SECTION 01 10

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) & LARGE CONSTRUCTION NOTICE OF INTENT (LCNOI)

FOR

Military Readiness Center
1710 Mississippi Highway 25
Amory, Monroe County, Mississippi 38821

June, 2025

PREPARED BY:

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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 related to the proposed project. The storm-water pollution prevention plan has been prepared as required by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality in compliance with the application regulations for sites that disturb more than five (5) acres of erosive area.

This SWPPP is to be incorporated into the routine construction activities at the development. The potential sources of pollution have been identified at the site and are described in this 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.

II. SITE INFORMATION

A. Site Description: The site located at 1710 Mississippi Highway 25 Section 19, T-12-S, R-18-W, City of Amory, Monroe County, Mississippi. It is the site of a former readiness center. The site is currently consists of undeveloped wooded land, and is bordered on the north by a creek, west by MS Hwy 25, undeveloped land to the south and east.

The site consists of flat terrain sloping in a northwesterly direction away from the site. Slopes range from zero to five percent (0-2%). The property is located in Flood Zones "X", as per Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Number 28095C0063E, effective date February 15, 2019. Zone "X" is designated on said FIRM as "Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain".

B. Drainage Patterns: The middle of site consists of flat terrain (0-2%) with sloping away from the middle of the site. Post-construction storm water runoff generated by the proposed site improvements will discharged off-site. Discharge from said site will flow in a northwesterly direction to Burkett's Creek, then to the Tennessee-Tombigbee.

C. Description of Work: Initial earthwork operations will consist of establishment of erosion control measures, followed by completion of on-site grading. Erosion control measures will be implemented to prevent the off-site runoff of sediment from disturbed areas. Phases of construction include site clearing, site grading, installation of storm drainage and utilities, parking lot paving, and building construction. The total disturbed area for the development is estimated at 6.3 acres.

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.

E. Non-Storm Water Discharges: Potential non-storm water discharges consist of irrigation water and watering of the haul roads to control dust. Due to the permeability of the soil and the arid conditions when this activity is required, no significant impact is anticipated from these sources.

F. 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.

III. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND CONTROLS

A. General: In order to prevent contamination of storm water by the potential pollutants previously discussed, erosion and sediment controls during construction will be designed to prevent and minimize erosion and retain sediment onsite to the extent practical, and to ensure that no significant changes occur in the volume or characteristics of storm water runoff to receiving waters. All erosion and sediment control measures will be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and sound engineering practices. These measures shall be installed in accordance with the details provided and located at periodic intervals. All disturbed areas shall be grassed, and existing vegetation on undisturbed areas shall be maintained as long as possible.

The storm water which leaves the site shall meet the non-numeric limitations of being free from the following:

- 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; and
- chemicals in concentrations what would cause violations of the State Water Quality Criteria in the receiving waters.

B. Vegetative Controls: Existing trees will be preserved where possible. All diversions will be seeded (permanent seeding) immediately after completion of construction. Topsoil will be stockpiled for use in landscaping. Grass-lined waterways will be dressed with a thin layer of topsoil, seeded and mulched immediately after completion of construction. Temporary straw-net liners may be required on steeper ditches and slopes to facilitate vegetative growth. Steeper ditch slopes may require permanent treatment such as solid sod or concrete paving of the inverts to prevent erosion. All 3:1 cut slopes will be

roughened by disking prior to seeding. After rough grading or installation of storm drainage and utilities, all disturbed areas where construction activities have temporarily ceased and will not resume for a period of fourteen (14) days or more, shall be immediately seeded and mulched. After final grading, all disturbed areas will be stabilized immediately after completion of final grading.

See Appendix A for seeding, fertilizing, and mulching rates.

C. **Structural Controls:** Prior to establishment of permanent vegetation on reclaimed areas, temporary controls will be established and maintained during construction. Where possible, upslope waters shall be diverted around disturbed areas. Intermittent berms and turn-outs shall be used on steep haul roads slopes as a means to minimize longitudinal erosion and to provide drainage relief.

Silt fence and brush barriers shall be placed along the downstream side of excavation areas and to protect the ditches from erosion. Silt fences shall also be installed along the toe of fill slopes and around the perimeter of topsoil stockpiles to prevent off-site sediment runoff. Hay bales and/or wattles shall be used to stabilize slopes and protect ditches from erosion. All cut slopes will be at or below 3:1 grade. Inlet protection (hay bales and/or wattles) will be installed around drainage structures to form a barrier. Rip-rap or flexamat shall be placed at culvert outlets to reduce velocities and minimize erosion. A construction entrance will be placed at a designated location, and any accumulation of mud on vehicle tires will be washed, if needed, during muddy conditions.

