ARR150000 Additional Acreage Request for Construction Stormwater General Permit

version 1.15

(Submission #: HPQ-MVW5-W5JST, version 4)

Details

AFIN	47-01073
Reference #	ARR157275
Submission ID	HPQ-MVW5-W5JST
Submission Reason	Modification

Form Input

Permittee Information

Permittee Information
The permittee information must match the information provided on the facility's Notice of Coverage

AFIN
47-01073

Permit Number
ARR157275

Permittee (Legal Name)
Exploratory Ventures, LLC

Permittee Mailing Information

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Business	731-234-2044	

Email
dcaldwell@bigriversteel.com

Address
2027 E State Highway 198
Osceola, AR 72370

Construction Site Information

Project Name
Surface Grading for Exploratory Ventures, LLC

Type of Project
Industrial Development

Facility/Project Construction Site Information

Site Contact

Prefix
Mr.

First Name	Last Name
Dean	*Caldwell*

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Business	731-234-2044	

Email
dcaldwell@bigriversteel.com

Project Physical Address

2027 E State Highway 198

Osceola, AR 72370

Select the County or Counties where the work was performed.
Mississippi

What acreage are you wanting to change?
Total and Disturbed Acreage

Current Total Acreage
2200.0

Modified Total Acreage
2700.0

Increase in Total Acreage

Any request to increase the Total Acreage of a construction site shall be accompanied by a $200 Permit Modification Fee.

Modification Fee
200.00

How will the modification fee be paid?
Pay electronically

Current Disturbed Acres
2200.0

Modified Disturbed Acreage
2700

Where will the Stormwater Prevention Pollution Plan (SWPPP) be located?
Construction Field Office

Updated SWPPP

ExploratoryVenturesLLC_SWP3_2023_02_07.pdf - 02/09/2023 10:53 AM
Comment
NONE PROVIDED

Updated Site Map

Figures from ExploratoryVenturesLLC_SWP3_2023_02_07(1).pdf - 03/06/2023 08:39 AM
Comment
NONE PROVIDED

CORRECTION REQUEST *(APPROVED)*

Site Map

Please identify the areas that are being added as part of the additional acreage request.
Created on 2/21/2023 7:52 AM by **Katherine McWilliams**

1 COMMENT

Roxana Herrera (rherrera@geosyntec.com) (3/6/2023 8:41 AM)
Katherine- We added the new figure showing the additional acreage to the original packet of figures. Roxana Herrera

Responsible Official and Cognizant Official Information

Permittee Certification

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

In addition, I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination that I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water by general permit, and that discharging pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activity to Waters of the State is unlawful under the Clean Water Act and the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act where the discharge is not authorized by an NPDES permit.

Responsible Official Information

Prefix
Ms.

First Name	Last Name
Lenore	*Trammell*

Title
Chief Administrative Officer

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Business	5863226633	

Email
ltrammell@bigriversteel.com

NOTE *(CREATED)*

Responsible Official

The responsible official will need to either electronically sign the additional request or sign and mail a hardcopy certification.
Created on 2/14/2023 10:09 AM by **Katherine McWilliams**

Cognizant Official

First Name	Last Name
Dean	*Caldwell*

Title
Director of Environmental

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Business	7312342044	

Email
dcaldwell@bigriversteel.com

Revisions

Revisions

Revision	Revision Date	Revision By
Revision 1	1/12/2023 2:53 PM	Roxana Herrera
Revision 2	2/10/2023 8:42 AM	Roxana Herrera
Revision 3	3/6/2023 8:19 AM	Roxana Herrera
Revision 4	3/7/2023 10:47 AM	Roxana Herrera

Agreements and Signature(s)

SUBMISSION AGREEMENTS

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

I certify under penalty of lawthat this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system design to assure that qualified personnel properly gatyher and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or 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 informatin, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

"In addition, I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination that I am no longer authorized to discharge stormwater by general permit, and that discharging pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activity of Waters of the States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act and the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act where the discharge is not authorized by an NPDES permit."

Signed By Lenore Trammell on 03/08/2023 at 8:26 AM

Prepared for

Exploratory Ventures LLC
2027 East State Hwy 198
Osceola, Arkansas 72370

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) FOR LARGE CONSTRUCTION SITE

SURFACE GRADING FOR EXPLORATORY VENTURES LLC CONSTRUCTION PROJECT
OSCEOLA, ARKANSAS
NPDES GENERAL PERMIT NO. ARR150000
AFIN:47-00991
USACE Permit # MVM-2022-059

Prepared by

Geosyntec consultants
Texas Eng. Firm Registration No. 1182
8217 Shoal Creek Blvd., Suite 200
Austin, Texas 78757

January 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

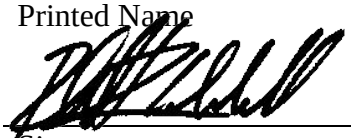
REVISION RECORD

This document will be revised occasionally to reflect changes to team members, phone numbers, content of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and other modifications. This page and the footer located at the bottom left of each page allow the SWPPP holders to maintain a current, up-to-date version. When a section is modified, deleted, or replaced, the SWPPP holder should indicate the date of the revision on the affected pages and as update the listing below.

Revision Number	Revision Date	Description
0	January 2022	Original Plan
1	December 2022	Permitted Wetland Impacts

CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION

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.

Dean Caldwell	Director of Environmental
Printed Name	Title
	1/25/2022
Signature	Date

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Exploratory Ventures, LLC (EV) owns approximately 2,700 acres of contiguous property southwest of their current steel mill operations and near the west bank of the Mississippi River in Mississippi County, Arkansas. The construction will result in the impacts to wetlands and streams as permitted by USACE Permit # MVM-2022-059. EV ultimately plans to construct a steel mill facility, including cold mill, scrubbers, electrostatic precipitators, metal shop, parking, storage, truck and rail loading and unloading areas, stormwater controls, Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) facility, and administrative offices on the property. The surface grading project has a center point located at 35.617634 N, 89.964184 W.

Initial notice of this project was provided to Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) in January of 2022 and initial earth disturbance began in February 2022. Due to changes in the project design increasing the total project footprint from 2,200 to 2,700 acres a new notice is required and is being submitted along with this revised SWPPP.

Method for determining latitude/longitude:

☐ USGS topographic map (specify scale:____) ☐ EPA Website ☐ GPS

☒ Other (please specify): Project coordinates identified from EV construction drawings

1.2 Regional Physiography and Topography

The 2,700-acre property (the Site) is located in eastern Mississippi County, near the town of Osceola, Arkansas. The Site is bound on the west by Hwy 61, approximately 0.5 mile south of the intersection of 61 and Hwy 198, and on the east by the Mississippi River Levee Road (Figure 1).

The natural topography of the site is relatively flat and has been disturbed by extensive farming. The most prominent change in elevation is the levee along the entire eastern boundary of the property. The property drains to the southeast towards the Mississippi River. The 2,700-acre property was surveyed for jurisdictional water of the U.S. / State. The low areas on the property side of the northern portion of the levee were identified as potentially jurisdictional freshwater forested / shrub wetlands. All wetlands within the disturbance area will be filled as provided by USACE Permit # MVM-2022-059, issued on 12 December 2022 (Figure2).

On average, the region receives approximately 49 inches of precipitation per year. Soils within the Site are Tunica silty clay typical of backswamp; Sharkey-Steele Complex of loamy fine sand and clay and Sharkey silty clay typical of flats and backswamp; and Dundee silt loam typical of natural levees.

1.3 Site Topography

Based on elevation data for Mississippi County, natural ground elevations at the Site occur approximately 250 feet above mean sea level (ft msl). Elevations are approximately equivalent at the northern and southern ends of the Site.

1.4 Purpose

This SWPPP was prepared to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act, Construction General Permit (CGP) No. ARR150000 for large construction activities (five acres or greater) that discharge stormwater associated with ground surface disturbance (herein referred to as "General Permit"), effective 1 November 2021 and expiring 31 October 2026 (Appendix A).

This SWPPP has been prepared for the Site's stormwater discharges from areas of construction activity to the receiving waters of the Mississippi River. The Site is eligible for coverage under the General Permit because the only activities conducted at the Site will be temporary ground disturbance related to construction, which are included in the CGP. For large construction sites that are eligible for coverage under this CGP, the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment - Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Office of Water Quality will provide a Notice of Coverage (NOC) with tracking permit number which starts with ARR15 and a copy of the permit to the facility. The cover letter includes the DEQ's determination that a facility is covered under the CGP and may specify alternate requirements outlined in the permit.

The main objectives of the SWPPP are to:

- identify actual and potential sources of pollution that may affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the Site;
- establish practices and any necessary controls that will prevent or effectively reduce pollution in stormwater discharges from the Site, and ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the General Permit; and
- describe how selected practices and controls are appropriate for the Site and how each effectively prevent or lessen pollution.

The purpose of the General Permit and SWPPP is to protect the quality of Arkansas' water from pollutants, which may harm drinking water, fish, wildlife, and recreational activities. This SWPPP for EV summarizes the results of the pollution source assessment of the Site, describes the Best Management Practices (BMPs) and controls to eliminate or reduce the potential for pollution, and describes the evaluation and monitoring controls for the Site to limit the exposure and subsequent integration of source materials into the Site's stormwater runoff.

2.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION OPERATORS

The secondary and primary operators with control over construction plans and specifications are as follows:

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION OPERATOR(S)/SUBCONTRACTOR(S)

Role	Responsibility	Name	Title	Phone Number/E-Mail
Site Contact	Operator	Dean Caldwell	Director of Environmental	(731) 234-2044 / dcaldwell@bigriversteel.com
Inspector	SWPPP Inspections	Dean Caldwell	Director of Environmental	(731) 234-2044 / dcaldwell@bigriversteel.com

3.0 DISCHARGE AND CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

3.1 Receiving Waters

Does your project/site discharge stormwater into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Table 1 – Names of Receiving Waters and Hydrologic Unit Code

• **Name(s) of the first surface water that receives stormwater directly from your site (note: multiple rows provided where your site has more than one point of discharge that flows to different surface waters). [Reference: receiving water name and HUC from the ADEQ AquaView website]**
1. Mississippi River, HUC 080101000605

Table 2 – Impaired Waters/TMDLs

	Is this surface water listed as "impaired"?	If you answered yes, then answer the following:			
		What pollutant(s) are causing the impairment?	Has a TMDL been completed by ADEQ?	Title of the TMDL Document	Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL
1.	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A

3.2 Incorporation of Other Plans

Other facility documents, permits or plans related to stormwater compliance (e.g., local, state, or federal permit specific requirements or General Permit waiver) are not required for this SWPPP.

3.3 Construction Activity

This project is for initial dirt work on the approximately 2,700 acres of soil on the property owned by EV for a planned steel mill and associated operations. The sequence of major activities which disturb soil:

1. Construct stabilized construction entrance(s).
2. Install erosion controls (i.e., silt fence and velocity dissipation devices).
3. Grade detention pond(s).
4. Clear and grub the site as necessary.
5. Strip organic matter from the topsoil layer.
6. Grade remainder of site to design specification(s).

As undisturbed soil is removed, the top 12 – 16 inches of topsoil will be segregated from the remaining spoil and kept separate through the duration of the project. When the project is complete the topsoil will be returned last in order to maintain the integrity of the pre-construction seed bank.

The project began in February 2022 and continue for approximately eighteen months. Site Information on when excavation activities occur will be provided on the inspection reports for the project provided in Appendix C of the SWPPP and noted in the Land Disturbance Log in Appendix D of the SWPPP. Completed inspection reports summarizing each inspection shall be retained in Appendix C of the SWPPP or in a separate inspection notebook kept on-site.

The schedule of activities identified above will be generally followed; however, the timing and development of each stage is dependent on weather conditions, site conditions, work area design, and the excavation and pipeline section removal rate.

3.4 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges

Except as provided in the General Permit, discharges covered by the General Permit shall be composed entirely of stormwater associated with construction activities. Other discharges, including the following, are prohibited:

- wastewater from washout of concrete;
- wastewater from the washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
- fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
- oils, toxic substances, or hazardous substances from spills or other releases;
- soaps, solvents, or detergents used in equipment and vehicle washing;
- discharges to Specific Watersheds and Water Quality Areas where prohibited;
- streams and watersheds protected by other government entities;
- stormwater runoff from construction activities occurring on Indian Country Lands;
- stormwater runoff from construction activities associated with exploration, development, or production of oil or gas or geothermal resources, including transportation of crude oil or natural gas by pipeline;
- discharges that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened aquatic or aquatic-dependent species or its critical habitat, unless the requirements of the Endangered Species Act are satisfied;
- stormwater discharges from agricultural activities;
- discharges of pollutants of concern to impaired waters; and
- discharges to surface waters in the state that would cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or that would fail to protect and maintain existing designate uses.

3.5 Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

The non-stormwater discharges from construction activities presented in Table 3 are authorized by the General Permit.

Table 3 – List of Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges Present at the Site

Type of Authorized Non-stormwater Discharge	Likely to be Present at Your Site?
Discharges from firefighting activities	No
Uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings (except hyperchlorinated water unless water has been dechlorinated)	No
Water used to wash vehicles or equipment where soaps, solvents, or detergents have not been used	Yes
Uncontaminated water used to control dust	Yes
Potable water source, including uncontaminated waterline flushings (excluding hyperchlorinated water unless water has been dechlorinated)	No
Routine external building wash down where soaps, solvents, or detergents have not been used	No
Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (or where all spilled or leaked material has been removed prior to washing); where soaps, solvents, or detergents have not been used	No
Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate	No
Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water	No
Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents	No
Uncontaminated, excavation dewatering, including dewatering of trenches and excavations that have been filtered, settled, or similarly treated prior to discharge	No
Landscape irrigation	No

3.6 Site Plan

A Site Location Map showing the approximate location of the project Site is provided in the Figure 1 of the SWPPP. Environmental Compliance Plans are provided in Figures 2 and Erosion and Sediment Control Details are provided in Appendix D. In addition, the project team may decide that a single SWPPP Inspection Map is more conducive for routine inspections. In this situation, a stand-alone SWPPP Inspection Map will be developed for inspections and will be provided with the Plan Figures. The SWPPP site map(s) mentioned above valuable tools that should be reviewed by Site personnel on a regular basis.

The SWPPP BMP figures and environmental compliance (erosion & sediment control) plan in Figures 2 depict the following applicable features:

- existing stormwater conveyances anticipated before and after land disturbing activities;
- areas of soil disturbance including steep slopes and areas of the site that will not be disturbed (e.g., natural buffers);
- locations of structural and nonstructural control measures that will be installed between disturbed areas and the undisturbed vegetated areas in order to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration;
- locations where stabilization practices are expected to occur;
- locations of surface waters (including wetlands);
- locations where concentrated stormwater discharges; and
- designated construction entrances on the Site where vehicles will exit onto paved roads.

4.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A stormwater management plan addressing post-construction stormwater management is not a requirement of the ADEQ Construction General Permit. A description of any measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that may occur after construction operations have been completed must be included in the SWPPP. Permanent stormwater controls are not required or proposed for the grading project.

5.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

The SWPPP shall include erosion and sediment (E&S) control measures and provide a description of temporary and permanent erosion control and stabilization practices for the Site, compliant with the requirements of Part II.A.4.H of the General Permit, including a schedule of when practices will be implemented. Properly implemented E&S controls adequately meet the criteria summarized below.

- Erosion and sediment control measures are designed, installed, and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications and in a manner so as to minimize discharge of pollutants and sediment with consideration for local topography, soil type, andrainfall.

- Stabilize disturbed areas immediately (as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next workday following the day that earth disturbing activities cease) when clearing, grading, excavation, or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. Temporary stabilization must be completed no more than 14 calendar days after initiation of soil stabilization measures and final stabilization must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage.

- Ensure discharges from dewatering activities, including trenches and excavations, are managed by appropriate controls.

- Ensure pollution prevention measures are designed, installed, and maintained to minimize discharge of pollutants.

- Ensure no prohibited discharges occur (III.G.5(a)-(d)).

- Ensure discharges from basins and impoundments utilize outlet structures which withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

- Ensure controls are developed to minimize the offsite transport of litter, construction debris, and construction materials.

Information regarding required inspections is provided in Section 7.1 of this SWPPP.

Erosion and sediment control details associated with the environmental compliance (erosion & sediment control) plan are included in the Site drawings and are located in Appendix D of the SWPPP.

