



AI: 90619

MSR323111

Rec'd via email:
04/10/2026

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

**MINING NOTICE OF INTENT (MNOI)
FOR COVERAGE UNDER
MINING STORM WATER, DEWATERING AND NO DISCHARGE
GENERAL PERMIT MSR32 3111 ___
(Number to be assigned by State)**

File at least 30 days prior to the commencement of mining; 15 days if a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is already on file and mine dewatering is not proposed. Lateral expansion of an existing mine that has general permit coverage requires the submittal of the Major Modification Form, not a new MNOI. However, modification of the existing SWPPP to include the expansion is required. Discharge of storm water or impounded water associated with mining or the operation of a wastewater recirculation system with no discharge without written notification of coverage from MDEQ is a violation of State Law.

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.

Please indicate the activities to be covered by this MNOI (check all that apply).

- Storm Water Discharges Associated with Mining
- Mine Dewatering
- Wastewater Recirculation System with No Discharge

The appropriate section of the MNOI must be completed if the applicant proposes to discharge storm water, discharge impounded mine water (dewatering) and/or operate a wastewater recirculation system with no discharge.

A site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) developed in accordance with ACT5 of the General Permit and a United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map or photocopy, indicating the site location and outfalls must be included with the MNOI submittal. 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 (check all that apply).

- Section 404 Documentation
- Notice of Exempt Operations Form
- Dam/Reservoir Safety Permit or Written Authorization

ALL INFORMATION MUST BE COMPLETED (indicate "N/A" where not applicable)

OC

MSR32 3111 _____

(NUMBER TO BE ASSIGNED BY STATE)

APPLICANT IS THE: OWNER OPERATOR

OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

OWNER CONTACT PERSON: John W. McCurdy
OWNER COMPANY LEGAL NAME: Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC
OWNER STREET OR P. O. BOX: 304 PO Box
OWNER CITY: Sardis STATE: MS ZIP: 38666
OWNER PHONE #: (662) 471-4238 OWNER EMAIL: jw@mrconstructionoxford.com

OPERATOR CONTACT INFORMATION

OPERATOR CONTACT PERSON: same as above
OPERATOR COMPANY LEGAL NAME: _____
OPERATOR STREET OR P. O. BOX: _____
OPERATOR CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____
OPERATOR PHONE #: (____) _____ OPERATOR EMAIL: _____

MINE INFORMATION

MINE NAME: Sandy Bluff Mine
MINE SITE ADDRESS (If the physical address is not available, please indicate nearest named road.)
Street: Ward Road
City: Sardis State: MS County: Panola Zip: 38666
NW _____ /4 OF SW _____ /4 OF SECTION 6, TOWNSHIP 8S, RANGE 8W
MINE SITE TRIBAL LAND ID (N/A If not applicable): N/A
ATTACH A USGS QUAD MAP, EXTENDING ½ MILE BEYOND FACILITY, OUTLINING THE MINE BOUNDARIES
(Maps can be obtained from the Mississippi Office of Geology. For information call 601-961-5523).
LATITUDE: 34 degrees 24 minutes 35 seconds LONGITUDE: 90 degrees 05 minutes 22 seconds
LAT & LONG DATA SOURCE (GPS (Please GPS Entrance Gate) or Map Interpolation): Map
TOTAL ACREAGE: 179 MATERIAL TO BE MINED: Sand & Gravel
WILL HYDRAULIC DREDGING BE USED? YES NO
WASHING OF SAND/GRAVEL? YES NO

ESTIMATED START DATE: 2026-04-30

ESTIMATED END DATE: 2036-04-30

YYYY-MM-DD

YYYY-MM-DD

SIC CODE 1442

NAICS CODE 212321

RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION

NEAREST NAMED RECEIVING STREAM: Davis Creek, Peach Creek

IS RECEIVING STREAM ON MISSISSIPPI'S 303(D) LIST OF IMPAIRED WATER YES NO

BODIES? (The 303(d) list of impaired waters and TMDL stream segments may be found of MDEQ's website:

http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/page/TWB_Total_Maximum_Daily_Load_Section)

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

COMPLETE IF STORM WATER DISCHARGE IS PROPOSED

ATTACH A STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SEE PERMIT FOR REQUIREMENTS)

IDENTIFY THE ASSOCIATION OR GENERIC SWPPP ON FILE AT MDEQ: see attached site SWPPP

COMPLETE IF WASTEWATER RECIRCULATION SYSTEM WITH NO DISCHARGE IS PROPOSED

DISTANCE BETWEEN RECIRCULATION POND(S) AND PROPERTY LINE: ~175 (FT)
(MUST BE AT LEAST 150 FEET)

NUMBER OF RECIRCULATION POND(S): 1 w/ 2 cells

STORAGE CAPACITY OF EACH RECIRCULATION POND(S): 75,000 & 32,000 (107,000 total) (FT³)

COMPLETE IF MINE DEWATERING IS PROPOSED

ESTIMATED DEWATERING VOLUME: N/A (GAL/DAY)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE RECIPIENT OF THE DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS (DMRs), IF DIFFERENT FROM SIGNATORY: _____

DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS/REQUIREMENTS

Coverage under this general permit will not be granted until all other required MDEQ permits and approvals are addressed.

WILL THE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION OF THIS MINE INVOLVE THE RE-ROUTING, FILLING OR CROSSING OF A WATER CONVEYANCE OF ANY KIND? YES NO

If yes, contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Regulatory Branch for permitting requirements. If the mine requires a Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit, provide appropriate documentation with this MNOI that:

- The mine 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.

LIST ANY NPDES PERMIT NO(S) _____ GEOLOGY APPLICATION/PERMIT NO. _____

LIST OTHER GEOLOGY PERMIT NUMBERS THAT APPLY TO COVERAGE AREA _____

IS THE MINE LESS THAN 4 ACRES AND GREATER THAN 1320 FEET FROM ANOTHER MINE?

YES A "Notice of Exempt Operations" Form must be included with the MNOI or proof of prior submission, if previously submitted to the Office of Geology.

NO A "Notice of Intent to Mine Class I or Class II Materials" Form must be filed before coverage will be granted under the Mining General Permit. For information on Office of Geology requirements, call 601-961-5515.

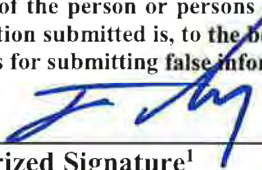
LIST ANY LOCAL STORM WATER ORDINANCES WITH WHICH THE OPERATIONS MUST COMPLY AND SUBMIT ANY ASSOCIATED APPROVAL DOCUMENTATION. N/A

IF IMPOUNDMENTS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ABOVE NATURAL SURFACE ELEVATIONS, INDICATE WHICH, IF ANY, OF THE FOLLOWING APPLY.

- The impoundment will be constructed with a peripheral dam or levee 8 feet or greater in height, measured from the lowest elevation of its toe.
- The impoundment will have a maximum storage volume greater than 25 acre-feet.
- The impoundment will impound a watercourse with a continuous flow.
- The impoundment has the potential to threaten downstream lives or man-made structures.

If any of the impoundments meet any of the above criteria, the applicant will be required to obtain written authorization from MDEQ, Dam Safety Division before coverage will be granted under the Mining General Permit.

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.



Authorized Signature¹

4/10/20

Date

John W. McCurdy

Printed Name

Owner/Operator

Title

¹This application shall be signed according to the General Permit, Act 15, T-4 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 either a principal executive officer, the mayor, or ranking elected official.
- Duly Authorized Representative

Please submit this form to: Chief, Environmental Permits Division
MDEQ, Office of Pollution Control
P.O. Box 2261
Jackson, Mississippi 39225



Michael Watson
SECRETARY OF STATE

Office of the Secretary of State
Jackson, Mississippi

Certificate of Good Standing

I, MICHAEL WATSON, Secretary of State of the State of Mississippi, and as such, the legal custodian of the records as required by The Mississippi Limited Liability Company Act to be filed in my office do hereby certify:

MAGNOLIA GRAVEL AND SAND, LLC

Registered the 20th day of August, 2025

A Mississippi Limited Liability Company has filed the necessary documents in this office and has obtained a certificate of formation under the provisions of The Mississippi Limited Liability Company Act as shown by the records in this office.

That the registered office of said Limited Liability Company is located at:

236 St Andrews Circle
Oxford, MS 38655

And that the registered agent at that address is:

Laura Jones

I further certify that said Limited Liability Company has paid the fees for filing the above papers required by law as shown by the records of this office, and that said Limited Liability Company is in good standing to do business in Mississippi at this time.

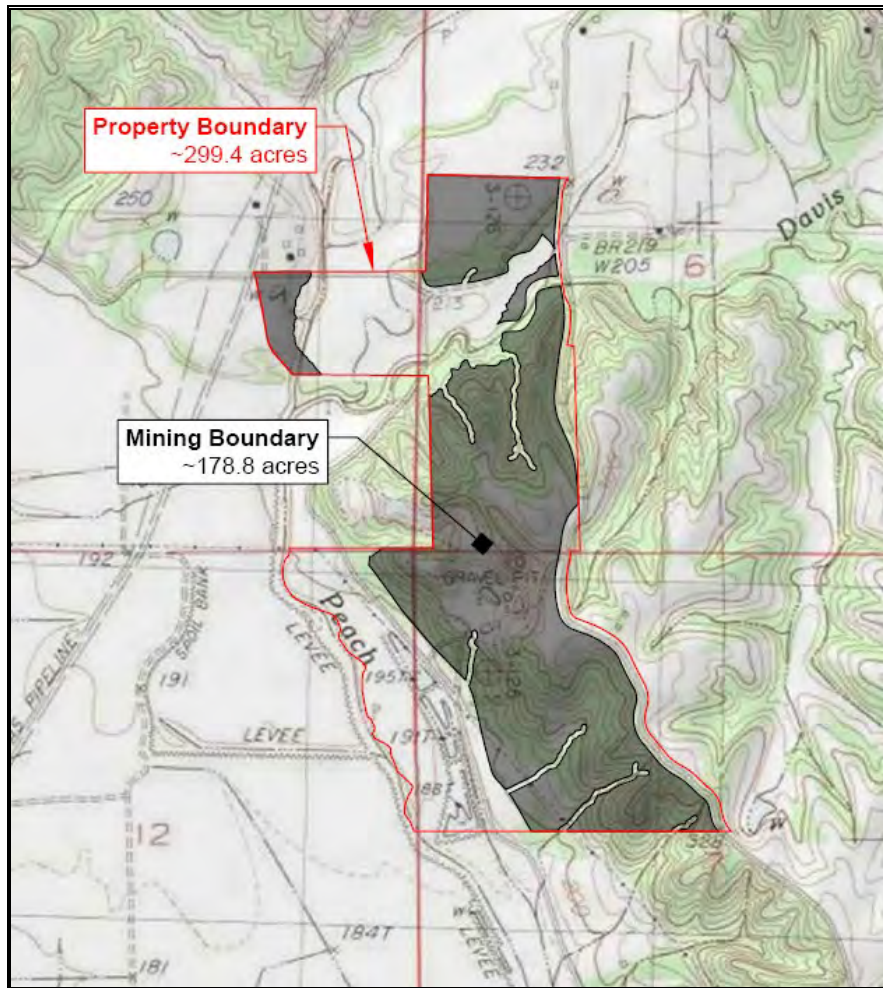
Given under my hand and seal of office
the 2nd day of April, 2026

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Watson".

Certificate Number: CN26237323

Verify this certificate online at <http://corp.sos.ms.gov/corpcnv/verifycertificate.aspx>

MINING STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN



Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – Sandy Bluff Mine

Ward Road, Sardis, MS 38666
Panola County

Prepared by:

FC&E Engineering, LLC
917 Marquette Road
Brandon, MS 39042
(601) 824-1860



TABLE OF CONTENTS

NOTE TO PERMITTEE III

SITE INFORMATION..... V

CERTIFICATION..... V

POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM..... VI

1.0 FACILITY INFORMATION 1

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION & LOCATION 1

1.2 METHOD OF OPERATION 1

1.3 FACILITY DRAINAGE..... 2

2.0 INVENTORY OF EXPOSED MATERIALS 3

3.0 SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS..... 4

4.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS..... 4

4.1 VEGETATIVE PRACTICES 6

4.2 STRUCTURAL PRACTICES 6

5.0 NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES 7

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROLS 8

7.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES 9

7.1 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MEASURES AND CONTROLS 10

7.2 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION..... 12

7.3 SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES 12

7.4 EMPLOYEE TRAINING..... 13

8.0	DAILY AND MONTHLY SITE INSPECTIONS AND EVALUATIONS.....	15
9.0	RECORDS RETENTION.....	17
10.0	TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE.....	17
11.0	SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.....	17
11.1	MS4s.....	17
	WORKSHEET 1: MATERIALS EXPOSED TO STORM WATER.....	20
	WORKSHEET 2: LIST OF SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS.....	22
	WORKSHEET 3: DAILY & MONTHLY INSPECTION FORMS.....	27
	WORKSHEET 4: ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORT FORM.....	28
	WORKSHEET 5: NOTICE OF TERMINATION FORM.....	29
	APPENDIX A: MNOI & MINING STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT.....	302
	APPENDIX B: FIGURES AND EROSION CONTROL DRAWINGS.....	303
	APPENDIX C: RECORDS OF MONTHLY & ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.....	314
	APPENDIX D: RECORDS OF ANNUAL TRAINING.....	325
	APPENDIX E: RECORDS OF SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS.....	336
	APPENDIX F: DRAINAGE AREAS & SEDIMENT BASIN STORAGE.....	357
	APPENDIX G: WETLANDS DELINEATION REPORT & JD LETTER.....	368
	APPENDIX H: WASH POND DESIGN & DIMENSIONS.....	369

NOTE TO PERMITTEE

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared by FC&E Engineering, LLC (FC&E) to help your facility comply with the Mining Storm Water, Dewatering, and No Discharge General Permit for Surface Mining Activities issued by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). The permit requires you to prepare a SWPPP. This Plan has been prepared with the intent of meeting the SWPPP requirements.

The intent of the Plan is to minimize storm water pollution from your facility during mining activities associated with your facility. The Plan specifies the procedures your staff will follow, and the engineering controls your facility will implement to prevent or minimize storm water from coming in contact with potential pollutants, or to contain storm water that does come in contact with potential pollutants. Your permit requires that you comply with this Plan. Items that need your immediate attention include:

1. Coverage under the Mining Storm Water, Dewatering, and No Discharge General Permit is authorized by the MDEQ for mining storm water and dewatering discharges and operation of wastewater recirculation systems with no discharge. **The SWPPP and the Notice of Intent should be submitted to the Environmental Permits Division of the MDEQ.**
2. The completed SWPPP is to be kept on site and utilized by you to ensure that storm water leaving the site is uncontaminated. A copy of the permit and the Notice of Intent are included in **Appendix A**. This SWPPP has been written in consideration of the requirements of this general permit.
3. **Section 8.0** of this Plan describes the Daily and Monthly Site Inspections that must be conducted by the Site Manager (or someone designated by the Site Manager). This section also describes the required information to be included on the inspection forms. **Worksheet 3** contains the required Inspection and Certification Forms for mining activities requiring erosion and sediment controls. Completed inspections using **Worksheet 3** should be stored in **Appendix C**. In addition, the Annual Storm Water Site

Inspection Report Form (**Worksheet 4**) must be submitted to MDEQ by January 28th for the previous calendar year.

4. Based on the results of each inspection, the control measures and practices will be revised (if appropriate) immediately following the inspection or prior to additional mining activity taking place. In addition, if the inspection report lists changes at the facility that have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, the SWPPP will be amended.
5. A copy of MDEQ's *Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas; Volume 1; Erosion and Sediment Control Practices* can be accessed on the internet via the following link for reference and use.

http://opcgis.deq.state.ms.us/Erosion_Stormwater_Manual_2ndEd/Volume1/Volume_1.pdf

Specific BMPs referenced herein are based on the guidelines of this handbook.

6. Within 30 days of final reclamation and completion of the project, **a completed Notice of Termination (NOT) form, Worksheet 5, must be submitted for the termination of permit coverage.** Upon receiving the complete NOT form, 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 done so in writing.

SITE INFORMATION

Name of the Site

Magnolia Sand & Gravel, LLC – Sandy Bluff Mine

304 PO Box, Sardis, MS 38666

Telephone No.: (662) 471-4238

County: Panola **Facility Contact:** John W. McCurdy

Latitude: 34.409685° N **Longitude:** 90.089401° W

Drainage Basin: Old Little Tallahatchie River

Name and Address of the Owner/Operator:

Same as above

Telephone No.: _____

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of the 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 fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: John W. McCurdy

Signature: 

Title: Owner, Magnolia Sand & Gravel, LLC

Certification Date: 4/10/20

POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

Name: John W. McCurdy

Phone: (662) 816-2700

Responsibilities: Mr. McCurdy is responsible for storm water pollution prevention activities at the facility. His role as leader of the Pollution Prevention Team includes the following responsibilities:

- (a) Updating the SWPPP as required.
- (b) Performing the required daily and monthly inspections of the facility.
- (c) Ensuring that storm water pollution prevention is included in employee training classes.
- (d) Supervising spill and leak cleanup.
- (e) Supervising facility and procedural changes identified to minimize pollutant exposure to storm water.
- (f) Communicating with regulatory agencies as needed.

Name & Title: John W. McCurdy, Owner

Phone: (662) 816-2700

Responsibilities: The operator is the responsible official for the facility. The operator is responsible for supporting the storm water management team by providing adequate resources to complete the activities identified in the SWPPP. The operator is also required to sign legal certification as identified in the SWPPP.

1.0 FACILITY INFORMATION

1.1 Site Description & Location

The Sandy Bluff Mine is an approximate 179-acre surface mine operated by Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC (Magnolia). The mine is located in Sections 6 & 7 of Township 8 South, Range 8 West and Sections 1 & 12 of Township 8 South, Range 9 West – Panola County, MS and accessed via Ward Road in Sardis, MS.

The mailing address for the operation is:

P.O. Box 304

Sardis, MS 38666

The USGS Quad Map, showing the property and permit boundary on a USGS Quadrangle Map, is included as **Figure 1**. The proposed permit boundaries are shown on the Site Location Aerial Map (**Figure 2**) displaying the features of the property, mining permit area, and required buffers throughout the site. **Figure 3**, the Site Drainage Map, shows the general site drainage features, stormwater flow directions, outfalls, drainage areas and sediment basin locations. Lastly, **Figure 4**, the Site BMP Map shows the locations of erosion controls and BMPs throughout the site in relation to the site's drainage features. No wetlands will be disturbed on this mine site. A copy of the site wetland delineation and USACE jurisdictional determination letter are included in **Appendix G**.

1.2 Method of Operation

Mining operations will consist of surface excavation of sand and gravel using an open pit method. Extraction will occur in a controlled and progressive manner, advancing downward in successive lifts. Operations will generally initiate at higher elevations within the permitted area and proceed laterally and vertically as material is removed. No dredging will be conducted. Vegetation clearing and grubbing will be performed initially as needed. Topsoil will be managed appropriately and sited for suitable reuse. Excavation of underlying overburden material will be conducted using conventional earthmoving equipment (e.g., excavators, loaders, and haul trucks), and material will be transported to designated stockpile locations as applicable.

Excavated sand and gravel will be processed on-site using mobile crushing and screening equipment with integrated washing operations. Water for processing activities will be primarily supplied from the proposed recirculation wash pond system. This system will initially be filled to its normal operating depth via an existing on site well. The well is currently permitted (MS-GW-03201) to withdraw groundwater. A permit modification application has been submitted to and is currently undergoing approval by MDEQ to reclassify the well's beneficial use to industrial and increase withdraw rate. This submittal and any other required approvals will be obtained from the appropriate regulatory authority prior to use of the well.

Any water applied during processing will be managed within the permitted area and recirculated for washing operations. The site will feature a no-discharge wash pond designed with two separate sections: one cell serving as a freshwater reservoir and the other cell dedicated to sediment collection. Clarified water will flow from the sediment pond into the freshwater pond making a closed loop system with no discharge. Any water that may accumulate in an excavation area will be pumped into the closed loop system. The wash pond system location is shown in **Figures 3 & 4** and the design/dimensions are shown in **Appendix H**.

Reclamation activities will commence upon completion of each mining phase. These proposed phases are shown in the mining permit application in Figures 3 & 4. During reclamation, stockpiled materials and topsoil will be reapplied following final grading to restore site stability and support revegetation consistent with the approved post-mining land use.