D. **Housekeeping Practices:** All equipment maintenance and repair will occur done off-site. Trash cans or dumpsters will be placed at convenient locations throughout site. The main trash collection bin will be located for convenient use and pickup by disposal entity. Paints, solvents, fertilizers, or any other potentially toxic materials will not be stored on-site. Portable sanitary facilities will be provided for construction workers during home construction. Concrete truck drivers will be instructed to return any materials to the concrete batch plant and complete final washing procedures at that location.

E. **Post-Construction Storm Water Management Measures:** Riprap or flexamat shall be placed at pipe culvert outfalls to minimize erosion. All disturbed areas shall be stabilized with a complete stand of grass. Ditches with excessive slopes shall receive permanent stabilization such as riprap check dams, geosynthetic mats, solid sod or concrete paving. Any sediment basins designated to be converted to detention basins shall be improved and stabilized.

F. Some areas of the project adjacent to waters of the U.S. will have less than a 50 foot undisturbed buffer as shown on the Erosion Control Plan in Appendix D, however sediment load reduction will be achieved with an additional row of silt fence in combination with the undisturbed buffer area shown. The

erosion control plan shows two rows of silt fence along with the undisturbed natural buffer.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

The owner or prime contractor shall prepare an orderly listing which coordinates the timing of all major land-disturbing activities together with the necessary erosion and sedimentation control measures planned for the project. For the purposes of this project, the Implementation Sequence is described below:

1. *Construct Temporary Construction Entrance*
2. *Equipment Maintenance and Storage Areas*
3. *Install Silt Fence (down slope of demo area)*
4. *Site Clearing*
5. *Site Grading*
6. *Storm Drainage Installation with Inlet/Outlet Protection*
7. *Plant Temporary Vegetation on Disturbed Areas*
8. *Install Utilities*
9. *Complete Concrete Paving*
10. *Building and Sidewalk Construction*
11. *Fine Grading*
12. *Apply Topsoil to Disturbed Areas and Plant Permanent Vegetation and Ditch Treatment as needed (Sod, Concrete Ditch Paving, Etc.)*
13. *After Site is Stabilized, Remove all Temporary Measures (Silt Fence, Hay Bales, Brush Barriers, Construction Entrance, Etc.)*

V. INSPECTIONS, MAINTENANCE AND REPORTING

A. Inspections: Inspections of the best management practices and other storm water pollution prevention plan requirements shall be performed by the contractor or owner as follows:

1. At least once weekly.
2. After the occurrence of all rain events significant enough to produce a discharge.
3. As often as necessary to insure that appropriate erosion and sediment controls have been properly constructed and maintained.

B. **Maintenance:** Any deficiencies noted during the inspection process should be repaired or remedied within 24 hours. Remove sediment from structural controls the basin, inlet protection devices and silt fences when accumulated sediment reaches one-third (1/3) to one-half (1/2) of the height of the control has reach 50 percent capacity. Replace non-functional silt fence. Maintain all vegetated areas to provide proper ground cover; reseed, fertilize and mulch as needed to minimize erosions and sedimentation.

C. **Reporting:** The owner and/or contractor must inspect, as described in above section, and maintain controls and keep all reports on file noting damages or deficiencies and corrective measures, using the form provided in the appendix of this plan. No reports should be submitted to the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality unless specifically requested. As previously stated, all records, reports, and information resulting from activities required by this plan and your permit should be retained for at least three years from the date of the CNOI, inspection or report.

A rain gauge is recommended to be placed in a central location on the site and used to obtain rainfall amounts. This information will assist with proper completion of the inspection report.

D. T-20 STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Each operator, or group of multiple operators, must assemble a "stormwater team" to carry out compliance activities associated with the requirements in this permit.Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the permittee must ensure that the following personnel on the stormwater team understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements: (1) Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of stormwater controls (including pollution prevention controls);

(2) Personnel responsible for the application and storage of treatment chemicals (if applicable)

(3) Personnel who are responsible for conducting inspections as required in ACT6, S-5; and

(4) Personnel who are responsible for taking corrective actions as required in ACT6, S-2.

The permittee is responsible for ensuring that all activities on the site comply with the requirements of this permit. The permittee is not required to provide or document formal training for subcontractors or other outside service providers, but the permittee must ensure that such personnel understand any requirements of this permit that may be affected by the work they are subcontracted to perform.

At a minimum, members of the stormwater team must be trained to understand the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections): The permit deadlines associated with installation, maintenance, and removal of stormwater controls and with stabilization;

The location of all stormwater controls on the site required by this permit and how they are to be maintained;The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions. Each member of the stormwater team must have easy access to an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

T-21 STAFF TRAINING DOCUMENTATION
Staff Training conducted to meet the requirements of this ACT shall be documented. Training records shall include employee's name, date of training, brief content/nature of training, and the employee's signature acknowledging training was received. Staff training associated with this permit may be documented on the Employee Training Log that is provided on the MDEQ website at www.mdeq.ms.gov/construction-stormwater/. The permittee may use an alternative form to record this information, so long as it includes all of the information on the above-referenced form. Employee training documentation shall be maintained on-site with the SWPPP and made available to MDEQ personnel for inspection upon request.