When properly implemented, approved E&S controls have been determined to adequately:

1. control the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff within the Site to minimize soil erosion;

2. control stormwater discharges, including peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion;

3. minimize the amount of soil exposed during the activity;

4. minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;

5. minimize sediment discharges from the Site in a manner that addresses: (i) the amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation; (ii) the nature of resulting stormwater runoff; and (iii) soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes present on the site;

6. provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct stormwater to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal, and maximize infiltration, unless infeasible;

7. minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil;

8. ensure that stabilization of disturbed areas will be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, or excavating, or other land-disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the Site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the Site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 days; and

9. utilize outlet structures that withdraw stormwater from the surface (i.e., above the permanent pool or wet storage water surface elevation), unless infeasible, when discharging from sediment basins or sediment traps.

It is recommended that all temporary erosion and sediment control measures be removed within 30 days after final Site stabilization has been achieved.

The selection and deployment of E&S controls must consider changing weather conditions and construction activities, and various combinations of controls may be used over the life of the project to maintain compliance with the General Permit. The controls presented below provide a "menu of options" from which the Site operator will choose the appropriate controls based upon the phase of excavation and weather conditions; not all controls presented below will be employed at all times. The following E&S control program is structured to provide multiple safeguards against potential harm to the environment. Through this multiple safeguard approach, the Site operator is provided with the flexibility necessary to maintain compliance with water quality laws and reflect the changing needs of the Site. There are two general types of E&S controls: structural and non-structural. Structural controls involve the specific construction of facilities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into the drainage system. Non-structural controls are

practices, activities, programs, and other non-physical measures that will contribute to the reduction of pollutants to the drainage system.

5.1 Schedule for Implementation

Erosion and sediment controls for the Site will be implemented on an as-needed basis. Soil loss from the project area will be minimized by minimizing the area of disturbance, preserving existing vegetation at the down-gradient portion of the Site, and not disturbing ground cover until necessary. Controls will be implemented in a proactive manner during all seasons until the construction project is complete, as appropriate to protect water quality. Controls must be implemented, modified, and maintained to reflect the phase of construction and the weather conditions. In order to be effective, some controls must be installed before the Site is disturbed (e.g., to provide protection during clearing activities). At a minimum, an effective combination of erosion and sediment controls will be implemented to protect all disturbed areas, and sediment controls will be implemented along the down-gradient work area boundaries. In addition, the Contractor shall monitor weather patterns and forecasts to protect exposed areas with erosion control measures before anticipated storms arrive. The expected start date for implementation of sediment controls is upon mobilization to the site in February 2022. The project is anticipated to be complete by 4th quarter 2023.

5.2 Erosion and Sediment Controls

Best professional judgment will be used to implement and maintain an effective combination of erosion and sediment controls as appropriate for the status of construction and prevailing weather conditions. The proposed erosion and sediment control details for this project are described in the sections below.

5.2.1 Minimization of Disturbed Areas

Construction activities shall be scheduled and performed to minimize the area and duration of exposure of soil to erosion by rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking. Existing vegetation will be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.

5.2.2 Stabilized Access Routes

Where available, existing paved and unpaved roads will be used by equipment and vehicles to access Site and material laydown areas. Where existing roads are not available, vehicles and equipment will traverse vegetated ground provided it is sufficiently stable to avoid rutting or soil disturbance. Where field personnel determine improved access is required, stone or timber matting may be placed along the access route to sufficiently stabilize the ground and minimize soil disturbance. Stone covered/stabilized access placement shall conform to the temporary construction road stabilization detail shown on the "Stone Construction Entrance" drawing in Appendix D. Timber mats will not be used during this project. Construction entrances providing access to the EV construction project shall be the primary access points.

5.2.3 Soil Stabilization

Areas originally disturbed by EV shall be stabilized with vegetative cover, soil retention blankets, wood mulch, stone base, or equivalent measures as soon as practicable in portions of the Site where earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased or temporarily ceased and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days; or if soil disturbance is then authorized under the future EV construction project with ADEQ CGP approval. Temporary stabilization must be completed no later than 14 calendar days after initiation of soil stabilization measures, and final stabilization must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage, if required.

Any permanently stabilized with a vegetative cover will use hydroseed methods. The seed mix will be applied once the project has been completed, in early August. As this is typically the driest time of year, a seed mixture of rapidly germinating, drought tolerant species will be applied. Common grass species for use in hydroseeding include blue grass, fescue, rye grasses, Bermuda grass, Bahia grass, and native blends.

5.2.4 Earthen Berm

Compact earth acts as a sediment barrier to prevent slowly leaching surface water from carrying sediments offsite. Earthen berms are not anticipated to be used during the project.

5.2.5 Silt Fence

Silt fence will be installed per placement guidance provided in the Site Map. Locations were determined based on known elevation and drainage patterns throughout the Site. Silt fence is a synthetic permeable woven or non-woven geotextile fabric incorporating support stakes at intervals sufficient to support the fence (6 to 8 feet typical distance between posts), water, and sediment retained by the fence. The fence is designed to retain sediment-laden storm water and allow settlement of suspended soils before the storm water flows through the fabric and discharges from the Site. Silt fence shall be located as shown on the Site Map in Figures 2-4. Install silt fence at a fairly level grade generally along the contour with intermediate points (50-ft spacing minimum) and the ends curved uphill (i.e., J-hooks) to provide sufficient upstream storage volume for the anticipated runoff. A silt fence detail is included in Appendix D.

5.2.6 Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit

Access points from U.S. Hwy 61 into the construction site will be stabilized to reduce off-site vehicle tracking. All site access related to construction activities must be confined to the designated construction entrances/exits. Stabilized construction entrances shall consist of crushed aggregates that are clean, hard, durable, and free from adherent coatings (e.g., dirt, clay, organic matter). The entrances shall be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking of sediment onto off-site paved streets. When necessary, vehicle wheels shall be washed prior to leaving the site. When washing is required, it shall be done on a stabilized area that drains to an area protected with a sediment control such as silt fence. The construction entrance/exits may be relocated to provide

access as needed and should be noted in the SWPPP. A stone construction entrance/exit detail is included in Appendix D.

All dirt and/or debris tracked or transported to off-site paved surfaces shall be removed at a frequency that minimizes off-site impacts, and prior to the next rain event, if feasible. Washing of sediment from the right-of-way to downstream conveyances shall be prohibited.

6.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

6.1 Potential Sources of Pollution

Soil disturbing activities associated with the pipeline segment lowering could potentially affect the quality of stormwater runoff. Therefore, proper E&S control measures will be installed prior to excavation to manage stormwater and sediment. The location of potential pollutant sources must be documented and updated on the project plan.

The limit of disturbance is the area identified as the likely location where potential spills and leaks may occur. The associated drainage points for the area where potential spills and leaks may occur have been identified in Figure 2.

6.2 Policies and Procedures

The operator should confirm that employees are aware of applicable wastes, including wash water, disposal practices, and applicable disposal locations of such wastes, in order to comply with the conditions of the General Permit. Personnel should be educated in spill prevention, area of possible pollution, and spill response procedures.

6.3 Management Practices and Other Controls

6.3.1 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping requires all personnel to maintain cleanliness and order in areas that could cause stormwater contamination.

The following is a list of techniques that personnel should incorporate as good housekeeping practices on a daily basis:

- keep outside areas neat and orderly; clean drips and/or fix leaks from on-site equipment and inspect regularly;
- maintain a supply of spill response equipment;
- use watering truck to minimize dust; and
- pick up windblown debris.

6.3.2 Minimize Exposure

If applicable and where practicable, protect industrial materials and activities with a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff.

6.3.3 Existing Vegetation

Preservation of existing vegetation will be practiced, where possible. Grading operations will maintain the excavation within the indicated Site limits of disturbance.

6.4 Spill Prevention and Response

The practices listed below will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup.

- Products will be kept in original containers with the original manufacturer's label, where possible, unless they are not re-sealable.
- Original specimen labels and safety data sheets will be kept on file, as they contain important product information.
- Materials stored on-site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers. Materials that have the potential for contaminating runoff during storm events will be stored in their appropriate watertight containers, under a canopy, tarpaulin, shrink-wrapped, or otherwise precluded from direct exposure to precipitation.
- Whenever possible, all of a product will be used before disposing of the container. If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturers' and/or local and State recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.
- Manufacturers' recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
- Manufacturers' recommended methods for spill cleanup will be maintained on-site and Site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area on-site. Equipment and materials may include, but not be limited to, cleanup kits, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, dirt to contain spills, containment boom, absorbent material (e.g., hay, kitty litter, sand, sawdust), and plastic and metal trash containers.
- Spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- In the event of a discharge of a potential pollutant or spill of a hazardous substance, the following steps should be taken:

    1. eliminate potential spark sources;
    2. if possible and safe to do so, identify and shut down the source of the discharge to stop the flow;

3. contain the discharge with sorbent, berms, fences, trenches, sandbags, or other material and ensure the area will be kept well ventilated. Personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance during cleanup operations;

4. contact the SWPPP Coordinator or his/her designee (Division Manager) or his/her alternate;

5. contact regulatory authorities and the response organization as required by regulatory standards; and

6. collect and dispose of recovered products according to applicable regulations.

- Spills of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate State and local government agency, as required by regulatory standards.

- The contractor or his representative will be responsible for spill prevention and coordination.

- The spill prevention and control procedures will be implemented once construction begins on-site.

When a spill occurs, the individuals/agencies in Table 4 shall be considered for notification.

Table 4 – Spill Notification Table

Person/Agency	Contact Information
Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)	1-800-322-4012 (24 hour #)
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	501-682-0716
National Response Center (NRC)	1-800-424-8802

6.5 Spill Reporting

6.5.1 Reports of Unauthorized Discharges

Any operator who discharges or causes or allows a discharge of sewage, industrial waste, other wastes, or any noxious or deleterious substance or a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110 (Discharge of Oil), 40 CFR Part 117 (Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances), or 40 CFR Part 302 (Reporting Reportable Quantities), that occurs during a 24-hour period into or upon surface waters or who discharges or causes or allows a discharge that may reasonably be expected to enter surface waters,

shall notify the NRC, ADEM and ADEQ of the discharge immediately upon discovery of the discharge, but in no case later than within 24 hours after said discovery.

The initial notification shall provide, to the extent known, the following information:

(1) the name, address and telephone number of the person making the telephone report;

(2) the date, time, and location of the spill or discharge;

(3) a specific description or identification of the oil, petroleum product, hazardous substances or other substances discharged or spilled;

(4) an estimate of the quantity discharged or spilled;

(5) the duration of the incident;

(6) the name of the surface water or a description of the waters in the state affected or threatened by the discharge or spill;

(7) the source of the discharge or spill;

(8) a description of the extent of actual or potential water pollution or harmful impacts to the environment and an identification of any environmentally sensitive areas or natural resources at risk;

(9) the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the responsible person and the contact person at the location of the discharge or spill;

(10) a description of any actions that have been taken, are being taken, and will be taken to contain and respond to the discharge or spill;

(11) any known or anticipated health risks;

(12) the identity of any governmental representatives, including local authorities or third parties, responding to the discharge or spill; and

(13) any other information that may be significant to the response action.

State requirements specify to notify local government/emergency authorities should the discharge or spill creates an imminent health threat. In addition, as soon as possible, but no later than two weeks after discovery of the spill or discharge, the responsible person shall reasonably attempt to notify the owner (if identifiable) or occupant of the property upon which the discharge or spill occurred as well as the occupants of any property that the responsible person reasonably believes is adversely affected.

A Spill Report Form is provided in Appendix E of the SWPPP.

6.5.2 Reports of Unusual or Extraordinary Discharges

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of the General Permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

6.5.3 Reports of Noncompliance

Actions taken as a result of inspections must be described within, and retained as a part of, the SWPPP. Reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or Site is in compliance with the SWPPP and the General Permit. The report must be signed by the person and in the manner required by Part II.B.9 of the General Permit (relating to Signatory Requirements).

6.6 Fueling and Maintenance of Equipment or Vehicles

Fueling and maintenance of equipment or vehicles will likely not take place during grading activities.

- The locations of all vehicle fueling areas will be documented in the SWPPP, if applicable. As the vehicle fueling facilities move throughout the project, areas need to be shown, dated, and signed. If vehicle fueling will not be part of the project, a written statement indicating that "no on-site vehicle fueling will be part of this project" should be added on the plans or included in the SWPPP Document Modification Log in Appendix F of the SWPPP.

- On-site vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage.

- Refueling, repairs, and changing of equipment and vehicle fluids will be conducted in a manner to reduce the potential for contamination of on-site resources. Care should be taken, where feasible, to avoid activities within ±50 feet of storm drains, wetlands, streams, water bodies, tree preservation areas, or any other environmentally sensitive areas.

- Secondary containment and spill response kits should be provided on-site.

- These pollution prevention practices and procedures should be implemented to prevent the discharge of spilled and leaked fuels and chemicals from vehicle fueling and maintenance activities (e.g., providing secondary containment such as spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets, providing cover where appropriate, and having spill kits readily available).

- Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled.
- Any asphalt substances used on-site will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- The contractor will regularly inspect the Site to ensure that proper disposal methods of used antifreeze, oils, filters, and other hazardous materials are followed.

6.7 Washing of Equipment and Vehicles

- Vehicle washing should not use soaps, solvents, or detergents.
- Construction vehicle washing will only occur at approved locations in accordance with State and local regulations. The BMP for Vehicle and Equipment Washing is included in Appendix D.
- Tire washing may be necessary as part of the Site's construction entrance in order to minimize the transport of sediment by vehicular traffic onto a paved surface. If tire washing is necessary, provisions must be made to intercept the wash water and trap the sediment so it can be collected and stabilized. Wash water must be diverted away from the construction entrance to an approved settling area to remove sediment.
- Pollution prevention practices and procedures should be implemented that will minimize the discharge of pollutants from vehicle and equipment washing, wheel wash water, and other types of washing (e.g., locating activities away from surface waters and stormwater inlets, directing wash waters to sediment basins or traps, using filtration devices such as filter bags or sand filters, or using similarly effective controls), and the wash water should be filtered, settled, or similarly treated prior to discharge.
- Physical separation should be provided between surface waters and inlets.

6.8 Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Products, Materials, and Wastes

In addition to the practices listed below, the practices in Section 6.4 - Spill Prevention and Response apply to the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes. Examples of these items include asphalt sealants, copper flashing, scrap building materials, adhesives, concrete admixtures, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, landscape materials, timber, pipe and electrical cuttings, diesel fuel, oil and hydraulic fluids, as well as paint and other petroleum products.

- Waste materials will be collected and stored in a properly labeled receptacle in accordance with local and state solid waste management regulations. Non-hazardous trash and construction debris from the Site will be deposited in dumpsters. The locations of the dumpsters shall be documented in the SWPPP once determined in the field and locations

annotated of accompanying Site drawings. The trash will be hauled to an appropriate waste disposal site. No construction waste materials shall be buried on-site. Project personnel shall be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal.

- Chemical or petroleum products will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.

- On-site equipment shall be checked for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance.

- Hazardous waste materials will be disposed of in the manner specified by the manufacturer and as required by federal, state, and local regulations. Site personnel will be instructed in these practices. Hazardous waste will be collected from the portable units as required by local and state regulations. Hazardous material will be placed in compatible receptacles.

- Portable sanitary units will be utilized at various locations along the project Site. The locations of the portable sanitary units shall be documented in the SWPPP once determined in the field. As (or if) the units move, the movement of the facilities shall be documented in the SWPPP with initials of the individual authorizing the movement and a corresponding date. These locations will be annotated on the SWPPP drawings. Sanitary waste will be collected from the portable units as required by local and state regulation.

- Portable sanitary units shall not be located in or adjacent to streams, drop inlets, stormwater flow paths, and floodplains.

6.9 Washing of Concrete or Other Materials

Concrete or other materials washout will likely not take place during grading activities. The General Permit authorizes the wash out of concrete trucks at construction sites, provided the following requirements are met. Authorization is limited to the land disposal of wash out water from concrete trucks. Any other direct discharge of concrete production waste water must be authorized under a separate ADEQ general permit or individual permit. Direct discharge of concrete truck wash out water to surface water in the state, including discharge to storm sewers, is prohibited by the General Permit.

- Concrete truck wash out water shall be discharged to areas at the construction site where structural controls have been established to prevent direct discharge to surface waters, or to areas that have a minimal slope that allow infiltration and filtering of wash out water to prevent direct discharge to surface waters. Structural controls may consist of temporary berms, temporary shallow pits, temporary storage tanks with slow rate release, or other reasonable measures to prevent runoff from the construction site.