1.3 Facility Drainage

The mine and proposed permit area consist of hilly, undulating topography with elevations ranging from approximately 200 feet up to 330 feet MSL. There are two primary drainage basins: one on the north and south ends of the site which collect the majority of the stormwater. The north end consists of a low-lying wetland area which is intersected by a portion of Davis Creek before discharging through Outfall 001 into Peach Creek. The south end of the site flows primarily to the southwest into an unnamed tributary of Peach Creek which discharges through Outfall 002. Outfalls 003 and 004 discharge similarly but comprise smaller distinct drainage areas on this south end. Upon exiting the site, these discharges merge

together with Outfall 002's discharge and collectively flow into a downstream section of Peach Creek. Discharges from the site ultimately flow from Peach Creek into the Little Tallahatchie River to the south. The Little Tallahatchie River is not listed on MDEQ's 2024 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. This project will not increase pollutant loadings for any of the listed TMDLs downstream. Named streams, outfall locations and required buffers from water bodies and other features are shown in **Figures 1 & 2**.

In total, nine (9) drainage areas have been identified at the site, ranging in size from 2.0 to 39.4 acres. The drainage areas are labelled based on the outfalls in which they drain. The northern basin consists of drainage areas DA-1a, 1b, 1c, & 1d, all of which drain towards a common point at Outfall 001. Similarly, drainage areas DA-2a, 2b, & 2c all drain towards Outfall 002. Drainage areas DA-3 & DA-4 drain to Outfalls 003 & 004, respectively.

Sedimentation basins are proposed for use in strategic locations throughout the site to collect and control sediment runoff from disturbed areas. These basins will only discharge stormwater – no discharge of wash waters will occur on site. Basins are sized appropriately based on the associated drainage areas (3,600 cubic feet per acre) and are located in drainage areas greater than ten (10) acres. **Figure 3** displays the proposed layout of sediment basins and delineated drainage areas. See **Appendix F** for more information on sedimentation basin sizing, dimensions, and associated drainage areas.

Additionally, the existing pre-mining contours are shown in Figure 5 of the mining permit application, and the post-mining alignment profiles and profile views are shown on Figure 6 of the mining permit application. The drainage areas and general storm water flow direction during and after mining operations are expected to be similar.

2.0 INVENTORY OF EXPOSED MATERIALS

Worksheet 1 contains a detailed inventory of materials used, stored, or produced onsite that are exposed to storm water.

3.0 SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS

There have been no significant spills or leaks exposed to storm water over the last three (3) years. **Worksheet 2** is included so the facility will have a ready mechanism to record information on any future spill exposed to storm water that may occur during the period of the permit. Completed **Worksheet 2s** will be stored in **Appendix E**.

4.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

During ongoing mining operations, the ground will be disturbed and exposed. As such, there is opportunity for storm water to be impacted by sediment runoff unless measures are incorporated and implemented to ensure proper sediment control is in place. Site specific controls appropriate for the activities will be implemented by Magnolia Gravel and Sand and are identified on **Figure 4**. The planned control activities include:

- A. Silt fencing will be installed as needed downgradient from disturbed areas to control sediment resulting from initial site clearing as well as mining activities. If necessary, straw bales will be staked in critical areas to reinforce the silt fencing. Silt fencing should be routinely inspected for proper installation and operation. Once sediment builds up to approximately one third to one half of the height of silt fencing, then sediment should be removed, and silt fencing replaced as needed.
- B. After the mining is complete, all exposed areas will be seeded with grass and/or mulched. When a disturbed area not being actively mined will be left undisturbed for 30 days or more, the appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be implemented within seven (7) calendar days.
- C. Activities will be controlled and monitored to minimize the impact of heavy equipment which will be operating in the area during mining. Any temporary fuel tanks or other bulk liquids will be stored in a diked area to control spillage. Magnolia Gravel and Sand will advise its employees/contractors to perform any equipment maintenance in a manner that will not lead to spillage of fuel, oil, antifreeze, etc.

D. Rock check dams may be utilized as necessary at points of concentrated flow. Rock check dams should be routinely inspected for proper operation and capacity. Once sediment builds up to approximately one half of the height of check dams, then sediment should be removed.

E. The new excavation areas will be mined in a way to divert storm water to the existing mine areas on the site to collect runoff from the surrounding drainage areas so water and the sediments can be collected. Accumulated sediment shall be removed when the capacity of the pond has been reduced by 50%. All removed sediment deposits shall be properly controlled and disposed of.

At a minimum, the controls will be designed, installed, and maintained to:

- Control storm water volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion.
- Control storm water discharges, including both peak flow rates and total storm water volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion.
- Minimize the amount of soil exposed during mining.
- Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes.
- Minimize the sediment discharges from the site.
- Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters.
- Avoid potential wetland areas and active surface mining areas.
- Maintain a 25-foot buffer from ephemeral streams for surface mining.
- Maintain a 50-foot buffer from intermittent streams for surface mining.
- Maintain a 150-foot buffer from perennial streams for surface mining.
- Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.
- Direct storm water to vegetated areas, silt fences, straw bales, etc. to aid in filtration, infiltration, velocity reduction and diffusion of the discharge.
- Transport runoff down steep slopes through lined channels or piping.
- Minimize off-site vehicle tracking of sediments.

4.1 Vegetative Practices

All disturbed areas will be managed and re-vegetated as soon as practicable upon completion of regular mining activities. Where applicable, disturbed areas will be stabilized by temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching and/or maintaining vegetative buffer strips as each case dictates. When a disturbed area not being actively mined will be left undisturbed for 30 days or more, the appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be implemented within seven (7) calendar days.

4.2 Structural Practices

Structural erosion control measures shall be implemented as needed. The structural practices shall divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas. The structural methods will include:

- A. Silt fencing will be installed as needed downgradient from all disturbed areas to control sediment resulting from initial site clearing as well as mining activities. If necessary, straw bales will be staked in critical areas to reinforce the silt fencing. See **Figure 4** for proposed locations of silt fencing.
- B. Activities will be controlled and monitored to minimize the impacts of heavy equipment which will be operating in the area during mining. Any temporary fuel tanks or other bulk liquids will be stored in a diked area to control spillage. Magnolia Gravel and Sand will advise its employees/contractors to perform any equipment maintenance in a manner that will not lead to spillage of fuel, oil, antifreeze, etc.
- C. Non-functioning controls shall be repaired, replaced, or supplemented with functional controls within 24 hours of discovery or as soon as field conditions allow. Magnolia Gravel and Sand will also be required to remove any excessive buildup of sediment from each silt fence, straw dike, or sediment trap. Accumulated sediment shall be removed from structural controls when sediment deposits reach one-third the height of the control. All removed sediment deposits shall be properly disposed.

The controls will, to the extent practicable:

- Divert upslope surface water around disturbed areas by means of diversion dikes.
- Limit exposure of disturbed areas to the shortest practical time.
- Minimize the amount of disturbed areas at any given time.
- Implement best management practices to mitigate adverse impacts from storm water runoff.
- Slow rainfall runoff velocities to prevent erosive flows.

5.0 NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Provided they do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards, the following are considered allowable non-storm water discharges from mining activities occurring on the Sandy Bluff Mine:

- Discharges from actual fire-fighting activities.
- Water used to control dust.
- Potable water sources including uncontaminated water line flushing.
- Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used.
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate.
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water.
- Uncontaminated excavation dewatering.
- Landscape irrigation.
- Water used to wash vehicles, wheel wash water and other wash waters where detergents are not used.

The above non-storm water discharges should be eliminated or reduced to the extent feasible and controlled with appropriate best management practices (BMPs). The existing and proposed BMPs are listed in **Worksheet 1**.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROLS

Controls shall be placed to minimize off-site vehicle tracking of sediments. Controls shall be implemented as needed to prevent adverse impact to receiving streams. When work is not being performed in a disturbed area, appropriate temporary and/or vegetative and structural practices shall be initiated.

Erosion and sedimentation control measures may include, but are not limited to, surface roughening, temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, earth dikes, brush barriers, drainage swales, check dams, silt fences and rock outlet protection.

Sandy Bluff Mine personnel shall:

- Implement the site-specific controls to effectively manage storm water for the area to be disturbed. A copy of the site-specific SWPPP must be retained on site.
- Implement the following pre-mining activities:
 - Delineate and clearly mark any areas such as steep slopes, highly erodible soils, or other sensitive areas; and
 - Preserve native topsoil on the site to the extent feasible.
- Amend the SWPPP if notified at any time by the Executive Director of the MDEQ that the SWPPP does not meet the minimum requirements. Unless otherwise provided, the necessary changes will be made within fifteen (15) days. Magnolia Gravel and Sand will certify in writing to the Executive Director that the necessary changes have been made.

- Amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, mining, operation, or maintenance which may potentially affect the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State; or the SWPPP proves ineffective in controlling storm water pollutants.
- Install needed erosion controls even if they may be located in the way of subsequent activities.
- Install additional and/or alternative erosion and sediment controls when existing controls prove to be ineffective in preventing sediment from leaving the site.
- Comply with applicable State or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer, or septic regulations and provide and maintain a portable toilet for the site.
- Erosion and sediment controls shall be maintained at all times. Accumulated sediment will be removed from structural controls when sediment deposits reach one-third the height of the control. All removed sediment deposits will be properly disposed of. Non-functioning controls shall be repaired, replaced, or supplemented with functional controls within 24 hours of discovery or as soon as field conditions allow.

7.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Best management practices (BMPs) are measures taken at the facility to prevent or mitigate water pollution from mining activities. BMPs are broad ranging and may include processes, procedures, human actions, or construction. BMPs are aimed at preventing contamination of storm water by mining activities and/or spills and similar environmental incidents by stressing the importance of management and employee awareness of potential spill situations. Locations of physical BMPs and erosion controls are shown in **Figure 4** and additional details of typical controls are shown in the Erosion Control Detail Drawings of **Appendix B**.

The following subsections describe BMPs that are to be included in the facility's SWPPP. These BMPs follow the guidelines described in the MDEQ's *Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Storm Water Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas; Volume 1*;

Erosion and Sediment Control Practices which can be accessed on the internet via the following link.

[Erosion and Stormwater Control Manual 2nd Edition](http://opcgis.deq.state.ms.us/Erosion_Stormwater_Manual_2ndEd/Volume1/Volume_1.pdf)

(http://opcgis.deq.state.ms.us/Erosion_Stormwater_Manual_2ndEd/Volume1/Volume_1.pdf)

7.1 Good Housekeeping Measures and Controls

Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment and to prevent pollutants from entering storm water from mining sites. At this facility, the following types of good housekeeping measures should be implemented in an effort to prevent pollutants from entering storm water discharges.

Operation and Maintenance

- Garbage and waste materials are regularly picked up and properly disposed of.
- All spillage is promptly removed. Where it is impractical to constantly remove spillage, spillage is contained in the immediate area temporarily until further removal can take place.
- Equipment is routinely inspected to make sure it is in working order and no leaks are occurring.
- The importance of spill cleanup procedures is communicated to employees.
- Provide a portable toilet where sanitary facilities are not available.

Material Storage Practices

- Provide protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, and other potentially toxic materials. Adequate aisle space should be provided to facilitate material transfer and easy access for inspections.
- Containers, drums, and bags of material should be stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills.

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

- Containers should be stacked according to manufacturers' instructions.
- Implement spill and leak prevention practices and response procedures if spills and leaks do occur.
- Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, mining waste, trash, and landscape materials.
- As appropriate, containers should be stored on pallets to prevent corrosion.

Material Inventory Procedures

- An up-to-date inventory of hazardous and non-hazardous materials should be kept at the facility office.
- Containers are labeled with the name of the material, expiration date, and health hazards, as required.
- Storage areas with hazardous materials have been specifically designed to contain spills, as required.

Employee Participation

- Information on best management practices is discussed during employee training sessions.
- Good housekeeping measures are discussed at employee meetings.

Operation and Maintenance

- Designate and maintain areas for equipment maintenance and repair.
- Floors and ground surfaces should be kept clean by using brooms, shovels, or cleaning machines.
- Provide waste receptacles and regular collection of waste. Garbage, litter, and waste materials should be regularly picked up and properly disposed.
- Remove all spillage promptly. Where it is impractical to constantly remove spillage, spillage should be contained in the immediate area temporarily until further removal can take place.
- Inspect equipment routinely to make sure it is in working order and no leaks are occurring.

- Communicate the importance of spill cleanup procedures to employees.

7.2 Preventive Maintenance and Inspection

The preventive maintenance and inspection program includes:

- Timely inspections and maintenance of storm water controls.
- Proper maintenance of facility equipment and systems.

7.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

Limited amounts of oil and/or chemical products are anticipated to be stored onsite during mining activities but should be below the 1,320-gallon threshold requiring compliance with the SPCC regulations during mining. This SWPPP will address some spill prevention and response issues for the mining phase of this project. In the event of a spill, employees are instructed to make every effort to contain the release, notify the SWPPP Coordinator and prevent any release from leaving the facility site. It will be the SWPPP Coordinator's responsibility to determine if the spill needs to be reported to the regulatory authorities. Records of significant spills and leaks and notifications to the appropriate agencies will be stored in **Appendix E**.

Additional preventative measures utilized by the site are: 1) proper storage and disposal of used batteries; 2) proper labeling of drums containing used oil and ensuring that stored drums are kept inside buildings and away from potential accidental tippage situations; 3) maintaining accurate labels and inventories of chemical materials, solvents, paints, lubricants etc.; and 4) storage of solvents and flammable materials in a proper and safe manner.

Likely Releases and In-place Preventative Controls:

Spills and releases are most likely to result from potential equipment failure or operator error. This section summarizes potential causes of releases and associated in-place preventative controls.

1. Operator error during loading/unloading or refueling operations. Potential errors include overfilling not disconnecting lines prior to vehicle departure, drain valves left

open, or fill valves left open allowing precipitation to enter and cause tank overflow. Specific procedures have been developed to minimize this potential and include regular periodic inspections, locking valves when not in use, and on-the-job training in correct procedures.

2. Piping, pressure fittings, tank ruptures, or other forms of equipment failure. The rate and quantity of release would depend on the location of the rupture. Release rate could be assumed to be the total volume of the tank associated with the piping or fittings being released in a 15-minute timeframe. The release to the environment would be at that rate but the quantity would be the total volume minus the secondary containment volume. To minimize the potential for a significant release, regular inspections and maintenance are performed with noted problems addressed in a timely manner by repair, replacement, or equipment taken out of service.
3. Puncture of tank or associated piping by heavy equipment. Operators of equipment and vehicles must be well trained in operating large equipment on the facility. Rate and quantity to be released would be the same as that discussed in item 2. Additionally, tanks and piping are highly visible by size, signage, flagging, or protective paint color. In the event of night traffic, sufficient lighting is provided to make tanks and piping visible.
4. Small drips, leaks and spills from lines or valves. Release rates would be negligible and are not likely to produce significant quantities or environmental impacts. To minimize release quantities, equipment is inspected regularly, repaired in a timely manner when a problem is discovered, and corrective action implemented with released material promptly cleaned up. In general, this type of release presents a very low risk of potential impact.

7.4 Employee Training

Magnolia Gravel and Sand will train employees at the Sandy Bluff Mine on the elements of this plan and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the installed storm water pollution control measures. Following each assessment, Magnolia Gravel and Sand will evaluate the successes and

failures of the storm water pollution control system at the site. Should an evaluation show additional measures are necessary to control runoff pollutants, Magnolia Gravel and Sand will make additions of sediment control structures or other reasonable adjustments to this plan.

New employees will receive initial training in storm water pollution prevention before they begin their work assignments at the mining site. Thereafter, training is provided, and storm water pollution prevention discussed as needed at the safety meetings that employees attend.

Training records should be maintained for at least three (3) years. Training records should include an employee's name, worker identification number, contents of training, and the employee's signature acknowledging that training was received.

The training program addresses four (4) major areas:

- Elements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
- Spill prevention and response
- Good housekeeping
- Materials management practices

A brief description of each topic covered as part of the training program is outlined below.

Elements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Employees/contractors are instructed on each of the elements contained in this plan related to the management of storm water from mining activities.

Spill Prevention and Response

Limited amounts of oil and/or chemical products are anticipated to be stored onsite during mining. **Employees should be made aware to contact the Sandy Bluff Mine SWPPP Coordinator in the event of a spill of oil or potentially hazardous chemicals.** Training involving spills are discussed briefly in **Section 7.3** above and as follows:

- Employees involved in the storm water pollution prevention program are shown the potential spill areas and drainage routes at the facility.

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

- Employees are given instructions on how to report spills and the appropriate individuals to contact.
- Proper material handling procedures and storage requirements are discussed.

Good Housekeeping

- Employees/contractors are instructed to perform regular vacuuming or sweeping in their work areas to prevent storm water from becoming contaminated with waste materials.
- Employees/contractors are instructed to promptly clean up spilled materials to prevent storm water from becoming contaminated.
- Locations of housekeeping and spill response equipment and supplies are provided to all employees. Magnolia will be required to provide adequate housekeeping and spill response equipment to manage storm water for all areas under their supervision.
- Where appropriate, employees are provided with instructions on the proper methods to secure drums and other containers. Those working near containers/drums are also instructed to routinely check the integrity of the containers to make sure there are no leaks.

Materials Management Practices

- Employees/contractors are instructed to maintain materials in an organized manner.
- Toxic and hazardous substances onsite should be clearly marked.
- Proper and safe handling procedures are discussed with employees who are responsible for handling any toxic and/or hazardous substances.

8.0 DAILY AND MONTHLY SITE INSPECTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

Best management practices (BMPs) must be in place to control run-off. Inspection of all receiving streams, erosion, and sediment controls, and other SWPPP requirements shall be performed during permit coverage by qualified personnel. The SWPPP Site Manager or his designee will conduct monthly site inspections at least once a month but as often as necessary to ensure appropriate erosion and sediment controls have been properly constructed and

maintained. Inspections must also be conducted within 24 hours of a rainfall event equal to or greater than a 2-year, 24-hour storm event (approximately 5 inches). Non-functioning controls shall be repaired, replaced, or supplemented with functional controls within 24 hours of discovery or as soon as field conditions allow. The purposes of the inspections are to:

1. Confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollutant sources contained in the SWPPP.
2. Determine the effectiveness of the Plan and its BMPs for preventing storm water pollution due to mining activities.
3. Assess compliance with the terms and conditions of the General Permit and if necessary, implement new BMPs that will protect storm water runoff from polluting nearby streams.

During the evaluation, material handling and storage areas, mining activities, and other potential sources of pollution will be visually inspected for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges to the drainage system. Erosion controls and structural storm water management devices will also be inspected to ensure that each is operating correctly.

Additionally, daily inspections must be conducted to monitor the condition of the recirculation ponds and surrounding levees and identify any potential problems in the area. The inspections will consist of a daily visual assessment to:

1. Identify condition of all dikes/levees
2. Observe the areas surrounding the dike to indicate any water pollution issues
3. Record volume of wastewater accumulation within the impoundment
4. Record immediate actions taken and provide determination of follow-up actions to be taken

Worksheet 3 is provided to assist with the daily and monthly inspections. The results of each inspection will be documented on the form provided and signed by an authorized company official. The report will describe:

- Name and address of the person making the inspection.

- Date and time of the inspection; and
- Whether any deficiencies were noted. If deficiencies were noted, then list the corrective action taken.

Inspections must continue until the permit coverage has been terminated. Inspection reports are to be stored in **Appendix C**. Based on the results of each inspection, the description of potential failure points, pollutant sources and measures and controls will be revised (if appropriate) immediately following the inspection or prior to additional mining activity taking place. In addition, if the inspection report lists changes at the facility that have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, the SWPPP will be amended.

9.0 RECORDS RETENTION

All records, reports, forms, and information from activities required by the General Permit shall be retained for a period of at least three (3) years from the date the document was generated.

10.0 TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE

A completed Request for Termination of Coverage Form will only be submitted to the MDEQ Permit Board if all mining operations are ceased with no future plans to resume mining operations. Coverage is not terminated until notified in writing by MDEQ.

11.0 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

11.1 MS4s

Panola County is not covered under Mississippi's Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit.

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

WORKSHEET 1: MATERIALS EXPOSED TO STORM WATER

Worksheet 1: Materials Exposed to Storm Water

Material: Silt and soil from site groundwork.
Purpose: Mining activities
Location: Majority of the site.
Quantity Used: Varies **Produced:** N/A **Stored:** N/A
Quantity Exposed to Storm Water in Past 3 Years: N/A
Past Significant Spill or Leak Exposed to Storm Water: N/A
If "Yes", Describe:
Method of Storage or Disposal: N/A
Description of Material Management Practice: Best management practices used for clearing, site work and mining. Silt fences used to stabilize soil prone to erosion.

Material: Off-road diesel fuel, hydraulic oil, lubrication oil and motor oil.
Purpose: Fueling and maintenance of on-site heavy equipment.
Location: Throughout the mining area.
Quantity Used: Varies **Produced:** N/A **Stored:** Varies.
Quantity Exposed to Storm Water in Past 3 Years: N/A
Past Significant Spill or Leak Exposed to Storm Water: No
If "Yes", Describe:
Method of Storage or Disposal: Horizontal Steel Closed Top Tanks and 55-gallon steel drums
Description of Material Management Practice: Tanks are inspected routinely to ensure that no leaks are occurring; proper fueling techniques and training to ensure that overfilling and spills are minimized or avoided; proper cleanup and remediation as needed to cleanup spills before they can impact storm water. Secondary containment should be used for diesel/oil storage.