VI. REVISIONS

The SWPPP will be kept current by the company representative and will be revised as changes in site conditions warrant. The company representative may notify the SWPPP developer for assistance when necessary. Factors that would compel the SWPPP to be modified include:

- Significant inadequacies revealed by routine inspections;
- Changes in identified sources, non-storm water discharges, or non-storm water solid wastes; or
- MDEQ or local agency notification that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements.
- An increase in the scope of the project outside of the original plan.

APPENDIX A

VEGETATIVE SEEDING RATES FOR EROSION CONTROL

	SPECIES	RATE/ACRE	DATE
*	Pensacola Bahia	40#	Mar. 1 - July 15 Sept. 1- Nov. 30
	Hulled Common Bermuda	15#	Mar. 1 - July 15 Sept. 1 – Nov. 30
	Centipede	4#	Mar. 1 - July 15
**	Browntop Millet	40#	Apr. 1 – Aug. 15
**	Cereal Rye	90#	Nov. 15 – Dec. 15
	Carpet Grass	15#	Mar. 1 - July 15
	Creeping Red Fescue	30#	Sept. 1 - Nov. 30
	Pensacola Bahia	30#	Sept. 1 – Nov. 15
	Un-hulled Common Bermuda	10#	Sept 1 – Oct. 30
	PLUS		
**	Wheat	90#	Sept. 1 – Nov. 30
**	Ryegrass	60#	Sept. 1 – Nov. 30
**	Crimson Clover	25#	Sept. 1 – Nov. 30

* Not For Use In Residential Subdivisions

** Temporary Cover to be followed or mixed with a perennial

*** Fertilizer (13-13-13): Use 400# /Ac. on Crimson Clover

MULCH

Hay or Wheat Straw	2 tons	After Seeding

FERTILIZER

*** 13-13-13	600 #	Before Seeding
Lime	2 tons	Before Seeding

A current soil analysis recommendation may be substituted.

Desired pH range = 6.0 - 7.0 for all grasses

SEED BED PREPARATION

Slope all banks to a minimum of 3:1. Flatter if possible

After shaping and smoothing, pulverize soil to depth of 6 inches and harrow. Lime and fertilizer can be incorporated during seed bed preparation.