- Wash out of concrete trucks during rainfall events shall be minimized. The direct discharge of concrete truck wash out water is prohibited at all times, and the operator shall insure that

its BMPs are sufficient to prevent the discharge of concrete truck wash out as the result of rainfall or stormwater runoff.

- The discharge of wash out water must not cause or contribute to groundwater contamination.
- Concrete wash out locations shall be noted in the SWPPP and on the associated Site Maps. Details for the concrete wash structural controls will be added to the SWPPP at the time of use.

7.0 INSPECTION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

Inspections are intended to identify areas where pollutant control measures at the Site are ineffective and are allowing pollutants to enter surface waters. Receiving waters shall be inspected to ascertain whether control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking.

7.1 Inspection Personnel and Procedures

7.1.1 Personnel Responsible for Inspections

- Inspections will be performed by qualified personnel identified in the SWPPP. Qualified personnel means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment and stormwater management controls, and who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site for the operator that could impact stormwater quality and quantity and to assess the effectiveness of any sediment and erosion control measures or stormwater management facilities selected to control the quality and quantity of stormwater discharges from the construction activity.

- The name, phone number, and qualifications of the qualified personnel conducting inspections required by the General Permit will be provided either on the inspection forms for the project or provided separately in Appendix C of the SWPPP.

- Reports summarizing each inspection shall be retained as part of this SWPPP in Appendix C of the SWPPP or in another designated on-site notebook for inspections. If a separate inspections notebook is utilized, it is hereby incorporated as part of this SWPPP.

7.1.2 Inspection Schedule

Inspections shall be conducted at a frequency of: (i) at least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inch or greater, or (ii) at least once every seven calendar days regardless of whether or not there has been a rainfall event since the previous inspection. Where areas have been temporarily stabilized or land disturbing activity will be suspended due to continuously frozen ground conditions and stormwater discharges are unlikely, the inspection frequency may be reduced to once per month. In arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas, inspections must be conducted at least once every month and within 24 hours after the end of a storm event of 0.5 inch or greater. If weather conditions make discharges likely, the regular inspection schedule resumes.

The weekly inspection schedule will be used for this project with one inspection conducted every seven calendar days.

Representative inspections may be utilized for utility line installation, pipeline construction, or other similar linear construction activities provided that:

a. temporary or permanent soil stabilization has been installed and vehicle access may compromise the temporary or permanent soil stabilization and potentially cause additional land disturbance increasing the potential for erosion;

b. inspections occur on the same frequency as other construction activities;

c. control measures are inspected parallel to the construction site 0.25 miles above and below each access point (i.e., where a roadway, undisturbed right-of-way, or other similar feature intersects the construction activity and access does not compromise temporary or permanent soil stabilization); and

d. inspection of controls (locations, reporting, etc.) shall be provided per Part II.A.4.N.2 of the General Permit.

In the event of flooding or other uncontrollable situations which prohibit access to inspection sites, inspections must be conducted as soon as access is practicable.

The individuals responsible for conducting on-site and off-site inspections will be identified and documented in the SWPPP once the contractor is selected. If the identified individual changes or additional individuals are given this responsibility, the changes/additions must be noted in the above Certification Section.

7.1.3 Inspection Requirements

As part of the inspection, the qualified personnel shall:

a. record the date and time of the inspection and, when applicable, the date and rainfall amount of the last measurable storm event;

b. record the information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;

c. record any land-disturbing activities that have occurred outside of the approved SWPPP;

d. inspect the following for installation in accordance with the approved SWPPP, identify maintenance needs, and evaluate the effectiveness in minimizing sediment discharge, including whether the control has been inappropriately or incorrectly used:

    (1) perimeter erosion and sediment controls, such as silt fence;

    (2) soil stockpiles, when applicable, and borrow areas for stabilization or sediment trapping measures;

(3) completed earthen structures, such as dams, dikes, ditches, and diversions for stabilization;

(4) cut and fill slopes;

(5) sediment basins and traps, sediment barriers, and other measures installed to control sediment discharge from stormwater;

(6) temporary or permanent channel, flume, or other slope drain structures installed to convey concentrated runoff down cut and fill slopes;

(7) storm inlets that have been made operational to ensure that sediment-laden stormwater does not enter without first being filtered or similarly treated; and

(8) construction vehicle access routes that intersect or access paved roads for minimizing sediment tracking.

e. inspect areas that have reached final grade or that will remain dormant for more than 14 days for initiation of stabilization activities;

f. inspect areas that have reached final grade or that will remain dormant for more than 14 days for completion of stabilization activities within seven days of reaching grade or stopping work;

g. inspect pollutant generating activities identified in the pollution prevention plan for the proper implementation, maintenance, and effectiveness of the procedures and practices;

h. identify any pollutant generating activities not identified in the pollution prevention plan; and

i. identify and document the presence of any evidence of the discharge of pollutants prohibited by the General Permit.

Inspections shall be documented on the inspection forms provided in Appendix C of the SWPPP.

7.1.4 Rainfall Tracking

Only in the event that a rainfall event of 0.5 inch or greater is to be used to determined inspection frequency per Section 7.1.2 above shall this section apply. For the purposes of tracking rain events, as needed, the operator will reference a rain gauge accessible to inspection staff at the project Site or at another local site representative of the project location. If a rain gauge is maintained at the project Site, daily rainfall measurements should be documented. If rainfall is being recorded then the rainfall gauge location or alternate methodology per below is to be identified and shown on the SWPPP Site Map or Site Plan, as applicable.

If a rain gauge is not used, rainfall tracking will be monitored using one of the following links:

- http://water.weather.gov/precip/
- http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/
- http://www.wunderground.com/

7.2 Corrective Action

7.2.1 Personnel Responsible for Corrective Actions

The operator shall implement the corrective action(s) identified as a result of an inspection within seven days of the inspection and prior to the next rain event, if feasible. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable the reason shall be documented in the SWPPP and maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. Erosion and sediment controls that have been intentionally disabled, run-over, removed, or otherwise rendered ineffective must be replaced or corrected immediately upon discovery. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used incorrectly, is performing inadequately, or is damaged, then the operator shall replace or modify the control as soon as practicable after making the discovery.

7.2.2 Corrective Action Forms

Corrective actions are documented on the inspection reports for the project. Copies of the inspection reports are to be kept in Appendix C of the SWPPP or in a separate on-site inspection notebook. In addition, a historical corrective action log will be maintained for the life of the project to record deficiencies and corresponding corrective actions (Appendix C).

8.0 RECORDKEEPING

8.1 Retention of Records

The permittee must retain the following records for a minimum period of three (3) years from the date that a notice of termination (NOT) is submitted as required by Part II.B.1. For activities in which an NOT is not required, records shall be retained for a minimum period of three (3) years from the date that the operator terminates coverage under Part II.B.1 of the General Permit. Records include:

- a copy of the SWPPP;
- all reports and actions required by the General Permit, including a copy of the Small Construction Site Notice;
- all data used to complete the Notice of Intent (NOI), if an NOI is required for coverage under the General Permit; and
- all records of submittal of forms submitted to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge and to the secondary operator of a large construction site, if applicable.

8.2 Log of SWPPP Document Modifications

The operator shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in the design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants to surface waters and that has not been previously addressed in the SWPPP. Amendments, modifications, or updates to the SWPPP shall be signed by the Primary Operator or designated authority. A SWPPP Document Modification Log is provided in Appendix F of the SWPPP.

The SWPPP must be amended if, during inspections or investigations by the operator's qualified personnel, or by local, state, or federal officials, it is determined that the existing control measures are ineffective in minimizing pollutants in discharges from the construction activity. Revisions to the SWPPP shall include additional or modified control measures designed and implemented to correct problems identified.

The operator shall update the SWPPP no later than seven days following any modification to its implementation. Modifications or updates to land disturbance shall be noted on the forms in Appendix D and shall include the following items:

a. a record of dates when:

   (1) major grading activities occur;

   (2) construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; and

(3) stabilization measures are initiated.

b. documentation of replaced or modified controls where periodic inspections or other information have indicated that the controls have been used inappropriately or incorrectly and were modified as soon as possible;

c. areas that have reached final stabilization and where no further SWPPP or inspection requirements apply;

d. properties that are no longer under the legal control of the operator and the dates on which the operator no longer had legal control over each property;

e. the date of any prohibited discharges, the discharge volume released, and what actions were taken to minimize the impact of the release (Appendix F);

f. measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of any prohibited discharge (Appendix C); and

g. measures taken to address any evidence identified as a result of an inspection (Appendix C).

8.3 Public Notification/Signage

Upon commencement of land disturbance, the operator shall post conspicuously a copy of the Construction Site Notice near the main entrance of the construction activity. If the construction project is a linear construction project, such as a pipeline or highway, the notices must be placed in a publicly accessible location near where construction is actively underway. Notices for these linear sites may be relocated, as necessary, along the length of the project. The notices must be readily available for viewing by the general public; local, state, and federal authorities; and contain the following information:

(a) the site-specific NPDES authorization number for the project, if assigned;

(b) the operator name, contact name, and contact phone number;

(c) a brief description of the project; and

(d) the location of the SWPPP.

The operator shall maintain the posted information until termination of general permit coverage as specified in the General Permit.

8.4 SWPPP Availability

The SWPPP must be retained on-site at the construction Site or, if the Site is inactive or does not have an on-site location to store the plan, a notice must be posted describing the location of the SWPPP. The SWPPP must be made readily available at the time of an on-site inspection to: the executive director; a federal, state, or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans; local government officials; and the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site. If the SWPPP is retained off-site, then it shall be made available as soon as reasonably possible. In most instances, it is reasonable that the SWPPP shall be made available within 24 hours of the request.

Operators with day-to-day operational control over SWPPP implementation shall have a copy of the SWPPP available at a central location on-site for use by those identified as having responsibilities under the SWPPP whenever they are on the construction Site. The SWPPP and all amendments, modifications, and updates shall be available upon request to the executive director; a federal, state, or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans; local government officials; and the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site. If an on-site location is unavailable to store the SWPPP when no personnel are present, notice of the SWPPP's location must be posted near the main entrance of the construction site.

8.5 Termination of General Permit Coverage

A notice of termination (NOT) shall be submitted to the ADEQ, and a copy of the NOT provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge (with a list in the SWPPP of the names and addresses of all MS4 operators receiving a copy) within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

a. Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site that are the responsibility of the permittee;

b. A transfer of operational control has occurred as stated in the General Permit; or

c. Coverage under an individual NPDES permit or alternative NPDES general permit been obtained.

The NOT form shall require, at a minimum, the following information:

a. if authorization was granted following submission of an NOI, the permittee’s site specific NPDES authorization number for the construction site;

b. an indication of whether the construction activity is completed or if the permittee is simply no longer an operator at the site;

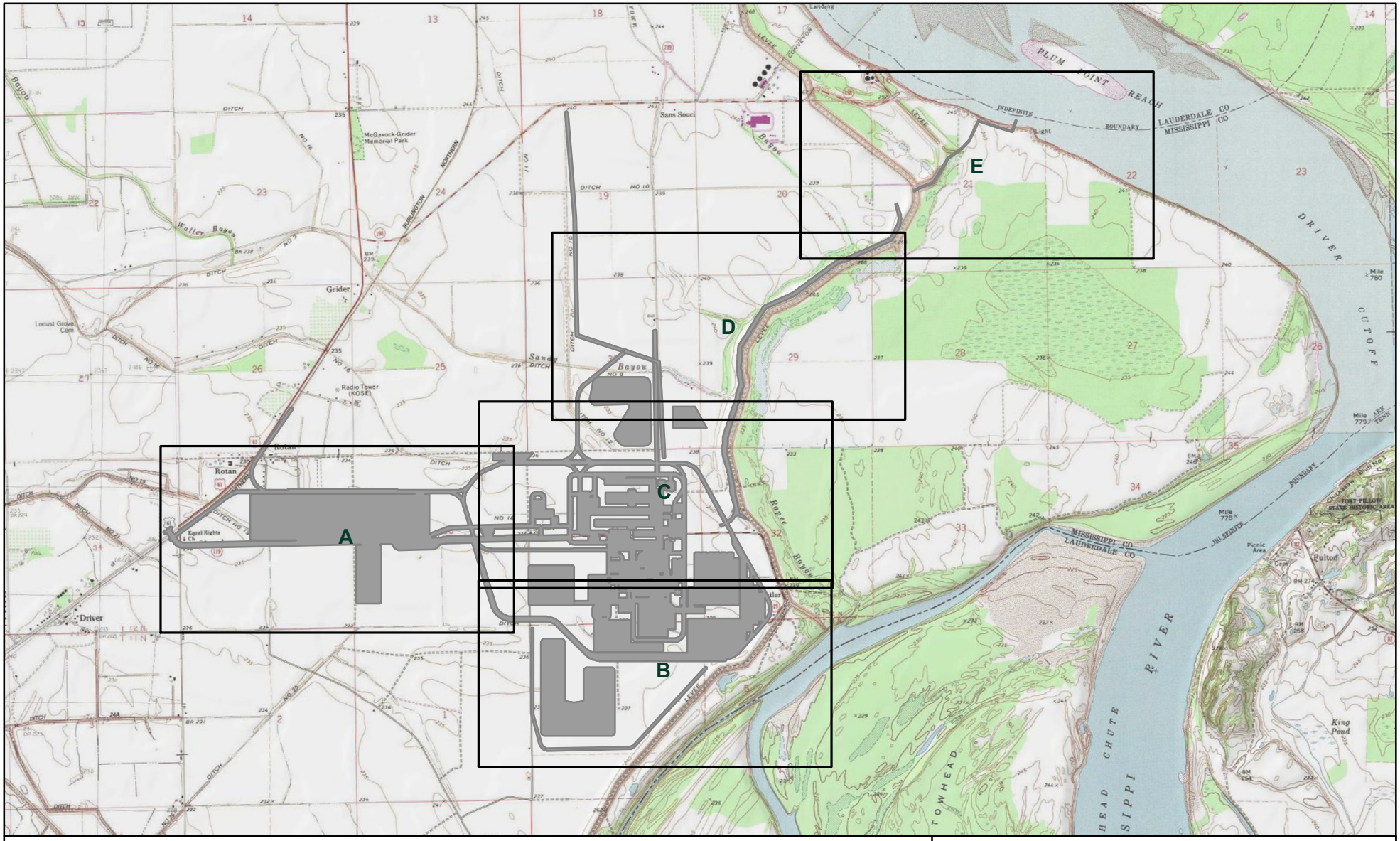
c. the name, address, and telephone number of the permittee submitting the NOT;

d. the name (or other identifier), address, county, and location (latitude/longitude) of the construction project or site; and

e. a signed certification that either all stormwater discharges requiring authorization under the General Permit will no longer occur, or that the applicant is no longer the operator of the facility or construction site, and that all temporary structural erosion controls have either been removed, will be removed on a schedule defined in the SWPPP, or have been transferred to a new operator if the new operator has applied for permit coverage. Erosion controls that are designed to remain in place for an indefinite period, such as mulches and fiber mats, are not required to be removed or scheduled for removal.

For operators that have obtained automatic authorization and not required to submit an NOI, they must remove the Small Construction Site Notice upon meeting one or more of the previously listed conditions, complete the applicable portion of the site notice related to removal of the site notice, and submit a copy of the site notice to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge, within 30 days of meeting any of the previously listed conditions.