Material: Heavy equipment (tractors, track hoes, bulldozers, skidders, trucks, etc.)
Purpose: Mining operations.
Location: Throughout the proposed site location.
Quantity Used: Equipment used as needed **Produced:** N/A
Stored: On-site and used as needed
Quantity Exposed to Storm Water in Past 3 Years: N/A.
Past Significant Spill or Leak Exposed to Storm Water: No
If "Yes", Describe:
Method of Storage or Disposal: N/A
Description of Material Management Practice: Heavy equipment is inspected routinely to check for leaking hoses or other areas of potential oil or fuel leaks. Equipment is maintained in a manner to minimize the contamination of storm water. Required periodic preventive maintenance is performed on all heavy equipment.

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

WORKSHEET 2: LIST OF SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS

Worksheet 2: List of Significant Spills and Leaks

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, Sandy Bluff Mine, Panola County, MS				Completed by:						
				Title:						
				Date:						
Directions: Record below all significant spills and significant leaks of chemicals, petroleum products, or toxic / hazardous pollutants that occur at the facility. Maintain these records for 3 years after this permit has terminated.										
Definitions: Significant spills include, but are not limited to, releases of oil that cause sheen on waters of the United States (offsite ponds, creeks, rivers, etc.), or the release of a Reportable Quantity of any chemical. Consult MSDS sheet for spill cleanup and chemical information.										
Date (m/d/y)	Check One or Both		Location (as indicated on site map)	Description				Response Procedure		Preventive Measures Taken
	Spill	Leak		Type of Material	Quantity (Estimate)	Source	Reason	Amount of Material Recovered	Is Material Still Exposed to Storm Water? (Yes or No)	
<p>Worksheet 2 is provided for use in recording future spills. This form should be completed promptly after a spill has occurred to document the event and to provide information for future training topics. It is recommended that a monthly notation of “No spills have occurred during Month XX” be placed in Worksheet 2 for any months in which no spills occur.</p>										

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

WORKSHEET 3: DAILY & MONTHLY INSPECTION FORMS

Daily Inspection Log Form

Site/Facility: _____

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

MDEQ's Mining Storm Water, Dewatering, and No Discharge General Permit, ACT11, Condition T-4, (5), states: *“the coverage recipient shall develop and maintain a daily inspection log”*. This applies to all mining sites which have recirculation ponds.

Condition of Dikes, Ponds, & Basins			
Evaluation Area	Comments	Actions Taken	Follow-Up Actions Req'd?
1a) Recirculation Pond			
1b) Pond Dike [if appl.]			
2) Sediment Basins			
3) Surrounding Areas			
Impoundment Accumulation			
Volume of Water Impounded	Visual Description of Water	Actions Taken	Follow-Up Actions Req'd?

Monthly Inspection Checklist

Facility:		Inspector:		Date:		Page 1 of 2	
Item No.	Item	N/A	Y	N	Comments / Corrective Action(s) / Date of Corrective Action(s) Completion		
<p><i>Inspections. During coverage under this permit, all areas contributing to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (including aboveground storage tanks, piping, containment/collection systems, truck wash down, and equipment cleaning areas) must be visually inspected as often as needed but no less than once monthly. The inspection must evaluate whether the SWPPP adequately minimizes pollutant loadings and is properly implemented in accordance with the terms of this permit or whether additional control measures are needed. This includes observing storm water discharges for obvious industrial storm water pollution such as color, lack of clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, and oil sheens. Description of corrective actions and date of when the corrective action is completed must be documented for all deficiencies noted during inspections.</i></p>							
SWPPP AREAS							
SW-1	Visual inspection. Are all potential areas contributing to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity identified?						
SW-2	Are aboveground storage tanks/maintenance area contributing to storm water pollution?						
SW-3	Is mobile machinery contributing to storm water pollution?						
SW-4	Are dry wood storage areas contributing to storm water pollution?						
SW-5	Is portable sawmill area contributing to storm water pollution?						
EROSION-PRONE AREAS							
ER-1	Are drainage pathways at the site free of evidence of soil erosion?						
ER-2	Are ditches and ponds onsite free of significant depths of sediment?						
ER-3	If sediment controls (for example, silt fences, rock rip rap, seeding, hay bales, etc.) are used onsite (check N/A if not), are they in good shape and operating properly?						
ER-4	Does all sediment remain onsite? If not, explain what erosion control measures could help prevent it from leaving the site.						
STORM WATER CONTROLS							
SW-1	Are inlets, pipes, ditches, and ponds (check N/A if none) free of excess sediment?						
SW-2	Are inlets, pipes, ditches, and ponds (check N/A if none) free of debris, raw materials, waste materials, oil sheen, and other possible contaminants?						
SW-3	If outfalls leaving property are flowing during dry weather (check N/A if none are flowing), is flow due to permitted non-storm water discharge? If not, describe source of flow (for example, groundwater, unpermitted non-storm water discharge, etc.).						
<p>FACILITY EQUIPMENT <i>Visual Site Inspection. Identified personnel shall at least monthly inspect facility equipment and material handling areas for evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system and verify the description of potential pollutant sources and the implementation of management controls. Establish tracking or follow-up procedures for appropriate inspection response.</i></p>							
FE-1	Is facility equipment polluting the drainage system?						
FE-2	Are material handling areas polluting the drainage system? If so, describe.						
FE-3	Do you see any equipment, materials, or conditions that could potentially pollute storm water runoff? If so, describe.						
FE-4	Observe the last monthly inspection report. Were deficient items or conditions identified in the last inspection report corrected? If not, correct deficiency or condition						
PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE TANKS							
TS-1	Are tanks free of excess rust or other signs of compromised tank integrity?						
TS-2	Are all pumps, valves, hoses, piping, etc., intact and operating properly?						
TS-3	Are all pumps and valves closed and/or locked when not in use?						

Monthly Inspection Checklist (Continued)

		Inspector:	Date:			Page 2 of 2
Item No.	Item	N/A	Y	N	Comments/Corrective Actions/Date of Corrective Action Completion	
DRUM & TOTE STORAGE AREAS						
DS-1	Are drums stored on pallets or racks above the ground surface?					
DS-2	Are all drums within a secondary containment system?					
DS-3	If some drums are not within secondary containment, are they fewer than 5 total and in active use in facility processes?					
DS-4	Are drums intact? If not, describe any leakage.					
DS-5	Are drums stacked or stored according to manufacturers' recommendations?					
DS-6	Are drums closed/sealed when not in use?					
DS-7	If secondary containment is used, then is the containment free of cracks, holes, or other breaches?					
DS-8	Are containment release valves closed and operating properly, if applicable?					
DS-9	Are storm water releases from the containment being properly documented, if applicable?					
DS-10	Is water in the containment (mark N/A if no water or no containment) free of any sheen?					
DS-11	Are the contents of each drum clearly labeled?					
BATTERY STORAGE AREA						
BS-1	Are batteries properly labeled including accumulation start date?					
BS-2	Are any batteries cracked/leaking?					
STORAGE AREAS EXPOSED TO STORM WATER						
SA-1	Are stored materials prevented from reaching inlets, pipes, ditches, or ponds?					
SA-2	Are storm water controls in good shape and operating properly? (for example, silt fences, hay bales, screens over inlets and culverts, etc.)					
LOADING/UNLOADING AREAS						
LU-1	Do previous spills in the areas appear to have been adequately addressed? If not, describe and list the outfalls that the areas drain to.					
LU-2	Is the area free of raw materials, waste materials, debris, and dust?					
LU-3	Are standard loading/unloading procedures prominently posted in the areas?					
LU-4	If there is a local drain (check N/A if none), is it free from obstructions?					
DRINKING WATER						
DW-1	Is the drinking water free of any unusual taste, odor, or color?					
SPILLS OCCURRED						
SO-1	Have any spills occurred?					
SO-2	Have spills been adequately addressed and recorded?					
Note: N/A = Not Applicable						

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

WORKSHEET 4: ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORT FORM

**COVERAGE NUMBER (MSR32 _____) INSPECTION YEAR _____
 SITE INSPECTION REPORT AND CERTIFICATION FORM
 MINING GENERAL PERMIT**



Results of the inspection by ACT7 of this permit shall be recorded on this report form and in addition, copies of all completed forms shall be retained onsite or locally available. Inspections must be performed monthly and after a 2-year, 24-hour storm event (approx. 6-inches on Gulf Coast to 4-inches at MS/TN State Line). The coverage number must be listed at the top of all Site Inspection Report and Certification Forms.

COVERAGE RECIPIENT INFORMATION

COMPANY NAME: _____ MINE NAME: _____
 MINE LOCATION: _____ GEOLOGY APPLICATION/PERMIT NO. _____
 NEAREST PROJECT CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____
 MAILING ADDRESS: _____
 MAILING CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____
 CONTACT PERSON: _____ CONTACT PHONE NUMBER: _____

INSPECTION DOCUMENTATION

DATE (mm/dd/yy)	TIME (hh:mm AM/PM)	AFTER 2-YEAR, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT? (CHECK IF YES)	ANY DEFICIENCIES? (CHECK IF YES)	INSPECTOR(S)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Deficiencies Noted During any Inspection (give date(s); attach additional sheets if necessary): _____

Corrective Action Taken or Planned (give date(s); attach additional sheets if necessary): _____

Based upon this inspection which I or personnel under my direct supervision conducted, I certify that all erosion and sediment controls have been implemented and maintained, except for those deficiencies noted above, in accordance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan filed with the Office of Pollution Control and sound engineering practices as required by the above referenced permit. I further certify that the MNOI and SWPPP information on file with MDEQ is up to date.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons 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 fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

 Authorized Signature

 Date

 Printed Name

 Title

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

WORKSHEET 5: NOTICE OF TERMINATION FORM

Request for Termination (RFT) of Coverage



Mining General NPDES Permit No. **MSR32** _____ County _____
 (Fill in your Certificate of Coverage Number and County)

Use this form to request coverage termination only after mining activities have permanently stopped and permanent erosion and sediment controls are successfully established. Inspections must continue until the coverage recipient receives written notice of coverage termination by MDEQ.

Please check which of the following apply:

- Non-Exempt Mining Operation (copy of Permit Board Order, authorizing 90% or final release of mining performance bond attached)
- Exempt Mining Operation (as defined in MDEQ's Mississippi Surface Mining and Reclamation Rules and Regulations)

(Please Print or Type)

Facility Name: _____ Closure Date: _____

Physical Site Street Address (if not available, indicate nearest named road): _____

City: _____ County: _____

Landowner Company Name: _____

Landowner Company Contact Name and Position: _____

Street Address / P.O. Box: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Tel. # (_____) _____

Operator Company Name (if different than owner): _____

Operator Contact Name and Position: _____

Street/ Address / P.O. Box: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Tel. # (_____) _____

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 fines and imprisonment for knowing violations. I understand that by submitting this Request for Termination and receiving written confirmation, I will no longer be authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity under this general permit. Discharging pollutants in storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Request for Termination does not release an owner or operator from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act.

 Authorized Name (Print) Telephone Signature Date Signed

This application shall be signed according to the General Permit, ACT 15, T-4 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.

After signing please mail to: Environmental Permits Division, Office of Pollution Control
 P.O. Box 2261
 Jackson, MS 39225

Revision: 2/16/2018

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

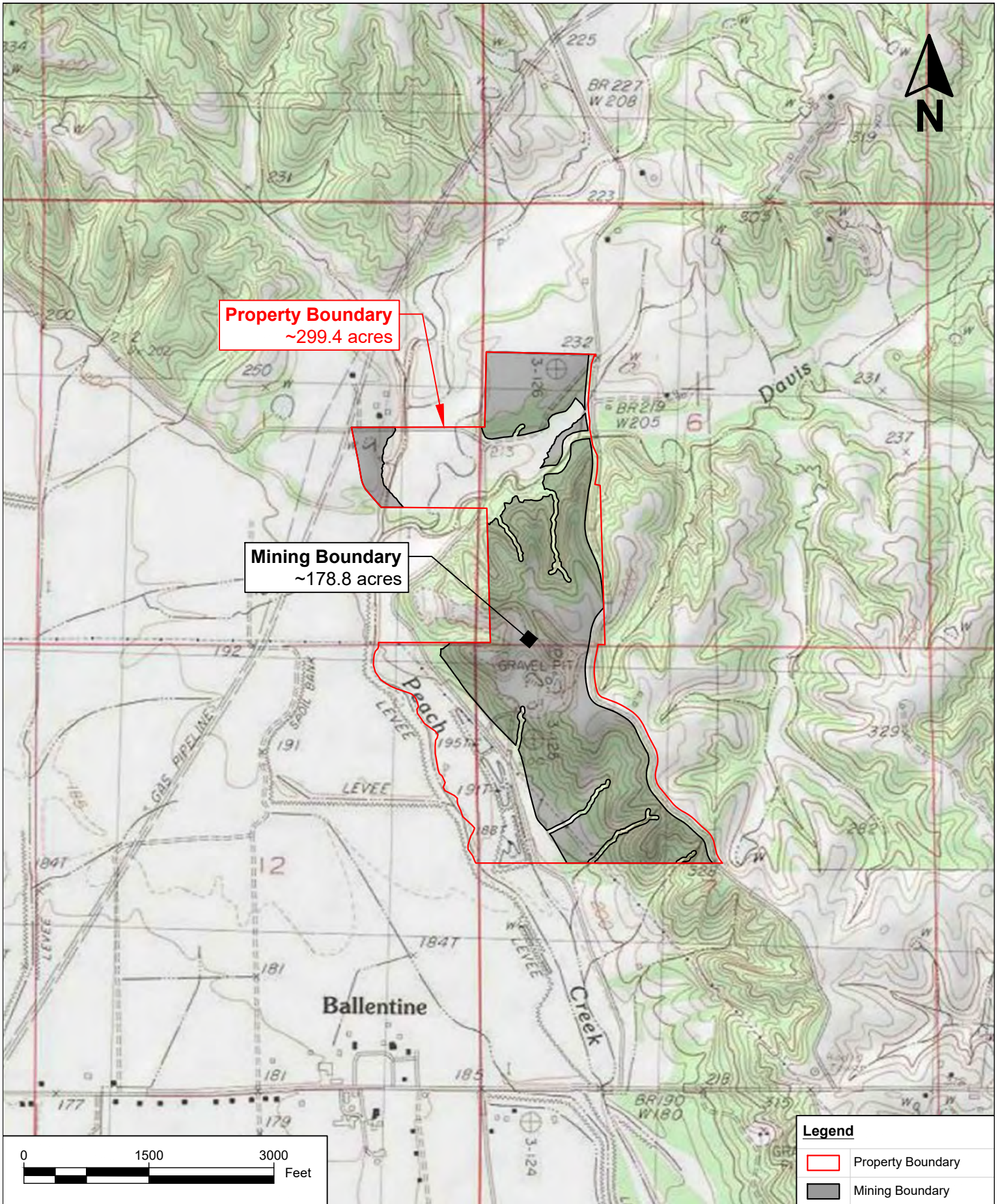
APPENDIX A

Notice of Intent

Mining Storm Water, Dewatering, and No Discharge General Permit

APPENDIX B

Figures and Erosion Control Drawings

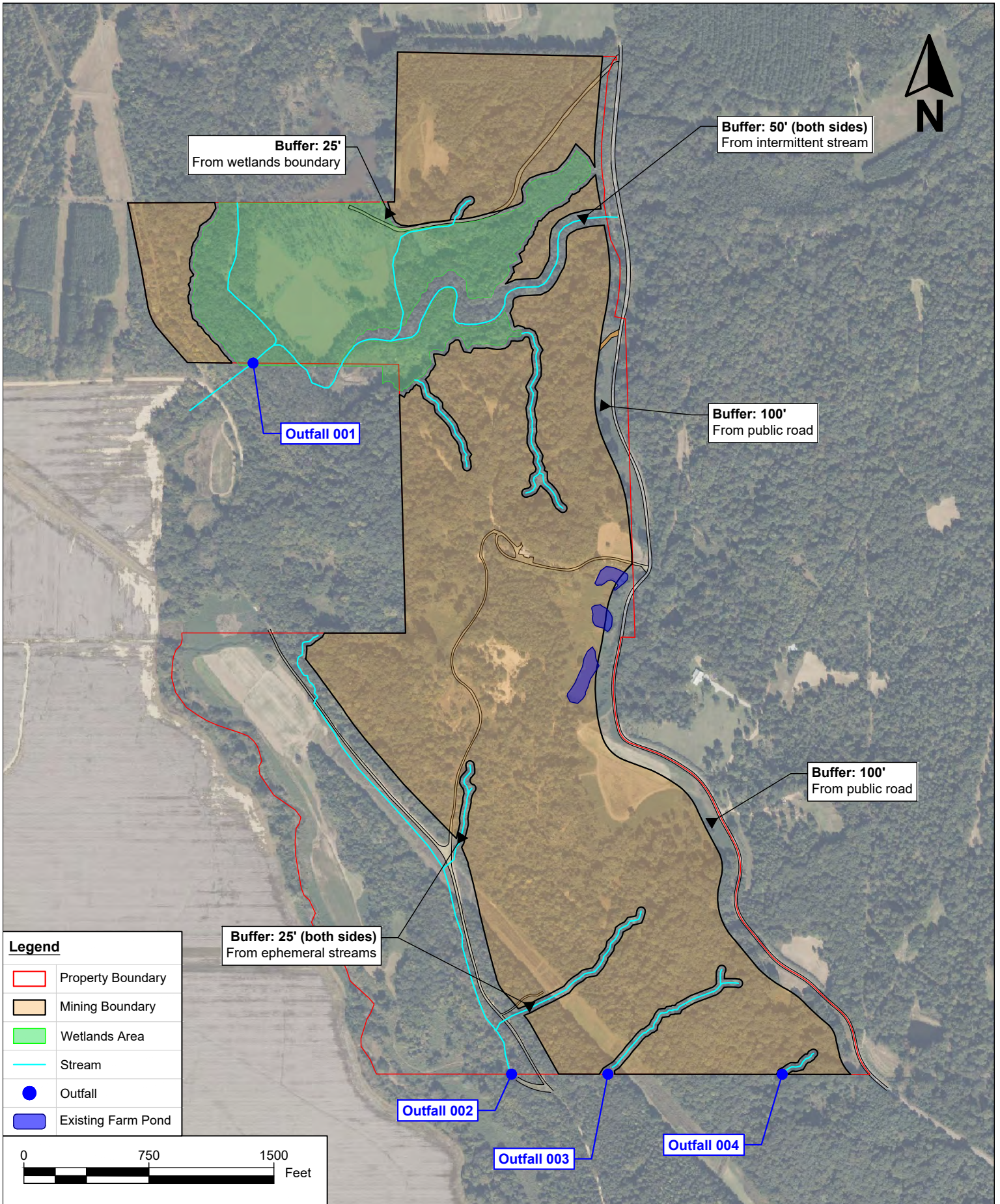


Legend	
	Property Boundary
	Mining Boundary

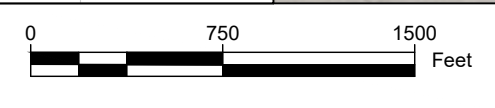


Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC
 Sandy Bluff Gravel Mine
 N 34.409685°, W -90.089401°
 Sardis, MS 38666

Drawing #:	Figure 1
Drawing Name:	Topographic Quadrangle Map
Project:	SWPPP
Map Source:	Google Earth
Date Drawn:	3/29/2026
Upd:	4/10/2026
Drawn By:	TF

