

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

For Construction Activities At:

Magnolia Materials – Hot Mix Asphalt Plant

87 CR 166
Oxford, MS 38655
(662) 816-2700

SWPPP Prepared For:

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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

This document is the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the construction activities to construct Magnolia Materials – Hot Mix Asphalt Plant, hereinafter referred to as the Project. A Vicinity Map showing the limits of proposed construction is provided in Appendix A to this Plan.

This SWPPP has been prepared to meet the requirements of the State of Mississippi NPDES Permit No. MSR10 and in accordance with ACT5 of the General Permit, which regulates Storm Water Discharges from Construction Sites that disturb 5 acres or greater. The MSR10 authorizes the discharge of storm water from sites that are under construction provided that the permit provisions are adhered to and the State of Mississippi receives formal application from the parties responsible for the construction. Under this general permit both the owner/developer of the property and the contractors performing the construction activities are responsible for complying with the permit.

SECTION II. CONTACT INFORMATION/RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

A. Operator(s) / Contractor(s)

Operator(s):

Magnolia Materials, LLC
JW McCurdy
31 Hwy 328
Oxford, MS 38655
(662) 816-2700
jw@mrconstructionoxford.com
Owner; Operational control over construction plans and specifications

Contractor(s):

Axis Construction
Jeffrey Gooch
31 Hwy 328
Oxford, MS 38655
(662) 308-7307
grant@axissitework.com
Contractor; Operational control over construction activities

Emergency 24-Hour Contact:

Axis Construction
Jeffrey Gooch
(662) 308-7307

B. Stormwater Team

Stormwater Team

Name and/or Position, and Contact	Responsibilities	I Have Completed Training Required by CGP Part 6.2	I Have Read the CGP and Understand the Applicable Requirements
Branson Means Erosion Control Inspector 662-279-3165 cole@axissitework.com	- Conduct Site Inspections as required in ACT6, S-5 - Notify Erosion Control Managers of corrective actions needed and as required in ACT6, S-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Date: 6/12/2024
Jeffrey Gooch Erosion Control Manager 662-308-7307 grant@axissitework.com	- Installation, maintenance, and/or repair of stormwater controls - Taking corrective actions as required in ACT6, S-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Date: 6/12/2024

Stormwater Team Members Who Conduct Inspections Pursuant to CGP Part 4

Name and/or Position and Contact	Training(s) Received	Date Training(s) Completed	If Training is a Non-EPA Training, Confirm that it Satisfies the Minimum Elements of CGP Part 6.3.b
Branson Means Erosion Control Inspector 662-279-3165 cole@axissitework.com	Storm Water Pollution Prevention for Construction Personnel – Certification #: 24200	Date: 6/12/2024	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention practices at construction sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proper installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention practices used at construction sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance of inspections, including the proper completion of required reports and documentation, consistent with the requirements of Part 4

Any additional personnel involved in stormwater management and erosion control should undergo an initial comprehensive training program that covers the essentials of erosion and sediment control, including the legal requirements of the Large Construction General Permit.

Staff storm water training will be conducted to meet the requirements of the LCGP and will be documented in accordance with ACT5, T-21. Staff training records will be recorded using the MDEQ provided LCGP Training Log included and stored as part of the SWPPP as Appendix N. Training documentation will be kept on site for a period of at least three years from the date of termination of the LCGP. Training documentation will be made available to MDEQ upon request.

Regular updates and continuing education sessions are crucial to stay informed about the latest best management practices (BMPs), regulatory changes, and technological advancements in erosion and sediment control, and no Stormwater Certification shall lapse.

The Contractor shall also hold bi-weekly, practical, on-site training sessions throughout the development of the site to provide hands-on experience with the implementation and maintenance of BMPs. This might include demonstrations of installation techniques, inspection procedures, and corrective actions for common issues.

SECTION III. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality have developed programs to regulate the discharge of storm water runoff from certain types of construction activity. As a result, the construction activities at the Project require an NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activity. One of the requirements of the General Permit is the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) designed to reduce the pollution of surface waters resulting from the construction activity.

The purpose of this SWPPP is to identify potential sources of pollution reasonably expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the construction site. This SWPPP also provides the control measures and describes the implementation practices, which will be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with this construction to enable compliance with the requirements of general permit.

This SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the General Permit and in accordance with good engineering practices to address only storm water discharges from the construction and support activities. There will be no discharge of storm water that are mixed with sources of non-storm water. There will be no storm water discharges associated with these construction activities that have been issued an individual permit. This Project will not generate process wastewater during construction or during operation of the completed facility.

Storm water discharges from construction activities for this Project should not cause violations of water quality standards or contribute to the impairment of Section 303(d)-Listed Water. Furthermore, it is believed that storm water discharges from construction of the Project will not impact legally protected listed or proposed threatened or endangered aquatic fauna in the receiving stream and will not negatively affect a property that is listed or is eligible for listing in the National Historic Register maintained by the Secretary of Interior.

This Project has been designed to comply with applicable local stormwater management requirements established by Lafayette County, MS. County regulations require that the post-development peak rate of stormwater runoff leaving a development site not exceed the pre-development peak runoff rate for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. In addition, stormwater conveyance facilities must be designed to safely pass the 100-year, 24-hour storm event without causing adverse impacts to adjacent or downstream properties.

The stormwater management system for the project has been designed to meet these requirements. The proposed detention facility provides attenuation for the 2-year, 24-hour; 10-year, 24-hour; 25-year, 24-hour; and 100-year, 24-hour storm events. This design ensures that post-development runoff rates do not exceed pre-development conditions for the required design storm event and that larger storm events are safely conveyed through the stormwater management system. See Appendix M for post development drainage calculations.

Construction plans for the project have been reviewed and approved by Lafayette County, Mississippi staff and the County Engineer, confirming that the proposed stormwater management design complies with the County's Land Development Regulations.

This SWPPP does not address storm water discharges that originate from the construction site after construction activities have been completed, the site has undergone final stabilization, and a Notice of Termination has been received. Please see the Industrial SWPPP for post developed stormwater management.

SECTION IV. SITE EVALUATION, ASSESSMENT, AND PLANNING

A. Project/Site Information

Project Name and Address

Project/Site Name: Magnolia Materials – Hot Mix Asphalt Plant

Street/Location: 87 CR 166

City: Oxford

State: MS

ZIP Code: 38655

County or Similar Government Division: Lafayette County

Project Latitude/Longitude

Latitude: 34.4095° N

(decimal degrees)

Longitude: - 89.5352 ° W

(decimal degrees)

Latitude/longitude data source: Map GPS Other (please specify):

Horizontal Reference Datum: NAD 27 NAD 83 WGS 84

Additional Site Information

Is your site located on Indian country lands, or on a property of religious or cultural significance to an Indian Tribe? Yes No

If yes, provide the name of the Indian Tribe associated with the area of Indian country (including the name of Indian reservation if applicable), or if not in Indian country, provide the name of the Indian Tribe associated with the property: N/A

B. Discharge Information

Does your project/site discharge stormwater into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? Yes No

Are there any waters of the U.S. within 50 feet of your project's earth disturbances? Yes No

Receiving Waters of the State Table:

Name of receiving State water	Is the receiving water impaired (on the CWA 303(d) list)?	If yes, list the pollutants that are causing the impairment:	Has a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody?	If yes, list TMDL Name and ID:	Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:	If TMDL has been completed, list the TMDL Limits. (Units of limits are specific to pollutant)	Is the receiving water located within the project limits?	Is the receiving water located within 1 flow mile downstream of the project limits?
Berry Branch	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	MS256B	Sediment	0.0004 to 0.0021 TN/AC/Day	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Project Outfall Table:

Point of Discharge ID	Name of receiving water that receives stormwater discharge:	Drainage Area (Acres) Per Erosion Control Phase			What is the classification of water conveyance at the discharge point? (Ephemeral, Intermittent, or Perennial)	Are there any riparian or drainage channel buffers in drainage basins?	If yes, what is the buffer width? (Measured from top of bank)
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3			
OUT-001	Berry Branch	0.31	0.18	0.18	Ephemeral	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
OUT-002	Berry Branch	0.96	0.10	0.10	Ephemeral	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
OUT-003	Berry Branch	0.83	0.38	0.38	Ephemeral	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
OUT-004	Berry Branch	0.02	0.02	0.02	Ephemeral	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
OUT-005	Berry Branch	14.15	15.90	15.90	Ephemeral	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
OUT-006	Berry Branch	0.26	0.06	0.06	Ephemeral	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
OUT-007	Berry Branch	0.10	0.06	0.06	Ephemeral	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A

C. Nature of the Construction Activities

General Project Description

The Project will consist of grading, utility installation, road construction, construction of an asphalt plant, construction of a small office building, and construction of a stormwater management area located at the major drainage basin outfall. This pond is a permanent pond and will be used for stormwater detention/attenuation for the proposed development. A layout of the overall site plan is provided in Appendix B.

Commencement of construction of the facility is anticipated to begin in 2026 and continue through the Spring of 2027 (including the building and plant construction).

Type of Construction Site (check all that apply):

- Single-Family Residential Multi-Family Residential Commercial Industrial
 Institutional Highway or Road Utility Other _____

Will you be discharging dewatering water from your site? Yes No

If yes, will you be discharging dewatering water from a current or former Federal or State remediation site? Yes No

D. Description of the Project Site

1. Size of Property – 22.92 acres
2. Disturbed Area – The total area of the construction site that is to be disturbed by clearing, grubbing, excavation, grading and other activities associated with this Project is approximately 13.71 acres.
3. Runoff Coefficient – The pre-construction curve number ('CN' value) for the basin was approximately determined to be 58. The new development consists of an asphalt plant/industrial site, buildings, roads, parking areas, a raw material storage area (crushed stone pad, and landscaped/undeveloped areas. The estimated post-construction weighted curve number for the development varies based on the drainage basin, but for the basin in which the majority of the development is located (Out-005) is 77.
4. Site Map – A USGS quad map indicating the location of the Project in relation to major roadways, drainage ways, surface waters, receiving stream, and other significant structures within the area is provided in Appendix C of this Plan. A USDA Soils Report is also provided in Appendix F of this Plan.
5. Erosion & Sediment Control Plan – The Erosion Control Plan for this Project which indicates the location of major structural and nonstructural erosion and sediment controls, the location of areas where stabilization will occur and locations where storm water is discharged to a surface water is also provided in Appendix D to this Plan.
6. Storm Water Outfalls – The outfall points for all storm water discharges exiting this construction site intended for coverage under the General Permit are indicated on the Erosion Control Plan, which is provided in Appendix D to this Plan.

7. Non-Storm Water Discharges – Potential sources of non-storm water discharge that may be combined with storm water discharges associated with this Project include the following table of discharges:

Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharge	Will or May Occur at Your Site?
Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Fire hydrant flushings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Landscape irrigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Water used to wash vehicles and equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Water used to control dust	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
External building washdown (soaps/solvents are not used and external surfaces do not contain hazardous substances)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Pavement wash waters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water or spring water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Foundation or footing drains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Uncontaminated construction dewatering water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

8. Receiving Waters – Stormwater from all drainage basins discharge to Berry Branch Creek. According to Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Division of Water Resources, the water quality of this section of Berry Branch Creek is not currently listed as impaired; however, downstream of our location, Berry Branch Creek (MS 256B) is listed as a Category 4A stream and having biological impairment due to sediment. An assessment of the stream has been completed and a TMDL has been established. The TMDL limits are 0.0004 to 0.0021 TN/AC/day, measured at the effective discharge location(s). The BMPs for the Site were designed such that all stormwater located within the limits of disturbance shall have been routed through said BMPs in order to achieve adequate sediment load reduction.
9. Threatened or Endangered Aquatic Fauna – No legally protected state or federally listed threatened or endangered aquatic fauna and/or critical habitat has been identified at this construction site.