APPENDIX B

Large Construction Forms Package

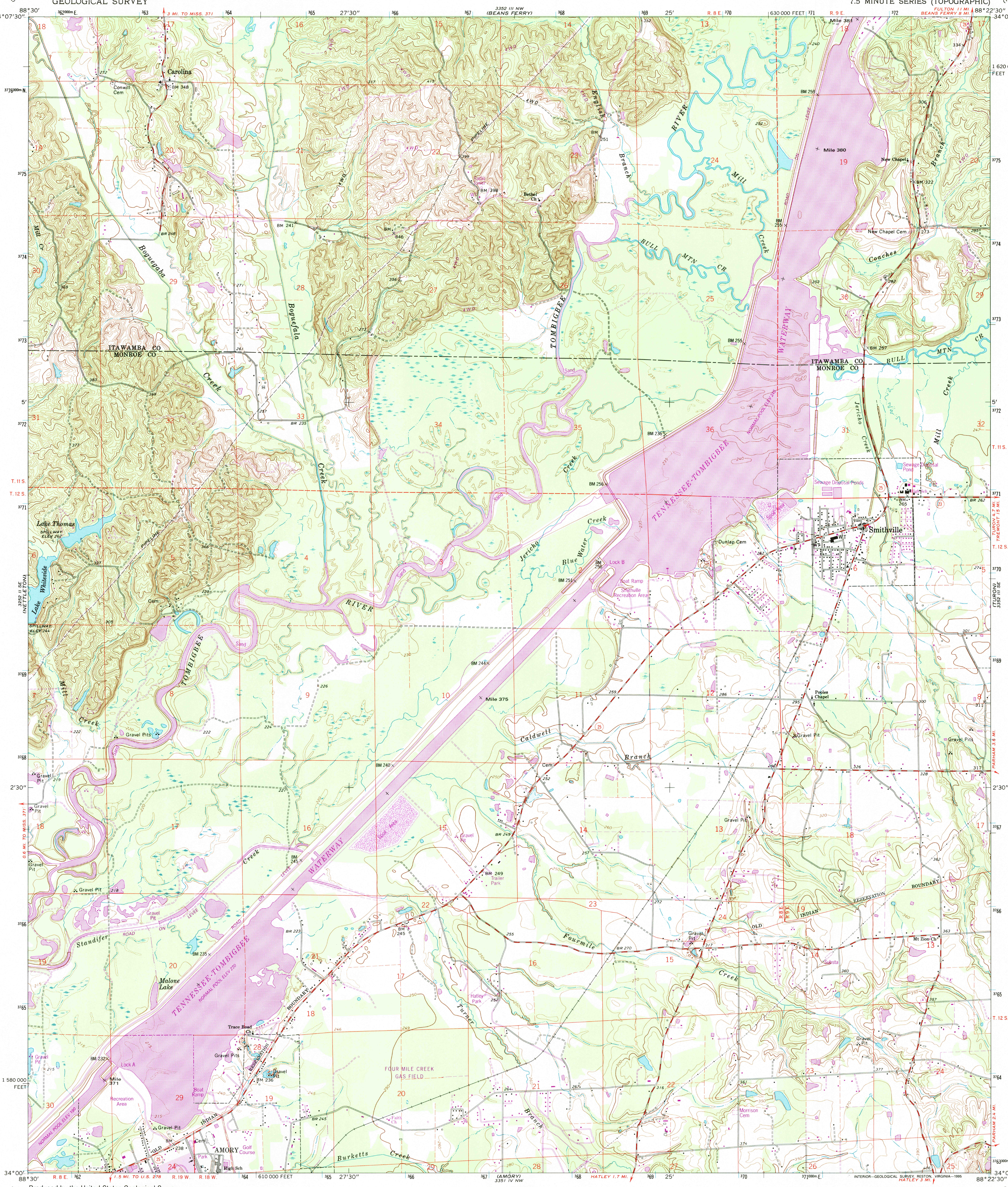
APPENDIX C

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle and Aerial Map

(With Project Location)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SMITHVILLE QUADRANGLE
MISSISSIPPI
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from imagery dated 1960
Field checked 1966

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Mississippi coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 16

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

UTM GRID AND 1995 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled from imagery dated 1990 and other sources. Field checked 1992. Map edited 1995

Information shown in purple meets USGS content standards and does not conflict with previously mapped contours

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route / State Route

SMITHVILLE, MS
34088-A4-TF-024
1992
DMA 3352 III SW-SERIES V843

APPENDIX D

Erosion Control Plans

NOTE: THIS SITE IS COVERED BY A LARGE SITE NOTICE OF INTENT (LCNOI) AND STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT TO MDEQ. PRIME CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION FORM PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL ASPECTS OF THE APPROVED SWPPP, INCLUDING ALL INSPECTION AND RECORD KEEPING AS SPECIFIED IN THE SWPPP.

NOTE: EROSION CONTROL BLANKET OR EQUAL TO BE USED ON ALL SLOPES AS REQ'D TO PREVENT EROSION. CONTRACTOR SHALL UTILIZE BERMS AND SLOPE DRAINS FOR LONG SLOPES AS REQUIRED.

GRAPHIC SCALE

30 0 15 30 60 120

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 30 ft.

END OF EX. BRIDGE
EX. RIP-RAP
EX. STEEL SEWER MAIN
BEGINNING OF EX. BRIDGE
EX. SEWER MANHOLE RIM = 242.45 INV = 238.05
EX. SEWER CLEAN-OUT RIM = 242.62
EX. 24" FES FL = 240.19
EX. 24" FES FL = 240.44
HIGHWAY 25 N
DOUBLE ROW OF SILT FENCE WITH WIRE BACKING AND METAL POST ALONG FLOODWAY REQ'D
TEMPORARY TOPSOIL STOCKPILE LOCATION
LAYDOWN AREA, MATERIAL AND CHEMICAL STORAGE AREA, WASTE DISPOSAL AREA, DUMPSTER LOCATION, AND PORTABLE TOILETS.
AMORY READINESS CENTER FFE= 246.00
WATTLE PROTECTION REQ'D AT ALL DRAINAGE STRUCTURES (TYP)
OVERLAND FLOW DRAINAGE ARROWS (TYP)
GENERATOR
AVTM
CONCRETE WASHOUT & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE REPAIR AREA
SILT FENCE REQ'D (TYP)
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EXIT REQ'D
CULVERT PROTECTION REQ'D (TYP)
25 TONS OF 150# RIP-RAP REQ'D (TYP)
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET REQ'D ON ALL SLOPES (TYP)
DITCH PROTECTION REQ'D (TYP)
50 TONS OF 150# RIP-RAP REQ'D (TYP)
25 TONS OF 150# RIP-RAP REQ'D
EX. 15" HDPE FL = 239.30
EX. 15" HDPE FL = 239.34
SIGN
A/C
90% SUBMITTAL

DRAWN
JCR

CHECKED
JCA

FINAL DATE
3 July, 2025

REVISION SCHEDULE

REV #	REV DATE

LANDRY LEWIS GERMANY ARCHITECTS, P.A.
5211 OLD HIGHWAY 11, HATTIESBURG, MS 39402
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CREATING LANDMARKS SINCE 1916...