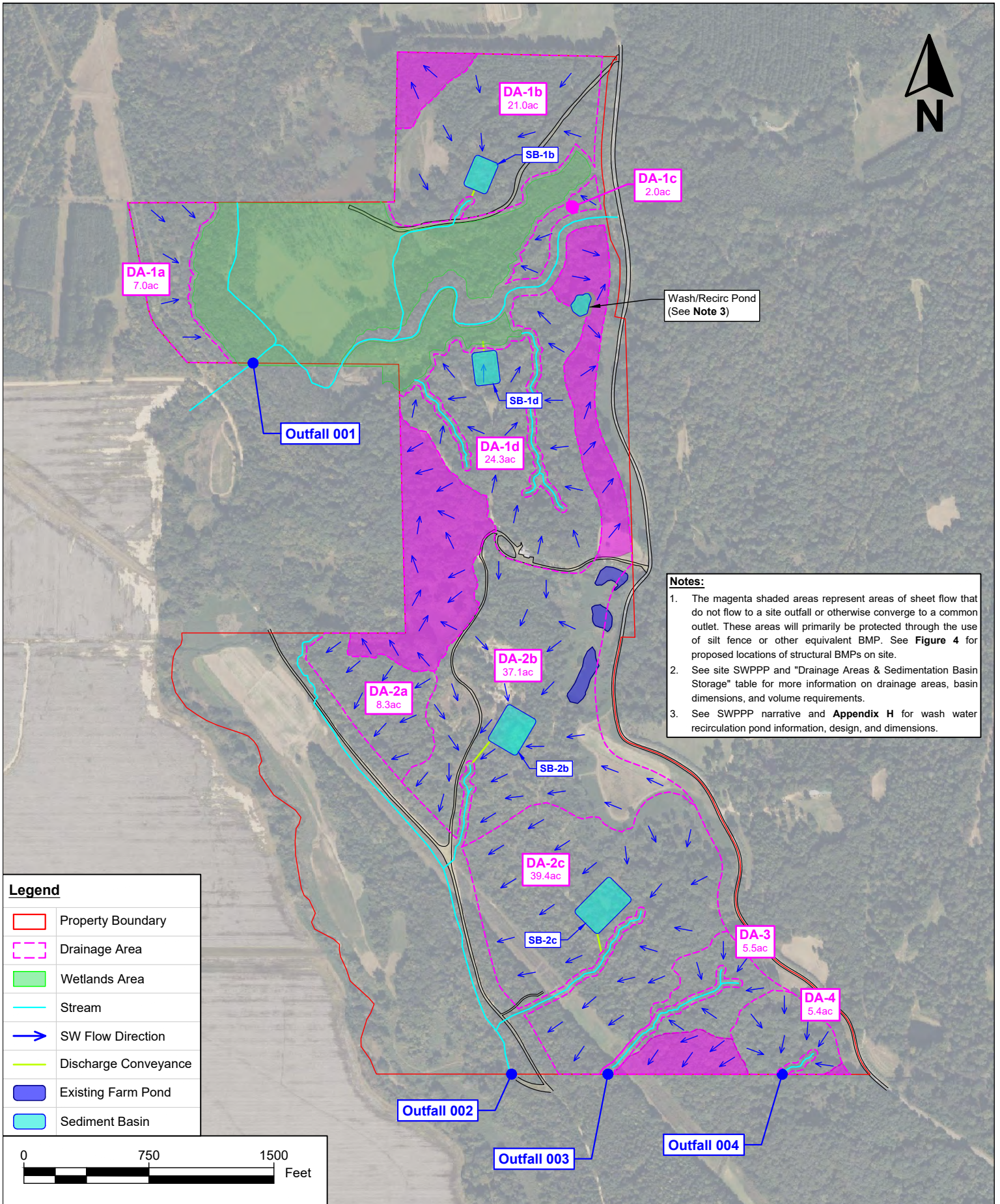


Legend	
	Property Boundary
	Mining Boundary
	Wetlands Area
	Stream
	Outfall
	Existing Farm Pond



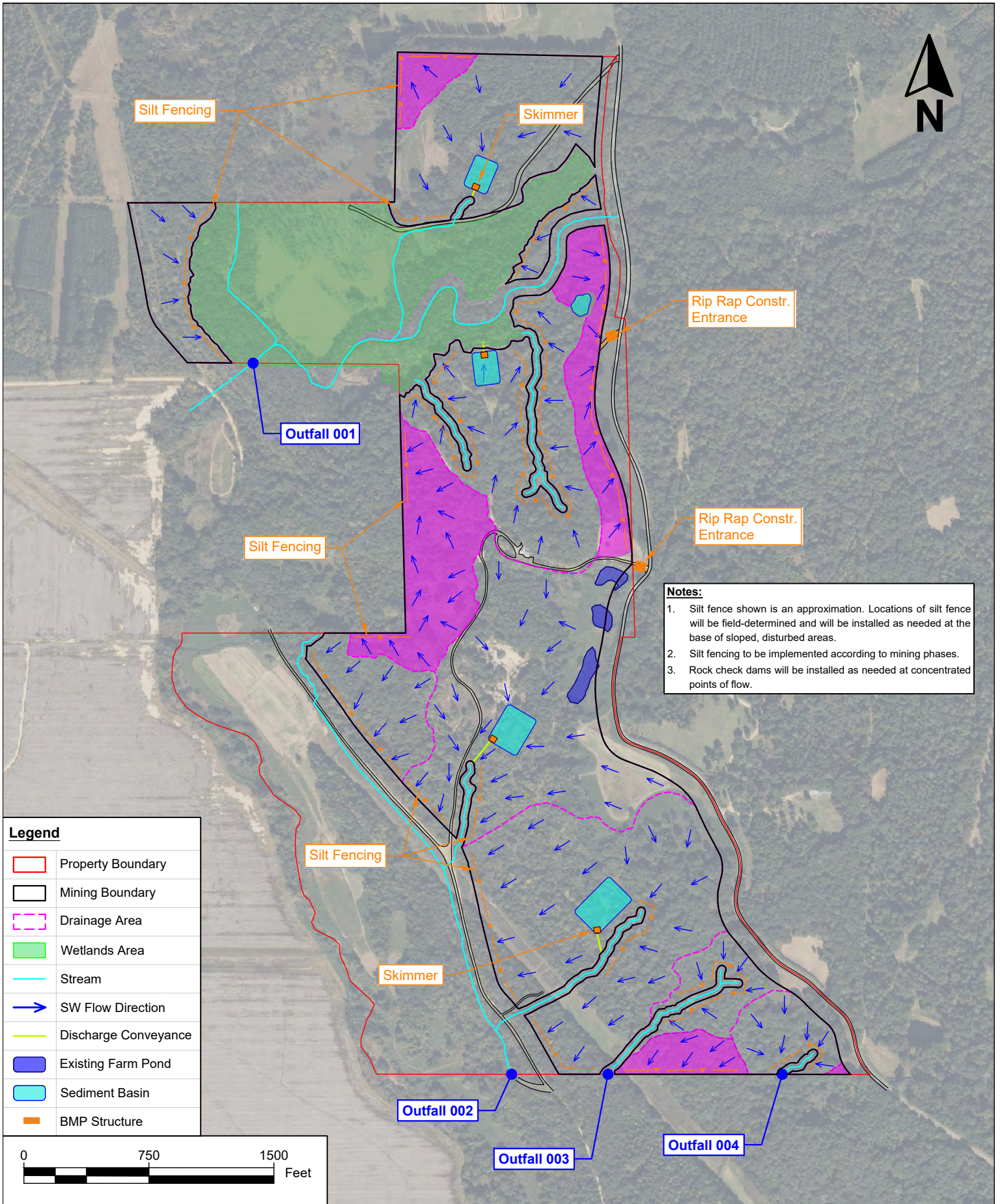
Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC
 Sandy Bluff Gravel Mine
 N 34.409685°, W -90.089401°
 Sardis, MS 38666

Drawing #:	Figure 2
Drawing Name:	Site Aerial Layout Map
Project:	SWPPP
Map Source:	Google Earth
Date Drawn:	3/29/2026
Upd:	4/10/2026
Drawn By:	TF



Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC
Sandy Bluff Gravel Mine
N 34.409685°, W -90.089401°
Sardis, MS 38666

Drawing #:	Figure 3
Drawing Name:	Site Drainage Map
Project:	SWPPP
Map Source:	Google Earth
Date Drawn:	3/29/2026
Upd:	4/10/2026
Drawn By:	TF



Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC
 Sandy Bluff Gravel Mine
 N 34.409685°, W -90.089401°
 Sardis, MS 38666

Drawing #:	Figure 4
Drawing Name:	Site BMP Map
Project:	SWPPP
Map Source:	Google Earth
Date Drawn:	3/29/2026
Upd:	4/10/2026
Drawn By:	TF

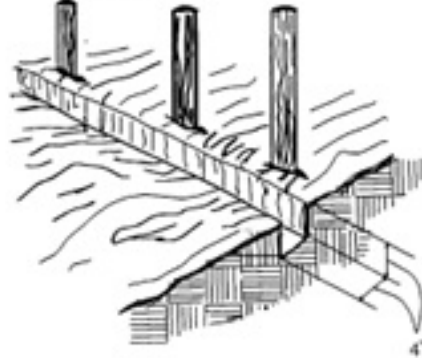
Typical Silt Fence Installation

CONSTRUCTION OF A SILT FENCE (WITHOUT WIRE SUPPORT)

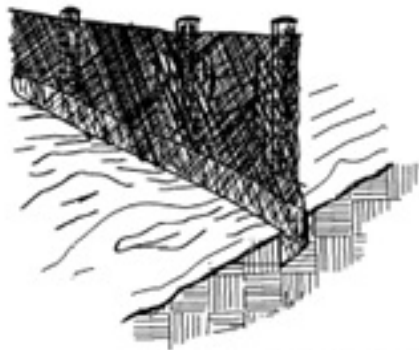
1. SET THE STAKES.



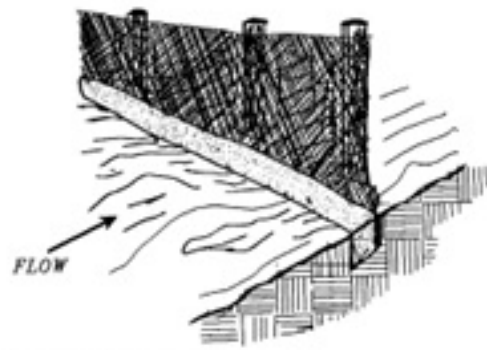
2. EXCAVATE A 4" X 4" TRENCH UPSLOPE ALONG THE LINE OF STAKES.



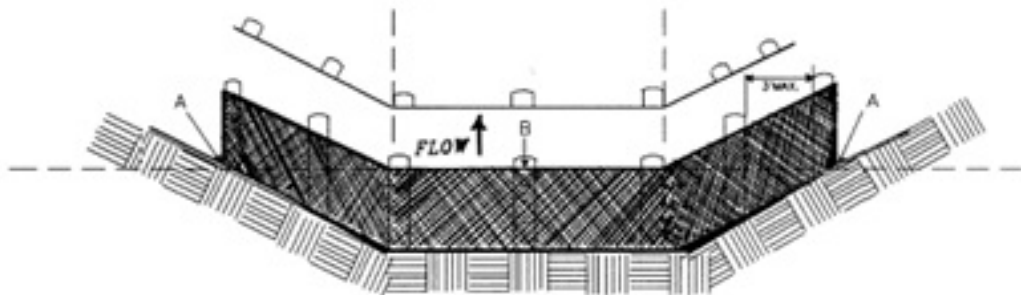
3. STAPLE FILTER MATERIAL TO STAKES AND EXTEND IT INTO THE TRENCH.



4. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE EXCAVATED SOIL.



SHEET FLOW INSTALLATION
(PERSPECTIVE VIEW)



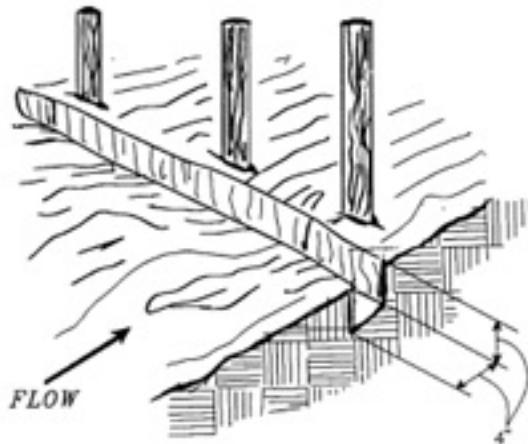
POINTS A SHOULD BE HIGHER THAN POINT B.

DRAINAGEWAY INSTALLATION
(FRONT ELEVATION)

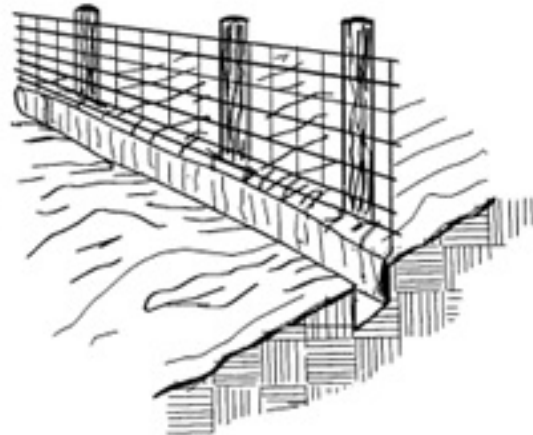
Typical Silt Fence Installation

CONSTRUCTION OF A SILT FENCE (WITH WIRE SUPPORT)

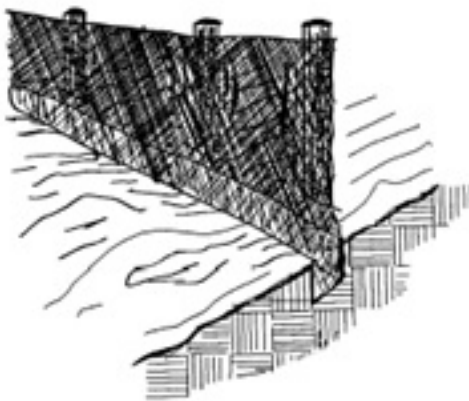
1. SET POSTS AND EXCAVATE A 4"X4" TRENCH UPSLOPE ALONG THE LINE OF POSTS.



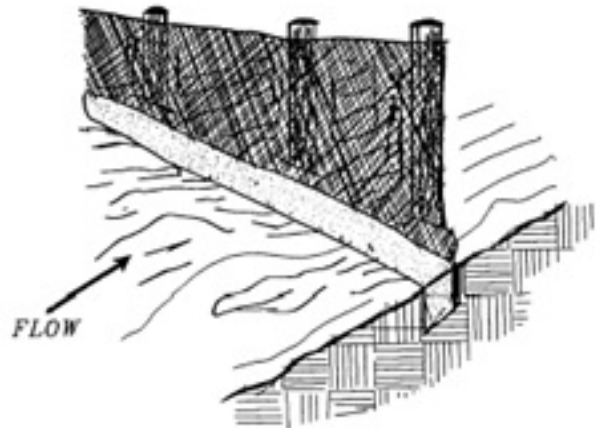
2. STAPLE WIRE FENCING TO THE POSTS.



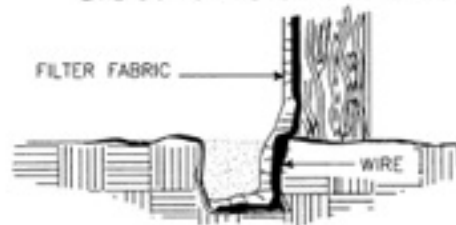
3. ATTACH THE FILTER FABRIC TO THE WIRE FENCE AND EXTEND IT INTO THE TRENCH.



4. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE EXCAVATED SOIL.

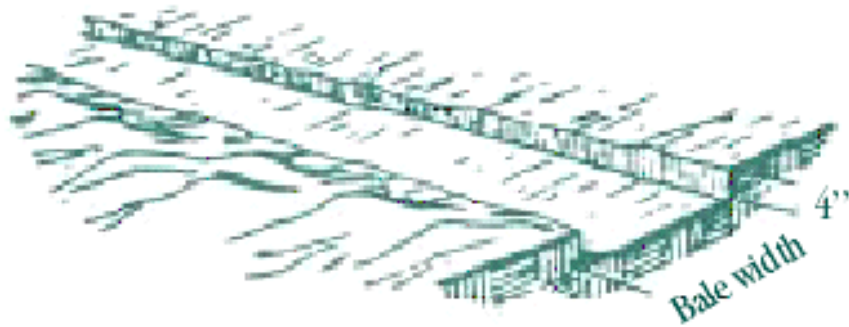


EXTENSION OF FABRIC AND WIRE INTO THE TRENCH.

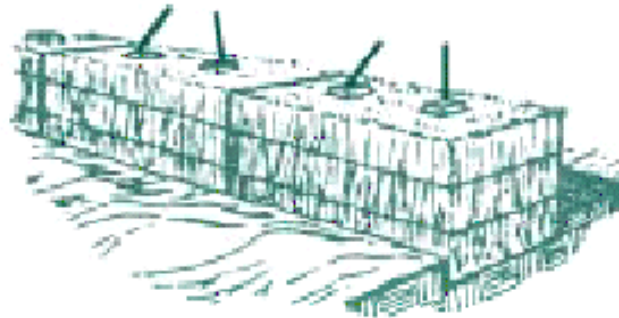


Typical Hay Bale Installation

- 1) Excavate the trench the width of the bale and 4" in height.



- 2) Place and stake the bales with 2 steel pickets or 2"x2" stakes. The first stake should be angled toward the previously laid bale. Trim or cap tops of stakes.

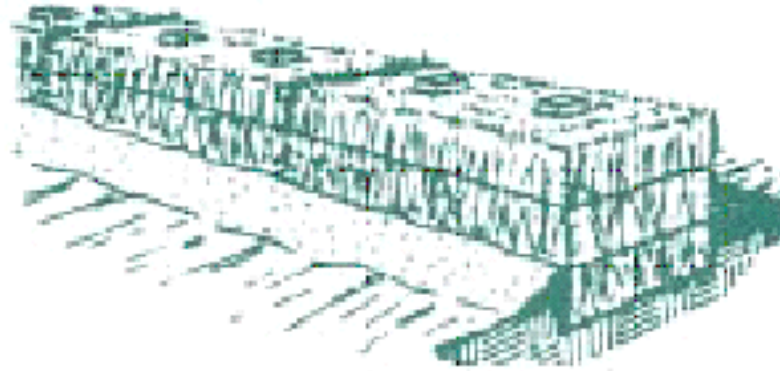


- 3) Wedge loose straw between bales.



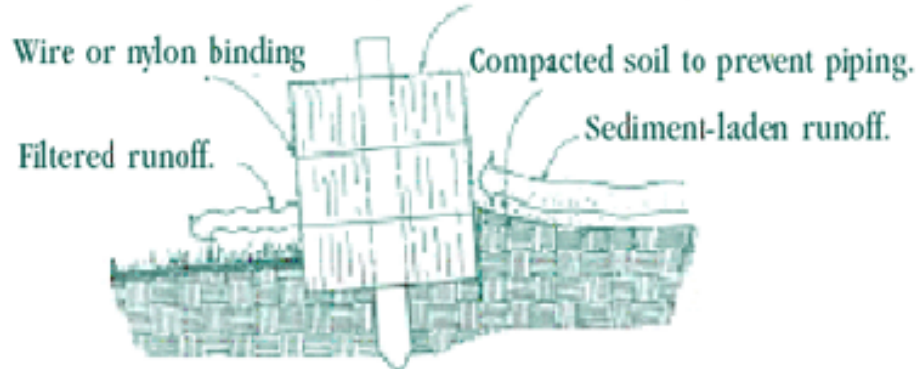
Typical Hay Bale Installation

4) Backfill and compact the excavated soil.



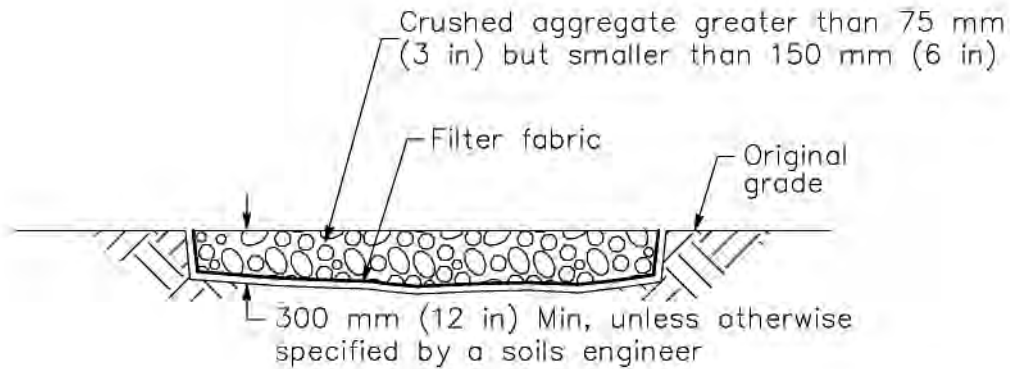
5) Cross section of a properly installed straw bale.

Staked and entrenched straw bale.