E. Construction Sequencing

The following construction sequence will be followed to reduce erosion and prevent sediment from leaving the construction site:

Phase 1

Installation of initial erosion control measures and sediment basin.	
1.1	Install construction entrance per detail. Construction entrance location may be modified according to ingress/egress of the contractor as approved by engineer.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
MAGNOLIA MATERIALS – HOT MIX ASPHALT BATCH PLANT

1.2	Install rain gauge near construction entrance or location that is easily accessible by a vehicle.
1.3	Install silt fence, wattles, and inlet protection on existing inlets in all locations shown this sheet before construction begins per detail. Remove sediment from silt fence once sediment has reached 1/3 to 1/2 of the height of the silt fence and as needed to clear and grub the site.
1.4	Install temporary sediment basin as shown on the Erosion Control Plans and per details shown on Sheet 18 - Erosion Control Details - Sediment Basin. Stabilize slopes immediately upon completion.
1.5	Construct drainage diversion channel(s) as needed to direct conveyance of stormwater to sediment basin and/or to divert off-site stormwater around the construction area.
1.6	Clear and grub the site. Use vegetative materials to construct brush fabric barrier (BFB) as shown. Dispose of excess debris produced during the clearing and grubbing activity.
1.7	All disturbed areas shall be permanently stabilized with seeding/sod and sediment basin shall be properly maintained. Designed erosion control measures must remain intact and functioning until stabilization is complete.
1.8	Stormwater inspection and reporting will be required of all sediment and erosion control measures in accordance with MDEQ regulations.
1.9	Remove any temporary control measures not needed.
1.10	Dust shall be controlled during construction by adequate use of water.
1.11	Transition to Phase 2.

Phase 2

Earthwork, grading and drainage construction, installation of all utilities, construction of all buildings and structures, sidewalks, roads, parking areas, and support infrastructure.	
2.1	Maintain all erosion control measures as necessary.
2.2	Begin earthwork activities for proposed development as shown on these plans, and install all stormwater piping and structures. Installation of underground utilities and catch basins shall be protected from sediment in accordance with the "Inlet Protection Detail", the control shall remain until the site is sufficiently stabilized. Silt fence shall be installed where shown and appropriate areas shall be permanently stabilized. Silt fence backed wattles shall be installed in drainage conveyances as shown.
2.3	As soon as grading allows, install retention pond forebay (including riprap channels) and tie to sediment basin so that sediment basin now includes forebay. Reposition/reinstall coir wire baffles so volume of sediment basin is equally distributed into 4 equal volumes.
2.4	Install Nutrient Separating Baffle Box (NSBB) on the stormwater pipe discharging to the sediment basin. NSBB shall be fully installed and operational prior to allowing stormwater inflow to enter the sediment basin at this location.
2.5	Install all underground utilities. Install onsite sanitary sewer and connect to off-site water as per Utility Plan.
2.6	Begin grading of streets, access drives, asphalt plant pad areas and material layout area, open ditches, and building pads. Silt fence shall be installed adjacent to access drives where shown and appropriate.

2.7	Prepare concrete foundations/footings for asphalt plant equipment and pave streets/drives and monitor controls as necessary until the site is stabilized.
2.8	All disturbed areas shall be permanently stabilized with seeding/sod. All designed erosion control measures must remain intact and functioning until stabilization is mature.
2.9	The sediment basin shall be maintained until all of the site is stabilized. Work around area of development adjacent to sediment basin, so that sediment basin remains functioning as designed.
2.10	Stormwater inspection and reporting will be required of all sediment and erosion control measures in accordance with MDEQ regulations
2.11	Remove any temporary control measures not needed.
2.12	Dust shall be controlled during construction by adequate use of water.
2.13	Transition to Phase 3.

Phase 3

Final surfacing of all roads, completion of all building and asphalt plant construction, conversion of sediment basin to permanent retention pond, and final stabilization of site.	
3.1	Maintain all erosion control measures as necessary.
3.2	Install final surface course of asphalt/concrete for site improvements and monitor controls as necessary until the site is stabilized.
3.3	All disturbed areas shall be permanently stabilized with seeding/sod or vegetation as shown on the Landscape Plan. All designed erosion control measures must remain intact and functioning until stabilization is mature.
3.4	The sediment basin and outlet structure shall be converted to the permanent retention pond once site has been stabilized.
3.5	Stormwater inspection and reporting will be required of all sediment and erosion control measures in accordance with MDEQ regulations.
3.6	Remove any temporary control measures not needed.
3.7	Upon final stabilization of all disturbed areas, complete and submit the Request For Termination(RFT) of coverage to MDEQ.

A critical component of the successful control of erosion from a construction site is the sequencing of the construction activities. Therefore, the Contractor is instructed within this Plan to sequence the installation/construction of erosion and sediment controls, performance of land disturbance activities, stabilization of disturbed areas, and removal of temporary controls so as to minimize the exposure time of graded areas.

SECTION V. STORM WATER CONTROL PLAN

This section provides a site-specific plan to minimize the erosion of soil and the discharge of silt and other pollutants into waters of the State of Mississippi resulting from construction activities at the Project. This Plan was developed through a systematic process consisting of the following components:

- Control Selection and Plan Design – Based on the evaluation and assessment of site conditions for this Project, various types of erosion and sediment controls were evaluated and selected to minimize and control the pollution of storm water runoff from the construction site. The types of erosion and sediment controls considered for implementation during construction to minimize the loss of soil into receiving waters included stabilization (e.g., sodding of disturbed areas) and structural controls (e.g., silt fence, wattles, etc.). In addition to erosion and sediment controls, methods of controlling other sources of pollution resulting from construction were defined and evaluated. Other sources evaluated included construction debris, sanitary wastes, fuels and oils, offsite tracking of sediments, generation of dust, and contamination of non-storm water discharges. The location and type of erosion and sediment controls and storm water management control are indicated on the Erosion Control Plan provided in Appendix D to this Plan. An important element of the design of the Erosion Control Plan of this site is the separation of the drainage basins during construction. Careful attention must be paid to the sequence listed.

- Construction/Implementation – The Owner, contractors, and subcontractors (i.e., the Operators) performing the construction of the Project are responsible for implementation of this SWPPP. Implementation of this SWPPP includes certification of this Plan; filing of the required notices with appropriate regulatory agencies; construction/installation of erosion and sediment controls as specified in the Construction Documents and in this Plan; inspecting and maintaining the controls; keeping records of control inspections and maintenance; amending the Plan to keep it current; and making the Plan and records accessible as described in the General Permit.

- Final Stabilization and Termination – Upon completion of the construction of the Project including final stabilization of all disturbed areas in accordance with the Construction Documents, the Operator of the construction site can be relieved of the requirements of the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities and this SWPPP by completing and submitting a Notice of Termination. Final stabilization will be achieved when all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 70% for the area has been established or equivalent measures (e.g., concrete or asphalt paving, rip rap, etc.) have been employed, as defined in T-16 of ACT12 of the Large Construction General Permit.

The following subsections describe the storm water runoff controls that will be the Contractor's responsibility to implement during the construction of this Project. The technical basis for selection of the controls and practices used to minimize the pollution of storm water runoff from the Project include the Mississippi Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management and good engineering practices proven in past experience to be effective when properly maintained.

A. Erosion and Sediment Controls

1. General Criteria and Requirements

The construction phase erosion and sediment controls for this Project have been designed to retain sediment on site. Erosion and sediment controls have been designed according to the size and slope of disturbed or drainage areas to detain runoff and trap sediment. The controls have been designed to handle a 2-year 24-hour rainfall event. All control measures have been properly selected and will be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and good engineering practices. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately, or incorrectly, the control will be replaced or modified based on the site-specific conditions.

Pre-construction vegetative ground cover will not be destroyed, removed or disturbed more than 10 days prior to grading unless the area is seeded and/or mulched or other temporary cover is installed. Clearing and grubbing has been held to the minimum necessary for grading and equipment operation. There are no offsite material storage areas (also including overburden and stockpiles of dirt, etc.) used solely for this Project.

Erosion and sediment control measures will be in place and functional before clearing and grubbing operations begin and will be constructed and maintained throughout the construction period.

Litter, construction debris, and construction fuels, oils, and chemicals exposed to storm water will be relocated prior to anticipated storm events, or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for storm water discharges. After use, silt fences will be removed or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for storm water discharges.

2. Stabilization Practices

This subsection includes a description of the temporary and permanent stabilization practices for areas of land disturbance for this Project. Existing vegetation has been preserved to the extent possible and disturbed areas will be stabilized as soon as practicable after completion of the land disturbance activity in a given area.

The primary stabilization methods used for this Project include the following:

- Temporary seeding, mulching of any disturbed areas that will not be covered by buildings, roads, or aggregate surfaces, landscaping and sod stabilization in designated areas; and along certain ditches and at outfall locations, permanent turf reinforcement and rip rap will be installed.
- Erosion control matting, soil reinforcing mat, and/or rolled erosion control products.
- Protection and preservation of trees and mature vegetation to the extent practicable.
- Stabilization of lay down/storage area with slag/aggregate base.
- Permanent stabilization for all areas will be sod except for the landscaped areas. The landscape areas will include mulch and landscaping materials.
- Preserve native topsoil on the site as necessary. Topsoil should be stockpiled for future use in proposed vegetation areas. When final grade is reached, topsoil should be distributed to a minimum depth of 2 inches on 3:1 slopes and 4 inches on flatter slopes.

Soil stabilization-vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated whenever any clearing, grading, grubbing, excavating or other land disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period of fourteen (14) calendar days or more. (Steep slopes shall be temporarily stabilized no later than 7 calendar days after construction activity on the slope has temporarily or permanently ceased.) The appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be initiated immediately. For the purposes of this permit, "immediately" is interpreted to mean no later than the next workday.

Permanent stabilization with perennial vegetation or other permanently stable, non-eroding surface will replace any temporary measures as soon as practicable. The vegetation schedule and plantings shall follow Landscaping Plans where applicable, or for any disturbed areas outside of what is shown on the Landscaping Plans, the Contractor

shall follow the applicable MDOT Vegetation Schedule. Vegetation schedule is included in Appendix D.