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SHEET TITLE
EROSION CONTROL PLAN

PROJECT
AMORY READINESS CENTER
MISSISSIPPI MILITARY DEPARTMENT
PN: 282401
AMORY, MISSISSIPPI

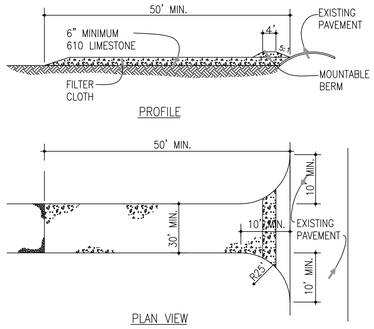
CN23-4000

SHEET NUMBER
C2.1

APPENDIX E

Erosion Control Details

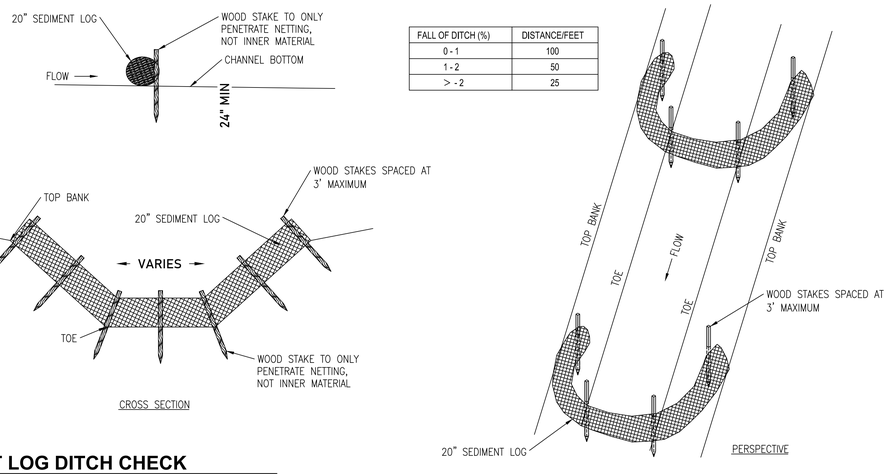
610 LIMESTONE IS NOT REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION EXIT



STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXIT

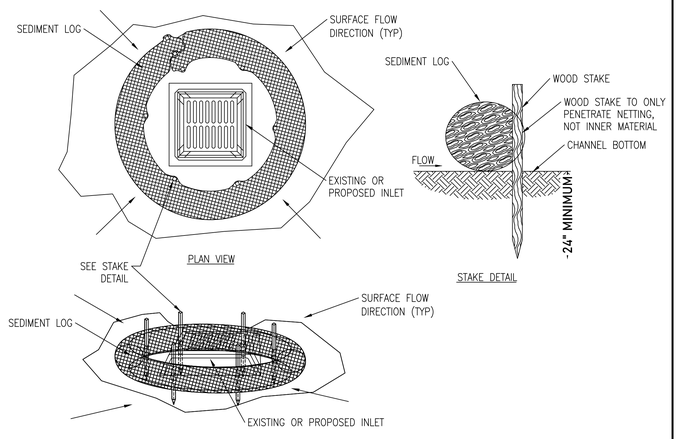
1. STONE SIZE – USE #2 STONE, OR RECLAIMED OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT.
2. LENGTH – AS REQUIRED, BUT NOT LESS THAN 50 FEET.
3. DEPTH – NOT LESS THAN SIX (6) INCHES.
4. WIDTH – THIRTY (30) FOOT MINIMUM, BUT NOT LESS THAN THE FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
5. FILTER CLOTH – WILL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO PLACING OF STONE.
6. SURFACE WATER – ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES WILL BE PERMITTED.
7. MAINTENANCE – THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR AND/OR CLEAN OUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
8. WASHING – WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH STONE AND WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE.
9. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN.

