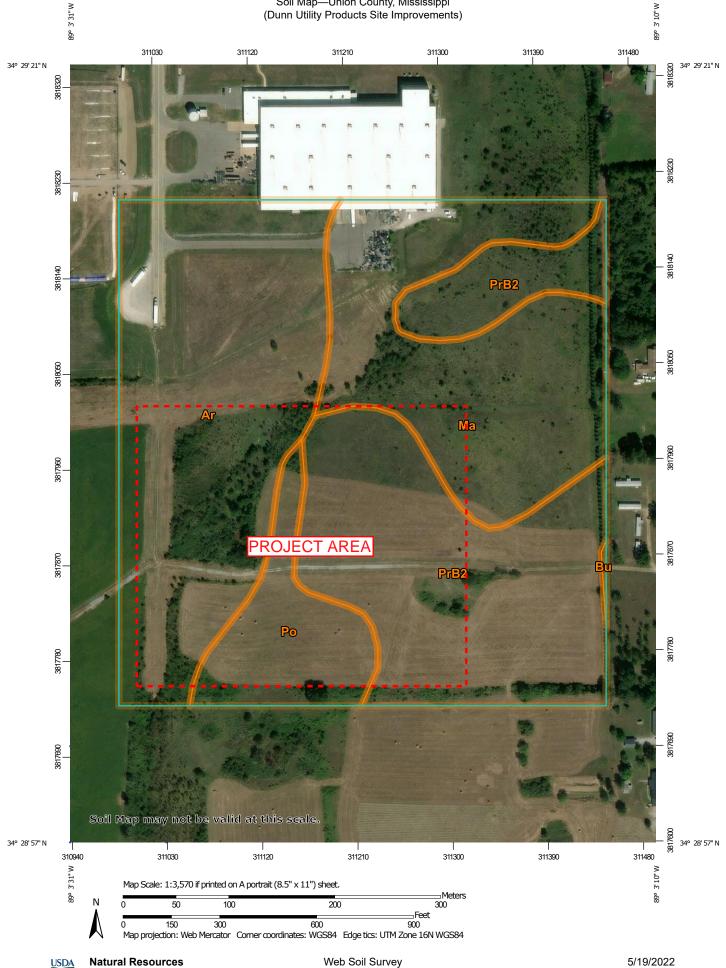
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Soil Map—Union County, Mississippi (Dunn Utility Products Site Improvements)



National Cooperative Soil Survey

Conservation Service

MAP L	EGEND	MAP INFORMATION		
Area of Interest (AOI) ○ Area of Interest (AOI) Soils ○ Soil Map Unit Polygons ● Soil Map Unit Points ● Soil Map Unit Points ● Borrow Pit ● Clay Spot ● Clayed Depression ● Gravel Pit ● Landfill ● Landfill	EGEND Spoil Area Stony Spot Stony Spot Very Stony Sp	MAP INFORMATION The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000. Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale. Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements. Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857) Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.		
 Marsh or swamp Mine or Quarry Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water Rock Outcrop Saline Spot Sandy Spot Severely Eroded Spot Sinkhole Slide or Slip Sodic Spot 	Aerial Photography	 This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data a of the version date(s) listed below. Soil Survey Area: Union County, Mississippi Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 8, 2021 Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger. Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 12, 2015—Oc 22, 2017 The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident. 		

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ar	Arkabutla silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	18.5	34.0%
Bu	Bude silt loam	0.0	0.1%
Ма	Mantachie silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	13.6	25.0%
Ро	Pooleville silt loam	4.7	8.6%
PrB2	Providence silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded, north	17.5	32.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		54.4	100.0%