3. Structural Practices

This subsection includes a description of structural controls and practices used for the Project to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows, or otherwise limits runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site to the degree attainable. The Erosion Control Plan provided in Appendix D addresses the initial encapsulation of the site and controls after final grades are established. Interim structural controls may be required to be installed by the Operator due to changing conditions during construction of the site work. The structural controls used for this Project may include one or more of the following as indicated on the Erosion Control Plan:

- a. Silt fences (installed and maintained)
- b. Construction Entrance/Exit
- c. Tubes and Wattles
- d. Inlet Protection
- e. Outlet Protection
- f. Rock Filter Dam/Check Dam
- g. Brush Filter Barrier
- h. Erosion Control Mat/Soil Reinforcing Mat

This subsection includes a description of structural controls and practices used for the Project to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows, or otherwise limits runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site to the degree attainable. The Erosion Control Plan provided in Appendix D addresses the initial encapsulation of the site and controls after final grades are established. Interim structural controls may be required to be installed by the Operator due to changing conditions during construction of the site work. The structural controls used for this Project may include one or more of the following as indicated on the Erosion Control Plan:

- a. Silt fences: A temporary sediment control measure, composed of woven geotextile fabric supported by steel posts and wire backing, used to intercept sediment transported from areas where runoff occurs as sheet flow. Its purpose is to prevent sediment carried by sheet flow from leaving the site and entering natural drainage ways or storm drainage systems by slowing storm water runoff, causing ponding and the deposition of sediment at the structure. Silt fence does not filter sediment.
- b. Construction Entrance/Exit: A stone pad on geotextile fabric or a rumble strip located at any point where traffic will be moving from a construction site onto a public roadway or other paved area. Its purpose is to reduce or eliminate the transport of material from the construction area onto a public roadway by providing an area where mud and soil can be removed from the tires of construction vehicles.
- c. Tubes and Wattles: A small temporary barrier, grade control structure or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch, or area of concentrated flow. Wattles are used to minimize the erosion rate by reducing the velocity of storm water in areas of concentrated flow, and to capture larger soil particles.

- d. Inlet Protection: A temporary protective device formed around a storm drain drop inlet to trap sediment. Its purpose is to prevent sediment from entering the storm drainage system, prior to temporary or permanent stabilization of the disturbed area.
- e. Outlet Protection: A structure designed to control erosion at the outlet of a channel or conduit. Its purpose is to prevent outlet scouring, reduce water velocity, and dissipate the energy from the flow leaving a pipe to prevent erosion in the downstream channel. Riprap lined aprons will be installed where shown on ECPs.
- f. Rock Filter Dam/Check Dam: A small temporary barrier, grade control structure or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch, or area of concentrated flow. Its purpose is to minimize the erosion rate by reducing the velocity of stormwater in areas of concentrated flow and at storm drain and culvert inlets. Its purpose is to reduce flow velocities and prevent the failure of other sediment control devices. It also prevents sediment from entering, accumulating in, and being transferred by a culvert or storm drainage system prior to stabilization of the disturbed area. This practice allows early use of the storm drainage system. Several of the Rock Filter Dams have supplemental BMPs installed at the dams. At locations shown on the ECPs, and to aid in sediment removal, sediment control stone shall be installed on the upstream face of the dam. A sump area will be excavated upstream of the dam. These additional BMPs will help in providing preliminary sediment control by slowing velocities and ponding runoff.
- g. Brush Filter Barrier: A brush filter barrier is a dam-like structure constructed from woody residue and faced with a geotextile fabric to provide a temporary sediment basin. This practice is applicable on sites with a small drainage area where brush and other woody debris are available from a clearing and grubbing operation.
- h. Erosion Control Mat/Soil Reinforcing Mat: To aid in controlling erosion on critical areas by providing a protective cover made of straw, jute, wood or other plant fibers; plastic, nylon, paper or cotton. This practice is best utilized on slopes and channels where the erosion hazard is high, and plant growth is likely to be too slow to provide adequate protective cover.

Dewatering discharges will be routed through appropriate treatment controls prior to discharge to minimize turbidity and sediment transport. Acceptable treatment controls may include sediment socks, sediment basins, filtration systems, or other approved sediment removal systems. Additional downstream BMPs such as vegetated buffers, check dams, or riprap, may be utilized to minimize erosion and dissipate flow energy. To the extent feasible, dewatering water will be discharged to vegetated upland areas to promote infiltration and sediment removal prior to leaving the site. Dewatering will be actively managed so that no visible floating solids or foam are discharged. Dewatering controls will not be placed on steep slopes. An oil-water separator will be used to remove oil or grease if dewatering water contains these materials.

B. Storm Water Management

This subsection describes the measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed. This Plan does not address the ultimate operation and maintenance of the storm water management controls after the construction activities have been completed and the site has undergone final stabilization.

The primary storm water management controls for this Project are as follows:

- Installing silt fence along disturbed areas
- Inlet Protection
- Installing rock filter dams and wattles in proposed drainage swales
- Temporary sediment basin
- Stabilizing disturbed areas

Temporary Sediment Basin

Sediment basins discharge will be controlled by Faircloth skimmers and orifices. (See Erosion Control Plans) Temporary sediment basins are to be cleaned at elevation specified on plans. No flocculation is required. Temporary sediment basins have been designed such that runoff from 10-year storm will be stored and the discharge is less than the 10-year pre-development flow at the outfall. Sediment basins will be sized such that at least 135 cubic yards of volume / capacity per acre of drainage area received. (See Erosion Control Plans and Details for designed volumes) Temporary sediment basins are to be cleaned routinely or when approaching a 50% maximum decrease from the effective design capacity and restoring the basin to its original effective design capacity. If at any time during construction, if turbid water is observed being discharged from the sediment basin, the Contractor shall take immediate action to address the issue.

C. Other Items Needing Control

This subsection describes the management practices and controls utilized to minimize the exposure and reduce the risk of exposure of other materials to storm water runoff.

1. Off-site Vehicle and Dust Minimization – The off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and the generation of dust will be minimized due to access of pavement along projects. A construction entrance will be installed at any point where traffic will be moving from the construction site onto a public roadway or other paved area to reduce or eliminate the transport of material from the construction area onto a public roadway by providing an area where mud and soil can be removed from the tires of construction vehicles. Additional track-out controls will be installed as necessary to ensure that sediment removal occurs prior to vehicle exit. Sediment/debris track-out from the site onto streets or other paved areas surfaces will be removed by the end of the next workday. The paved streets adjacent to the site entrance will be swept or cleaned as necessary to remove any excess mud, dirt or rock tracked from the site. Dump tracks hauling material from the construction site will be covered with a tarpaulin.
2. Solid Wastes and Construction Debris – All waste materials will be accumulated in storage containers such as securely lidded metal dumpster or roll-off box rented from a licensed solid waste management company. All trash and construction debris from the site will be deposited in the containers. The containers will be emptied as often as necessary to prevent accidental spillage or release and exposure to storm water. No construction waste material will be buried onsite. All construction personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedures for waste disposal. Notices stating these practices will be posted in the construction office trailer.

- Concrete Washout

An area shall be designated for concrete washout. This area shall be an excavated pit or bermed with earthen mounds. Geotextile fabric shall be placed in the inside of the washout area. Silt fence shall be installed around the perimeter. The remaining solid waste (which is primarily settled out concrete particles) can be scooped out and recycled or disposed of properly. Hardened concrete can be crushed and reused as aggregate for new concrete or as fill material. Additional remaining concrete, not recycled, and once the construction ends, shall be completely removed, hauled off, and disposed of at an approved treatment facility.

3. Sanitary Wastes – Sanitary waste will be collected from the portable units a minimum of three times per week by a licensed sanitary waste management contractor, as required by local regulation.
4. Discharge to Surface Waters – No solid materials, including building materials, will be discharged to waters of the United States

D. Storm Water Discharges from Support Activities

This Plan recognizes that storm water discharges from construction support activities (e.g., equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) may be necessary. To minimize the risk of the contamination or adverse impact on storm water discharges from this site, the support activity will meet the following requirements:

1. The support activity will be primarily related to this construction site that is covered under the General Permit and the owner/operator of this construction site will be the owner/operator of the support activity.
2. The support activity will not be a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects by different operators and will not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the last phase of construction it supports.
3. Appropriate erosion and sediment controls and measures are identified in this SWPPP and will be implemented, inspected, and maintained to cover discharges from the support activity areas.
4. Process wastewater discharges from these support activities will not be allowed. If process wastewater must be discharged from this construction site, an individual permit or an appropriate other general permit will be obtained.

E. Spill Prevention

This subsection describes the management practices and controls utilized to minimize the exposure and reduce the risk of spills or other accidental release of hazardous materials and wastes to storm water runoff.

1. Inventory of Hazardous Materials – The materials and substances listed below are expected to be present at the construction site:
 - a. Petroleum Fuels and Oils
 - b. Fertilizers

2. Good Housekeeping – The following good housekeeping practices will be followed onsite during construction of the Project:
 - a. An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do the job.
 - b. All materials stored onsite will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and enclosed and protected in a storage container or equivalent.
 - c. Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
 - d. Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
 - e. Whenever possible, all a product will be used up before disposing of the container.
 - f. Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
 - g. The site construction superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials onsite.
3. Hazardous Products – The following practices will be used to reduce the risk of spills associated with hazardous materials:
 - a. Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not resealable.
 - b. Original labels and material safety data will be retained to allow access to important product information.
 - c. If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturer's or local and State recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.
4. Product Specific Practices – The following product specific practices will be followed at the construction site:
 - a. Petroleum Products – All onsite vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers, which are clearly labeled. Any asphalt substances used onsite will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - b. Fertilizers – Fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to storm water. Storage will be in a covered shed. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bin to avoid spills.
5. Spill Control Practices – In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices described above, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:
 - a. Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site construction personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
 - b. Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
 - c. Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area onsite. Equipment and materials will include but not be limited to

- brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, absorbent, sand and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
- d. All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- e. The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.

These practices should be effective in reducing pollutants from these materials and minimizing exposure of the material to storm water. In addition, these practices should minimize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the storm water discharge(s) from this Project.

SECTION VI. INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE

This subsection describes the procedures to ensure that vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in this SWPPP are inspected and maintained in good and effective operating condition. All erosion and sediment controls, storm water management controls, and related appurtenances which are installed or used to achieve compliance with the conditions of the General Permit and with the requirements of this SWPPP will be properly operated and maintained until final stabilization of the construction site is achieved and the Request for Termination of Coverage has been accepted by MDEQ.

A. Inspection Procedures and Schedules

1. Inspection procedures for specific types of erosion and sediment controls and storm water management controls are as follows:
 - a. Structural Controls:
 - (1) Silt fence will be inspected for depth of sediment, tears, security of fabric attachment to the posts, security of fence posts in the ground, and to determine if the fabric is properly trenched into the soil.
 - (2) Sediment controls will be inspected for depth of sediment and to determine effectiveness of downstream control.
 - (3) Drainage swales will be inspected to ensure that they are not silted in and are properly diverting storm water runoff water excessive erosion occurring.
 - (4) Earth dikes will be inspected to ensure that they are not silted in and are properly impounding storm water runoff.
 - (5) Check dams and Stone Filter Rings will be inspected for depth of sediment.
 - (6) Subsurface drains will be inspected to ensure that they are not obstructed and that storm water runoff is being properly intercepted by the system.
 - (7) Diversion dikes will be inspected for any breaches.
 - b. Stabilization Practices:
 - (1) Sod will be inspected for healthy growth and areas of washout.
 - (2) Protected and preserved trees and mature vegetation will be inspected to ensure that any protective barrier is in place and that the vegetation is not being encroached upon.
 - (3) Seeding & mulched areas will be inspected to insure healthy growth and for areas of washout.
 - (4) Erosion control matting shall be installed on disturbed areas requiring temporary or permanent stabilization, including slopes, swales, diversion channels, and areas

subject to concentrated flow, to reduce erosion and promote vegetation establishment.