FIGURES



Site Vicinity

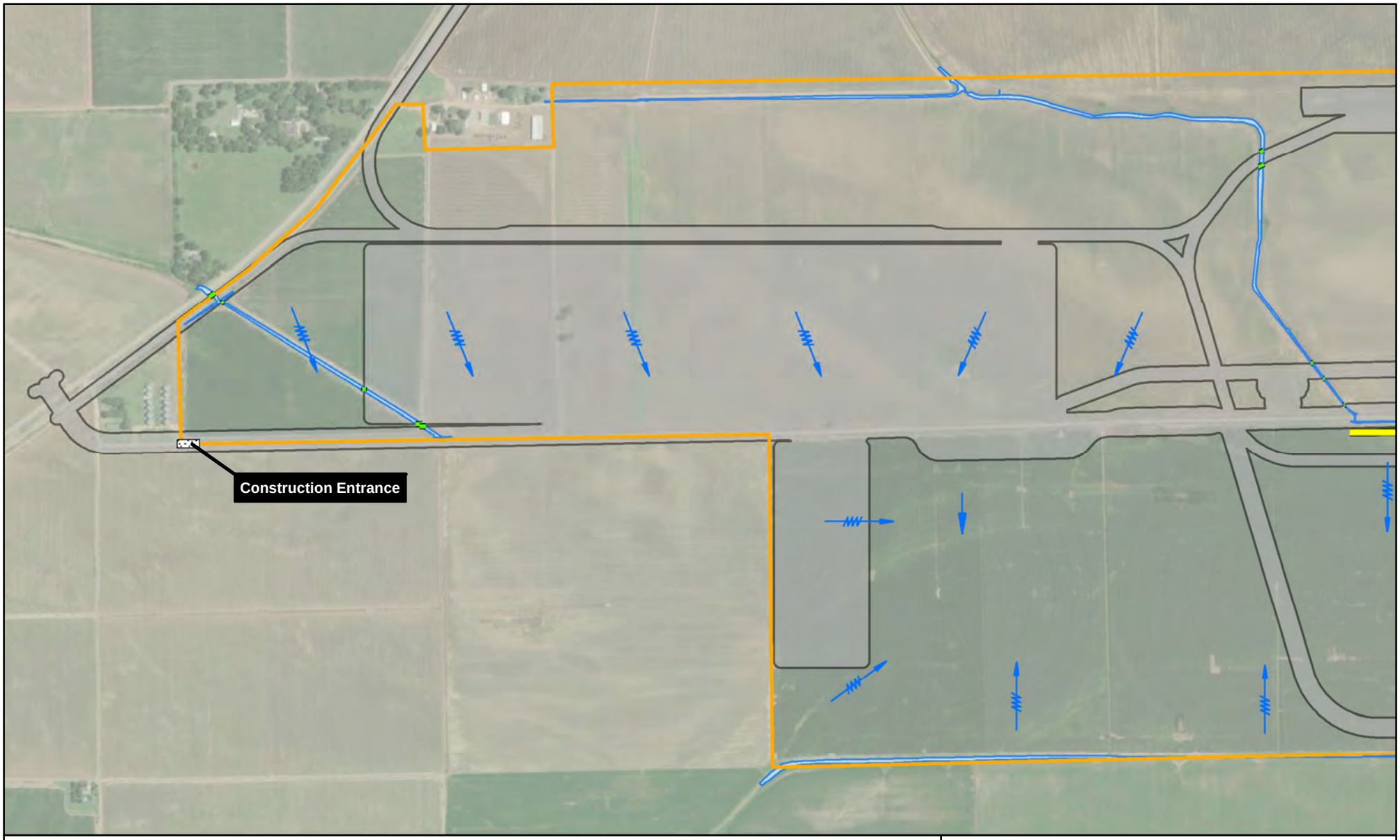
Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 1

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_Blueprint_Fig1_SWPPP.mxd 1/19/2023 10:33:00 AM



Survey Area
Limits of Disturbance (LOD)
Drainage Ridge
Waters of the US
Suggested BMP
Construction Entrance
Sheet Flow
StormwaterPond

A

N

0 1,000 Feet

Stormwater Management Plan

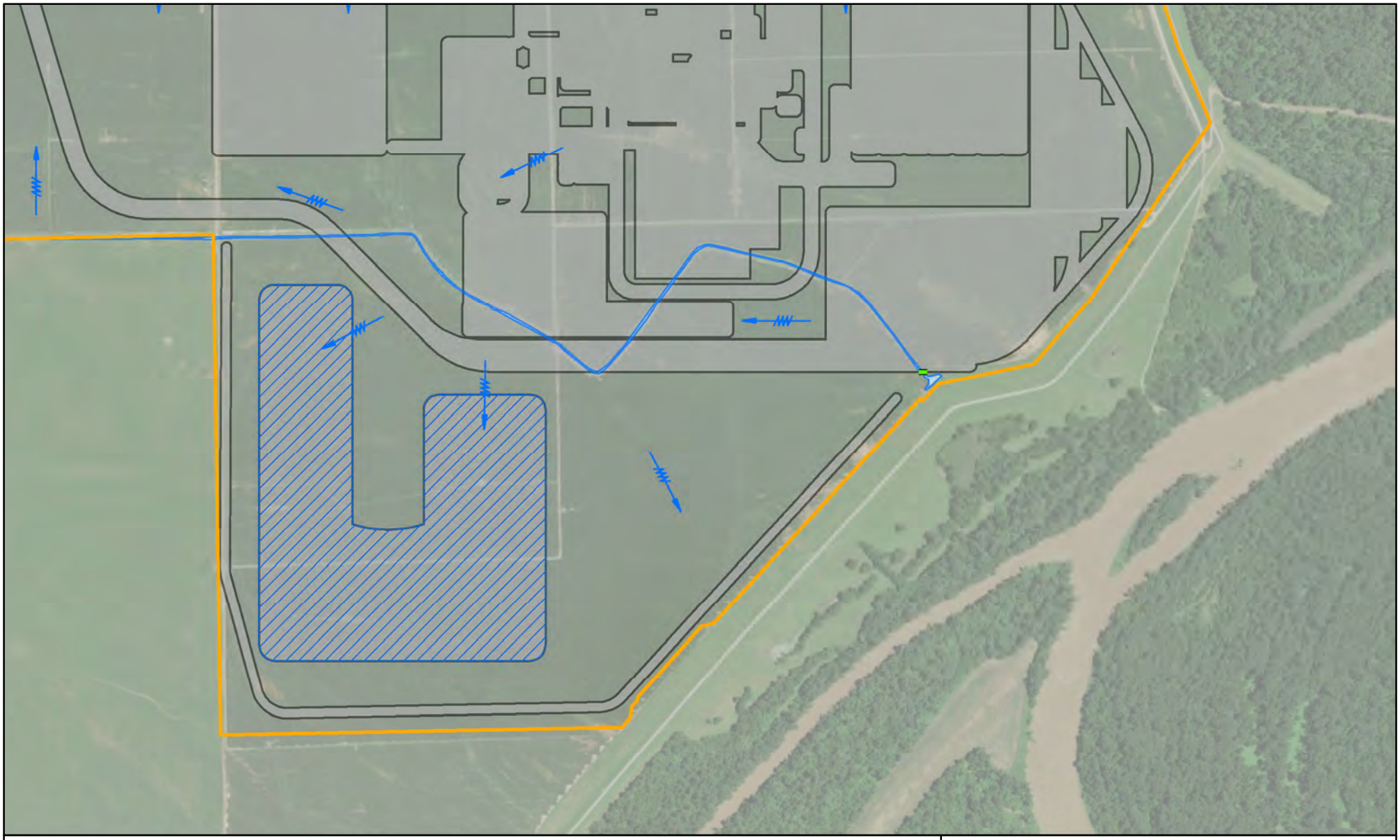
Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 2A

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_StormwaterManagementPlan_BMPs.mxd 1/19/2023 9:54:50 AM



Stormwater Management Plan

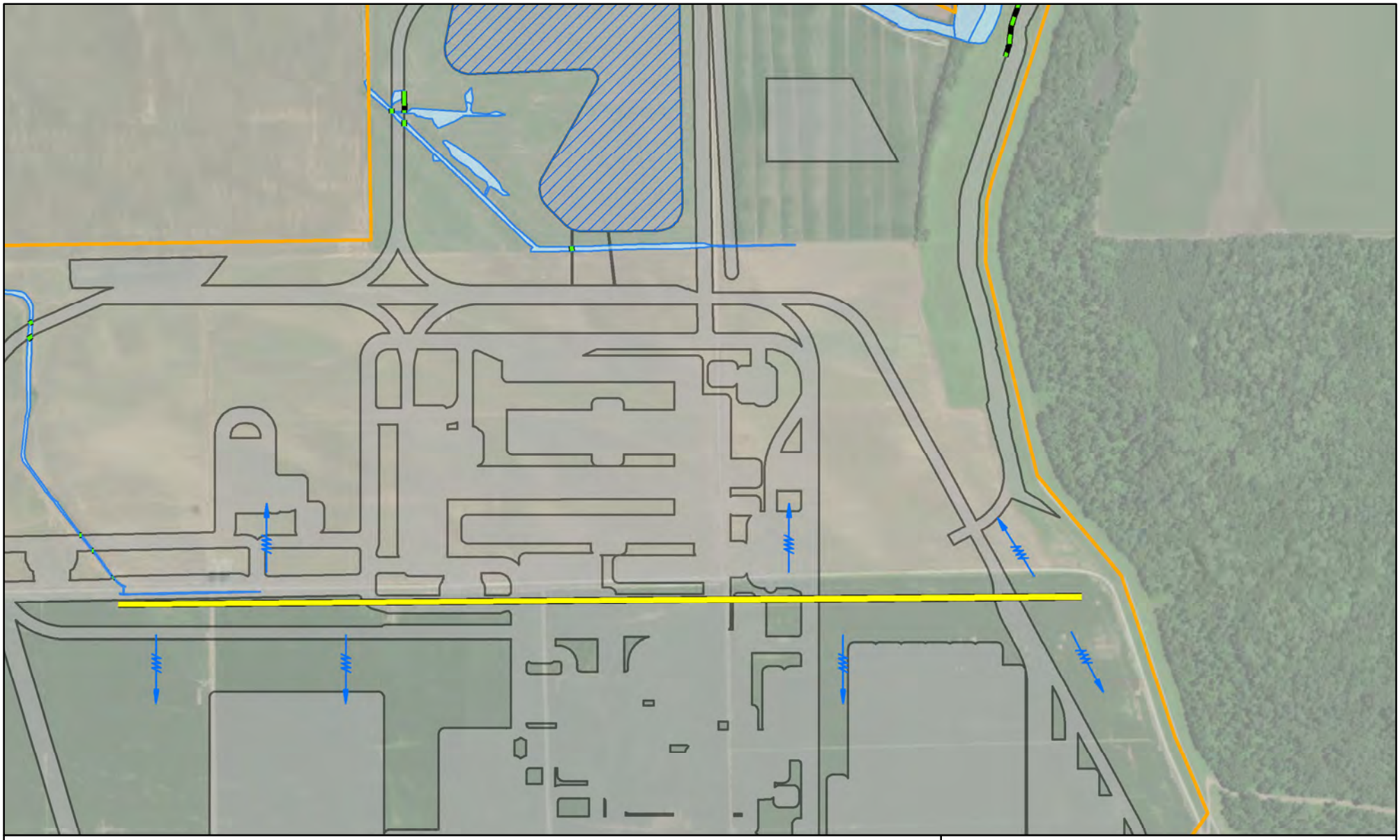
Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 2B

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_StormwaterManagementPlan_BMPs.mxd 1/19/2023 9:54:50 AM



Stormwater Management Plan

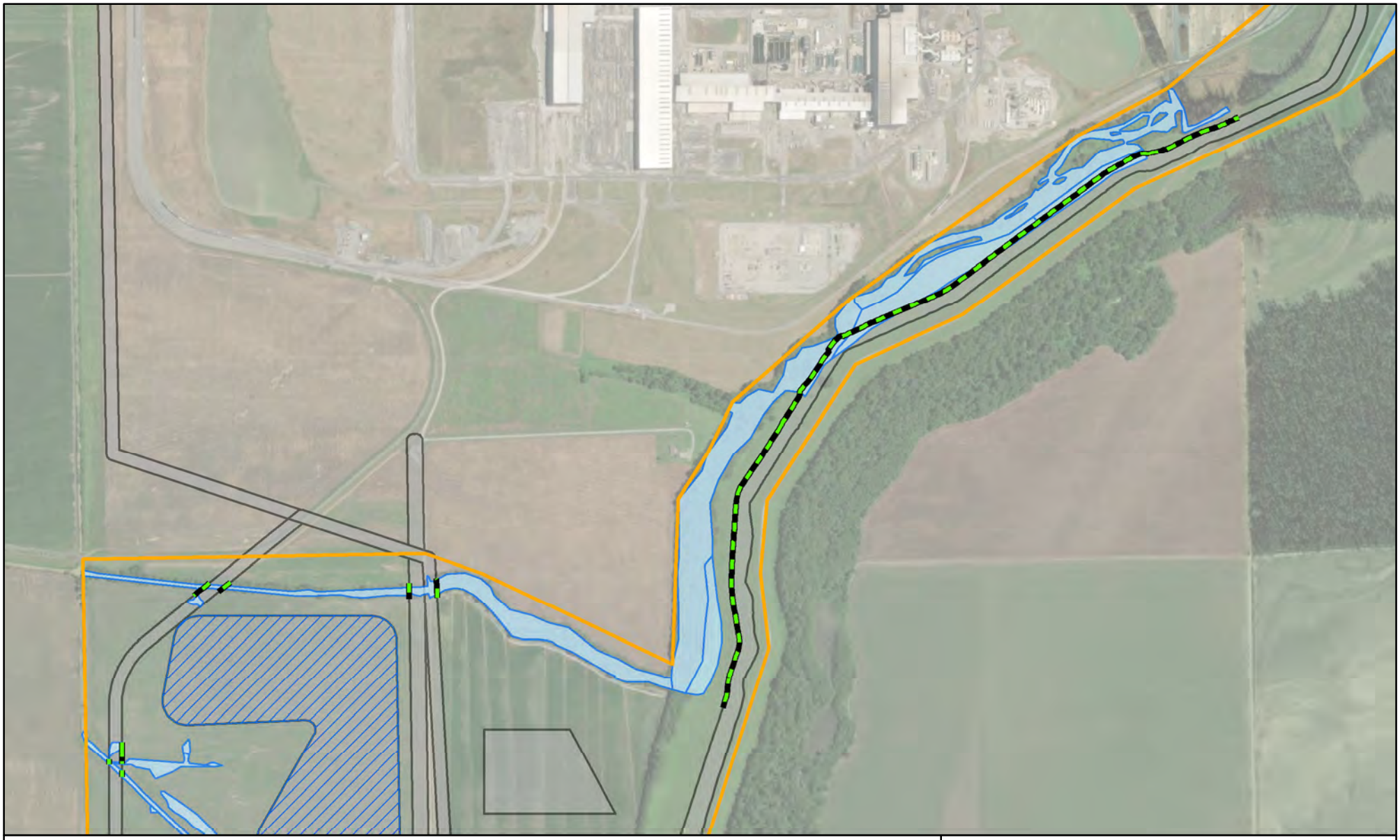
Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 2C

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_StormwaterManagementPlan_BMPs.mxd 1/19/2023 9:54:50 AM



Stormwater Management Plan

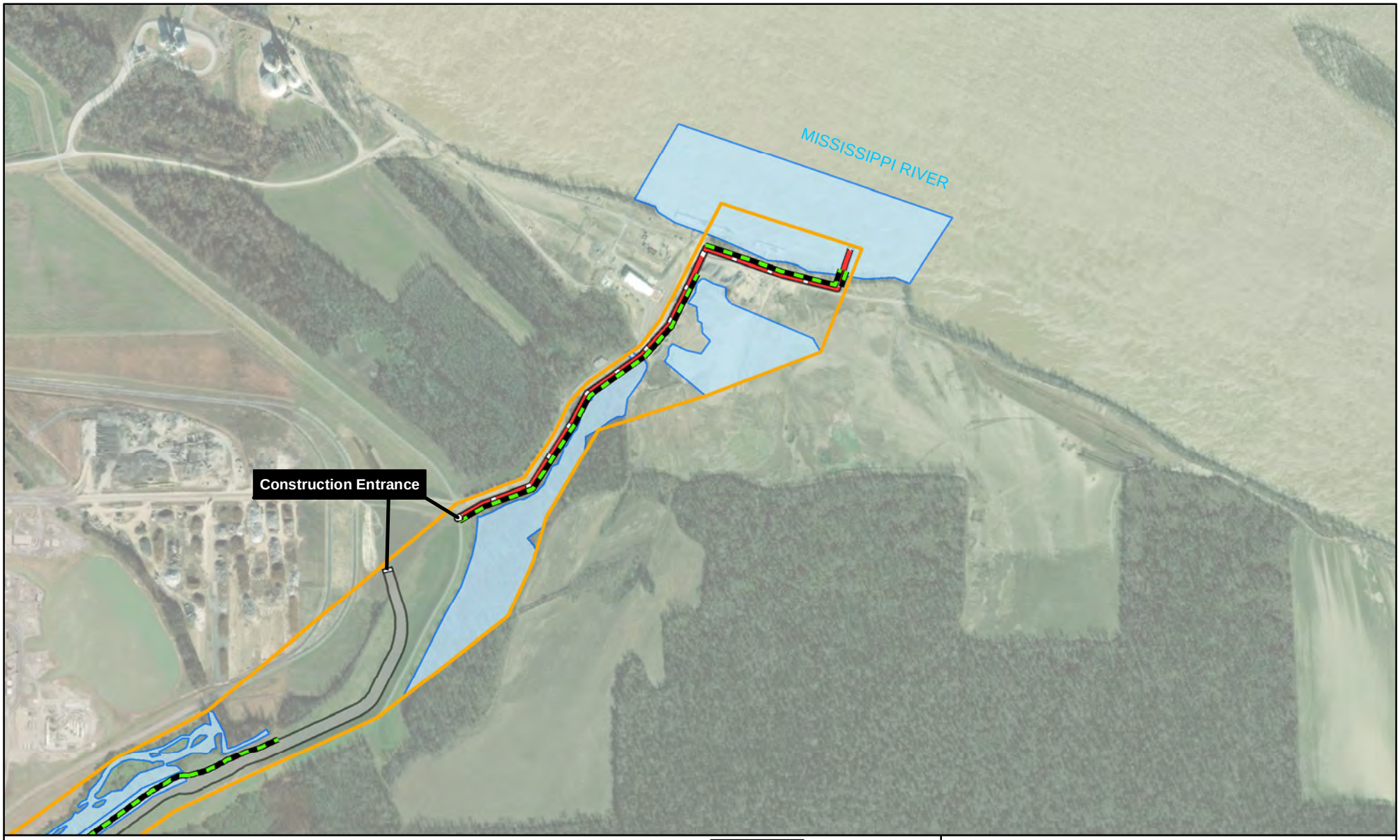
Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 2D