1 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EXIT
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

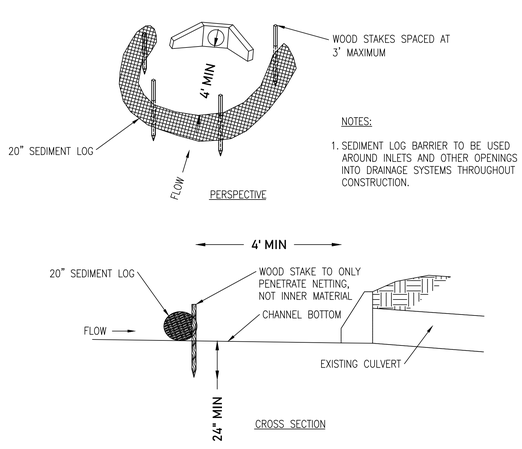


FALL OF DITCH (%)	DISTANCE/FEET
0 - 1	100
1 - 2	50
> - 2	25

2 SEDIMENT LOG DITCH CHECK
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



3 SEDIMENT LOG INLET PROTECTION
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



NOTES:

1. SEDIMENT LOG BARRIER TO BE USED AROUND INLETS AND OTHER OPENINGS INTO DRAINAGE SYSTEMS THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.

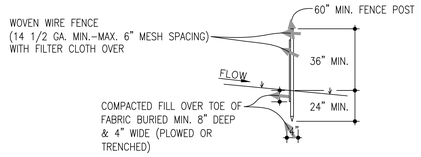
4 SEDIMENT LOG CULVERT SEDIMENT BARRIER
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

CONSTRUCTION NOTES FOR FABRICATED SILT FENCE

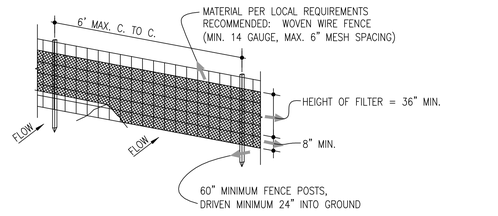
1. WOVEN WIRE FENCE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES.
2. FILTER CLOTH TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO SILT FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24" AT TOP AND MID-SECTION.
3. WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF FILTER CLOTH ADJOIN EACH OTHER THEY SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY (6) INCHES AND FOLDED.
4. LOCATE POSTS DOWNSLOPE OF FABRIC FOR FENCE SUPPORT.
5. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDED AND MATERIAL REMOVED WHEN "BULGES" DEVELOP IN THE SILT FENCE.

   POSTS: STEEL EITHER "T" OR "U" TYPE
   POSTS: LOCATED MAXIMUM 6' O. C.
   FENCE: PER LOCAL REQUIREMENTS OR WOVEN WIRE, 14 GA. 6" MAX. MESH OPENING
   FILTER CLOTH: FILTER X, MIRAFI 100X, STABI-LINKA T140N OR APPROVED EQUAL.
   PREFABRICATED UNIT: GEOFAB, ENVIROFENCE, OR APPROVED EQUAL.

6. INDICATED ON EROSION CONTROL PLANS AS " —SF——SF— "



WIRE BACKING NOT REQUIRED ON SILT FENCE.