2. The inspections described herein will be performed at least once weekly for a minimum of four inspections per month in accordance with ACT6, S-5 of the general permit. Inspections shall be performed on all controls and outfalls immediately following any rain event that produces a discharge.
3. Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures will be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly.
4. Outfall points (where discharges from the site enter streams or wet weather conveyances) will be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations will be inspected if possible. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site will be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking.
5. If the results of an inspection reveal that the storm water pollution prevention measures provided in this Plan are deficient, the Plan shall be revised immediately, but in no case later than 24 hours following the inspection.
6. The inspections described in ACT6, S-5 must be documented on copies of the Monthly Inspection Report and Certification Form provided in Appendix H.

B. Maintenance Procedures and Schedules

1. Maintenance needs identified by inspections or other means will be accomplished before the next storm event if possible, but in no case more than 24 hours after the need is identified. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable.
2. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, the control will be replaced or modified based on the site-specific conditions.
3. If sediment escapes the construction sites, off-site accumulations of sediment that have not reached a stream will be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize offsite impacts (e.g., fugitive sediment that has escaped the construction site and has collected in the street must be removed so that it is not subsequently washed into storm sewers and streams by the next rain and/or so that it does not pose a safety hazard to users of public streets) Sediment or other debris track-out from the site onto streets or other paved areas surfaces will be inspected daily and removed by the end of the next workday.
4. Sediment will be removed from silt fences when silt has accumulated to a depth of 1/3 to 1/2 the height of the silt fence.
5. Sediment will be removed from rock silt screens, sediment basins and other sediment controls as necessary, but at least when the design capacity of the control has been reduced by 50%.

SECTION VII. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDL)

The construction area that is the subject of this application drains into Berry Branch Creek. According to Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Division of Water Resources, the water quality of Berry Branch Creek (MS 256B) is listed as having biological impairment due to sediment and an assessment of the stream has been completed and TMDLs have been established. The TMDL limits are 0.0004 to 0.0021 TN/AC/day, measured at the effective discharge locations. The BMPs for the Site were designed such that all stormwater located within the limits of disturbance shall have been routed through said BMPs to achieve adequate sediment load reduction and to prevent any additional pollutants that would cause additional sediment to be introduced into the impaired water bodies. Please see the Table found in Appendix J which ties each pollutant of concern to a set of BMPs and explained how those BMPs achieve consistency with the TMDL assumptions.

This SWPPP considers the applicable TMDLs and pollutant load contributions potentially affecting downstream segments. The Project has approximately 13.71 acres of disturbed area, and the stormwater discharge leaves our site at multiple locations. All of these discharge points are ephemeral drains, located over one mile (flow mile) to the impaired segments of Berry Branch Creek, and all are tributaries of the Berry Branch.

SECTION VIII. NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Potential sources of non-storm water that may be combined with storm water discharges associated with construction activities for this Project include the following:

- Discharge of non-storm water from the dewatering of work areas of collected storm water and ground water;
- Waters used to wash vehicles of dust and soil (not process materials such as concrete) to minimize off-site vehicle tracking of sediments where detergents are not used and detention and/or filtering is provided before the water leaves site;
- Water used to control dust generated by vehicular traffic; potable water sources including waterline flushings;
- Routine external building washdown which does not use detergents; uncontaminated ground water or spring water; and
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

This SWPPP includes appropriate erosion/sediment control and pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge from this Project. All non-storm water discharges will be made through stable discharge structures.

SECTION IX. RECORDKEEPING

This section provides a description of the records that will be produced and maintained with regards to complying with the requirements of this SWPPP and the General Permit.

- This Plan will be made available upon request to the MDEQ or to the local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans.
- A copy of this SWPPP (including a copy of the permit language) will be maintained at the construction site (or other local location accessible to the Director and the public) from the date construction commences to the date of final stabilization. A copy of this Plan will be available at a central location onsite for the use of all operators and those identified as having responsibilities under the plan whenever they are on the construction site.
- If the site is inactive or does not have an onsite location adequate to store this Plan, the location of the SWPPP, along with a contact number, will be posted onsite. If the Plan is located offsite, reasonable local access to the Plan, during normal working hours, will be provided.
- A notice will be posted near the main entrance of the construction site with the following information:
 - 1) A copy of the Notice of Coverage (NOC) with the NPDES permit tracking number for the construction project;
 - 2) Name, company name, E-mail address (if available), telephone number and address of the project site owner/operator or a local contact person;
 - 3) A brief description of the Project; and
 - 4) The location of the SWPPP if the site is inactive or does not have an onsite location to store the Plan.

If posting this information near a main entrance is infeasible due to safety concerns, the notice will be posted in a local public building. If the construction project is a linear construction project (e.g., pipeline, highway, etc.), the notice must be placed in a publicly accessible location near where construction is actively underway and moved as necessary.

- The following records will be maintained on site:
 - 1) The dates when major grading activities occur;
 - 2) The dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; and
 - 3) The dates when stabilization measures initiated.
- A rain gauge is maintained at the site to measure and record rainfall moments.
- Any information, which is requested to determine compliance with the General Permit or other information, will be furnished to the Director or an authorized representative of the Director upon request.
- When an Operator on this Project becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the MDEQ, such facts or information will be promptly submitted to the MDEQ.

- Upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may required by law, authorized representatives of the EPA or MDEQ will be allowed:
 - 1) To enter the construction site or location where records are maintained for this Project in accordance with the requirements of this SWPPP or the General Permit;
 - 2) To have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records maintained for this Project in accordance with the requirements of this SWPPP or the General Permit; and
 - 3) To inspect any controls or equipment implemented and maintained for this Project in accordance with the requirements of this SWPPP or the General Permit.
- Records of inspections, maintenance, and repairs of erosion and sediment controls will be maintained on site or at a nearby office.
- Copies of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and all reports and records required by the SWPPP and the General Permit and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent to be covered by the General Permit, will be maintained for a period of at least three (3) years from the date the Notice of Termination is filed.

SECTION X. AMENDMENT OF PLAN

This section provides the conditions upon which this SWPPP shall be amended to keep it current and to reflect changes in site conditions or control practices.

- Change in Scope – Whenever there is a change in the scope of the Project, which is expected to have a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the State and which has not otherwise been addressed in this Plan.
- Deficiencies – Whenever inspections or investigations by site operators, local, State and Federal officials indicate this SWPPP is proving ineffective in eliminating, significantly minimizing, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharge associated with the construction activity for this Project.
- New or Additional Operator – To identify any new construction and/or subcontractor that will implement a measure of the storm water pollution prevention plan.
- Aquatic Fauna – To include measures necessary to prevent a negative impact to legally protected state or federal listed or proposed threatened or endangered aquatic fauna. The State of Mississippi and EPA may review amendments to the plan.
- Request of MDEQ – If notified by the Director of the MDEQ or an authorized representative that this SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of the conditions of the General Permit, then within forty-eight (48) hours, unless additional time is provided by the Director, after such notifications sediment and erosion control will be modified to prevent the discharges of sediment from the site and this SWPPP will be amended to reflect these modifications within seven (7) days.

In addition, when one or more of the operators changes during the course of a construction project, new operators will submit a new NOI for their roles at the site.

SECTION XI. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

A Request for Termination of Coverage (RFT) shall be submitted on the MDEQ's RFT form provided in Appendix G of this plan within thirty (30) days after one of the following events:

- Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which the coverage recipient is responsible.
- Other owner(s) or operator(s) have assumed control (by completing an LCNOI or MDEQ Registration Form) over all areas of the site that have not been achieved.

If in the event the operator/owner changes during any part of construction, a Request for Transfer of Permit form shall be submitted to MDEQ when a transferal date is finalized but prior to the actual transfer.

Elimination of storm water discharges associated with construction activity means that all disturbed soils at the portion of the construction site where the operator had control have been finally stabilized and temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed or will be removed at an appropriate time to insure final stabilization is maintained, or that all storm water discharges associated with construction activities from the identified site that are authorized by the General Permit have otherwise been eliminated from the portion of the construction site where the operator had control.

SECTION XII. CERTIFICATION

This section provides the certification(s) from all Operators for this Project site in accordance with the requirements of Part VII.G of the General Permit.

A. Certification of Parties with operational control cover construction plans and specifications.

In providing the following certification, the party with operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications (i.e., normally the Owner or Developer), is attesting that it is responsible for the following:

1. Ensuring the project specifications developed meet the minimum requirements of Part IV (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)) and all other applicable conditions of the General Permit.
2. Ensuring that the SWPPP indicates the areas of the Project where they have operational control over project specifications (including the ability to make modifications in specifications) and ensuring all other parties implementing portions of the SWPPP impacted by any changes they make to the plan are notified of such modifications in a timely manner.
3. If parties with day-to-day operational control of the construction site (i.e., normally the General Contractor) is not identified below, the party with operational control over project specifications is the responsible party until such time as the authority is transferred to another party and this Plan updated.

B. Certification of Parties with Day-to-Day Operational Control.

In providing the following certification, the party or parties with day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with a SWPPP for the site or other conditions of the General Permit (i.e., normally the General Contractor), is attesting that they are responsible for the following:

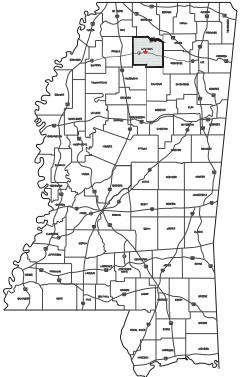
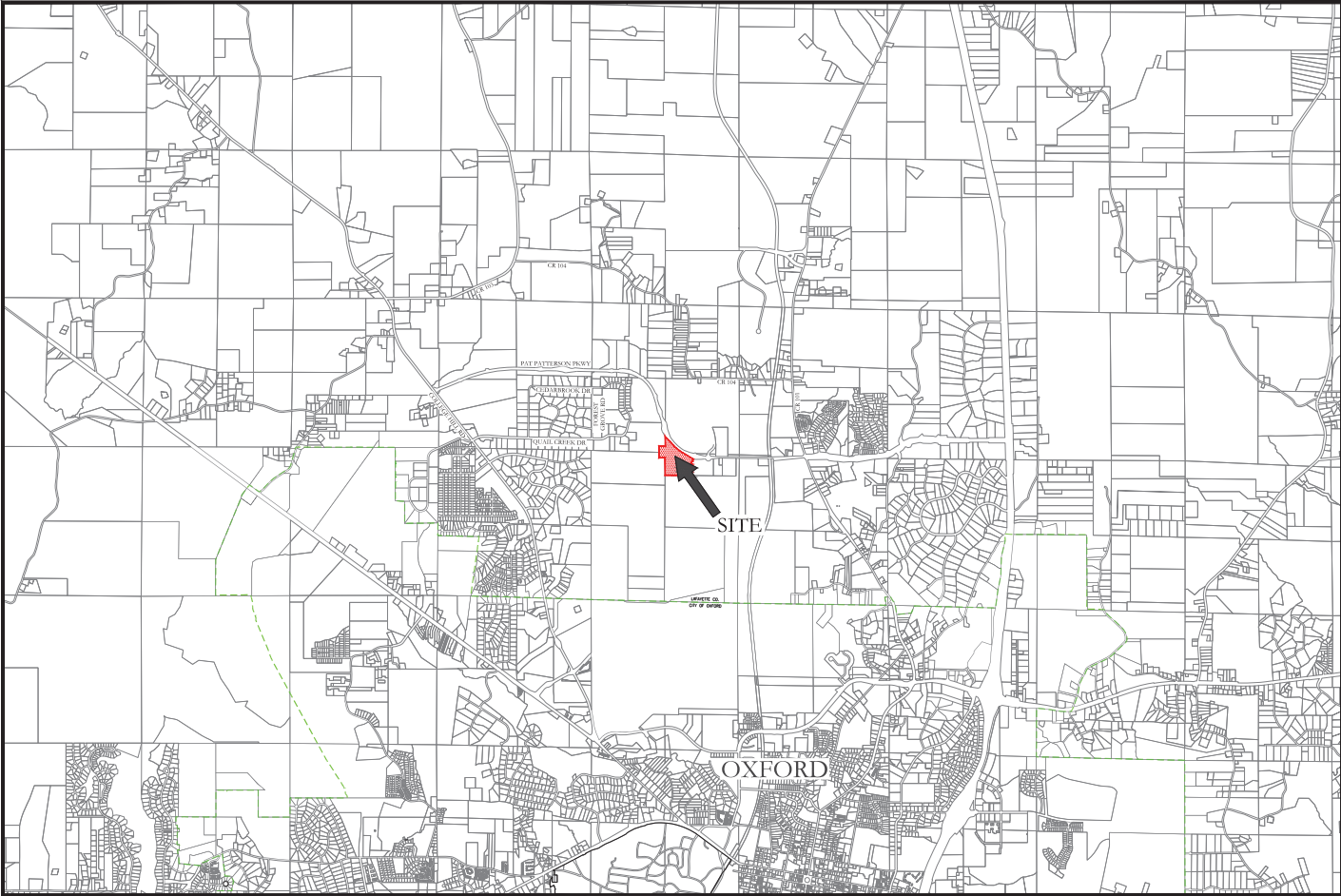
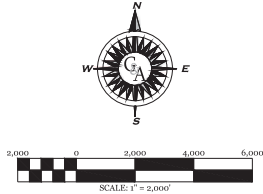
1. Ensuring that the SWPPP, for portions of the Project where they are Operators, meets the minimum requirements of Part IV (Storm Water Pollution Plan) of the General Permit and identifying the parties responsible for implementation of control measures identified in the Plan.
2. Ensuring that the SWPPP indicates the areas of the Project where they have operational control day-to-day activities.

APPENDIX A

Vicinity Map

MAGNOLIA MATERIALS - HMA BATCH PLANT

L A F A Y E T T E C O U N T Y , M I S S I S S I P P I



LOCATION MAP
N.T.S

VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1"=2,000'

DEVELOPER:

Magnolia Materials, LLC
31 Hwy 328
Oxford, MS 38655

APPENDIX B

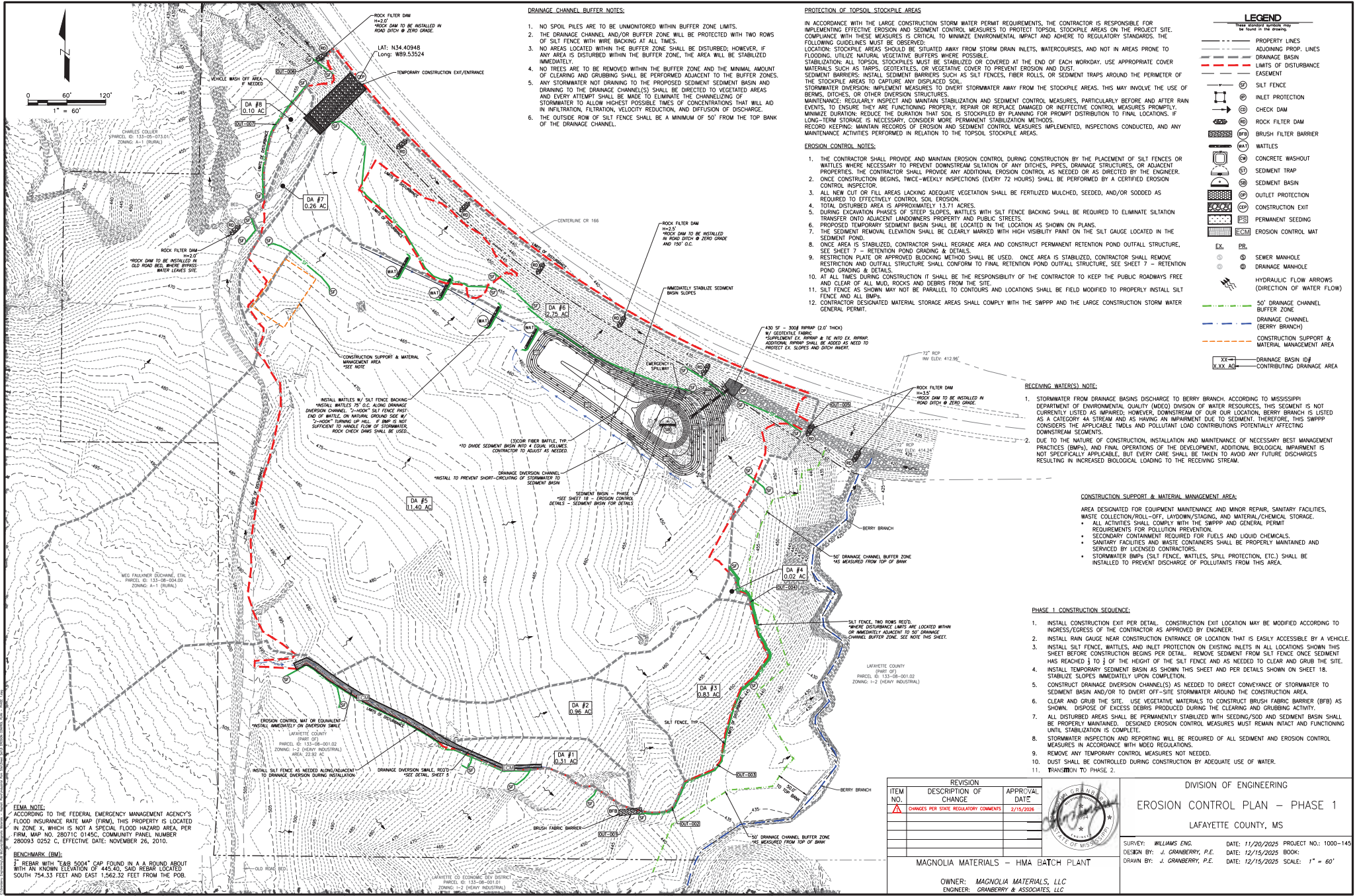
Site Plan

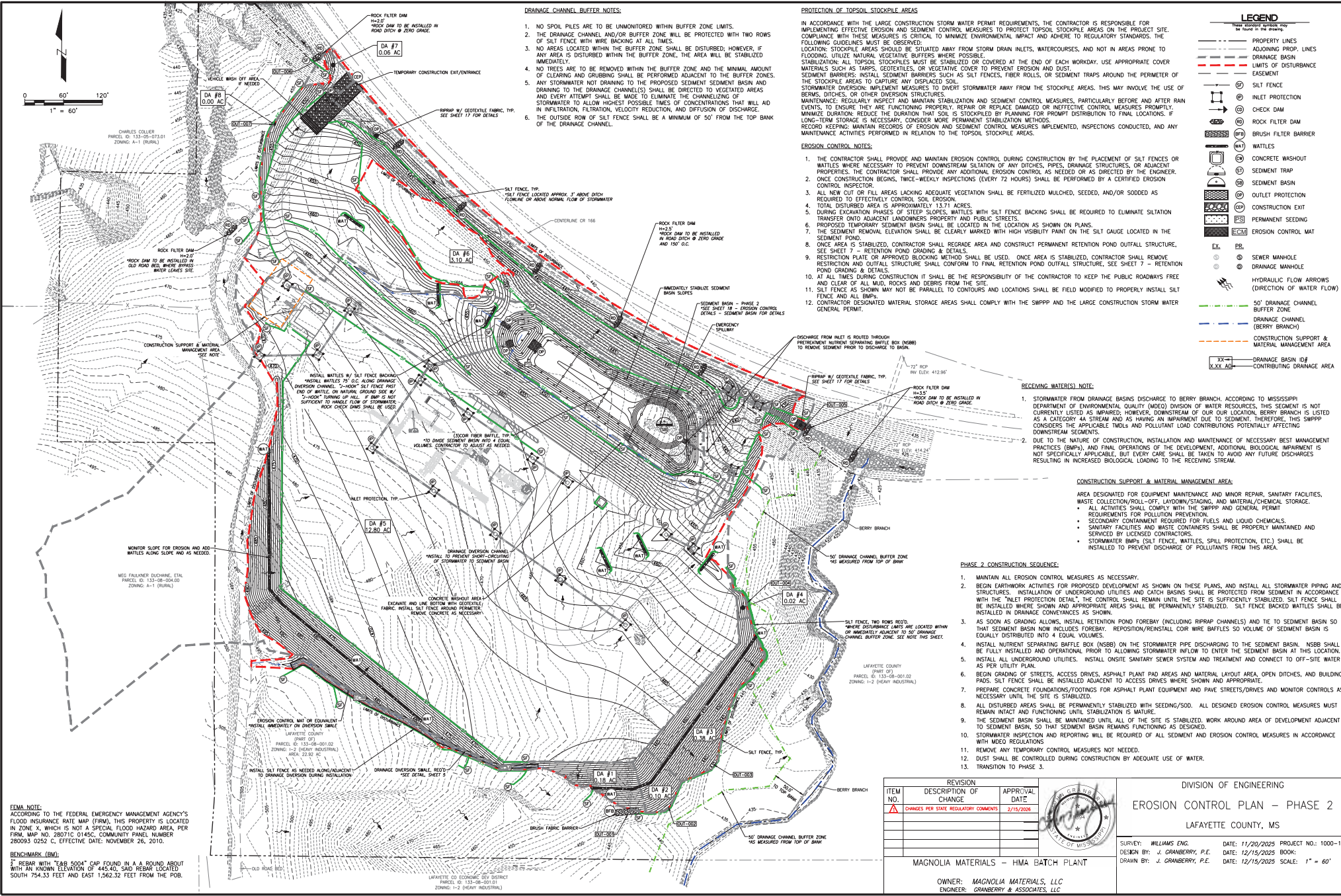
APPENDIX C

USGS Quad (Oxford North Quadrangle)

APPENDIX D

Project Erosion & Sediment Control Plans and Details





DRAINAGE CHANNEL BUFFER NOTES:

- NO SPOIL PILES ARE TO BE UNMONITORED WITHIN BUFFER ZONE LIMITS.
- THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND/OR BUFFER ZONE WILL BE PROTECTED WITH TWO ROWS OF SILT FENCE WITH WIRE BACKING AT ALL TIMES.
- NO AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE BUFFER ZONE SHALL BE DISTURBED; HOWEVER, IF ANY AREA IS DISTURBED WITHIN THE BUFFER ZONE, THE AREA WILL BE STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY.
- NO TREES ARE TO BE REMOVED WITHIN THE BUFFER ZONE AND THE MANUAL AMOUNT OF CLEARING AND GRUBBING SHALL BE PERFORMED ADJACENT TO THE BUFFER ZONES.
- ANY STORMWATER NOT DRAINING TO THE PROPOSED SEDIMENT BASIN AND DRAINING TO THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL(S) SHALL BE DIRECTED TO VEGETATED AREAS AND EVERY ATTEMPT SHALL BE MADE TO ELIMINATE THE CHANNELING OF STORMWATER TO ALLOW HIGHEST POSSIBLE TIMES OF CONCENTRATIONS THAT WILL AD IN INFILTRATION, FILTRATION, AND DIFFUSION OF DISCHARGE.
- THE OUTSIDE ROW OF SILT FENCE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 50' FROM THE TOP BANK OF THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL.