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_StormwaterManagementPlan_BMPs.mxd 1/19/2023 9:54:50 AM



Survey Area
Limits of Disturbance (LOD)
Drainage Ridge
Outfall Pipe
Waters of the US
Suggested BMP
Construction Entrance
Sheet Flow
StormwaterPond

E

N

0 1,000 Feet

Stormwater Management Plan

Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 2E

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_StormwaterManagementPlan_BMPs.mxd 1/19/2023 9:54:50 AM

APPENDIX A

Construction General Permit

The NPDES General Permit for Construction Activities – ARR150000 can be found at:

https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/permits/npdes/stormwater/pdfs/construction/arr150000_final_permit_signed_ajy.pdf

APPENDIX B

Computation Sheet for Determining Runoff Coefficient

Total Site Area = _____ Acres [A]

Existing Site Conditions

Impervious Site Area [1] = _____ Acres [B]

Impervious Site Area Runoff Coefficient [2, 4] = _____ [C]

Pervious Site Area [3] = _____ Acres [D]

Pervious Site Area Runoff Coefficient [4] = _____ [E]

Pre-Construction Runoff Coefficient

$$\frac{[B \times C] + [D \times E]}{[A]} = \text{This is your pre-construction runoff coefficient.}$$

Proposed Site Conditions (after construction)

Impervious Site Area [1] = _____ Acres [F]

Impervious Site Area Runoff Coefficient [2, 4] = _____ [G]

Pervious Site Area [3] = _____ Acres [H]

Pervious Site Area Runoff Coefficient [4] = _____ [I]

Post-Construction Runoff Coefficient

$$\frac{[F \times G] + [H \times I]}{[A]} = \text{This is your post-construction runoff coefficient.}$$

1. Includes paved areas, areas covered by buildings, and other impervious surfaces.
2. Use 0.95 unless lower or higher runoff coefficient can be verified.
3. Includes areas of vegetation, most unpaved or uncovered soil surfaces, and other pervious areas.
4. Refer to local Hydrology Manual for typical C values.

Note: The impervious and pervious surfaces should equal the total area.

APPENDIX C

Inspection Reports

APPENDIX D

Erosion & Sediment Control Details

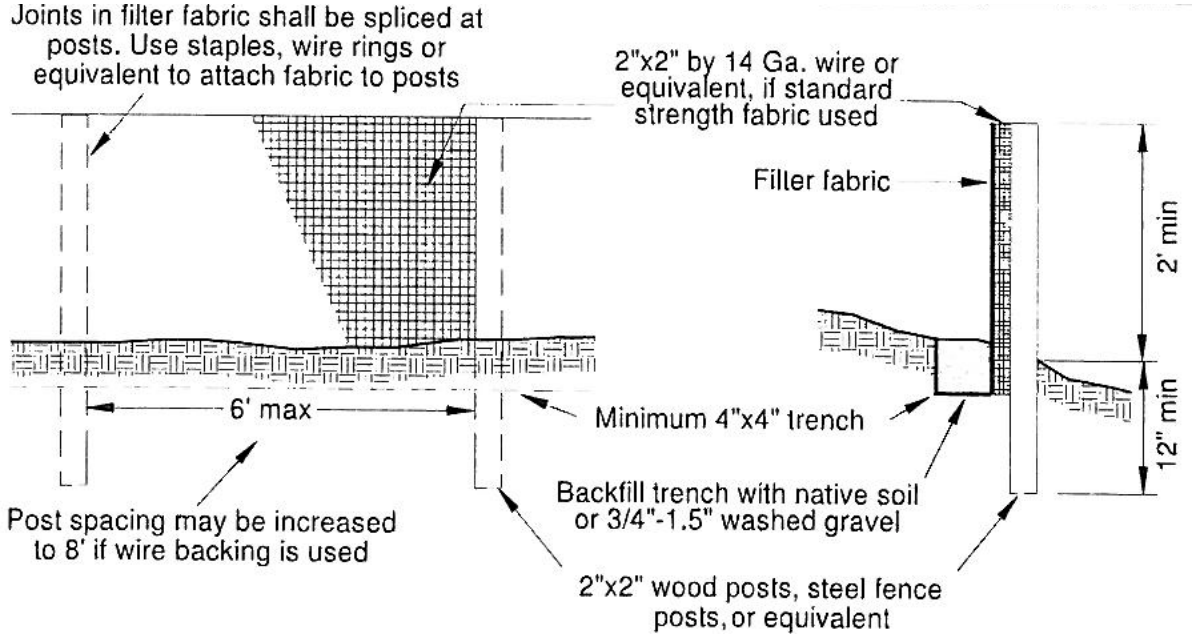
Reference: Stormwater Pollution Prevention, Grading, and Erosion Control, Best Management Practices Manual, NWArkansas Stormwater education, Revised October 2014

Conveyance BMP

Silt Fence

Purpose

Use of a Secondary Embedded Reinforced Perimeter Sediment Barrier (SERPSB) reduces the transport of coarse sediment from a construction site by providing a temporary physical barrier to sediment and reducing the runoff velocities of overland flow. The reinforcing is placed behind the barrier supports it as sediment is captured during a storm event. See Figure 3.12 on the top of the next page for details on SERPSB construction.



Conditions of Use

- SERPSB may be used downslope of all disturbed areas.
- SERPSBs are not intended to treat concentrated flows, nor is it intended to treat substantial amounts of overland flow. Any concentrated flows must be conveyed through the drainage system to a sediment pond. The only circumstance in where overland flow can be treated solely by an SERPSB, rather than a sediment pond, is when the area draining to the fence is under 39,000 square feet and the flow rates are below 0.5 cfs.
- Under no circumstances should SERPSBs be placed or constructed in concentrated flows such as streams, channels ditches. They are not an adequate method of silt control for anything other than sheet or overland flow.
- SERPSBs should run across slopes to capture runoff. Barriers that run up-and-down slopes will collect runoff and concentrate it, which will result in a failure of the fence at any corners at the bottom where the Barrier is then “turned” to run across the slope.

Access and Source Control BMPs

Rumble Strips and Wheel Washes

Purpose

Rumble strips and wheel washes reduce the amount of sediment transported by motor vehicles.

Conditions of Use

A rumble strip and/or wheel wash shall be used when a stabilized construction exit is not preventing sediment from being tracked onto pavement.

• A rumble strip is generally an effective BMP as long as the surface roughness is maintained to "knock" as much sediment as possible loose during the drive time over its surface.

• Wheel washing is generally an effective BMP when installed with careful attention to topography. For example, a wheel wash can be detrimental if installed at the top of a slope abutting a right-of-way where the water from the dripping truck can run unimpeded into the street.

• Pressure washing combined with an adequately sized and surfaced pad with direct drainage to a large 10'-0" x 10'-0" sump can be very effective.

Design and Installation Specifications

Rumble strips: Generally the same dimensions of a stabilized construction exit pad of 4" to 6" clean stone (aka B Stone) placed at least 8" thick over a geo-textile fabric (to stabilize the drive area) with an area that has larger stones; reinforced fabric; or a metal grating that is sufficiently long enough to "rumble" off excessive amounts of sediment that has become attached to the vehicle, machinery, or equipment. See corrugated steel panels section shown in detail in BMP 210, Stabilized Construction Exit on previous page.

Wheel washes: Minimum dimensions are total length of 40'-0" by 12'-0" wide by 18" sump depth. The total length includes the ingress to and egress from the sump. The run-out pad should extend about 50'-0" past the egress ramp and drain back towards the sump or other acceptable collection, detention, and/or treatment facility. Fencing may be required to manage traffic.

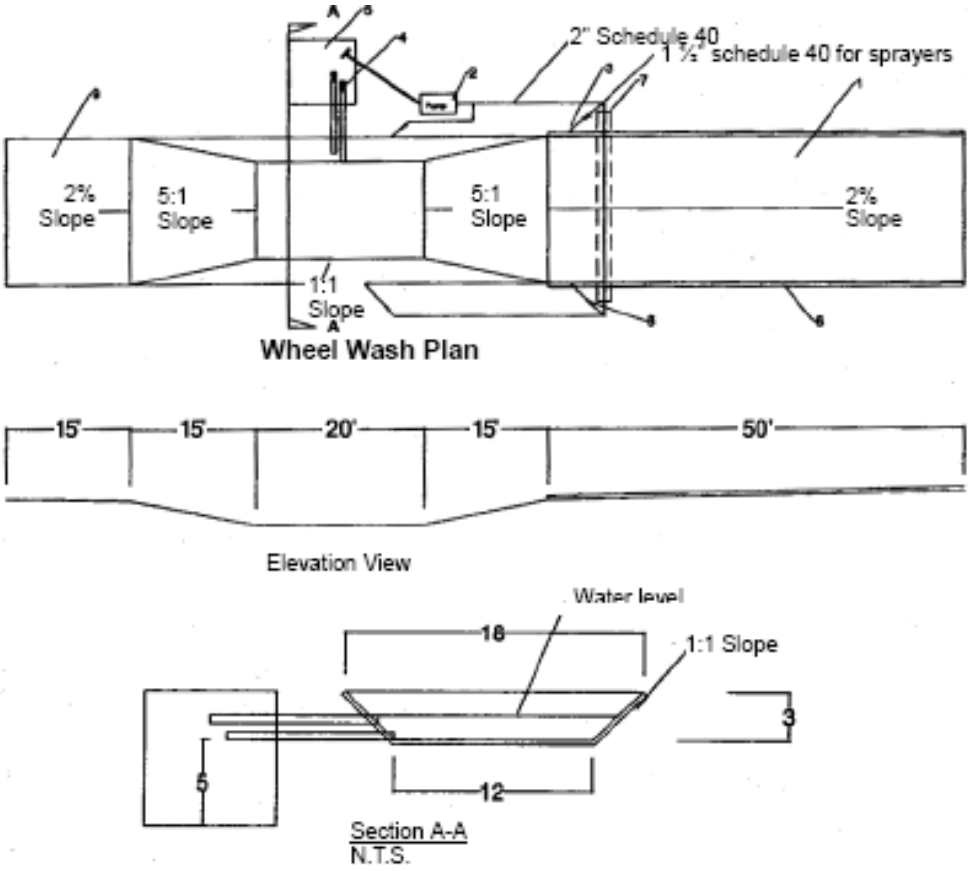
The aggregate size of the pad should be 4" to 6" clean stone (aka B Stone) placed at least 8" thick over a geo-textile fabric to prevent muddying of the stone from the subgrade level and to improve stability. An alternative would be to place a 3" asphalt lift over a stable roadway base or a minimum of 6" of asphalt treated base (ATB) over crushed base material. A good, solid subgrade is recommended for the wheel wash.

Keep the water level from 12" to 14" deep to avoid damage to truck hubs and filling the truck tongues with water. Use a low clearance truck to test the wheel wash before paving. Either a belly dump or lowboy will work well to test clearance. Midpoint spray nozzles are only needed in extremely muddy conditions.

Wheel wash systems should be designed with a small grade change (6"-12" for a 10'-0" wide pond) to allow sediment to flow to the low side of pond to help prevent re-suspension of sediment. A drainpipe with a 2'-0" to 3'-0" riser should be installed on the low side of the pond to allow for easy cleaning

and refilling. Polymers may be used to promote coagulation and flocculation in a closed-loop system. PAM (see BMP 226) added to the wheel wash water at a rate of 0.25 - 0.5 pounds per 1,000 gallons of water increases effectiveness and reduces cleanup time. If PAM is already being used for dust or erosion control and is being applied by a water truck, the same truck can be used to change the wash water.

Suggested details are shown in Figure 2.3 below with the part labels shown. Various cities may allow alternate designs.



1. Run-out pad
2. Trash pump with floats
3. Midpoint spray nozzles, if needed
4. Sewer pipe with butterfly valves; locate top pipe's invert 12" above bottom of wheel wash
5. Sump with catch basin
6. Direct water back to pond
7. Sleeve under road
8. Ball valves
9. Apron to protect from splashing water

Maintenance Standards

- The wheel wash should start out the day with fresh water. The wash water should be changed a minimum of once per day. On large earthwork jobs where more than 10-20 trucks per hour are expected, the wash water will need to be changed more often. Wheel wash or tire bath wastewater shall be discharged to a separate on-site treatment system, such as closed-loop recirculation or land application.

- The sump and collection/treatment facility needs to be inspected at least weekly to check for proper drainage; depth of accumulated sediment; any areas that require maintenance; and to make sure that the collection and/or treatment processes are correctly functioning.
- Water levels in the sump need to be verified several times a day to keep at a working level and clarity.
- The ingress and egress pads need to be reviewed weekly for the need to re-grade, or to remove sediment that is clogging or has accumulated on the travel path. If stone has been carried away from the pad, it may need to be replaced. If accumulated sediment can not be removed by washing, pumping, or vacuuming, the area may require complete removal and replacement. Pumped or vacuumed sediment should be either hauled off-site to a licensed waste facility or replaced for re-used on-site.

Access and Source Control BMP

Stabilized Construction Exit

Purpose

Construction exits are stabilized to reduce the amount of sediment transported by vehicles or equipment leaving the site by constructing a stabilized pad at all possible access points to and from construction sites.

Conditions of Use

Construction exits shall be stabilized wherever traffic will be leaving a construction site and traveling on any paved areas within 500 feet of the site.