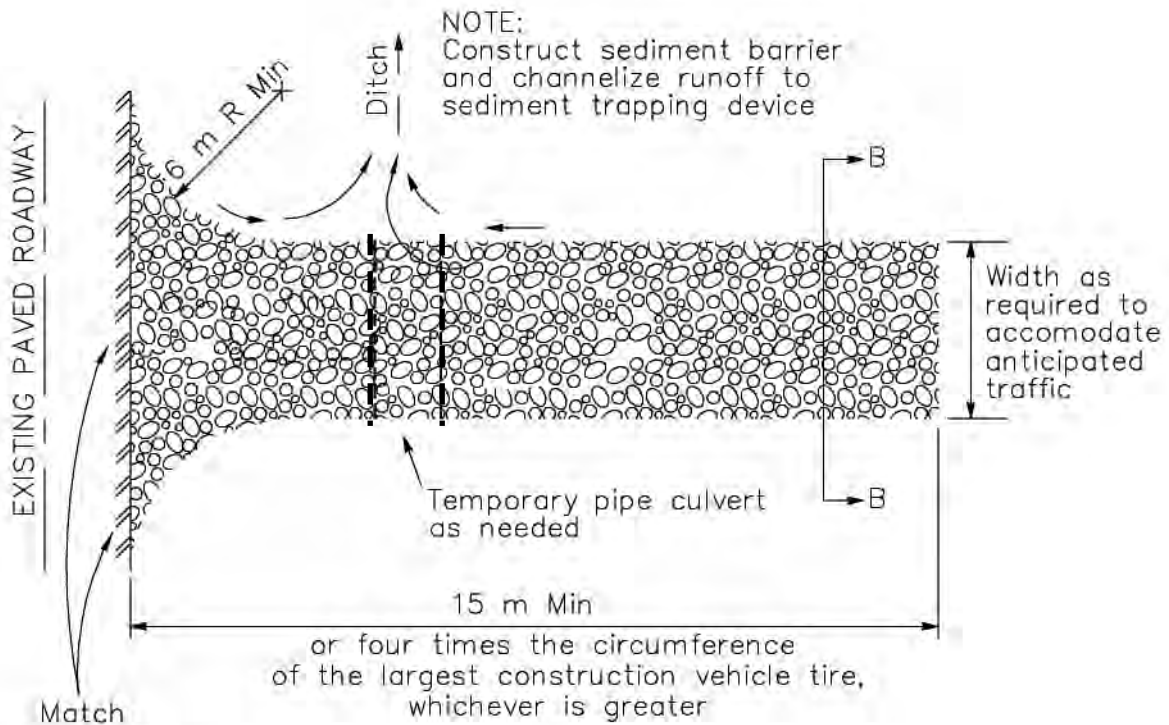


Typical Construction Entrance/Exit Stabilization

Type 1



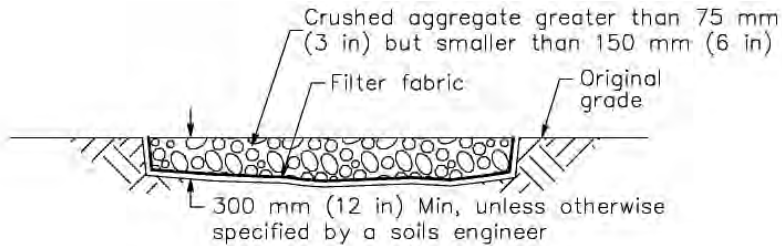
SECTION B-B
NTS



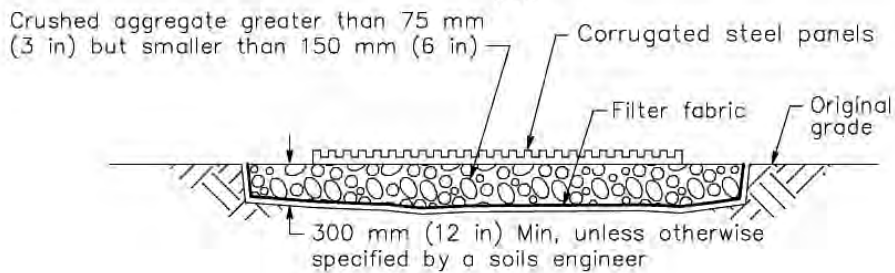
PLAN
NTS

Typical Construction Entrance/Exit Stabilization

Type 2

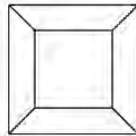


SECTION B-B
NTS

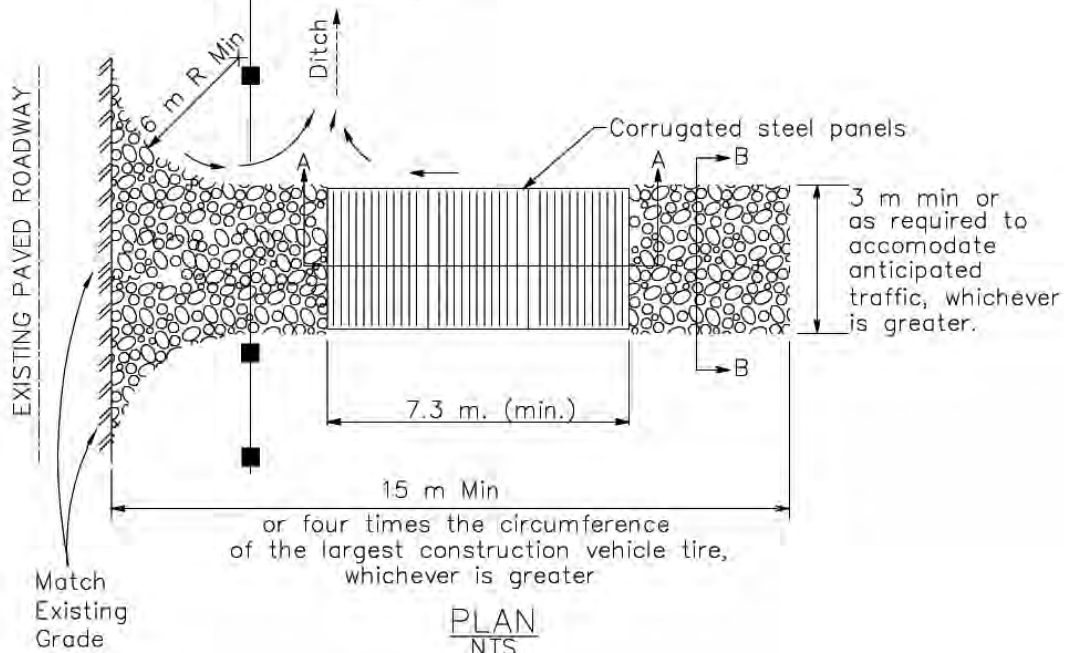


SECTION A-A
NOT TO SCALE

NOTE:
Construct sediment barrier
and channelize runoff to
sediment trapping device



Sediment trapping
device

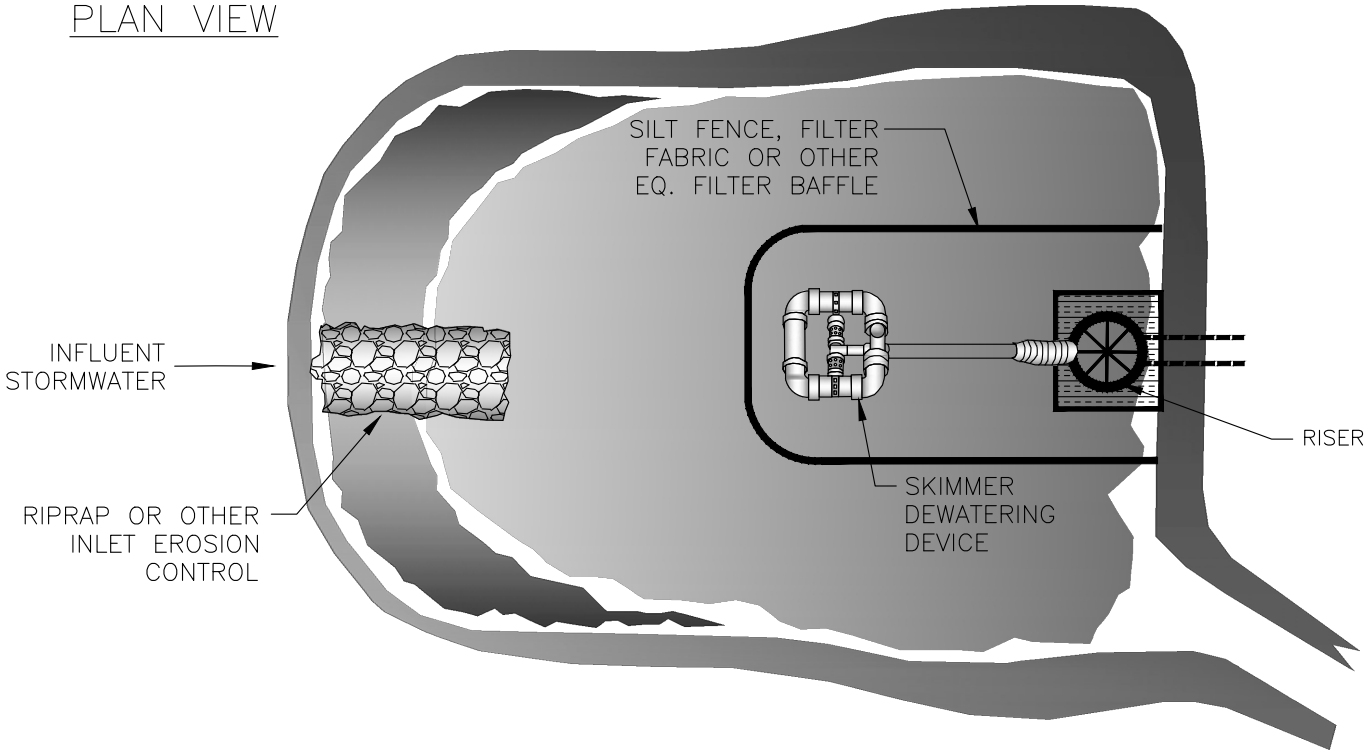


Sediment Basin Detail

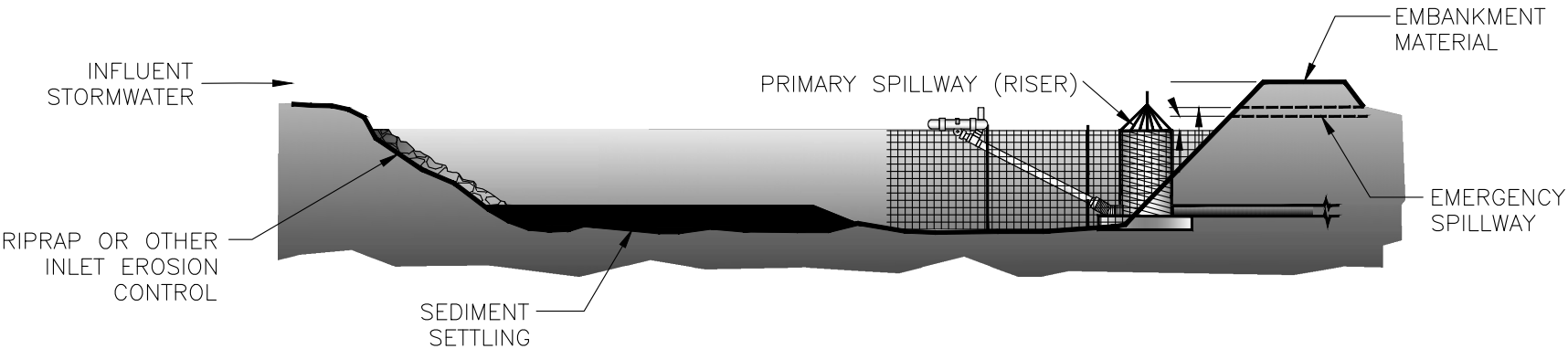
N.T.S.

PLAN VIEW

SEDIMENT BASIN DESIGN CRITERIA	
DRAINAGE AREA (ACRES)	>10 AC. <100 AC.
MAX. LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO	6:1
MIN. VOLUME REQUIRED	3600 (CU. FT. PER AC. DISTURBED)

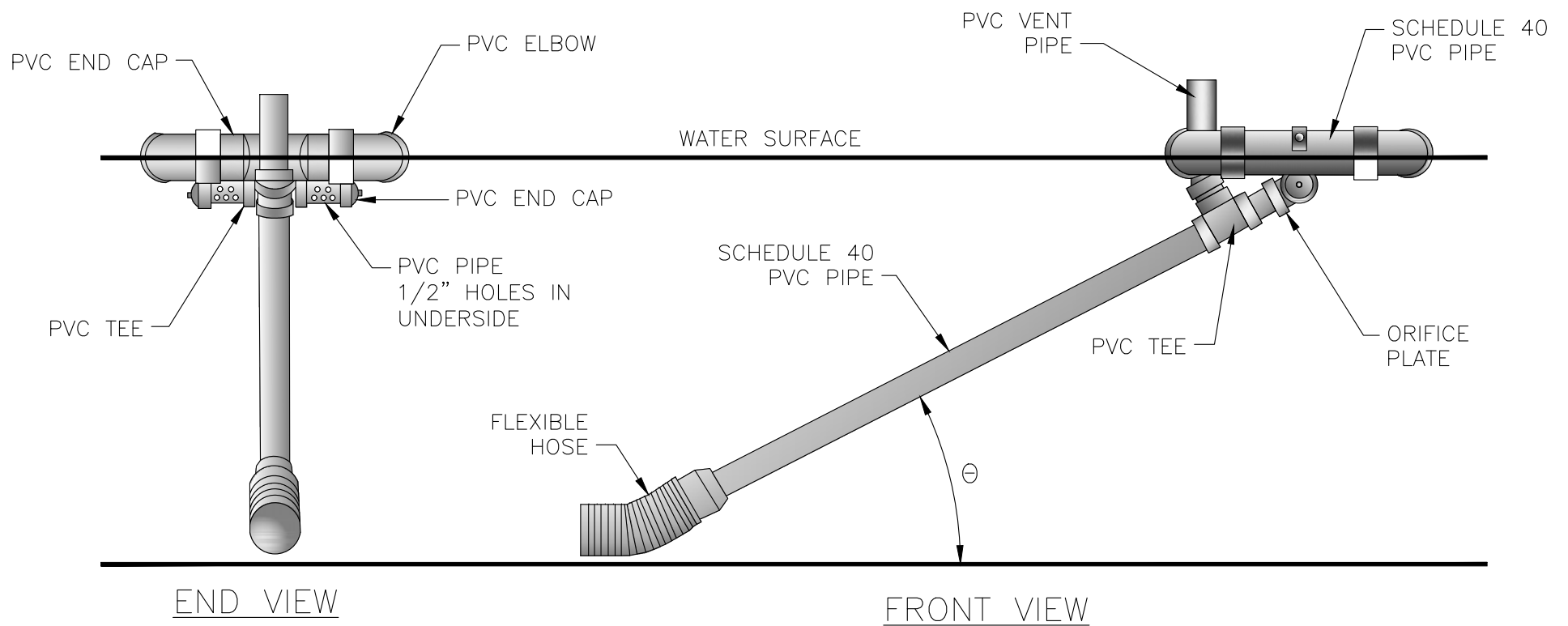
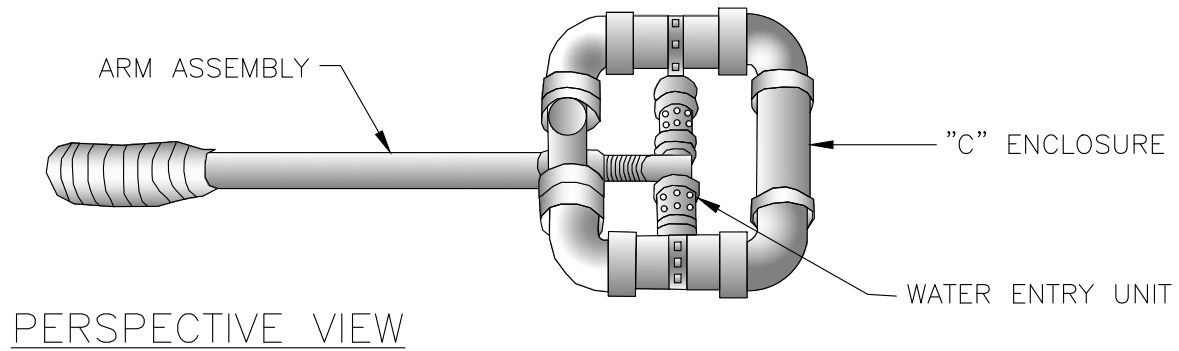


CROSS-SECTION VIEW



Skimmer Detail

N.T.S.



Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

APPENDIX C

Records of Monthly Inspections and Annual Report Forms

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

APPENDIX D

Records of Annual Training

APPENDIX E

Records of Significant Spills and Leaks & Notifications to Agencies

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

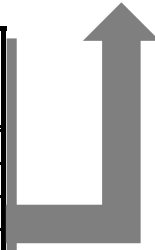
APPENDIX F

Drainage Areas & Sedimentation Basin Storage

Drainage Areas & Sedimentation Basin Storage

Drainage Area	Sediment Basin & Outfall		Drainage Area (ft ²) *See Note 1	Drainage Area (acres)	Req'd Basin Volume (ft ³) *See Note 2	Basin Volume Provided (ft ³)
DA-1a	-	001	305,193	7.0	-	-
DA-1b	SB-1b		915,150	21.0	75,632.23	90,000.00 ✓
DA-1c	-		87,293	2.0	-	-
DA-1d	SB-1d		1,060,077	24.3	87,609.67	90,000.00 ✓
DA-2a	-	002	361,132	8.3	-	-
DA-2b	SB-2b		1,615,823	37.1	133,539.09	150,000.00 ✓
DA-2c	SB-2c		1,714,926	39.4	141,729.42	180,000.00 ✓
DA-3	-	003	241,435	5.5	-	-
DA-4	-	004	236,091	5.4	-	-

Sediment Basin	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Avg. Depth (ft)	Area (ft ²)	Basin Volume (ft ³)
SB-1b	150	200	3	30,000	90,000.00
SB-1d	150	200	3	30,000	90,000.00
SB-2b	200	250	3	50,000	150,000.00
SB-2c	200	300	3	60,000	180,000.00



Notes

1. Drainage areas were derived using CAD software.
2. Standard 3,600 cubic feet per acre was used to calculate required volume.

Magnolia Gravel and Sand, LLC – SWPPP
Sandy Bluff Mine

APPENDIX G

Wetlands Delineation Report & Jurisdictional Determination Letter

April 2026
FC&E Engineering, LLC



September 19, 2025

Bryan Williamson
Department of the Army
Vicksburg District, Corps of Engineers
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

**RE: MR Construction, LLC
Panola County Gravel Pit
Panola County, Mississippi
Wetland and Other Waters Assessment**

Dear Mr. Williamson:

Headwaters, Inc. was retained by MR Construction, LLC to complete a wetland and other waters assessment on a parcel of land on the above-mentioned property located in Panola County, Mississippi. Headwaters, Inc. completed the site review and assessment of the subject property on August 15, 2025.

Our assessment is based upon the property boundaries as depicted on the project site map provided to us by MR Construction, LLC and by our field assessment of the property boundaries. The subject property is located along the west side of Ward Road in Panola County, Mississippi and consists of approximately 255.68 acres. More specifically, the property is situated in Sections 1 and 12, Township 8 South, Range 9 West, and Sections 6 and 7, Township 8 South, Range 8 West, Panola County, Mississippi. The project site may also be referenced by Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates 34.409373, -90.089918.

The initial phase of this project included the assimilation of all available information related to the subject property that would help establish a historical perspective of the property and highlight the physical attributes of the property, the primary drainage patterns, and the physical location of any suspected wetland areas present on the property. An integral component of this phase was the review of the Google Hybrid Imagery Basemap and the USGS Topo Imagery Basemap. A review of the Panola County, Mississippi soil survey maps was also included as part of this assessment as well as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps, National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) maps, and the USGS LiDAR Elevation Dataset map.

Primary access to the property can be gained via Ward Road from the east. Surface water drainage on the site can be considered well drained across most of the tract with drainage being primarily to the west towards Peach Creek.

The initial review revealed that the preponderance of the subject property can best be described as a mixture of undeveloped forestland and open fields. Additionally, smaller portions of the subject property have been used for surface mining in the past.

The soils found on the property are:

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Om	Collins silt loam (occasionally flooded)	3	47.3	18.5%
Co	Collins silt loam, local alluvium (occasionally flooded)	3	1.6	0.6%
GP	Gravel pits	0	7.4	2.9%
GrB	Grenada silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0	13.6	5.3%
GrB2	Grenada silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	0	0.6	0.2%
GrC2	Grenada silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	2	3.3	1.3%
GrD3	Grenada silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded (loring)	2	3.9	1.5%
Gu	Gullied land, silty	2	9.4	3.7%
LoE3	Loring silt loam, 12 to 17 percent slopes, severely eroded	2	0.0	0.0%
MeC3	Memphis silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	2	31.4	12.3%
MIF2	Memphis and Loring silt loams, 17 to 35 percent slopes, eroded	5	1.4	0.6%
MIF3	Memphis and Loring silt loams, 17 to 35 percent slopes, severely eroded	5	0.3	0.1%
MnF2	Memphis, Natchez, and Guin soils, 17 to 40 percent slopes, eroded (memphis, natchez, saffell)	5	121.3	47.4%
Mx	Mixed alluvial land (bruno and Collins soils, frequently flooded)	3	12.8	5.0%
Wa	Waverly silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, long	92	1.3	0.5%
Totals for Area of Interest			255.7	100.0%

Each of these soils is classified as 1 to 32 percent hydric except GP, GrB, and GrB2 which are classified as not hydric (0%) and Wa which is classified as 66 to 99 percent hydric by the USDA NRCS.