7 SILT FENCE EROSION PROTECTION
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

1. ALL NEWLY CUT AND/OR FILLED AREAS LACKING ADEQUATE VEGETATION SHALL BE SEEDED, FERTILIZED, MULCHED AND/OR SODDED AS REQUIRED TO EFFECTIVELY PREVENT SOIL EROSION.
2. SILT FENCES AND HAY BALES SHALL BE USED AS SHOWN AND AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER TO CONTROL SOIL EROSION.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION BY THE PLACEMENT OF SILT FENCES AND/OR HAY BALES WHERE NECESSARY TO PREVENT DOWNSTREAM SILTATION OF ANY DITCHES, PIPES, DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, OR ADJACENT PROPERTIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL AS NEEDED OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
4. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING TO THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ) OFFICE OF POLLUTION CONTROL (OPC) STORM WATER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT FOR ALL EROSION CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
5. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AND REPORTING ANY MAINTENANCE AS REQUIRED BY THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ) OFFICE OF POLLUTION CONTROL (OPC) STORM WATER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
6. PROVISIONS SHALL BE MADE TO PROTECT DOWNSTREAM WATERCOURSES (I.E., STORM SEWER SYSTEMS, DITCHES, WETLANDS, ETC.) FROM SEDIMENT RUNOFF DEVELOPED FROM THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. PROVISIONS INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, STRUCTURAL CONTROLS SUCH AS SILT FENCING, GEOTEXTILE FABRIC PROTECTION OF STORM SEWERS, HAY BALES, DIKES AND SANDBAG BERMS; AND/OR VEGETATION CONTROLS SUCH AS SEEDING OR EXISTING VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIPS (MINIMUM 25 FEET WIDE).
7. PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS AT LOCATIONS SHOWN ON PLANS.
8. CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM DAILY STREET CLEANING ON ROADS AND STREETS ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT WHICH ARE USED AS ACCESS ROUTES FOR CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC IF DIRT AND MUD IS NOT ADEQUATELY REMOVED FROM VEHICLES AT THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXITS.
9. LOCATE FUEL/MATERIAL STORAGE AREAS AWAY FROM STORMWATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS. USE A MINIMUM 60 MIL POLYETHYLENE LINER UNDER ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANKS. USE 2 FOOT HIGH BERMS AROUND FUEL STORAGE AREAS.
10. CONTRACTOR WILL ADVISE OWNER IMMEDIATELY, VERBALLY, AND IN WRITING, OF ANY FUEL SPILLS ONTO THE PROJECT/CONSTRUCTION AREA AND THE ACTIONS TAKEN TO REMEDY THE PROBLEM.
11. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH ALL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.
12. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DISPOSING OF FUELS, MATERIALS AND CONTAMINATED EXCAVATIONS IN A LEGALLY APPROVED MANNER.
13. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT ALL STRUCTURAL CONTROLS WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER ANY STORM EVENT THAT MEETS OR EXCEEDS 0.5 INCHES OF RAINFALL IN A 24 HOUR PERIOD. DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL EVENTS, CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT STRUCTURAL CONTROLS ON A DAILY BASIS. AT A MINIMUM, STRUCTURAL CONTROLS SHOULD BE INSPECTED ONCE EVERY 14 CALENDAR DAYS. A QUALIFIED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONTRACTOR, AS APPROVED BY THE OWNER, SHALL PROVIDE THESE INSPECTIONS. SHOULD CONTROLS BECOME INEFFECTIVE, NECESSARY REPAIRS SHALL BE PERFORMED TO RETURN THE INTEGRITY OF THE STRUCTURAL CONTROLS. REMOVE ALL SEDIMENT IF IT ACCUMULATES TO 1/3 THE HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE.
14. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN, REPAIR AND/OR REPLACE DAMAGED EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL SYSTEMS THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE CONTRACT, NO SEPARATE PAY.
15. CONTRACTOR WILL PROVIDE PROTECTED STORAGE AREAS FOR CHEMICALS, PAINTS, SOLVENTS, FERTILIZERS AND OTHER POTENTIALLY TOXIC MATERIALS.
16. EQUIPMENT STAGING AREA TO BE DESIGNATED BY CONTRACTOR AND APPROVED BY OWNER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
17. AT COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACT, OWNER AND/OR OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE WITH THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXAMINE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL SYSTEMS BEFORE RELIEVING CONTRACTOR OF HIS MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES.
18. CONTRACTOR SHALL SOLID SOD DISTURBED AREAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER REACHING FINAL GRADE.

5 EROSION CONTROL NOTES
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

90% SUBMITTAL

DRAWN: JCR
CHECKED: JCA
FINAL DATE: 3 July, 2025
REVISION SCHEDULE
REV # | REV DATE

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SHEET TITLE: EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

PROJECT: AMORY READINESS CENTER
MISSISSIPPI MILITARY DEPARTMENT
PN: 28340
AMORY, MISSISSIPPI

CN23-4000

SHEET NUMBER: C6.0


SITE LOCATION
Malone Lake
McAlpine Lake
Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway
HIGHLAND DR
OLD HWY 6
GUY PICKLE DR
STANDIFER CREEK RD
BLACKCAT BOTTOM RD
BOULEVARD DR N
LEGION DR
HIGHLAND CIR
MEADOWBROOK CIR
CONCORD AVE
CLARA DR
Burketts Cr
N EASTHAVEN DR
WINCHESTER DR
DALRYMPLE DR
N MAIN ST
11TH AVE N
8TH AVE N
5TH AVE N
2ND AVE N
1ST AVE
2ND AVE S
N 3RD ST
N 4TH ST
N 5TH ST
103RD ST N
FRONT ST N
MAPLE ST
MULBERRY ST
WALNUT ST
CEMETERY RD
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United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Monroe County, Mississippi

June 20, 2025

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:1,450 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 20 40 80 120

Feet
0 50 100 200 300

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- 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
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Monroe County, Mississippi
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 6, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 2, 2021—Apr 4, 2021

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
My	Myatt fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.1	53.7%
PrA	Prentiss fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.5	43.0%
St	Stough fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.2	3.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**5.7**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or

landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Monroe County, Mississippi

My—Myatt fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vxx2
Elevation: 50 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Myatt and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Myatt

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Btg - 10 to 50 inches: clay loam
Cg - 50 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Savannah

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Stough

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

PrA—Prentiss fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w8y8
Elevation: 50 to 440 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 53 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Prentiss and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Prentiss

Setting

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 8 to 26 inches: loam
Btx - 26 to 81 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 35 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 35 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F133CA999AL - MLRA 133C ES concept, subject to change.
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Stough

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Savannah

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Quitman

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F133CA999AL - MLRA 133C ES concept, subject to change.
Hydric soil rating: Yes

St—Stough fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2shs0
Elevation: 200 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 57 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 68 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Stough and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stough

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
B/E - 4 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 10 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam
Btx1 - 20 to 38 inches: fine sandy loam
Btx2 - 38 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 8 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mashulaville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bibb

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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07/09/2025

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

MSR10 9601 __ __ __ __

(NUMBER TO BE ASSIGNED BY STATE)

APPLICANT IS THE: ☑ **OWNER** ☐ **PRIME CONTRACTOR**

OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

OWNER CONTACT PERSON: Richard P. Rowland

OWNER COMPANY LEGAL NAME: Mississippi Military Department

OWNER STREET OR P.O. BOX: 1410 Riverside Dr.