PROTECTION OF TOPSOIL STOCKPILE AREAS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING EFFECTIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES TO PROTECT TOPSOIL STOCKPILE AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. COMPLIANCE WITH THESE MEASURES IS CRITICAL TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND ADHERE TO REGULATORY STANDARDS. THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES MUST BE OBSERVED:

LOCATION: STOCKPILE AREAS SHOULD BE SITUATED AWAY FROM STORM DRAIN INLETS, WATERCOURSES, AND NOT IN AREAS PRONE TO FLOODING. UTILIZE NATURAL VEGETATIVE BUFFERS WHERE POSSIBLE.

STABILIZATION: ALL TOPSOIL STOCKPILES MUST BE STABILIZED OR COVERED AT THE END OF EACH WORKDAY. USE APPROPRIATE COVER MATERIALS SUCH AS MATS, GEOTEXTILES, OR VEGETATIVE COVER TO PREVENT EROSION AND DUST.

SEDIMENT BARRIERS: INSTALL SEDIMENT BARRIERS SUCH AS SILT FENCES, FIBER ROLLS, OR SEDIMENT TRAPS AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE STOCKPILE AREAS TO CAPTURE ANY DISPLACED SOIL.

STORMWATER DIVERSION: IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO DIVERT STORMWATER AWAY FROM THE STOCKPILE AREAS. THIS MAY INVOLVE THE USE OF BERMS, DITCHES, OR OTHER DIVERSION STRUCTURES.

MAINTENANCE: REGULARLY INSPECT AND MAINTAIN STABILIZATION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES, PARTICULARLY BEFORE AND AFTER RAIN EVENTS, TO ENSURE THEY ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY. REPAIR OR REPLACE DAMAGED OR INEFFECTIVE CONTROL MEASURES PROMPTLY.

MINIMIZE DURATION: REDUCE THE DURATION THAT SOIL IS STOCKPILED BY PLANNING FOR PROMPT DISTRIBUTION TO FINAL LOCATIONS. IF LONG-TERM STORAGE IS NECESSARY, CONSIDER MORE PERMANENT STABILIZATION METHODS.

RECORD KEEPING: MAINTAIN RECORDS OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES IMPLEMENTED, INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED, AND ANY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN RELATION TO THE TOPSOIL STOCKPILE AREAS.

EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION BY THE PLACEMENT OF SILT FENCES OR MATS WHERE NECESSARY TO PREVENT DOWNSTREAM SITUATION OF ANY DITCHES, PIPES, DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, OR ADJACENT PROPERTIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL AS NEEDED OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
- ONCE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS, TWICE-WEEKLY INSPECTIONS (EVERY 72 HOURS) SHALL BE PERFORMED BY A CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- ALL NEW CUT OR FILL AREAS LACKING ADEQUATE VEGETATION SHALL BE FERTILIZED, MULCHED, SEEDDED, AND/OR SODDED AS REQUIRED TO EFFECTIVELY CONTROL SOIL EROSION.
- TOTAL DISTURBED AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 13.77 ACRES.
- DURING EXCAVATION PHASES OF STEEP SLOPES, MATS WITH SILT FENCE BACKING SHALL BE REQUIRED TO ELIMINATE SILTATION TRANSFER ONTO ADJACENT LANDOWNERS PROPERTY AND PUBLIC STREETS.
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN SHALL BE LOCATED IN THE LOCATION AS SHOWN ON PLANS.
- THE SEDIMENT REMOVAL ELEVATION SHALL BE CLEARLY MARKED WITH HIGH VISIBILITY PAINT ON THE SILT GAUGE LOCATED IN THE SEDIMENT POND.
- ONCE AREA IS STABILIZED, CONTRACTOR SHALL REGRADE AREA AND CONSTRUCT PERMANENT RETENTION POND OUTFALL STRUCTURE. SEE SHEET 7 - RETENTION POND GRADING & DETAILS.
- RESTRICTION PLATE OR APPROVED BLOCKING METHOD SHALL BE USED. ONCE AREA IS STABILIZED, CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE RESTRICTION AND OUTFALL STRUCTURE SHALL CONFORM TO FINAL RETENTION POND OUTFALL STRUCTURE. SEE SHEET 7 - RETENTION POND GRADING & DETAILS.
- AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO KEEP THE PUBLIC ROADWAYS FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL MUD, ROCKS AND DEBRIS FROM THE SITE.
- SILT FENCE AS SHOWN MAY NOT BE PARALLEL TO CONTOURS AND LOCATIONS SHALL BE FIELD MODIFIED TO PROPERLY INSTALL SILT FENCE AND ALL BMPs.
- CONTRACTOR DESIGNATED MATERIAL STORAGE AREAS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE SWPPP AND THE LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT.

LEGEND

Items shown on this plan may be found in the drawing.

- PROPERTY LINES
- ADJOINING PROP. LINES
- DRAINAGE BASIN
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- EASEMENT
- SILT FENCE
- INLET PROTECTION
- CHECK DAM
- ROCK FILTER DAM
- BRUSH FILTER BARRIER
- WATLES
- CONCRETE WASHOUT
- SEDIMENT TRAP
- SEDIMENT BASIN
- OUTLET PROTECTION
- CONSTRUCTION EXIT
- PERMANENT SEEDING
- EROSION CONTROL MAT
- SEWER MANHOLE
- DRAINAGE MANHOLE
- HYDRAULIC FLOW ARROWS (DIRECTION OF WATER FLOW)
- 50' DRAINAGE CHANNEL
- DRAINAGE CHANNEL (BERRY BRANCH)
- CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT & MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
- DRAINAGE BASIN ID# CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA

RECEIVING WATER'S NOTE:

- STORMWATER FROM DRAINAGE BASINS DISCHARGE TO BERRY BRANCH ACCORDING TO MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MEQ) DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES. THIS SEGMENT IS NOT CURRENTLY LISTED AS IMPAIRED; HOWEVER, DOWNSTREAM OF OUR OUR LOCATION, BERRY BRANCH IS LISTED AS A CATEGORY 4A STREAM AND AS HAVING AN IMPAIRMENT DUE TO SEDIMENT. THEREFORE, THIS SWPPP CONSIDERS THE APPLICABLE TOOLS AND POLLUTANT LOAD CONTRIBUTIONS POTENTIALLY AFFECTING DOWNSTREAM SEGMENTS.
- DUE TO THE NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF NECESSARY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) AND FINAL OPERATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL BIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT IS NOT SPECIFICALLY APPLICABLE, BUT EVERY CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO AVOID ANY FUTURE DISCHARGES RESULTING IN INCREASED BIOLOGICAL LOADING TO THE RECEIVING STREAM.

CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT & MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AREA:

AREA DESIGNATED FOR EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR, SANITARY FACILITIES, WASTE COLLECTION/ROLL-OFF, LAYDOWN/STAGING, AND MATERIAL/CHEMICAL STORAGE. ALL ACTIVITIES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE SWPPP AND GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION.

- SECONDARY CONTAINMENT REQUIRED FOR FUELS AND LIQUID CHEMICALS.
- SANITARY FACILITIES AND WASTE CONTAINERS SHALL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND SERVICED BY LICENSED CONTRACTORS.
- STORMWATER BMPs (SILT FENCE, MATS, SPILL PROTECTION, ETC.) SHALL BE INSTALLED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS FROM THIS AREA.

PHASE 2 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

- MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS NECESSARY.
- BEGIN EARTHWORK ACTIVITIES FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS, AND INSTALL ALL STORMWATER PIPING AND STRUCTURES. INSTALLATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND CATCH BASINS SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "INLET PROTECTION DETAIL". THE CONTROL SHALL REMAIN UNTIL THE SITE IS FULLY STABILIZED. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED WHERE SHOWN AND APPROPRIATE AREAS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. SILT FENCE BACKED MATS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN DRAINAGE CONVEYANCES AS SHOWN.
- AS SOON AS GRADING ALLOWS, INSTALL RETENTION POND FOREBAY (INCLUDING RIPRAP CHANNELS) AND TO SEDIMENT BASIN SO THAT SEDIMENT BASIN NOW INCLUDES FOREBAY. REPOSITION/REINSTALL COR WIRE BARRIERS SO VOLUME OF SEDIMENT BASIN IS EQUALLY DISTRIBUTED INTO 4 EQUAL VOLUMES.
- INSTALL NUTRIENT SEPARATING BAFFLE BOX (NSBB) ON THE STORMWATER PIPE DISCHARGING TO THE SEDIMENT BASIN. NSBB SHALL BE FULLY INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL PRIOR TO ALLOWING STORMWATER INFLOW TO ENTER THE SEDIMENT BASIN AT THIS LOCATION.
- INSTALL ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. INSTALL ONSITE SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM AND TREATMENT AND CONNECT TO OFF-SITE WATER AS PER UTILITY PLAN.
- BEGIN GRADING OF STREETS, ACCESS DRIVES, ASPHALT PLANT PAD AREAS AND MATERIAL LAYOUT AREA, OPEN DITCHES, AND BUILDING PADS. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED ADJACENT TO ACCESS DRIVES WHERE SHOWN AND APPROPRIATE.
- PREPARE CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS/FOOTINGS FOR ASPHALT PLANT EQUIPMENT AND PAVE STREETS/DRIVES AND MONITOR CONTROLS AS NECESSARY UNTIL THE SITE IS STABILIZED.
- ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH SEEDING/SOD. ALL DESIGNED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST REMAIN INTACT AND FUNCTIONING UNTIL STABILIZATION IS NATURE.
- THE SEDIMENT BASIN SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ALL OF THE SITE IS STABILIZED. WORK AROUND AREA OF DEVELOPMENT ADJACENT TO SEDIMENT BASIN, SO THAT SEDIMENT BASIN REMAINS FUNCTIONING AS DESIGNED.
- STORMWATER INSPECTION AND REPORTING WILL BE REQUIRED OF ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEQ REGULATIONS.
- REMOVE ANY TEMPORARY CONTROL MEASURES NOT NEEDED.
- DUST SHALL BE CONTROLLED DURING CONSTRUCTION BY ADEQUATE USE OF WATER.
- TRANSITION TO PHASE 3.