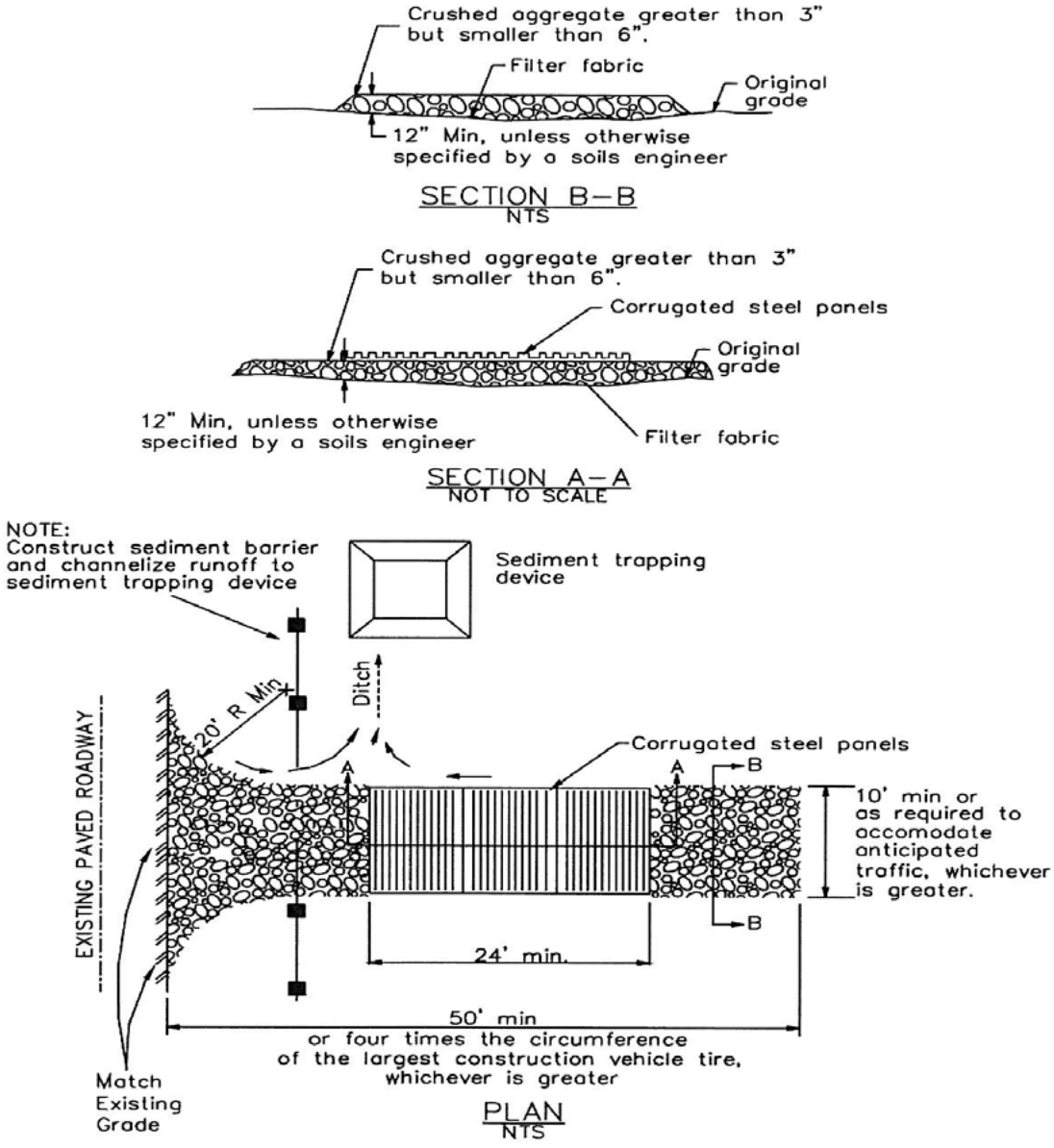
Design and Installation Specifications

See Figure 2.2 on the top of the next page for details. NOTE: The minimum length of the entrance shall as close as possible to the length required for 4 complete rotations of the largest wheel used during construction. This can be reduced to the maximum practicable size when the size or configuration of the site does not allow the full length (preferred length: 100').

• A separation geo-textile shall be placed under the pad to prevent fine sediment from pumping up into the pad. The geo-textile shall meet all the standards in the Table below.

Table 2: Geo-Textile Standards for Construction Exit Pads

Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4751):	200 psi min.
Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4632):	30% max.
Mullen Burst Strength (ASTM D3786-80a):	400 psi min.
AOS (ASTM D4751):	20-45 (U.S. standard sieve size)



Consider early installation of the first lift of asphalt in areas that will be paved. This can be used as a stabilized exit. Also consider the installation of concrete as a stabilized exit.

- Fencing (see BMPs 201 and 202) shall be installed as necessary to restrict traffic to the construction entrances and exits. Whenever possible, the access point shall be constructed on a firm, compacted subgrade. This can substantially increase the effectiveness of the pad and reduce the need for maintenance.

Maintenance Standards

- Crushed rock shall be added if the pad is no longer in accordance with the specifications.
- If the entrance is not preventing sediment from being tracked onto pavement, then alternative measures to keep the streets free of sediment shall be used. This may include, but is not limited to, an increase in the dimensions of the exit, the installation of a wheel wash, or street sweeping. Additional measures may be required if sediment continues to leave the site.

- Any sediment that is tracked onto pavement shall be removed by shoveling or street sweeping. The sediment collected by sweeping shall be replaced and stabilized on-site. The pavement shall **not** be cleaned by washing down the street, except when sweeping is ineffective and there is a threat to public safety. If it is necessary to wash the streets, the construction of a small sump shall be required to collect, contain, and control the wash water and all sediment.
- Any rock that is loosened from the pad and which ends up on the roadway shall be removed immediately.
- If vehicles are entering or exiting the site at points other than the sites' controlled access locations, fencing (see BMPs 201 and 202) shall be installed to control traffic.
- Upon project completion and site stabilization, all construction accesses intended as permanent access for maintenance shall be permanently stabilized.

Conveyance BMP

Check Dams

Purpose

Construction of small dams across a swale or ditch reduces the velocity of concentrated flow and dissipates energy while providing a location for sediment and other items to settle out of the water.

Conditions of Use

Where temporary channels or permanent channels are not yet vegetated; channel lining is unfeasible; and velocity checks are required.

Check dams may not be placed in permanent- or seasonally-flowing streams unless approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or U.S. Corps of Engineers (USCOE). Check dams may not be placed in wetlands without approval from all permitting agencies.

Check dams shall not be placed below the expected backwater from any fish-bearing water between October 1 and May 31 to ensure that there is no loss of high flow refuge habitat for over-wintering juvenile fish.

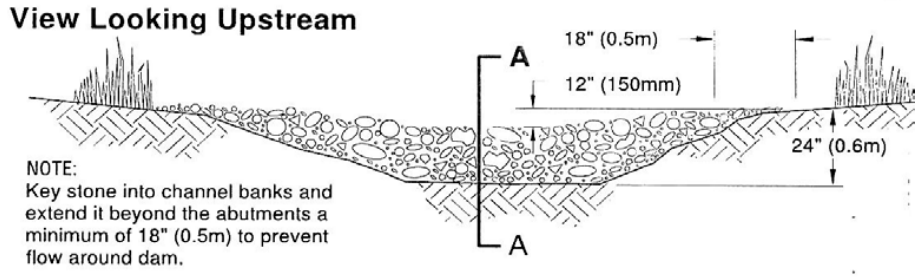
Design and Installation Specifications

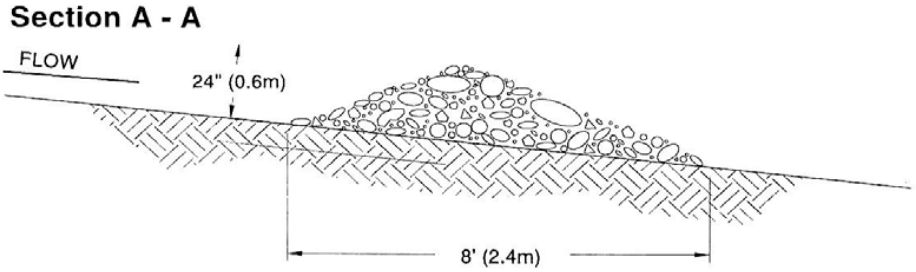
Whatever material is used, the dam should form a triangle when viewed from the side. This prevents undercutting as water flows over the face of the dam rather than falling directly onto the ditch bottom.

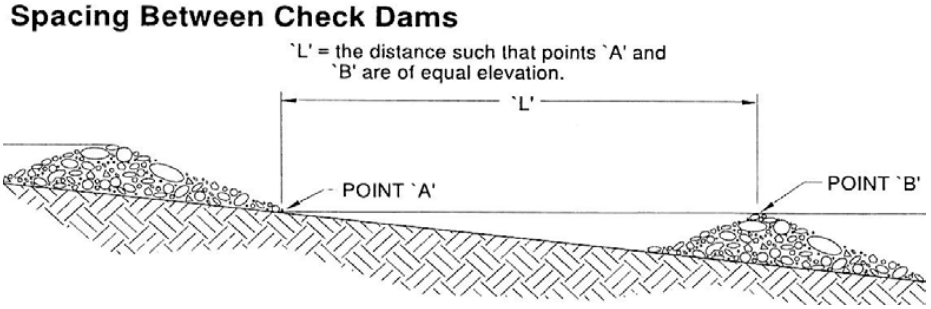
Check dams with sumps work more effectively at slowing flow and retaining sediment than a check dam alone. A deep sump should be provided immediately upstream of the check dam.

- In some cases, if carefully located and designed, check dams can remain as permanent installations with very minor re-grading. They may be left as either spillways (accumulated sediment should be graded and seeded), or as check dams to prevent further sediment from leaving the site.
- Check dams can be constructed of rock or pea-gravel filled bags. A number of new products are also available for this purpose and tend to be re-usable, quick and easy to install, effective, and cost efficient.
- Check dams should be placed perpendicular to the flow of water.
- The maximum spacing between the dams shall be such that the toe of the upstream dam is
- at the same elevation as the top of the downstream dam.
- Keep the height difference at 24” at the center of the dam compared to the outer edge
- of the dam.
- Keep the center of the check dam at least 12” lower than the outer edges at natural
- ground elevation.
- Keep the side slopes of the check dam at 2:1 or flatter. Key the stone into the ditch
- banks and extend it beyond the abutments a minimum of 18” to avoid washouts from overflow around
- the dam.
- Use filter fabric under a rock or sand bag check dam. A piece of organic or synthetic
- blanket cut to fit will also work for this purpose.

- Rock check dams shall be constructed of appropriately-sized rock. The rock must be
- placed by hand or by mechanical means (no dumping of rock to form dam) to achieve complete coverage
- of the ditch or swale and to ensure that the center of the dam is lower than the edges. The rock
- used must be large enough to stay in place given the expected design flow through the channel as
- well as over the dam face.
- Scour can occur at the outfall toe if not correctly constructed or maintained.
- In the case of grass-lined ditches and swales, all check dams and accumulated sediment
- shall be removed when the grass has matured sufficiently to protect the ditch or swale - unless the
- slope of the swale is above 4%. The area beneath the check dams shall be seeded and mulched
- immediately after dam removal.
- Ensure that channel appurtenances, such as culvert entrances below check dams, are not
- subject to damage or blockage from displaced stones.
- Figure 3.7 below depicts a typical rock check dam.







Maintenance Standards

- Check dams shall be inspected weekly and after each runoff event until the upstream area has stabilized. Once stabilization has occur the check dam should be removed unless is to remain as a permanent BMP shown on the plans.

- Permanent dams shall be on stabilized site shall be monitored for performance and sediment accumulation bi-annually and after unusually large storm events to check for stability and needed repairs.
- Sediment shall be removed when it reaches 50% of the sump depth (or height of the dam).
- Inspections should look for missing or dislodged materials. These should be replaced within a timely manner to maintain the dam's shape and function.
- Anticipate submergence and deposition above the check dam and erosion from high flows around the edges of the dam.
- If significant erosion occurs between dams, install a protective stone liner in that portion of the channel.

Treatment BMP

Retention vs. Detention Ponds

Purpose

Retention ponds hold water back. Detention ponds temporarily contain water, or slow release it into drainage ways. Both are typically designed to pond water at a certain level until it evaporates, infiltrates into the ground, or is slowly released through an outflow structure that controls either the velocity or volume out of the basin. The pond may also provide water quality benefits.

Conditions of Use

Retention ponds should be used in areas where it can more easily be infiltrated into the ground or held at a constant elevation without the need for pumping in "new" water from ground sources, adjacent surface waters, or municipal water supplies.

Detention ponds should be used in locations where their discharge will not exacerbate any erosive downstream conditions.

Design and Installation Specifications

Retention ponds should be sized to hold the entire design storm of the municipality that they are located in, or in more karstic areas, whatever the ground infiltration rate will support.

Detention ponds should also be designed to the standards of the municipality that they are located in as well as being sized in consideration of how upstream storm event flows will meet their discharges during the same storm event.

Maintenance Standards

If retention ponds have dry periods, they should be cleaned and mowed, if necessary, during their dry periods. If they do not have dry periods, they may require having the water level drawn down every few years so that the removal of accumulations from within the pond itself can occur. Accumulations may include gross solids, invasive or excessive vegetation, or natural or man-made items that could disrupt the effectiveness of the pond.

Detention ponds also will need to be mowed or brush-hogged at least once a year to maintain the vegetation in and around it. Accumulations of gross solids, invasive or excessive vegetation, or natural or man- made items that could disrupt the effectiveness of the pond should be removed in similar time frames as those of retention ponds.

Vegetation should not be allowed to impact drainage structures or the system as a whole.

Design and Installation Specifications

- Drainage area of less than 39,000 square feet or in combination with sedimentation basin in a larger site.
- Maximum slope steepness (perpendicular to the fence line): 1:1
- Maximum sheet or overland flow path length to the fence: 100'-0"
- No flows over 0.5 cfs
- The geo-textile used shall meet the standards in Table 12 below. All properties listed
- are minimum average roll values. (i.e. the test result for any sampled roll in a lot shall meet or exceed the values shown.)
- Standard strength fabrics shall be supported with woven-wire mesh with maximum 4" by 4" openings, safety fence, or jute mesh to increase the strength of the fabric. Fence materials are available that have synthetic mesh backing attached.
- Filter fabric material shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 6 months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0°F to 120°F.

Table 12: Geo-textile Standards for Secondary Embedded Reinforced Perimeter Sediment Barriers

Polymeric Mesh AOS (ASTM D4751)	0.15 mm min. for all types (#100 sieve)
	0.60 mm max. for slit-film woven (#30 sieve)
	0.30 mm max. for all other types (#50 sieve)
Water Permittivity (ASTM D4491)	0.02 sec^{-1} minimum
Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4632)	100 lbs. min. for standard strength fabric
	180 lbs. min. for extra-strength fabric
Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4632)	30% maximum
Ultraviolet Resistance (ASTM D4355)	70% minimum

- 100% biodegradable silt fence is available that is strong and long lasting. All temporary or construction BMPs shall be removed after the project is completed and stabilized.

- The contractor shall install and maintain temporary barriers at the locations shown in the Plans. The barrier shall be constructed in the areas of clearing, grading, or drainage prior to starting those activities. A fence shall not function beyond the life of the contract, or 6 months - whichever is **SHORTER**. The barrier shall installed in a manner that will prevent soil carried by runoff water from going under or over the fence, but shall allow the water to pass through it.
- The minimum height of the top of barrier shall be 24" and the maximum height shall be 30" above the original ground surface. The geo-textile shall be sewn together at the manufacturer, or at an approved location as determined by the Engineer, to form geo-textile lengths as required. All sewn seams shall be located at a support post. Alternatively, 2 sections of silt fence can be overlapped, provided the Contractor can demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the

Engineer or local municipality, that the overlap is long enough and that the adjacent fence sections are close enough together to prevent silt-laden water from escaping through the fence at the overlap.

- The geo-textile shall be attached on the upslope side of the posts and support system with staples, wire, and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The geo-textile shall be attached to the posts in a manner that reduces the potential for geo-textile tearing at the staples, wire, or other connection devices. Barrier back-up support for the geo-textile is dependent on the properties of the geo-textile selected for use. If wire or plastic back-up mesh is used, it shall be fastened securely to the upslope of the posts with the geo-textile being upslope of the support.
- The geo-textile at the bottom of the fence shall be buried in a trench to a minimum depth of 8" below the ground surface on the **upstream** side of the fence posts. The trench shall be backfilled and the soil tamped in place over the buried portion of the geo-textile, such that no flow can pass beneath the fence and scouring can not occur. The wire or mesh support shall also extend into the trench a minimum of 4".
- The fence posts shall be placed or driven a minimum of 18". A minimum depth of 12" is allowed if a minimum depth of 18" cannot be reached. Fence post depths shall be increased by 6" if the fence is located on slopes of 3:1 or steeper. The slope must be perpendicular to the fence. If required post depths cannot be obtained, the posts shall be adequately secured by bracing or guying to prevent overturning of the fence due to sediment loading. As all alternative, the spacing of the posts can be reduced to provide additional support to the fence.
- SERPSBs shall be located on contour as much as possible, except at the ends of the fence, where the fence shall be turned uphill such that the silt fence captures the runoff water and prevents water from flowing around the end of the fence.
- Wood, steel or equivalent posts shall be used. Wood posts shall have minimum dimensions of 2" by 2" by 36" minimum length, and shall be free of defects such as knots, splits, or gouges. Steel posts shall consist of either size ¾ rebar or larger; ASTM A120 steel pipe with a minimum diameter of 1-inch; U-, T-, L-, or C-shape steel posts with a minimum weight of 1.35 lbs./ft. or other steel posts having equivalent strength and bending resistance to the post sizes listed.
- The spacing of the support posts shall be a maximum of 6'-0". Wire-back support shall consist of woven (not welded) steel wire with a maximum mesh spacing of 4", or a prefabricated polymeric mesh. The strength of the wire or polymeric mesh shall be more than180 lbs. grab tensile strength. The polymeric mesh must be as resistant to ultraviolet radiation as the geo-textile it supports.