OWNER CITY: Jackson **STATE:** MS **ZIP:** 39202

OWNER PHONE #: (601) 313-6366 **OWNER EMAIL:** richard.p.rowland10.mil@army.mil

PREPARER CONTACT INFORMATION

IF NOI WAS PREPARED BY SOMEONE OTHER THAN THE APPLICANT

CONTACT PERSON: Shelby Murray, PE

COMPANY LEGAL NAME: Clearpoint Consulting Engineers, P.A

STREET OR P.O. BOX: 1051 Jackson Road

CITY: Hattiesburg **STATE:** MS **ZIP:** 39402

PHONE # ( ) 601-261-2609 **EMAIL:** shelby@clearpointengineers.com

PRIME CONTRACTOR CONTACT INFORMATION

PRIME CONTRACTOR CONTACT PERSON: _____

PRIME CONTRACTOR COMPANY LEGAL NAME: _____

PRIME CONTRACTOR STREET OR P.O. BOX: _____

PRIME CONTRACTOR CITY: _____ **STATE:** _____ **ZIP:** _____

PRIME CONTRACTOR PHONE #: (___)_____ **PRIME CONTRACTOR EMAIL:** _____

FACILITY SITE INFORMATION

FACILITY SITE NAME: Amory Readiness Center

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: 1710 Highway 25

CITY: Amory STATE: MS COUNTY: Monroe ZIP: 38821

FACILITY SITE TRIBAL LAND ID (N/A If not applicable): _____

LATITUDE: 34 **degrees** 00 **minutes** 18.2 **seconds** **LONGITUDE:** 88 **degrees** 25 **minutes** 32.7 **seconds**

LAT & LONG DATA SOURCE (GPS *(Please GPS Project Entrance/Start Point)* or Map Interpolation): Handheld GPS

TOTAL ACREAGE THAT WILL BE DISTURBED [1]: 6.3 Acres +/-

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

IF YES, NAME OF LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT: _____
AND PERMIT COVERAGE NUMBER: MSR10_ _ _ _

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT START DATE: 2025-08-01 (YYYY-MM-DD)

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT END DATE: 2026-08-01 (YYYY-MM-DD)

DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY: Construct New Building, Parking Lots and Access Roads

PROPOSED DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY USE AFTER CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED:
Military Readiness Center

SIC Code: 9711 ___ ___ **NAICS Code** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

NEAREST NAMED RECEIVING STREAM: Burketts Creek to Caldwell Branch

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 ½ MILE DOWNSTREAM OF PROJECT BOUNDRY THAT MAY BE IMPACTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY? YES ☐ NO ☑

EXISTING DATA DESCRIBING THE SOIL (for linear projects please describe in SWPPP):
Prentiss Loam, 0-2 percent and 2-5 percent slopes, Pheba Silt

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

IF YES, INDICATE THE TYPE OF FLOCCULANT. ☐ **ANIONIC POLYACRYLIMIDE (PAM)**
☐ **OTHER** _____

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.

[1]Acreage for subdivision development includes areas disturbed by construction of roads, utilities and drainage. Additionally, a housesite of at least 10,000 ft^2 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: _____

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: _____.)**

☐ **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:

_____

_____

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.

ROWLAND.RICHARD.PAUL.1215101645 Digitally signed by ROWLAND.RICHARD.PAUL.1215101645 Date: 2025.07.08 08:43:14 -05'00'

Signature of Applicant[1] (owner or prime contractor)

08JUL25

Date Signed

Richard P. Rowland

Printed Name[1]

MSARNG CFMO

Title

[1]This 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

CITY OF AMORY
Water and Light

Office - 129 Main Street North • P.O. Box 266
Amory, Mississippi 38821
Office: (662) 256-5633 • Fax: (662) 256-6335

June 30, 2025

To whom it may concern,

The City of Amory will serve sanitary sewer flow discharges at a rate of approximately 31,850 gallons per day for the proposed Military Readiness Center located at 1710 MS Hwy 25, Amory, MS 38821.

Let me know if you have any questions. My cell is 601-436-6712.

Thanks,

Mike King
City of Amory Utilities General Manager