FEMA NOTE:
ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM), THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE X, WHICH IS NOT A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA. PER FIRM, MAP NO. 28071C 0145C, COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 280993 0252 C, EFFECTIVE DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 2010.

BENCHMARK (BM):
3" REBAR WITH "EAB 5004" CAP FOUND IN A ROUND ABOUT WITH AN KNOWN ELEVATION OF 445.40. SAID REBAR LOCATED SOUTH 754.33 FEET AND EAST 1,562.32 FEET FROM THE POB.

ITEM NO.	REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVAL DATE
1	CHANGES PER STATE REGULATORY COMMENTS		2/15/2028

MAGNOLIA MATERIALS - HMA BATCH PLANT

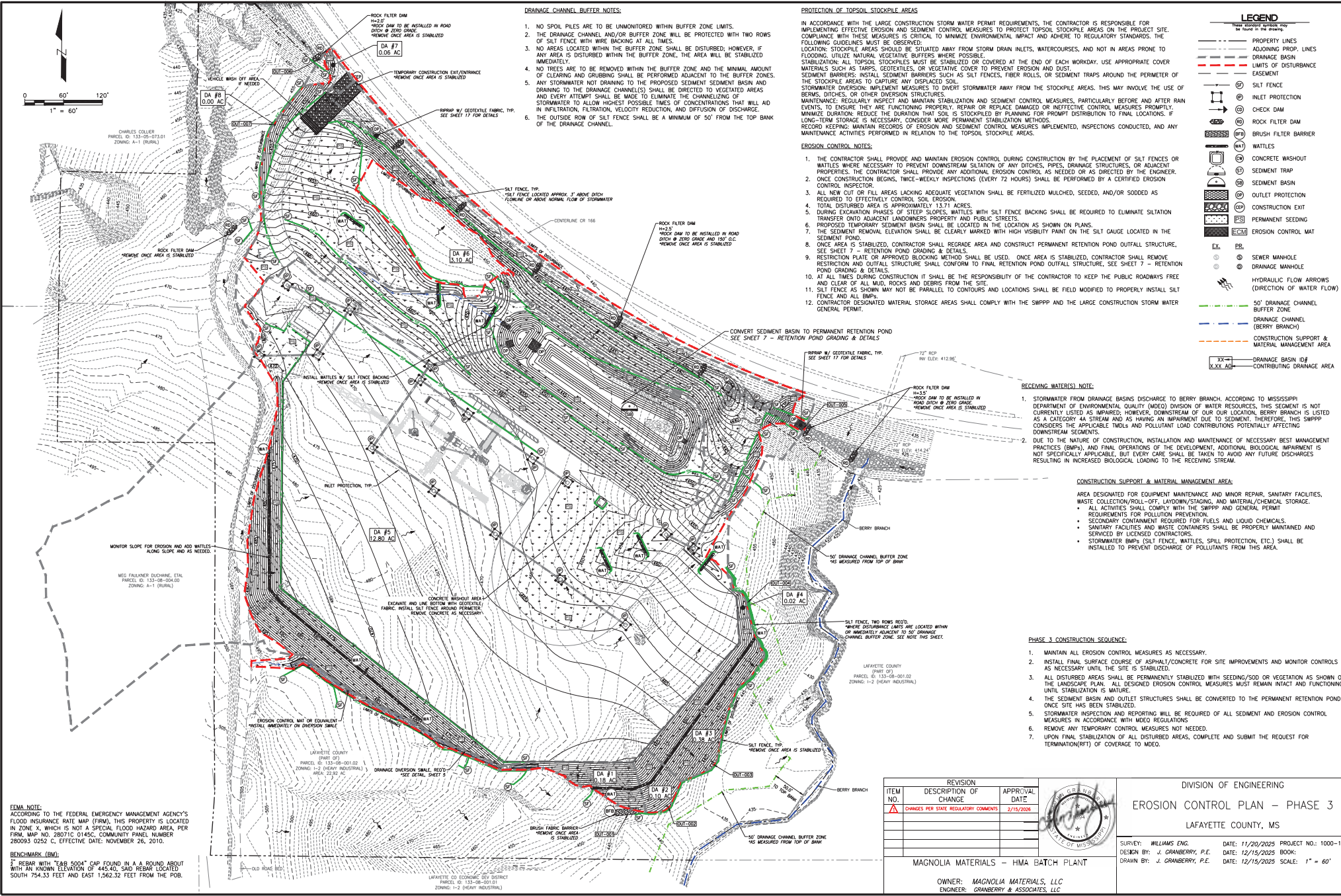
OWNER: MAGNOLIA MATERIALS, LLC
ENGINEER: GRANBERRY & ASSOCIATES, LLC

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

EROSION CONTROL PLAN - PHASE 2

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MS

SURVEY: WILLIAMS ENG. DATE: 11/20/2025 PROJECT NO: 1000-145
DESIGN BY: J. GRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 BOOK:
DRAWN BY: J. GRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 SCALE: 1" = 60'



DRAINAGE CHANNEL BUFFER NOTES:

- NO SPOIL PILES ARE TO BE UNMONITORED WITHIN BUFFER ZONE LIMITS.
- THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND/OR BUFFER ZONE WILL BE PROTECTED WITH TWO ROWS OF SILT FENCE WITH WIRE BACKING AT ALL TIMES.
- NO AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE BUFFER ZONE SHALL BE DISTURBED; HOWEVER, IF ANY AREA IS DISTURBED WITHIN THE BUFFER ZONE, THIS AREA WILL BE STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY.
- NO TREES ARE TO BE REMOVED WITHIN THE BUFFER ZONE AND THE MANUAL AMOUNT OF CLEARING AND GRUBBING SHALL BE PERFORMED ADJACENT TO THE BUFFER ZONES.
- ANY STORMWATER NOT DRAINING TO THE PROPOSED SEDIMENT BASIN AND DRAINING TO THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL(S) SHALL BE DIRECTED TO VEGETATED AREAS AND EVERY ATTEMPT SHALL BE MADE TO ELIMINATE THE CHANNELING OF STORMWATER TO ALLOW HIGHEST POSSIBLE TIMES OF CONCENTRATIONS THAT WILL AID IN INFILTRATION, FILTRATION, VELOCITY REDUCTION, AND DIFFUSION OF DISCHARGE.
- THE OUTSIDE ROW OF SILT FENCE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 50' FROM THE TOP BANK OF THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL.

PROTECTION OF TOPSOIL STOCKPILE AREAS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING EFFECTIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES TO PROTECT TOPSOIL STOCKPILE AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. COMPLIANCE WITH THESE MEASURES IS CRITICAL TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND ADHERE TO REGULATORY STANDARDS. THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES MUST BE OBSERVED:
 LOCATION: STOCKPILE AREAS SHOULD BE SITUATED AWAY FROM STORM DRAIN INLETS, WATERCOURSES, AND NOT IN AREAS PRONE TO FLOODING. UTILIZE NATURAL VEGETATIVE BUFFERS WHERE POSSIBLE.
 STABILIZATION: ALL TOPSOIL STOCKPILES MUST BE STABILIZED OR COVERED AT THE END OF EACH WORKDAY. USE APPROPRIATE COVER MATERIALS SUCH AS MATS, GEOTEXTILES, OR VEGETATIVE COVER TO PREVENT EROSION AND DUST.
 SEDIMENT BARRIERS: INSTALL SEDIMENT BARRIERS SUCH AS SILT FENCES, FIBER ROLLS, OR SEDIMENT TRAPS AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE STOCKPILE AREAS TO CAPTURE ANY DISPLACED SOIL.
 STORMWATER DIVERSION: IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO DIVERT STORMWATER AWAY FROM THE STOCKPILE AREAS. THIS MAY INVOLVE THE USE OF BERMS, DITCHES, OR OTHER DIVERSION STRUCTURES.
 MAINTENANCE: REGULARLY INSPECT AND MAINTAIN STABILIZATION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES, PARTICULARLY BEFORE AND AFTER RAIN EVENTS, TO ENSURE THEY ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY. REPAIR OR REPLACE DAMAGED OR INEFFECTIVE CONTROL MEASURES PROMPTLY. MINIMIZE DURATION: REDUCE THE DURATION THAT SOIL IS STOCKPILED BY PLANNING FOR PROMPT DISTRIBUTION TO FINAL LOCATIONS. IF LONG-TERM STORAGE IS NECESSARY, CONSIDER MORE PERMANENT STABILIZATION METHODS.
 RECORD KEEPING: MAINTAIN RECORDS OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES IMPLEMENTED, INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED, AND ANY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN RELATION TO THE TOPSOIL STOCKPILE AREAS.

EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION BY THE PLACEMENT OF SILT FENCES OR MATS WHERE NECESSARY TO PREVENT DOWNSTREAM SILTATION OF ANY DITCHES, PIPES, DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, OR ADJACENT PROPERTIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL AS NEEDED OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
- ONCE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS, TWICE-WEEKLY INSPECTIONS (EVERY 72 HOURS) SHALL BE PERFORMED BY A CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- ALL NEW CUT OR FILL AREAS LACKING ADEQUATE VEGETATION SHALL BE FERTILIZED, MULCHED, SEEDDED, AND/OR SODDED AS REQUIRED TO EFFECTIVELY CONTROL SOIL EROSION.
- TOTAL DISTURBED AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 13.77 ACRES.
- DURING EXCAVATION PHASES OF STEEP SLOPES, MATS WITH SILT FENCE BACKING SHALL BE REQUIRED TO ELIMINATE SILTATION TRANSFER ONTO ADJACENT LANDOWNER'S PROPERTY AND PUBLIC STREETS.
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN SHALL BE LOCATED IN THE LOCATION AS SHOWN ON PLANS.
- THE SEDIMENT REMOVAL ELEVATION SHALL BE CLEARLY MARKED WITH HIGH VISIBILITY PAINT ON THE SILT GAUGE LOCATED IN THE SEDIMENT POND.
- ONCE AREA IS STABILIZED, CONTRACTOR SHALL REGRADE AREA AND CONSTRUCT PERMANENT RETENTION POND OUTFALL STRUCTURE. SEE SHEET 7 - RETENTION POND GRADING & DETAILS.
- RESTRICTION AND OUTFALL STRUCTURE SHALL CONFORM TO FINAL RETENTION POND OUTFALL STRUCTURE. SEE SHEET 7 - RETENTION POND GRADING & DETAILS.
- AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO KEEP THE PUBLIC ROADWAYS FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL MUD, ROCKS AND DEBRIS FROM THE SITE.
- SILT FENCE AS SHOWN MAY NOT BE PARALLEL TO CONTOURS AND LOCATIONS SHALL BE FIELD MODIFIED TO PROPERLY INSTALL SILT FENCE AND ALL BMPs.
- CONTRACTOR DESIGNATED MATERIAL STORAGE AREAS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE SWPPP AND THE LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT.