Once the initial map and historical review was completed, a field assessment was conducted to verify the primary habitat features and specifically the presence of any jurisdictional waters on the subject property, if any. The field assessment revealed the presence of thirteen (13) ephemeral features, two (2) intermittent tributaries, four (4) forested wetlands, (1) emergent wetland, and five (5) ponds within the subject property.

Thirteen (13) ephemeral features were observed within the subject property. These channels carry only stormwater in direct response to precipitation with water flowing only during and shortly after large precipitation events. Based upon our observations, the ephemeral features do not have a well-defined channel, the aquatic bed is always above the water table, and storm water runoff is the primary source of water. At the time of the site visit, water was standing in pools but there was no visible flow through the riffles. The channels observed during the site visit typically lack the biological, hydrological, and physical characteristics commonly associated with the continuous or intermittent conveyance of water. The presence of the ephemeral features identified within the subject property would be considered as non-jurisdictional because they are not relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water. Ephemeral features do not meet the relatively permanent standard and thus are not considered waters of the United States. The ephemeral features are depicted on the wetland location maps located ([Attachment B](#)).

Two (2) intermittent tributaries were identified within the subject property. These streams are characterized by well-defined channels that contain water for only part of the year, typically during the winter and spring when the aquatic bed is below the water table. Based upon our observations, the flow may be heavily supplemented by stormwater runoff. At the time of the site visit, water was present in the channels and there was a small amount of baseflow through the riffles. The streams observed during the site visit exhibit physical characteristics but often lack the biological and hydrological characteristics commonly associated with the continuous conveyance of water. The presence of the intermittent tributaries identified within the property would be considered as jurisdictional “waters of the United States” because they are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water. The intermittent tributaries are depicted on the wetland location maps ([Attachment B](#)).

Four (4) forested wetlands were identified within the subject property. Primary hydrology indicators observed within the forested wetlands include surface water, saturation, sediment deposits, drift deposits, inundation visible on aerial imagery, water-stained leaves, and oxidized rhizospheres on living roots. Vegetative components within the forested wetlands include green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), boxelder (*Acer*

negundo), black willow (*Salix nigra*), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). The soil matrix color within the forested wetlands was observed as a 5/1 (gray), 5/2 (grayish brown), 6/2 (light brownish gray), and 8/2 (very pale brown) on the 10YR Munsell Soil Color chart. Additionally, distinct, or prominent redox concentrations were present (~20%) with a soil color of 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) on the 10YR chart. The forested wetlands are depicted on wetland location maps ([Attachment B](#)).

One (1) emergent wetland was identified within the subject property. Primary hydrology indicators observed within the emergent wetland includes saturation. Vegetative components within the emergent wetland include cattail (*Typha latifolia*) and rush (*Juncus effusus*). The soil matrix color within the emergent wetlands was observed as a 4/1 (dark gray) on the 10YR Munsell Soil Color chart. Additionally, distinct, or prominent redox concentrations were present (~20%) with a soil color of 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) on the 10YR chart. The emergent wetlands are depicted on the wetland location maps ([Attachment B](#)).

Five (5) open water ponds were located on the subject property. The relatively permanent standard applies when assessing lakes/ponds. Therefore, the ponds should not be jurisdictional because they are not connected to relatively permanent waters. The ponds are depicted on wetland location maps ([Attachment B](#)).

The remaining portions of the property are contained within forested upland and open field habitat. Vegetative components within the uplands include kudzu (*Pueraria montana*), Nepalese brown top (*Microstegium vimineum*), hickory (*Carya spp.*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), eastern hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*), bush clover (*Lespedeza spp.*), goldenrod (*Solidago spp.*), pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*), swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*), foxtail (*Setaria spp.*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), cherry bark oak (*Quercus pagoda*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), common greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), woolly croton (*Croton capitatus*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and *Rubus spp.* Further, no wetland hydrology indicators were observed within these areas. The soil matrix color throughout the upland habitat areas was observed as a 4/3 (brown), 4/6 (dark yellowish brown), 5/3 (brown), 5/4 (yellowish brown), 6/3 (pale brown), and 6/4 (light

yellowish brown) on the 10YR Munsell Soil Color Chart. In most cases, no soil mottling was observed.

Given the predominantly upland nature of the property and the relatively moderate topographical relief, systematic transect lines were not employed in the field delineation methodology. Rather, a mapping system was employed, whereby, the wetland habitats/boundaries and “other waters of the U.S.” were mapped on a property site map utilizing the Global Positioning System (GPS) waypoints. Wetland delineation data points were established using a systematic approach based upon observations of vegetative and topographic features and transitions that were encountered in the field. These wetland delineation points are identified utilizing the GPS and their location within the property. In addition, supplemental points were established between the delineation points to provide data on soils, vegetation, and hydrology.

The following is a breakdown of the different habitat types that were found to be present on the subject property:

Non-Wetland Uplands	214.57 Acres
Ephemeral Features	0.37 Acres (5,048.38 LF)
Intermittent Tributaries.....	1.51 Acres (3,659.47 LF)
Emergent Wetlands	0.09 Acres
Forested Wetlands	37.63 Acres
Pond	1.51 Acres
Total.....	255.68 Acres

Included as **Attachment A**, you will find copies of the U.S.G.S. Topo Imagery Basemap covering the property and Google Hybrid Imagery Basemap. In **Attachment B**, you will find the GPS/Wetland Location Maps and the Routine Wetland Determination Data Forms for the plots taken in the subject property. **Attachment C** includes the Custom Soil Resource Report of Panola County, Mississippi and **Attachment D** includes photo documentation of the site.

After you have reviewed this letter and attachments, we would request that your office provide written concurrence with our findings that the site contains the previously mentioned jurisdictional waters of the United States as well as the non-jurisdictional waters or features. Specifically, we request an approved jurisdictional determination (AJD) on the project site for the non-jurisdictional waters or features under the pre-2015

regime with the Sackett decision and a preliminary jurisdictional determination (PJD) for all waters of the site that are jurisdictional and remain subject to Section 404 permitting requirements.

As always, we appreciate your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions or need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



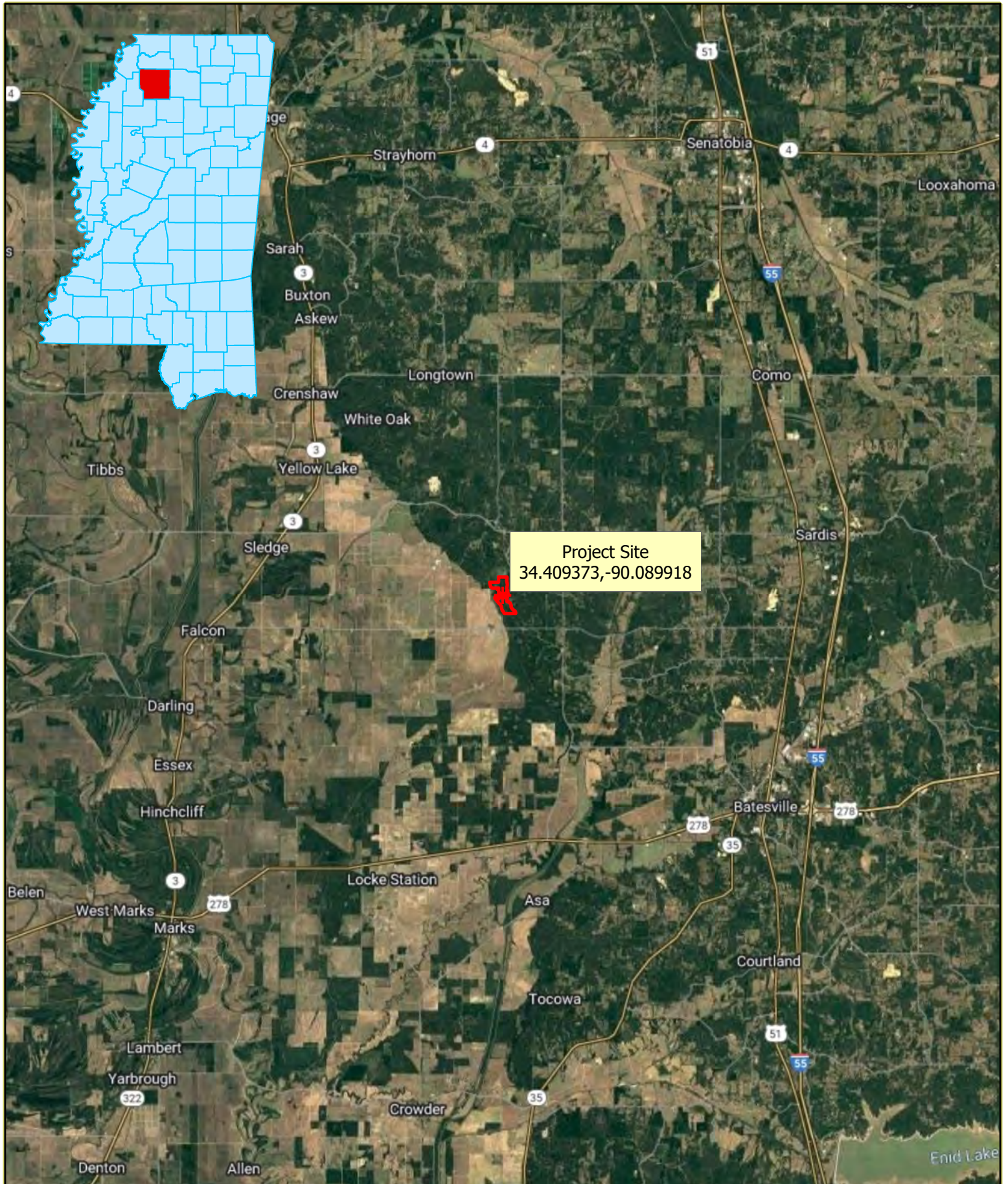
Cullen Dendy
Project Manager

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A

PROJECT MAPS

SITE MAPS



Project Site
34.409373, -90.089918



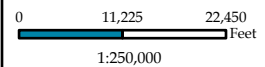
Date Created: 8/13/2025

Created by: JWB

Panola County Gravel Pit

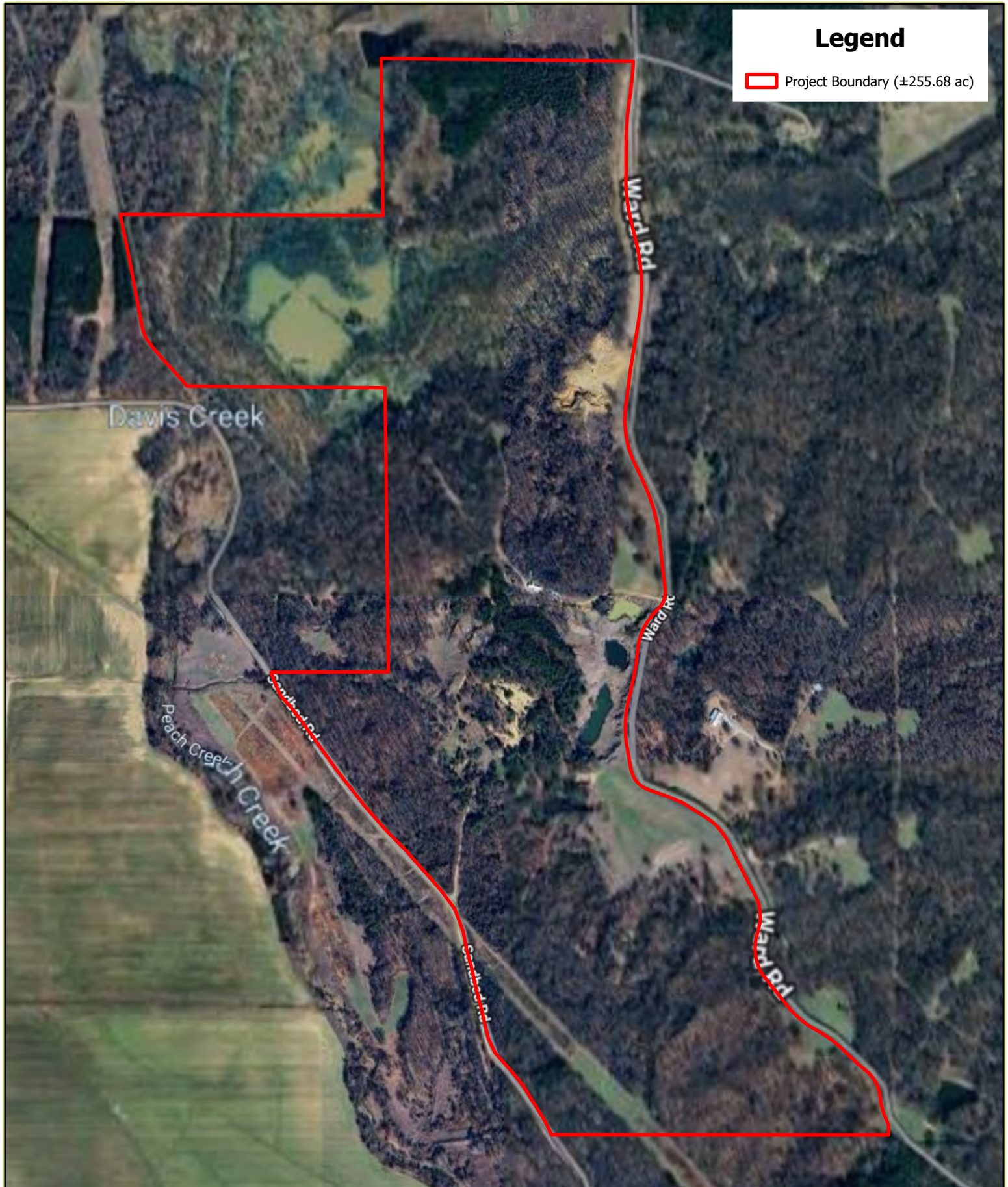
Sec. 1 & 12, T 8S, R 9W, Sec. 6 & 7, T 8S, R 8W
Panola County, Mississippi

General Location Map



NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Ft US

Google Hybrid Imagery Basemap

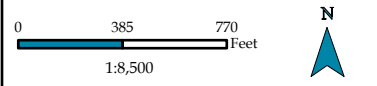


Legend

Project Boundary (±255.68 ac)



Panola County Gravel Pit
 Sec. 1 & 12, T 8S, R 9W, Sec. 6 & 7, T 8S, R 8W
 Panola County, Mississippi

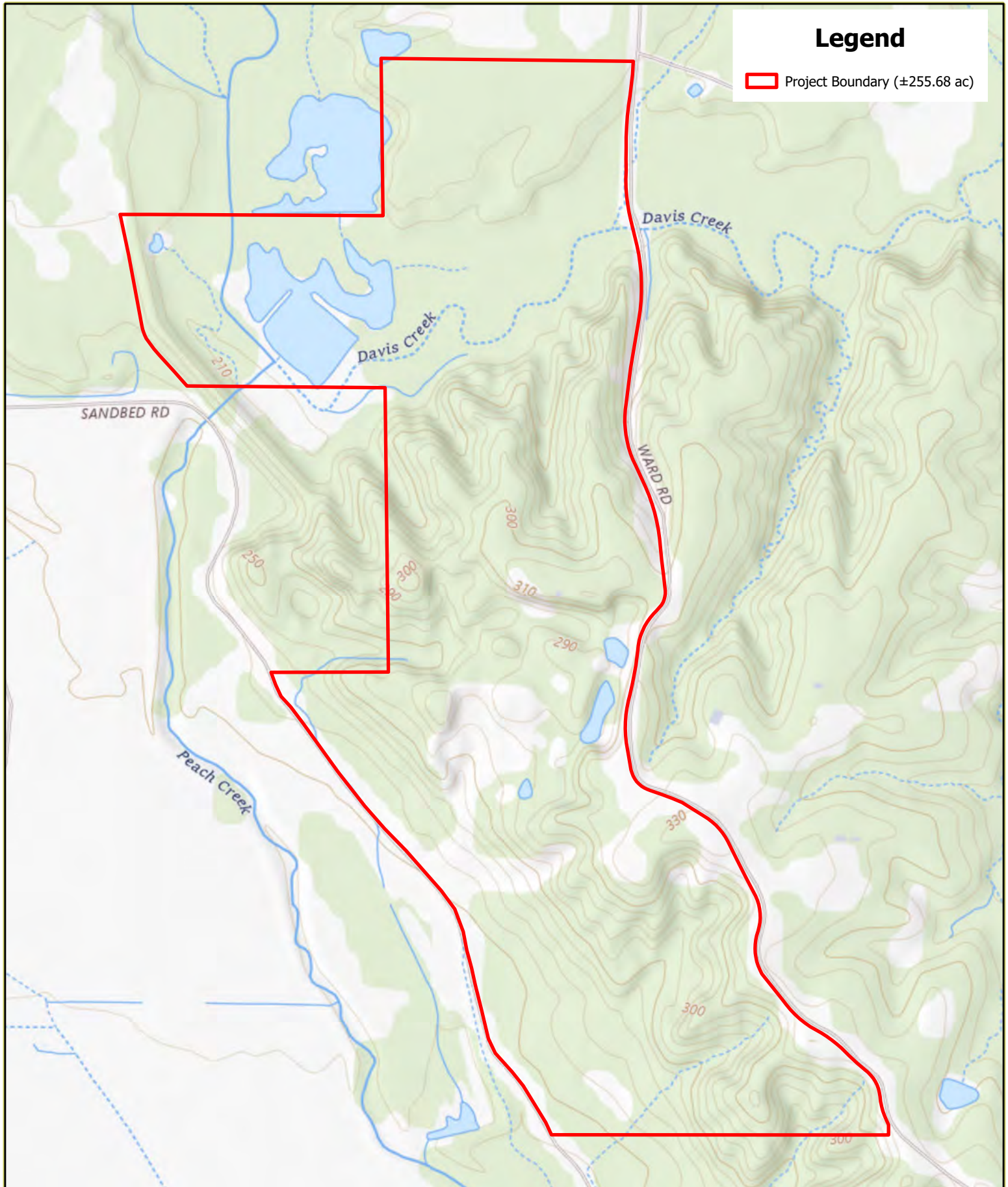


NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Ft US

Date Created: 8/13/2025 Created by: JWB

[Site Location Map](#)

Google Hybrid Imagery Basemap

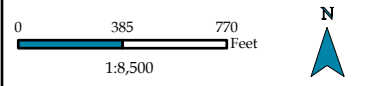


Legend

Project Boundary (±255.68 ac)



Panola County Gravel Pit
 Sec. 1 & 12, T 8S, R 9W, Sec. 6 & 7, T 8S, R 8W
 Panola County, Mississippi



NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Ft US

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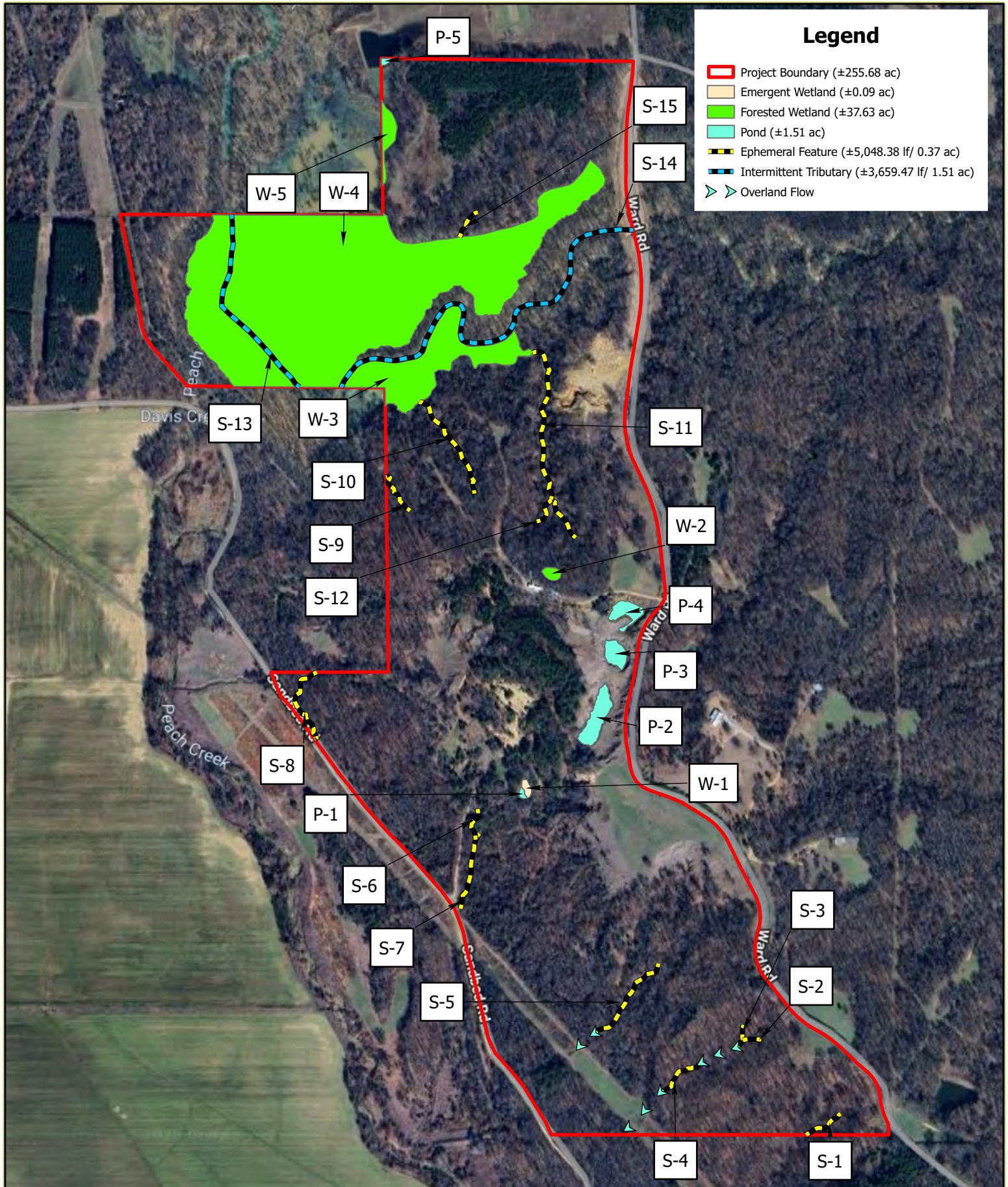
USGS TOPO Imagery Basemap