APPENDIX E

Record of Significant Spills or Leaks and Incident Form

Record of Significant Spills, Leaks or Other Releases

Instructions

- Include the descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S., through stormwater or otherwise; the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release; and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such releases (see Permit Part I.B.22).
- Provide information, as shown below, for each incident, and attach additional documentation (e.g., photos, spill cleanup records) as necessary. Repeat as necessary by copying and pasting the fields below.

Date of incident:

Location of incident:

Description of incident:

Circumstances leading to release:

Actions taken in response to release:

Measures taken to prevent recurrence:

Date of incident:

Location of incident:

Description of incident:

Circumstances leading to release:

Actions taken in response to release:

Measures taken to prevent recurrence:

Date of incident:

Location of incident:

Description of incident:

Circumstances leading to release:

Actions taken in response to release:

Measures taken to prevent recurrence:

Date of incident:

Location of incident:

Description of incident:

Circumstances leading to release:

Actions taken in response to release:

Measures taken to prevent recurrence:

Spill Incident Form

General Information			
Project Name:			
Location:			
MS4:		**Receiving Water:**	
Date of Event:		**Time of Event:**	
Responsible Party:			
Substance Discharged:			
Description of Event			
Is other descriptive information attached to this inspection report? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
Control and Containment Measures Implemented			

Counter Measures Proposed
Does the SWPPP need to be updated? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Explanation of new, repaired, replaced and deleted BMP(s) and SWPPP update requirements:
Measures taken to prevent the recurrence of release:

APPENDIX F

SWPPP Documentation Modification Log

No.	Description of the Amendment	Date of Amendment	Amendment Prepared by [Name(s) and Title]
1	USACE Permit + Impacts Update	1/12/2023	Dylan DeRouen Staff Scientist

APPENDIX G

Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT)

ARR150000 Construction Stormwater General Permit Notice of Intent

VERSION 1.28

INSTRUCTIONS

This Notice of Intent (NOI) may be used to obtain coverage under Construction Stormwater General Permit (ARR150000) for discharges of stormwater associated with large construction activity at any site or common plan of development or sale that will result in the disturbance of five (5) or more acres of total land area. Here is a hyperlink to the Construction Stormwater General Permit (ARR150000).

Unless notified by the Director to the contrary, dischargers who submit a **complete** NOI in accordance with the requirements of Construction Stormwater General Permit are authorized to discharge stormwater from the construction sites under the terms and conditions of this permit two weeks after the date the NOI is submitted.

As required by the Construction Stormwater General Permit (ARR150000) and APC&EC Rule 9, the operator shall submit the application fee of $200.00 to DEQ through ePortal (when available), submit an email requesting an invoice to be created to pay online, or mail invoice from ePortal with a check (listing the invoice number on the check) to the following address:

Division of Environmental Quality

Attn: Fiscal

5301 Northshore Drive

North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

This form allows the applicant to choose between electronic signature (digital signature) or hard copy signature. To obtain electronic signature approval, the Responsible Official must download the DEQ electronic signature agreement (ESA) form their user profile and mail in the signed ESA to DEQ.

Begin Form Entry

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is e-signature approval, and how do I get it?

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact

Division of Environmental Quality
Office of Water Quality
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118

Payment Remittance Address

Division of Environmental Quality
Attn: Fiscal
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118

CONTACTS

Permits Section : 501-682-0656

https://eportal.adeq.state.ar.us/app/#/formversion/417481ef-be77-4b62-9a89-ed4cf0126a10

ARR150000 Notice of Termination for Construction Stormwater General Permit

VERSION 1.25

INSTRUCTIONS

This Notice of Termination (NOT) may be used to terminate coverage of a Construction Stormwater General Permit ARR150000 for discharge of stormwater associated with large construction activity at any site or common plan of development or sale.

When all construction activities that disturbed soil are complete, the site has reached final stabilization (100% stabilization with 80% density or greater, or as defined in Part I.A.25.B for sites where background native vegetation will cover less than 100% of the ground), all stormwater discharges from construction activities authorized by this permit are eliminated and all temporary sediment controls are removed and properly disposed, the operator of the facility may submit this **complete** Notice of Termination (NOT). Along with this NOT, pictures that represent the entire site shall be submitted for review. Final stabilization is not required if the land is returned to its pre-construction agriculture use. Operators of small construction sites are not required to submit NOTs for their construction sites. However, final stabilization is required on all sites. If a NOT is not submitted when the project is completed, the operator will be responsible for annual fees.

Begin Form Entry

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact

Office of Water Quality
Division of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshores Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118

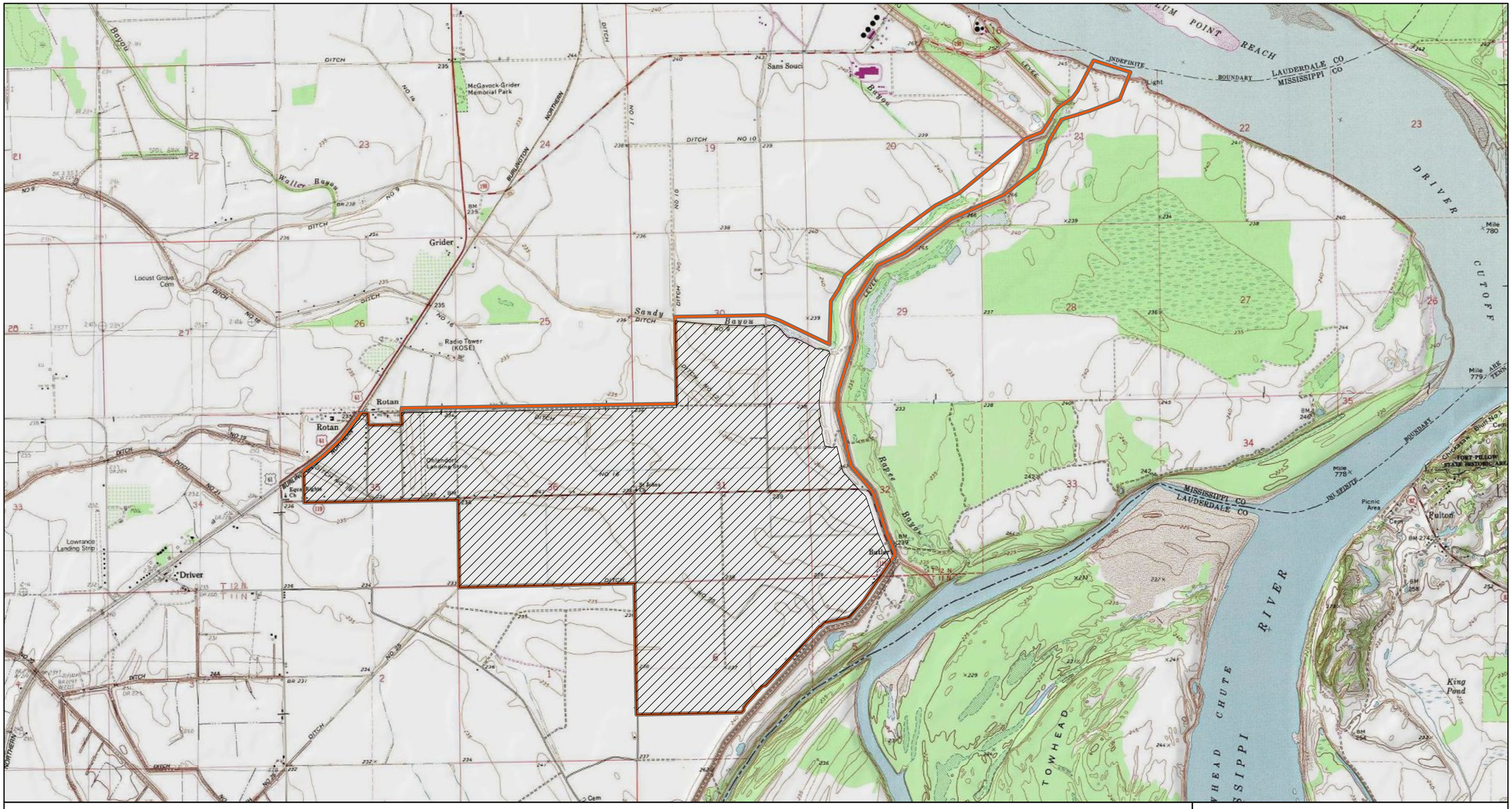
Payment Remittance Address

Division of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive
NLR, AR 72118

CONTACTS

Phone : 501-682-0623
E-mail : water-permit-application@adeq.state.ar.us

https://eportal.adeq.state.ar.us/app/#/formversion/f87f4741-1c0c-407f-9752-b693ee77e76e



SWPPP Acreage Change

Big River Steel - Osceola
Mississippi County, Arkansas

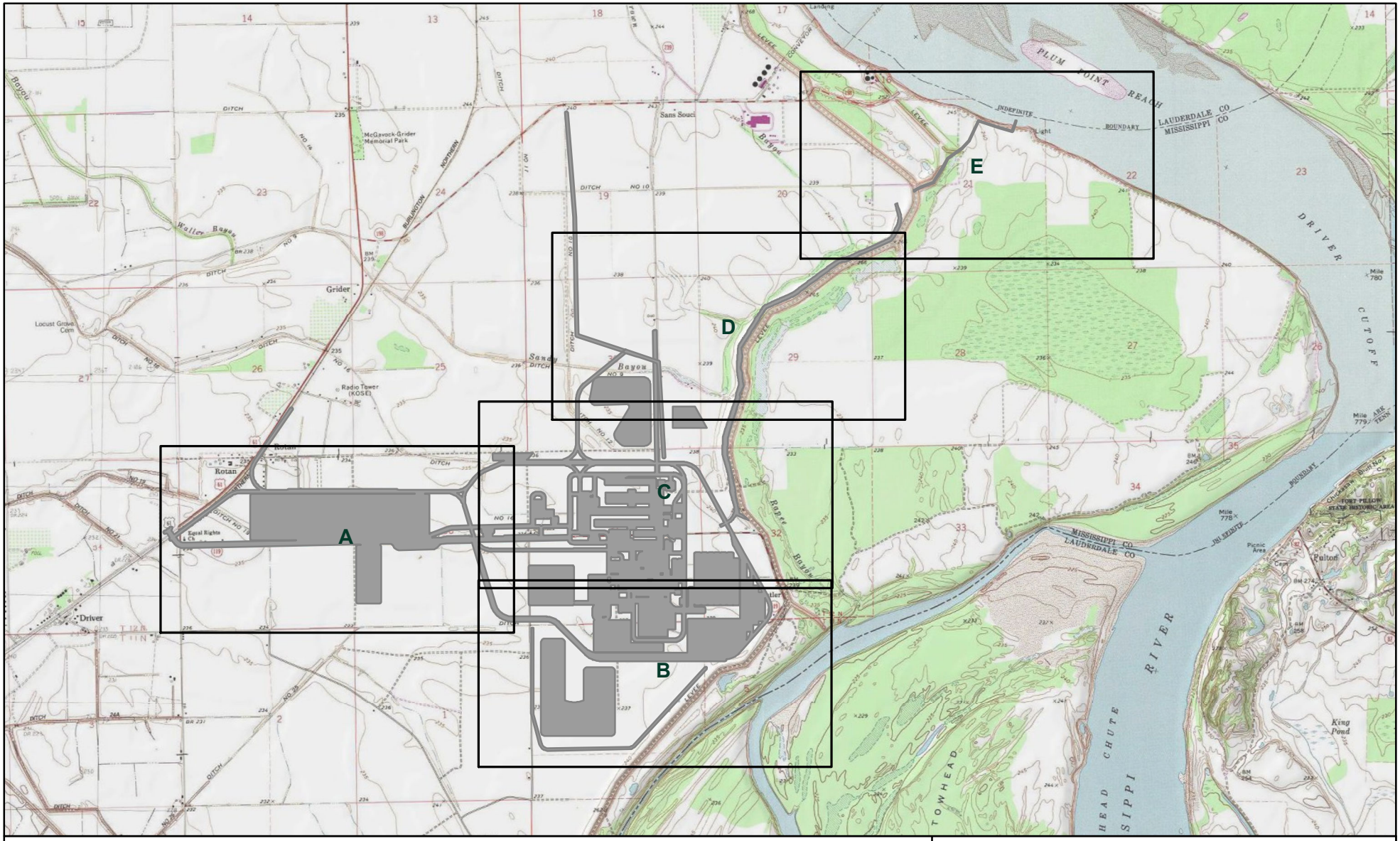
Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX

February 2023

Figure 1

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_Blueprint_SWPPP_AcreChange.mxd 2/27/2023 10:43:08 AM



Site Vicinity

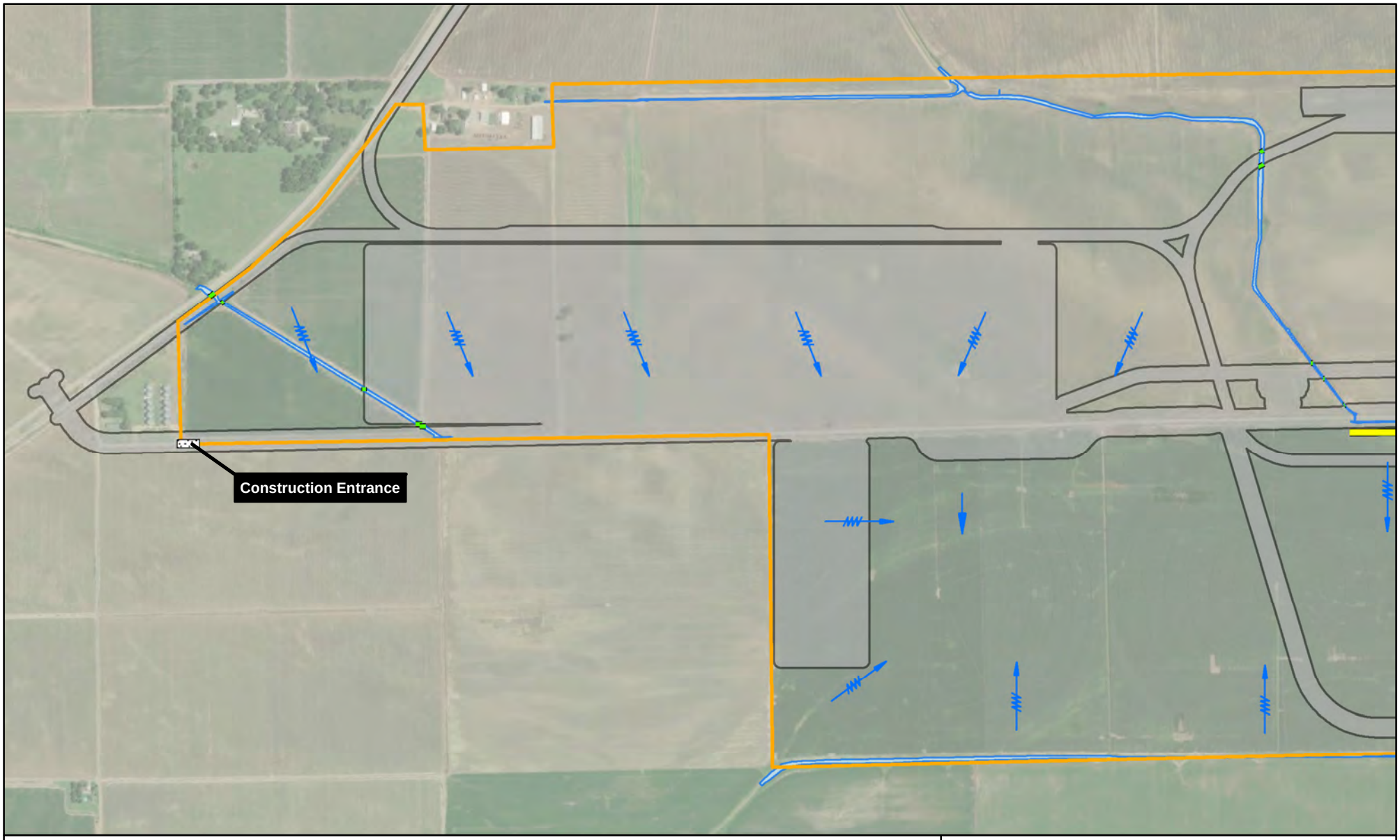
Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 1

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_Blueprint_Fig1_SWPPP.mxd 1/19/2023 10:33:00 AM



Survey Area
Limits of Disturbance (LOD)
Drainage Ridge
Waters of the US
Suggested BMP
Construction Entrance
Sheet Flow
StormwaterPond

A

N

0 1,000 Feet

Stormwater Management Plan

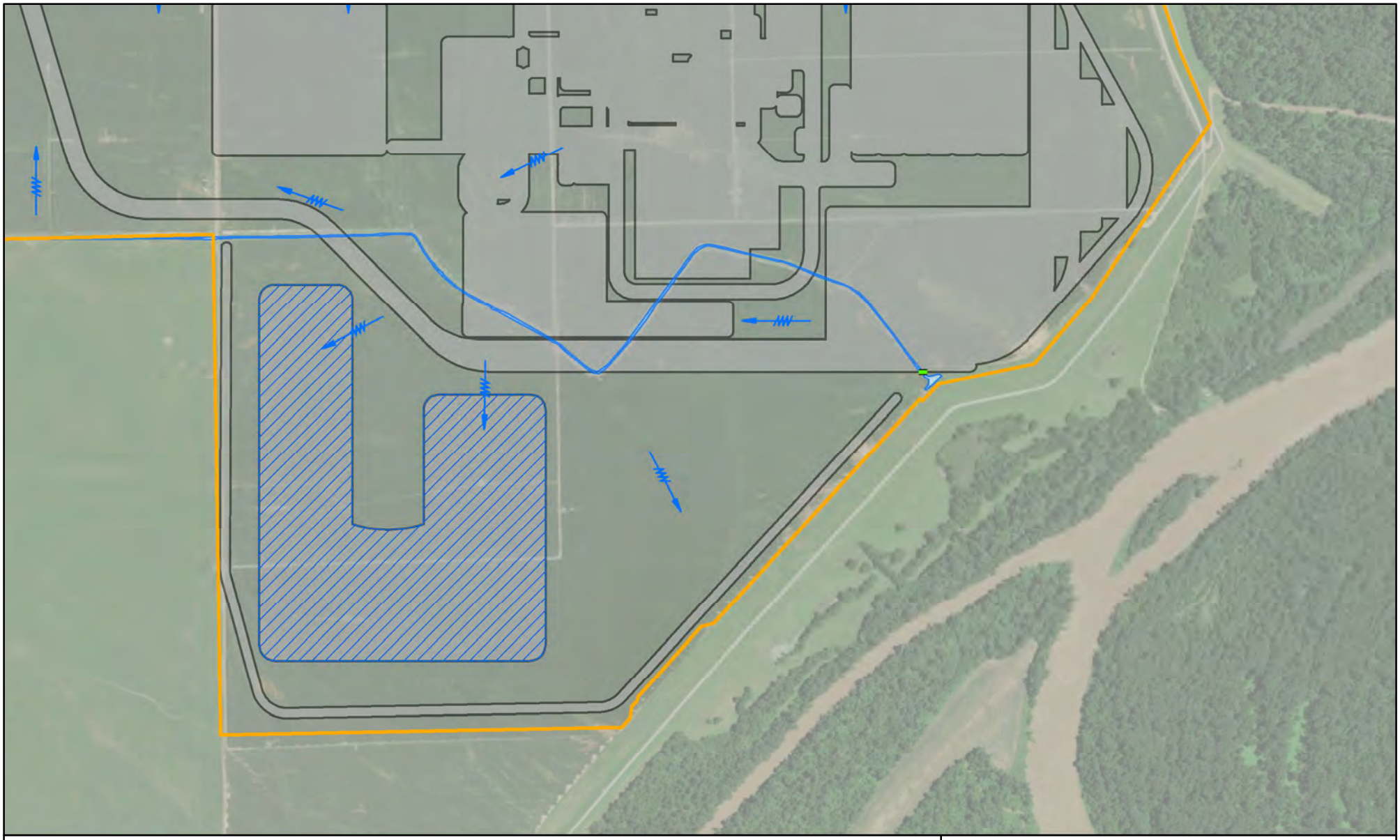
Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 2A

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_StormwaterManagementPlan_BMPs.mxd 1/19/2023 9:54:50 AM



Stormwater Management Plan

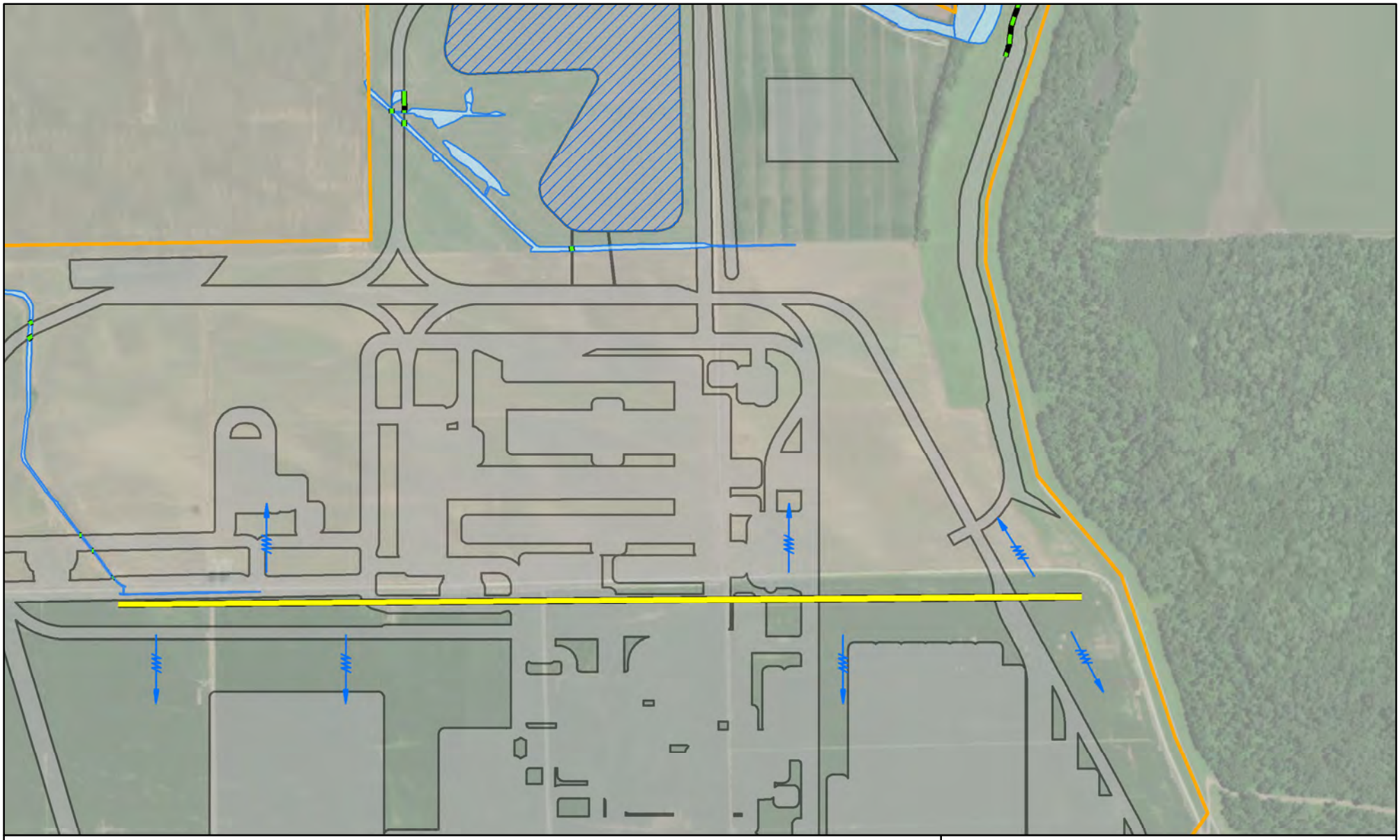
Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 2B

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_StormwaterManagementPlan_BMPs.mxd 1/19/2023 9:54:50 AM



Stormwater Management Plan

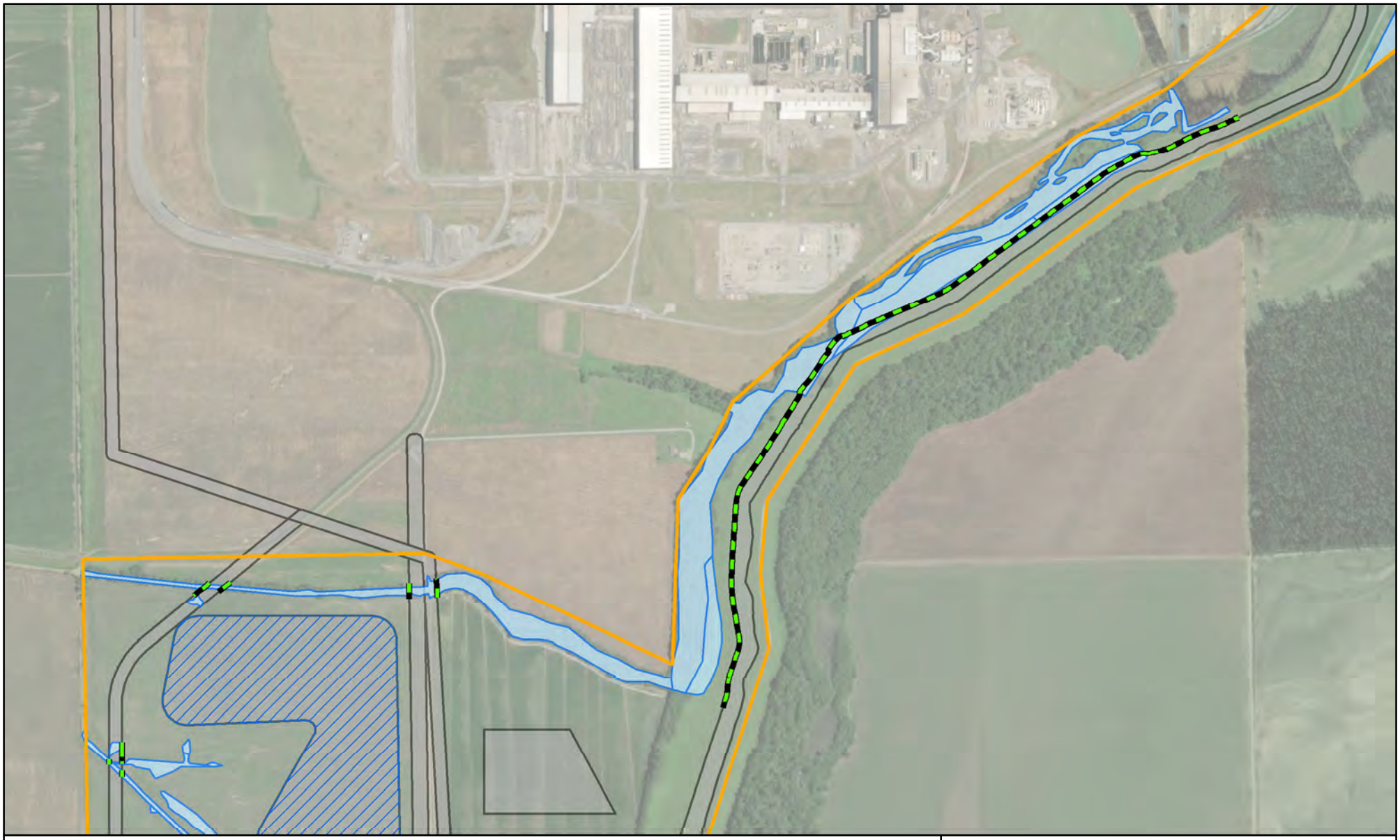
Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 2C

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_StormwaterManagementPlan_BMPs.mxd 1/19/2023 9:54:50 AM



Stormwater Management Plan

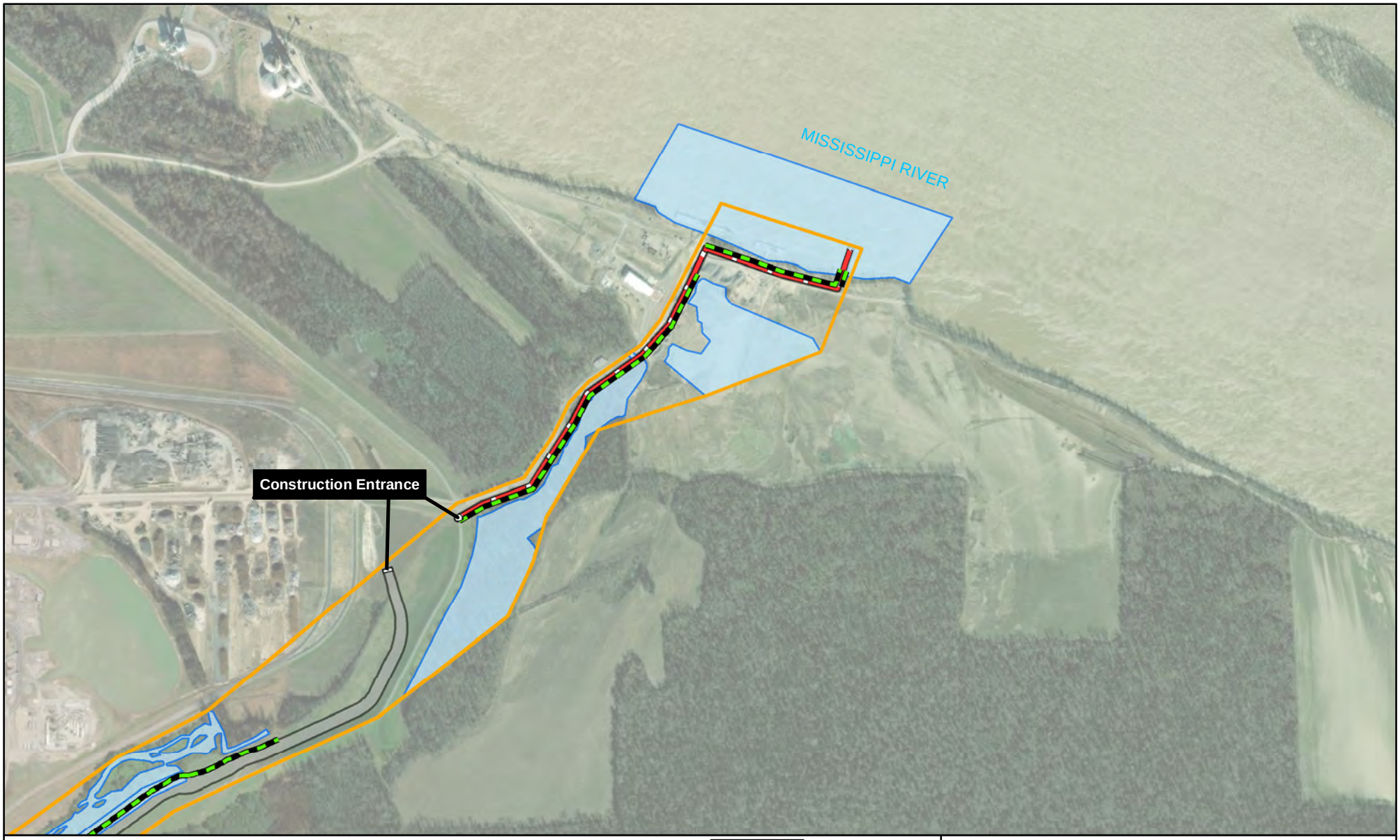
Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 2D

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_StormwaterManagementPlan_BMPs.mxd 1/19/2023 9:54:50 AM



Survey Area
Limits of Disturbance (LOD)
Drainage Ridge
Outfall Pipe
Waters of the US
Suggested BMP
Construction Entrance
Sheet Flow
StormwaterPond

E

N

0 1,000 Feet

Stormwater Management Plan

Exploratory Ventures, LLC
Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas

Geosyntec consultants

Austin, TX | January 2023

Figure 2E

P:\Projects\Big River Steel\Blueprint Project\GIS\BRS_StormwaterManagementPlan_BMPs.mxd 1/19/2023 9:54:50 AM