[Site Location Map](#)

ATTACHMENT B

GPS/WETLAND LOCATION MAPS

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORMS

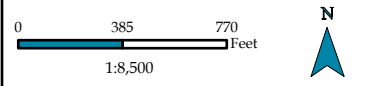


Legend

- Project Boundary (±255.68 ac)
- Emergent Wetland (±0.09 ac)
- Forested Wetland (±37.63 ac)
- Pond (±1.51 ac)
- Ephemeral Feature (±5,048.38 lf/ 0.37 ac)
- Intermittent Tributary (±3,659.47 lf/ 1.51 ac)
- ▶▶ Overland Flow



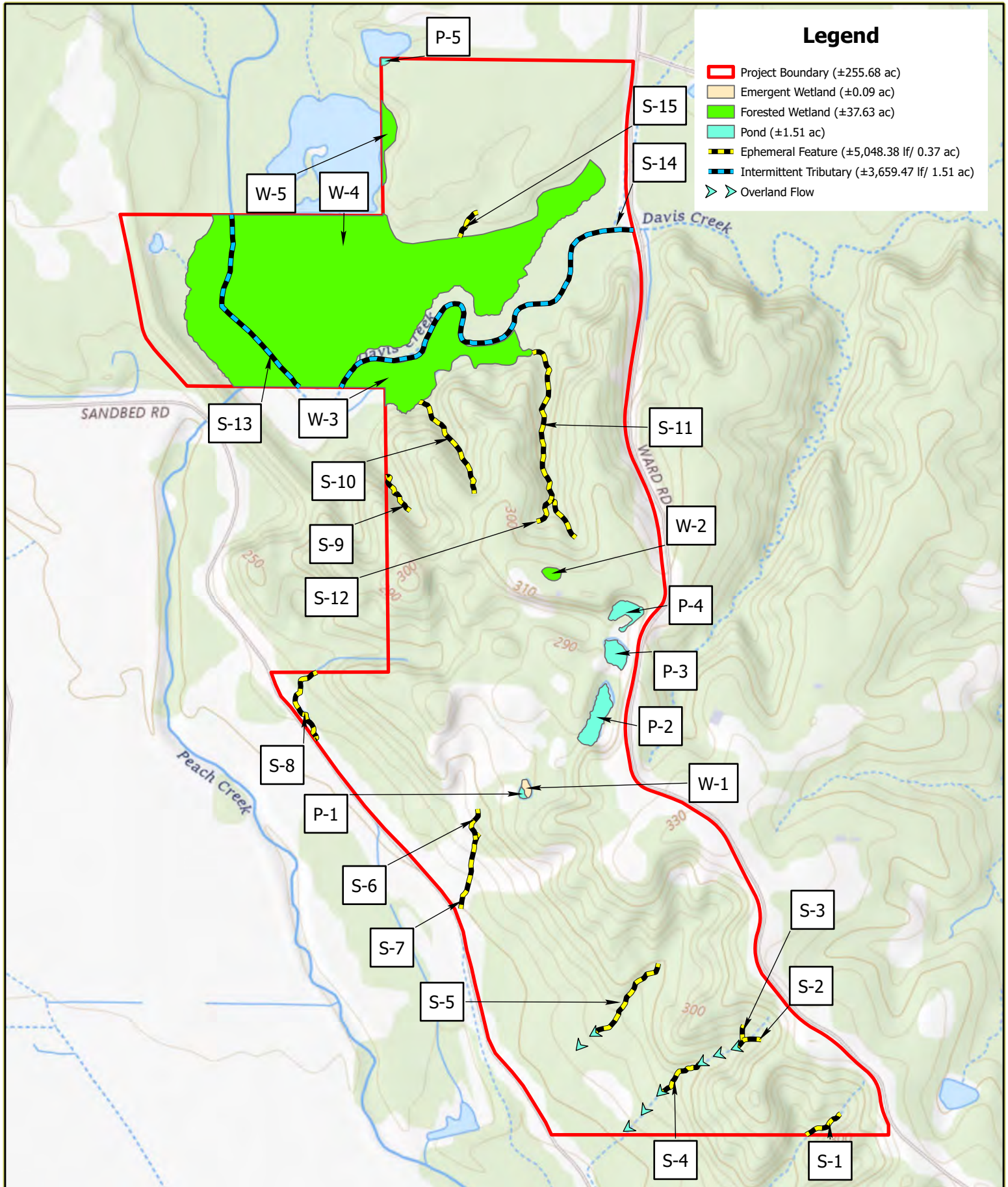
Panola County Gravel Pit
 Sec. 1 & 12, T 8S, R 9W, Sec. 6 & 7, T 8S, R 8W
 Panola County, Mississippi
Wetland Location Map



NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Ft US

Google Hybrid Imagery Basemap

Date Created: 9/17/2025 Created by: JWB



Legend

- Project Boundary (±255.68 ac)
- Emergent Wetland (±0.09 ac)
- Forested Wetland (±37.63 ac)
- Pond (±1.51 ac)
- Ephemeral Feature (±5,048.38 lf/ 0.37 ac)
- Intermittent Tributary (±3,659.47 lf/ 1.51 ac)
- Overland Flow



Panola County Gravel Pit

Sec. 1 & 12, T 8S, R 9W, Sec. 6 & 7, T 8S, R 8W
Panola County, Mississippi

Wetland Location Map

0 385 770

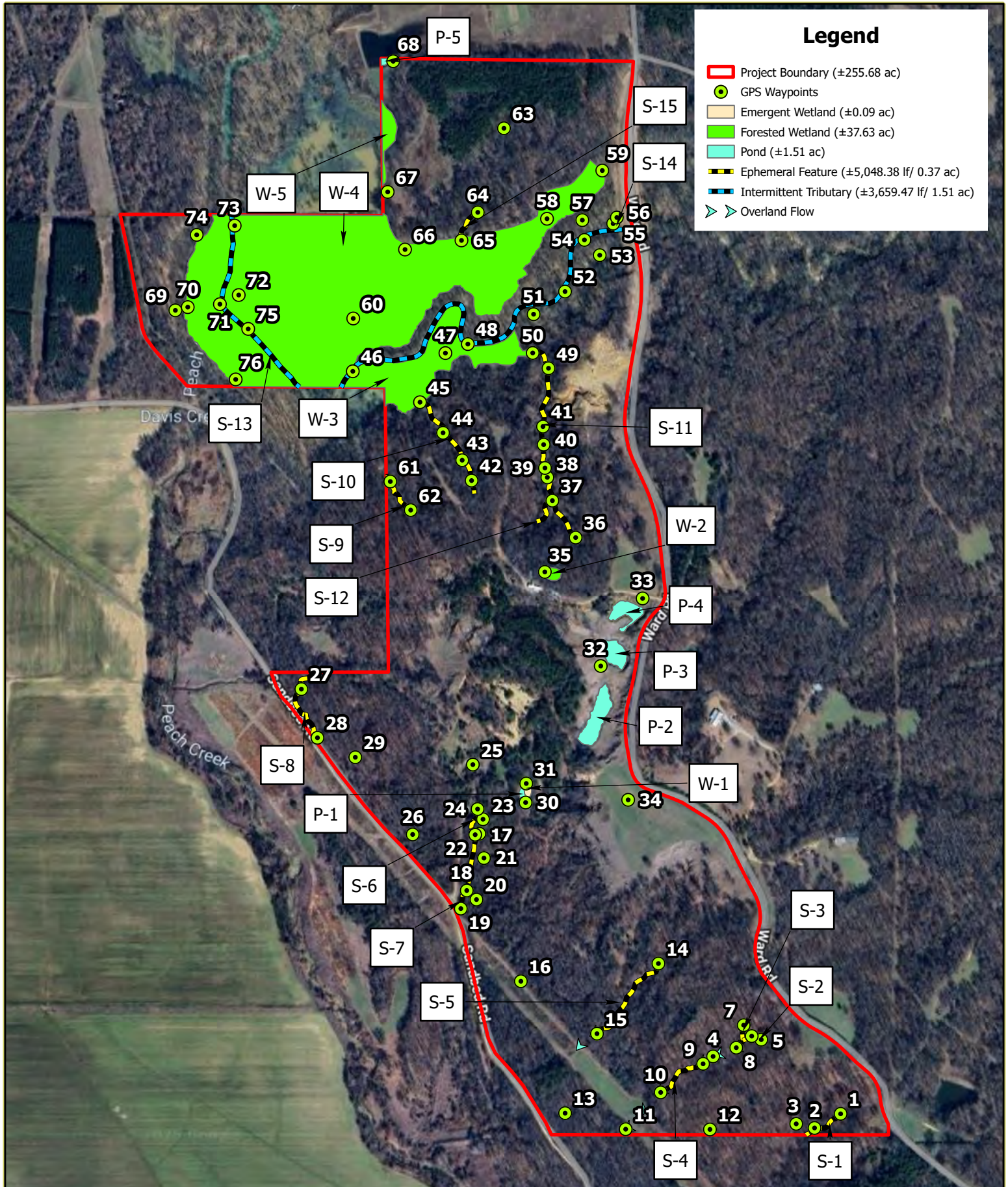
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NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Ft US

USGS TOPO Imagery Basemap

Date Created: 9/17/2025 Created by: JWB



Legend

- Project Boundary (±255.68 ac)
- GPS Waypoints
- Emergent Wetland (±0.09 ac)
- Forested Wetland (±37.63 ac)
- Pond (±1.51 ac)
- Ephemeral Feature (±5,048.38 lf/ 0.37 ac)
- Intermittent Tributary (±3,659.47 lf/ 1.51 ac)
- ▶ Overland Flow



Panola County Gravel Pit
 Sec. 1 & 12, T 8S, R 9W, Sec. 6 & 7, T 8S, R 8W
 Panola County, Mississippi
[GPS/Wetland Location Map](#)

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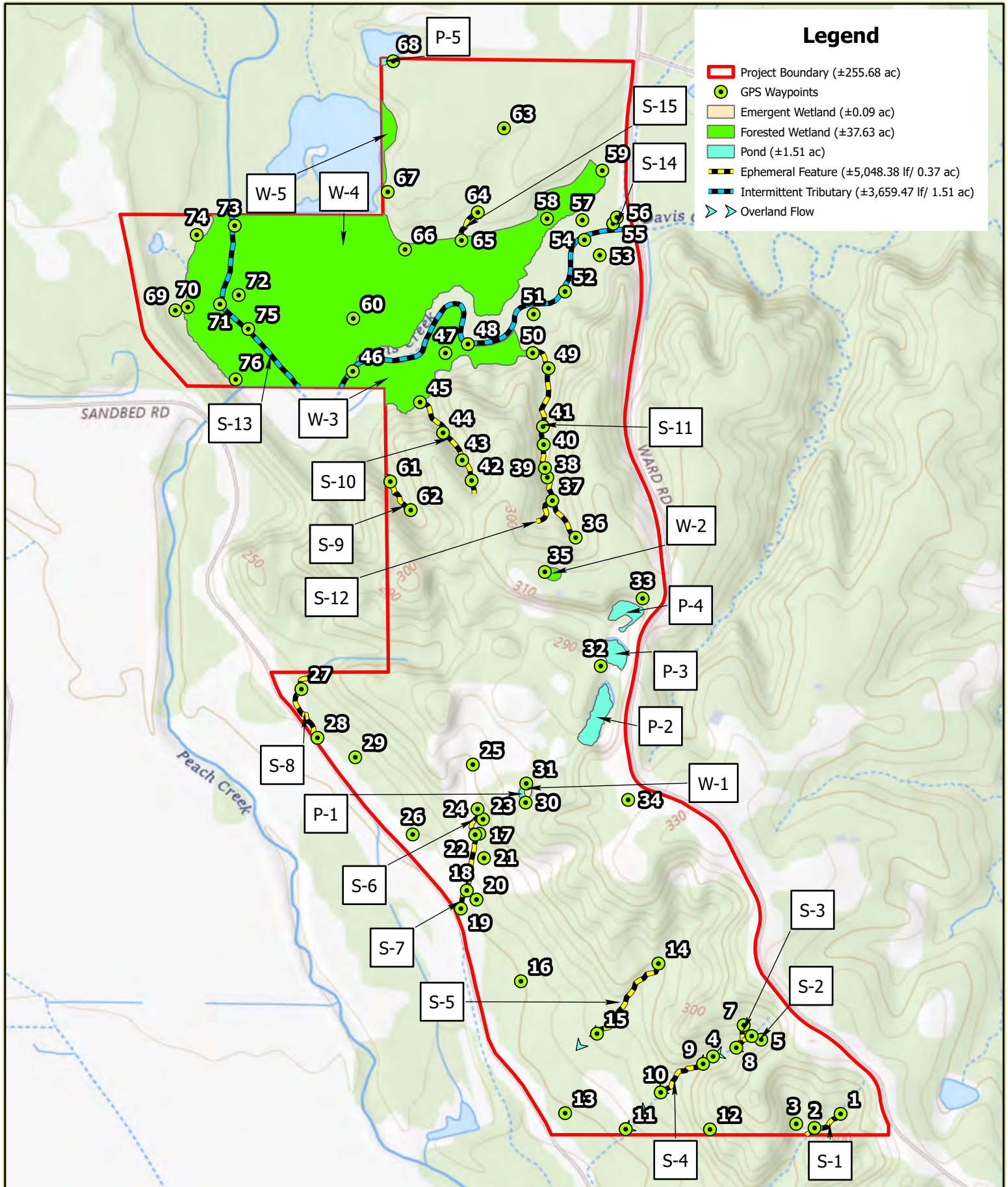
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Google Hybrid Imagery Basemap

Date Created: 9/17/2025 Created by: JWB



Legend

- Project Boundary (±255.68 ac)
- GPS Waypoints
- Emergent Wetland (±0.09 ac)
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- Pond (±1.51 ac)
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- ▶ Overland Flow



Panola County Gravel Pit
 Sec. 1 & 12, T 8S, R 9W, Sec. 6 & 7, T 8S, R 8W
 Panola County, Mississippi
[GPS/Wetland Location Map](#)

0 385 770

 Feet
 1:8,500

NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Ft US
 USGS TOPO Imagery Basemap

Date Created: 9/17/2025 Created by: JWB



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, VICKSBURG DISTRICT
4155 CLAY STREET
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39183-3435

December 3, 2025

SUBJECT: MR Construction, LLC, Wetland and Other Water Assessment on a Parcel of Land on the Panola County Gravel Pit, Panola County, Mississippi, MVK-2025-00478

Mr. John W. McCurdy
MR Construction, LLC
31 Highway 328
Oxford, Mississippi 38655

Dear Mr. McCurdy:

I refer to your inquiry requesting a jurisdictional determination for the subject property located in Panola County, Mississippi.

Based upon the information provided, we have determined that there are jurisdictional areas within the property boundary subject to regulation pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. In addition, some aquatic resources have been identified as non-jurisdictional. The approximate extent of jurisdictional waters of the United States and non-jurisdictional waters within the boundary of the property described in your letter is depicted on the enclosed map (enclosure 1). Any work involving the discharge of dredged or fill material (land clearing, ditching, filling, leveeing, culvert crossings, etc.) within the identified jurisdictional waters will require a Department of the Army Section 404 permit prior to beginning work. For your information, I have enclosed a copy of our basis of determination (enclosure 2) and an appeals form for the approved jurisdictional determination (enclosure 3).

This approved jurisdictional determination is valid for a period not to exceed five years from the date of this letter unless superseded by law or regulation. If the proposed work is not completed by this time, or if project plans change, you should contact this office for a reevaluation of permit requirements and refer to Identification No. MVK-2025-00478 when submitting the information.

This determination of Department of the Army regulatory requirements does not convey any property rights, either in real estate or material or any exclusive privileges and does not authorize any injury to property or invasion of rights or local laws or regulations or obviate the requirement to obtain state or local assent required by law for the activity discussed herein.

The decision regarding this action is based on information found in the administrative record, which documents the District's decision-making process, the basis for the decision, and the final decision.

If we may be of any further assistance in this matter, please contact Ms. Hayleigh Rogers of this office, telephone (601) 631-5996, or e-mail address: Hayleigh.B.Rogers@usace.army.mil.

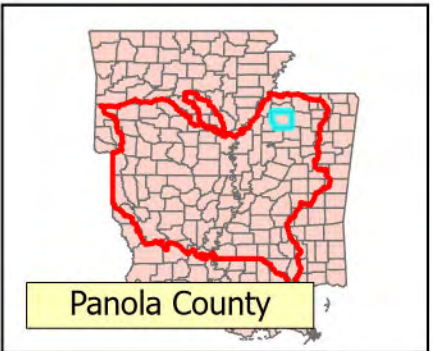
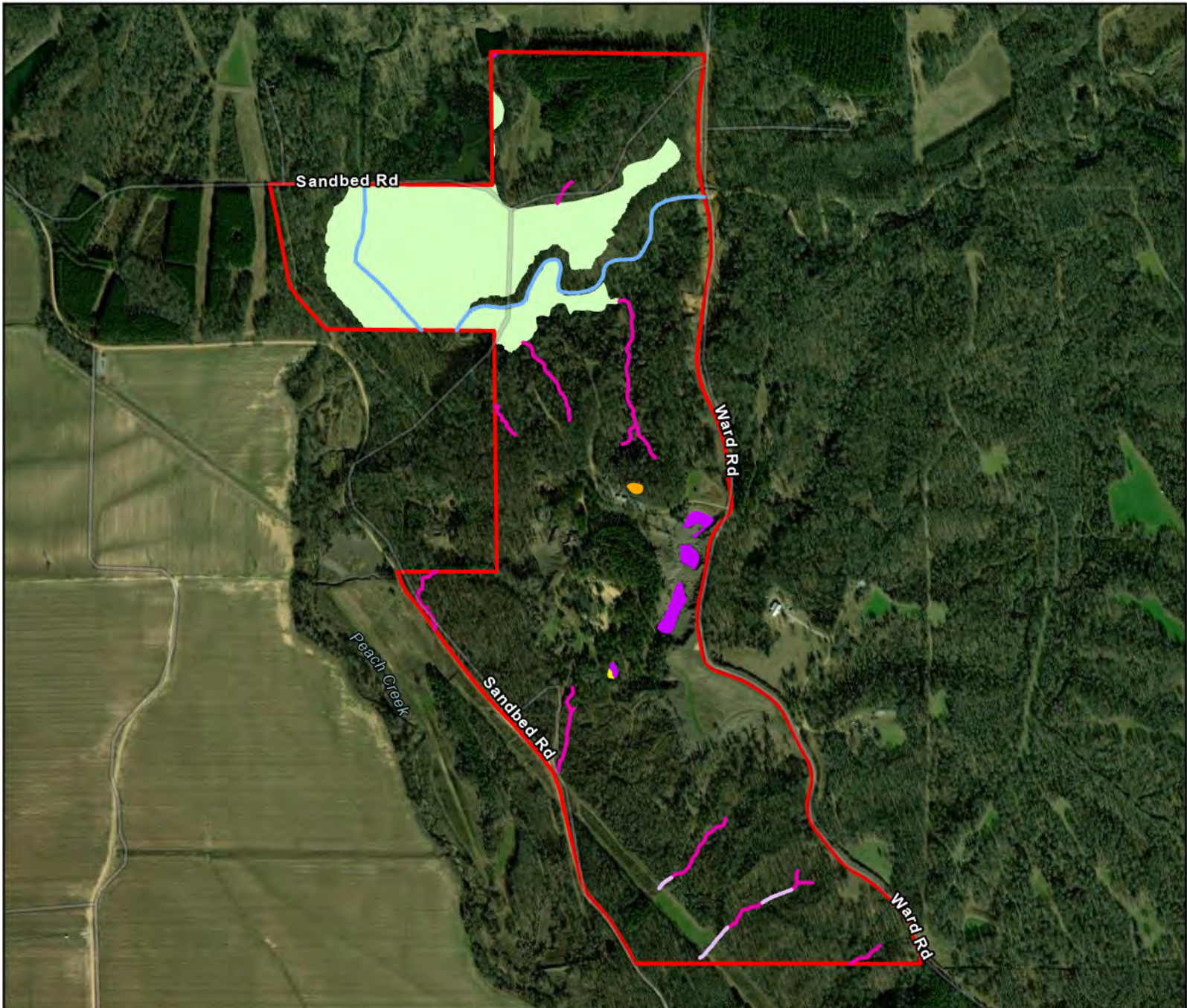
Sincerely,

Bryan
Williamson

Digitally signed by Bryan
Williamson
Date: 2025.12.04
08:00:50 -06'00'

Bryan Williamson
Chief, Mississippi Branch/Deputy
Regulatory Division

Enclosures



3 DECEMBER 2025
 MVK-2025-478

Panola County Gravel Pit

Approved Jurisdictional
 Determination

Hayleigh Rogers



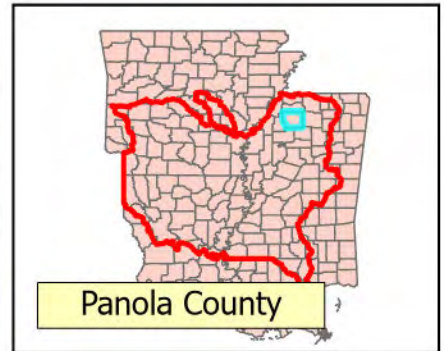
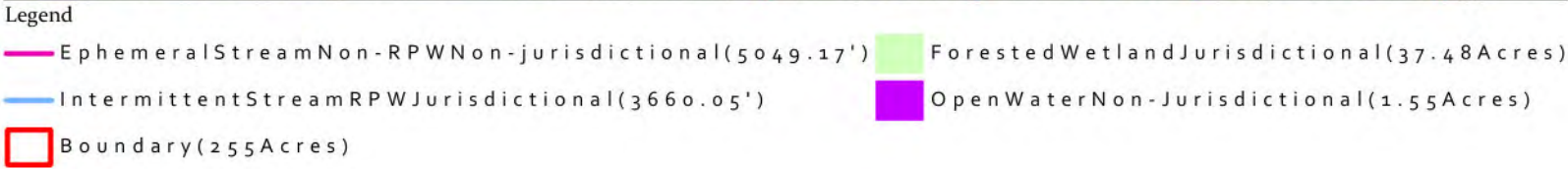
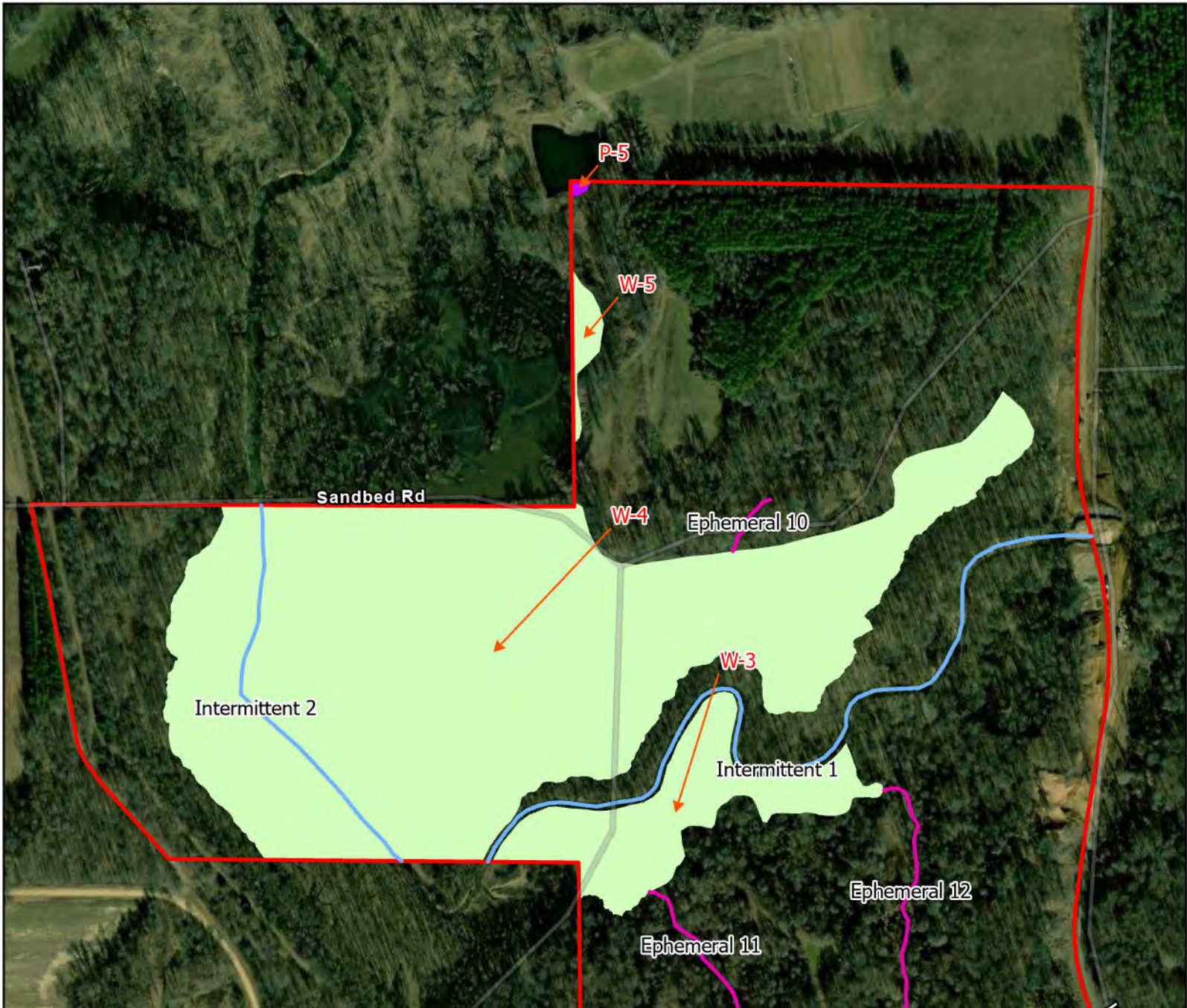
Legend

Ephemeral Stream Non-RPW Non-jurisdictional (5049.17')	Emergent Wetland Non-Jurisdictional (0.04 Acres)
Intermittent Stream RPW Jurisdictional (3660.05')	Forested Wetland Jurisdictional (37.48 Acres)
Overland Flow (603.61')	Forested Wetland Non-Jurisdictional (0.14 Acres)
Boundary (255 Acres)	Open Water Non-Jurisdictional (1.55 Acres)

US Army Corps of Engineers

REGULATORY DIVISION
 MISSISSIPPI BRANCH

0 500 1,000
 Feet



3 DECEMBER 2025
 MVK-2025-478

Panola County Gravel Pit

Approved Jurisdictional
 Determination

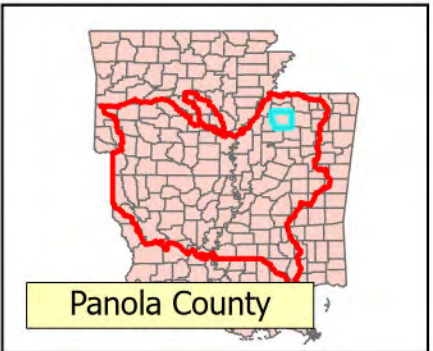
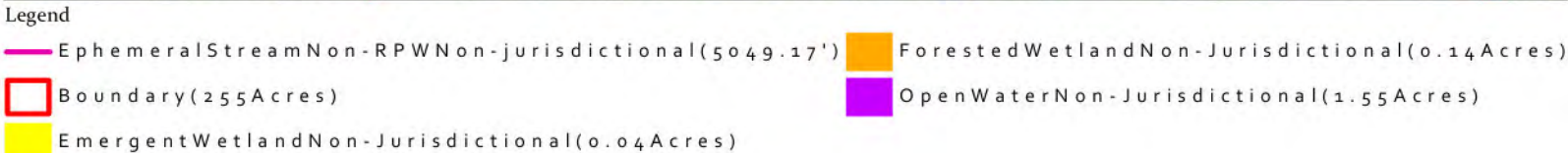
Hayleigh Rogers



**US Army Corps
 of Engineers®**

REGULATORY DIVISION
 MISSISSIPPI BRANCH

0 300 600
 Feet



3 DECEMBER 2025
 MVK-2025-478

Panola County Gravel Pit

Approved Jurisdictional Determination

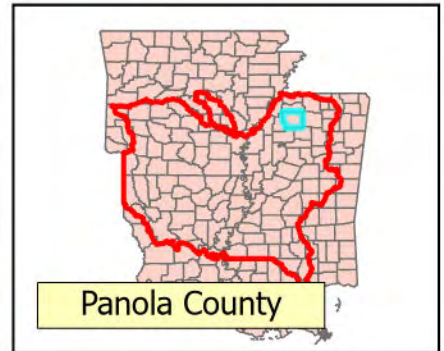
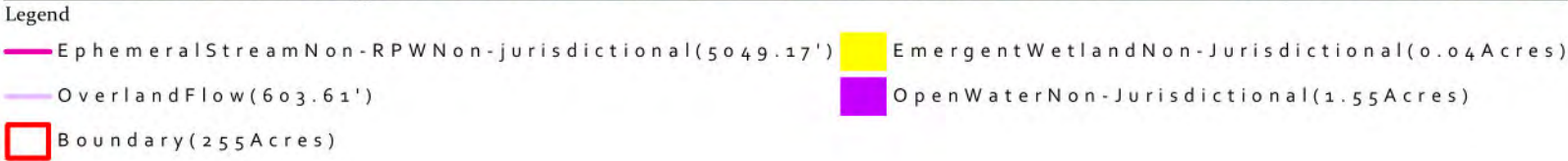
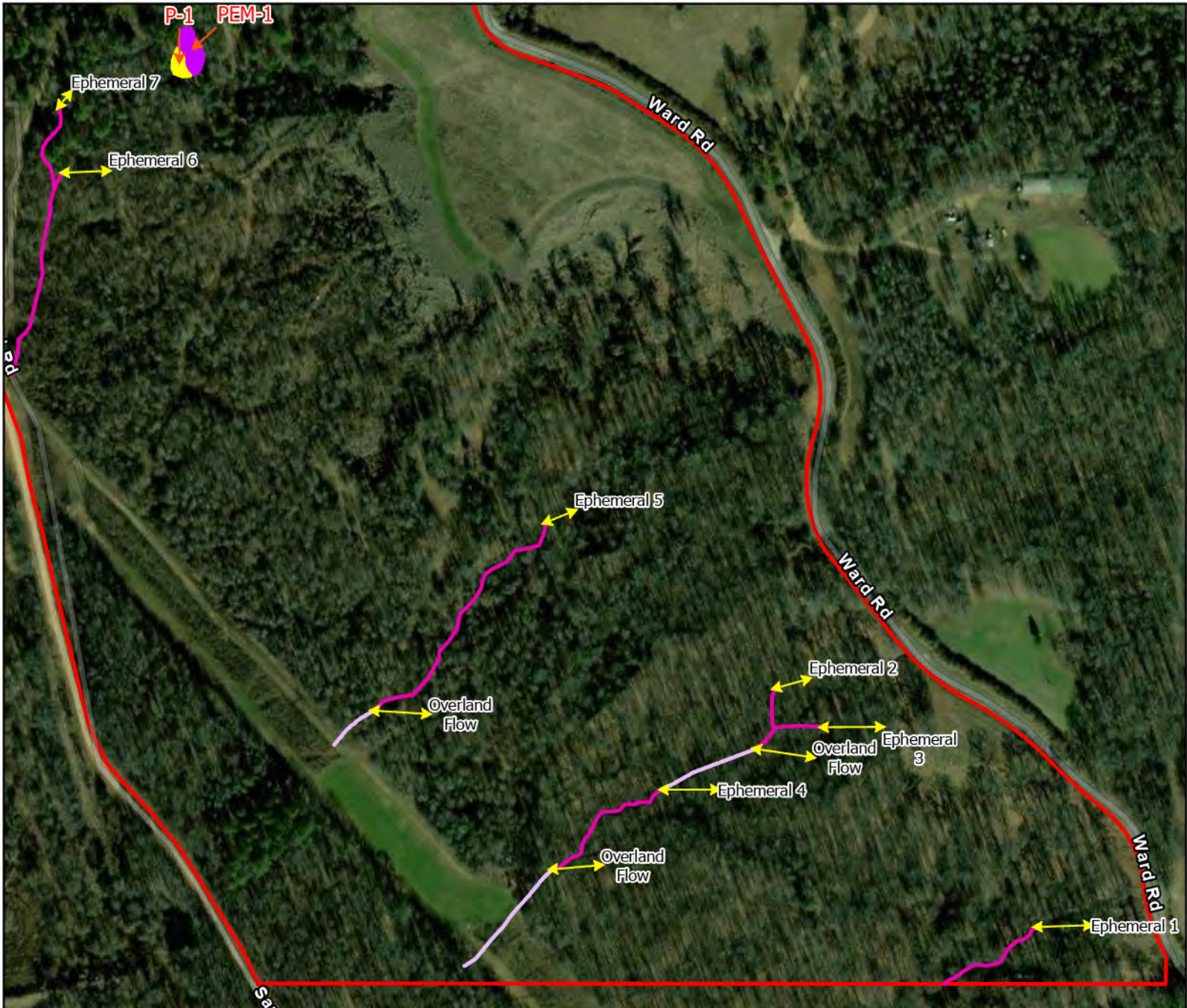
Hayleigh Rogers



US Army Corps of Engineers

REGULATORY DIVISION
 MISSISSIPPI BRANCH

0 230 460 Feet




3 DECEMBER 2025
 MVK-2025-478

Panola County Gravel Pit

Approved Jurisdictional
 Determination

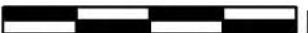
Hayleigh Rogers





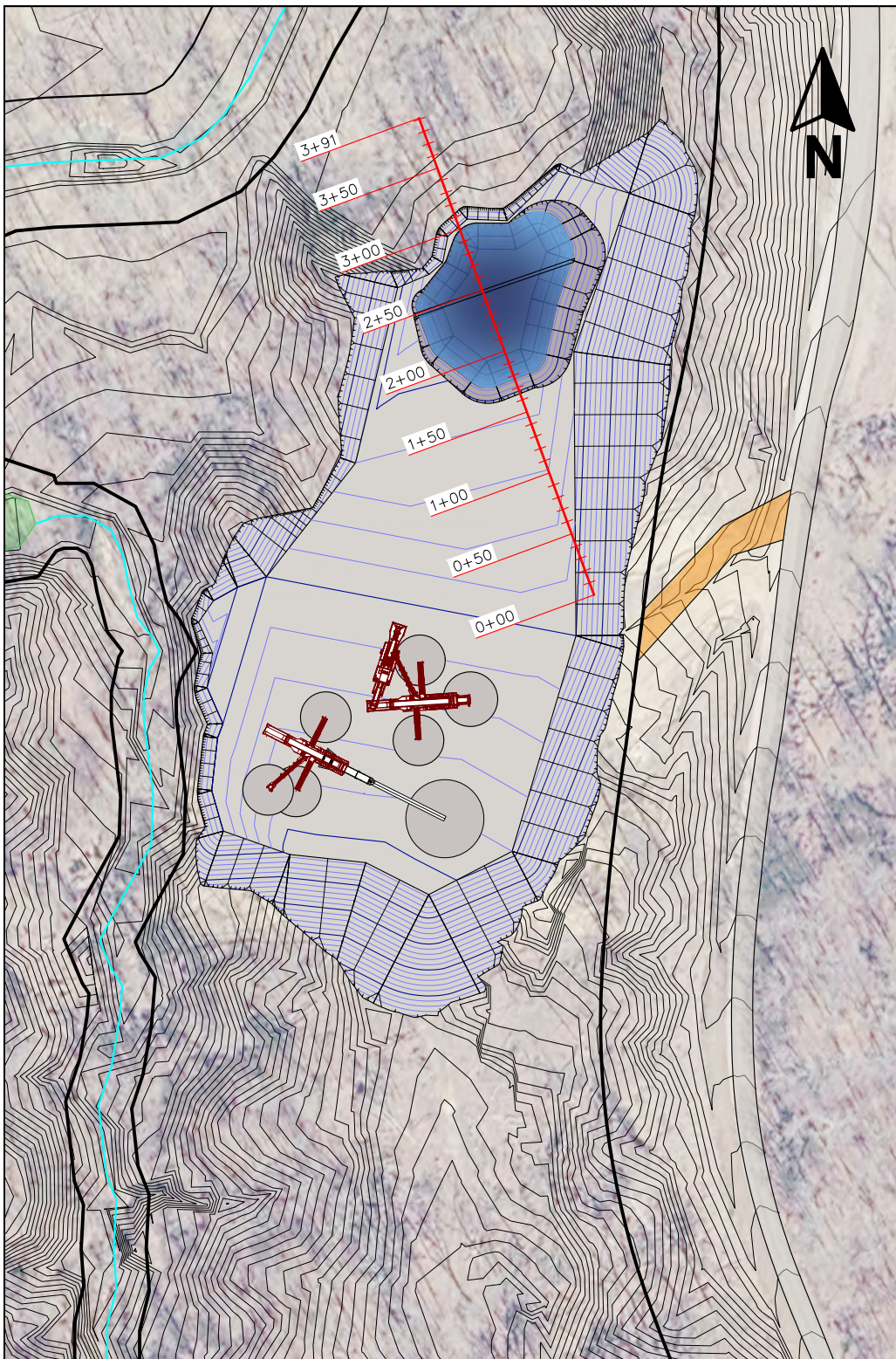
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MISSISSIPPI BRANCH

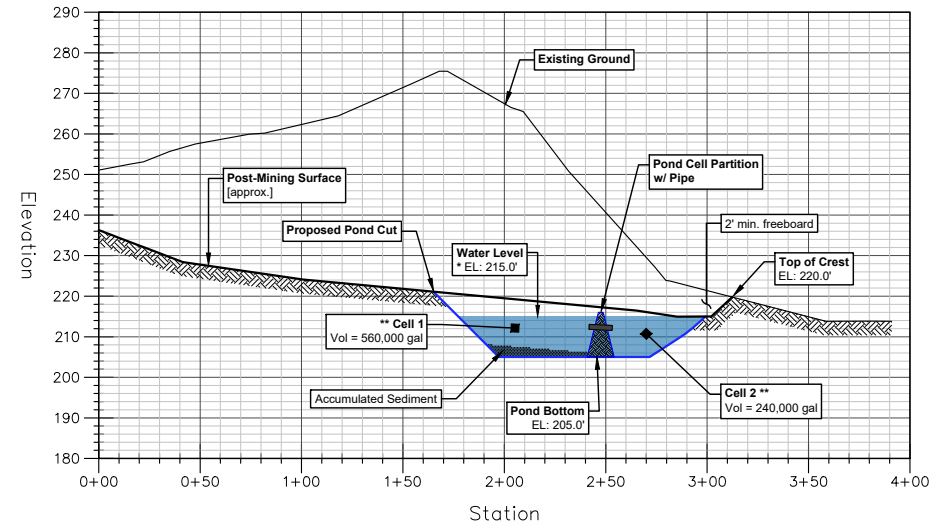
0 230 460
 Feet

APPENDIX H

Wash Pond Design & Dimensions



Profile View - Wash Pond Alignment



Notes:

- * The volume & water level of the wash pond system will vary. The numbers shown above are approximate values determined from the pond at normal design operating condition.
- ** The wash pond system will consist of two (2) cells. See table below for cell descriptions and dimensioning.

2-Cell Wash Pond Design Criteria

Cell 1: Sediment Storage - allows for sediment settling & accumulation

Cell 2: Fresh Water Pond - storage of clarified recirculation wash water

Parameters / Dimensions		Cell 1	Cell 2	Totals
Volume	Active Storage Volume (gal)	560,000	240,000	800,000
	Active Storage Volume (ft ³)	74,861	32,083	106,944
	% of Total Volume	70%	30%	100%
Depth	Normal Water Depth (ft)	10	10	-
	Sediment Storage/Allowance (ft)	3	1.5	-
	Minimum Freeboard (ft)	2	2	-