RECEIVING WATER(S) NOTE:

- STORMWATER FROM DRAINAGE BASINS DISCHARGE TO BERRY BRANCH ACCORDING TO MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ) DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES. THIS SEGMENT IS LISTED AS CURRENTLY LISTED AS IMPAIRED; HOWEVER, DOWNSTREAM OF OUR LOCATION, BERRY BRANCH IS LISTED AS A CATEGORY 4A STREAM AND AS HAVING AN IMPAIRMENT DUE TO SEDIMENT. THEREFORE, THIS SWPPP CONSIDERS THE APPLICABLE TOOLS AND POLLUTANT LOAD CONTRIBUTIONS POTENTIALLY AFFECTING DOWNSTREAM SEGMENTS.
- DUE TO THE NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF NECESSARY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) AND FINAL OPERATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL BIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT IS NOT SPECIFICALLY APPLICABLE, BUT EVERY CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO AVOID ANY FUTURE DISCHARGES RESULTING IN INCREASED BIOLOGICAL LOADING TO THE RECEIVING STREAM.

CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT & MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AREA:

AREA DESIGNATED FOR EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR, SANITARY FACILITIES, WASTE COLLECTION/ROLL-OFF, LANDFILL/STAGING, AND MATERIAL/CHEMICAL STORAGE. ALL ACTIVITIES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE SWPPP AND GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION.
 • SECONDARY CONTAINMENT REQUIRED FOR FUELS AND LIQUID CHEMICALS.
 • SANITARY FACILITIES AND WASTE CONTAINERS SHALL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND SERVICED BY LICENSED CONTRACTORS.
 • STORMWATER BMPs (SILT FENCE, MATS, SPILL PROTECTION, ETC.) SHALL BE INSTALLED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS FROM THIS AREA.

PHASE 3 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

- MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS NECESSARY.
- INSTALL FINAL SURFACE COURSE OF ASPHALT/CONCRETE FOR SITE IMPROVEMENTS AND MONITOR CONTROLS AS NECESSARY UNTIL THE SITE IS STABILIZED.
- ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH SEEDING/SOD OR VEGETATION AS SHOWN ON THE LANDSCAPE PLAN. ALL DESIGNATED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST REMAIN INTACT AND FUNCTIONING UNTIL STABILIZATION IS MATURE.
- THE SEDIMENT BASIN AND OUTFALL STRUCTURES SHALL BE CONVERTED TO THE PERMANENT RETENTION POND, ONCE SITE HAS BEEN STABILIZED.
- STORMWATER INSPECTION AND REPORTING WILL BE REQUIRED OF ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH MDEQ REGULATIONS.
- REMOVE ANY TEMPORARY CONTROL MEASURES NOT NEEDED.
- UPON FINAL STABILIZATION OF ALL DISTURBED AREAS, COMPLETE AND SUBMIT THE REQUEST FOR TERMINATION (RFT) OF COVERAGE TO MDEQ.

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINES
- ADJOINING PROP. LINES
- DRAINAGE BASIN
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- EASEMENT
- SILT FENCE
- INLET PROTECTION
- CHECK DAM
- ROCK FILTER DAM
- BRUSH FILTER BARRIER
- WATLES
- CONCRETE WASHOUT
- SEDIMENT TRAP
- SEDIMENT BASIN
- OUTLET PROTECTION
- CONSTRUCTION EXIT
- PERMANENT SEEDING
- EROSION CONTROL MAT
- SEWER MANHOLE
- DRAINAGE MANHOLE
- HYDRAULIC FLOW ARRAYS (DIRECTION OF FLOW)
- 50' DRAINAGE CHANNEL BUFFER ZONE
- DRAINAGE CHANNEL (BERRY BRANCH)
- CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT & MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
- DRAINAGE BASIN ID# CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA

FEMA NOTE:
 ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM), THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE X, WHICH IS NOT A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA PER FIRM, MAP NO. 28071C 0145C, COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 280693 0252 C, EFFECTIVE DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 2010.
BENCHMARK (BM):
 3" REBAR WITH "EAB 4004" CAP FOUND IN A A ROUND ABOUT WITH AN KNOWN ELEVATION OF 445.40. SNAK REBAR LOCATED SOUTH 754.33 FEET AND EAST 1,562.32 FEET FROM THE POB.

REVISION		
ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVAL DATE
Δ	CHANGES PER STATE REGULATORY COMMENTS	7/15/2028

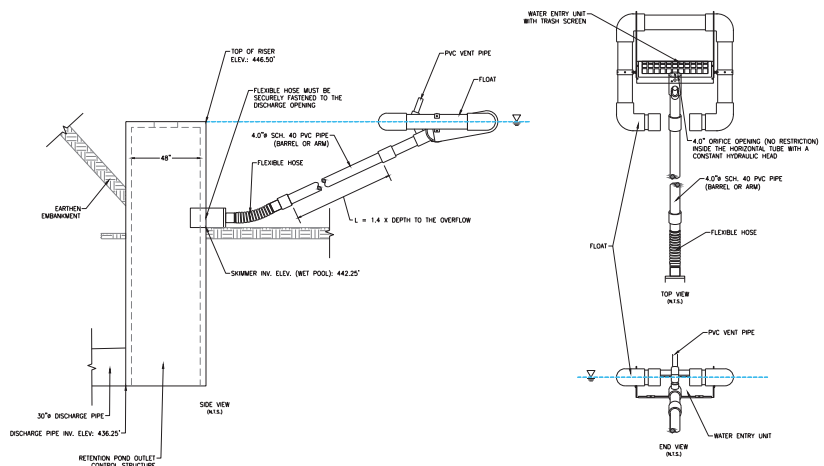
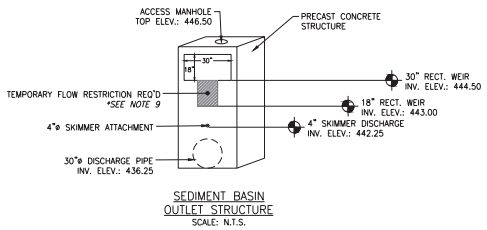
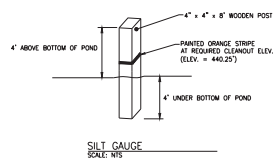
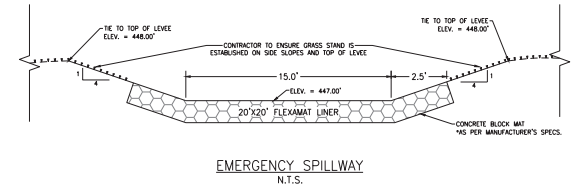
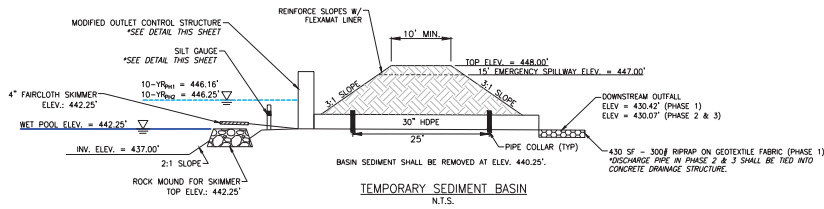


DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
EROSION CONTROL PLAN - PHASE 3
 LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MS

SURVEY: WILLIAMS ENG. DATE: 11/20/2025 PROJECT NO.: 1000-145
 DESIGN BY: J. GRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 BOOK:
 DRAWN BY: J. GRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 SCALE: 1" = 60'

MAGNOLIA MATERIALS - HMA BATCH PLANT

OWNER: MAGNOLIA MATERIALS, LLC
 ENGINEER: GRANBERRY & ASSOCIATES, LLC



FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER DETAIL - SEDIMENT BASIN
SCALE: N.T.S.

EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION BY THE PLACEMENT OF SILT FENCES OR MATS WHERE NECESSARY TO PREVENT DOWNSTREAM SILTATION OF ANY DITCHES, PIPES, DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, OR ADJACENT PROPERTIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL AS NEEDED OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
2. ONCE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS, TWICE-WEEKLY INSPECTIONS (EVERY 72 HOURS) SHALL BE PERFORMED BY A CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR.
3. ALL NEW CUT OR FILL AREAS LACKING ADEQUATE VEGETATION SHALL BE FERTILIZED, MULCHED, SEEDED, AND/OR SOODED AS REQUIRED TO EFFECTIVELY CONTROL SOIL EROSION.
4. TOTAL DISTURBED AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 13.71 ACRES.
5. DURING EXCAVATION PHASES OF STEEP SLOPES, MATS WITH SILT FENCE BACKING SHALL BE REQUIRED TO ELIMINATE SILTATION TRANSFER ONTO ADJACENT LANDOWNERS PROPERTY AND PUBLIC STREETS.
6. PROPOSED TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN SHALL BE LOCATED IN THE LOCATION AS SHOWN ON PLANS.
7. THE SEDIMENT REMOVAL ELEVATION SHALL BE CLEARLY MARKED WITH HIGH VISIBILITY PAINT ON THE SILT GAUGE LOCATED IN THE SEDIMENT POND.
8. ONCE AREA IS STABILIZED, CONTRACTOR SHALL REGRADE AREA AND CONSTRUCT PERMANENT RETENTION POND OUTFALL STRUCTURE, SEE SHEET 7 - RETENTION POND GRADING & DETAILS.
9. RESTRICTION PLATE OR APPROVED BLOCKING METHOD SHALL BE USED. ONCE AREA IS STABILIZED, CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE RESTRICTION AND OUTFALL STRUCTURE SHALL CONFORM TO FINAL RETENTION POND OUTFALL STRUCTURE, SEE SHEET 7 - RETENTION POND GRADING & DETAILS.
10. AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO KEEP THE PUBLIC ROADWAYS FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL MUD, ROCKS AND DEBRIS FROM THE SITE.
11. SILT FENCE AS SHOWN MAY NOT BE PARALLEL TO CONTOURS AND LOCATIONS SHALL BE FIELD MODIFIED TO PROPERLY INSTALL SILT FENCE AND ALL BMP'S.
12. CONTRACTOR DESIGNATED MATERIAL STORAGE AREAS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE SWPPP AND THE LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT.

SEDIMENT BASIN - PHASE 1

EROSION CONTROL PHASE 1: SEDIMENT BASIN - DESIGN DATA	
TOTAL OFFSITE & ONSITE DRAINAGE AREA (ACRES):	11.40 AC
TOTAL REQUIRED SEDIMENT BASIN VOLUME:	41,040 CF
TOTAL SEDIMENT BASIN DRY STORAGE VOLUME AT RISER CREST:	37,209 CF
TOTAL SEDIMENT BASIN DRY STORAGE VOLUME AT TOP OF BASIN:	115,978 CF
TOTAL SEDIMENT BASIN WET STORAGE VOLUME:	73,526 CF
TOTAL SEDIMENT STORAGE (DRY + WET) VOLUME:	61,179 CF
DESIGN STORM EVENT DEPTH (INCHES):	5.93 IN
COMPOSITE SCS CURVE NUMBER (CN):	82
TIME OF CONCENTRATION (T _c):	16.1 MIN
PEAK FLOW FOR THE DESIGN STORM EVENT (10-YR):	55.10 CFS
PEAK DISCHARGE OF BASIN FOR THE 10-YR STORM EVENT:	19.20 CFS
10 YEAR, 24 HOUR STORM ELEVATION:	446.16 FT
WET POOL ELEVATION:	442.25 FT
BOTTOM OF BASIN ELEVATION:	437.00 FT
EMERGENCY SPILLWAY ELEVATION:	447.00 FT
POND SURFACE AREA AT EMERGENCY SPILLWAY ELEVATION:	24,110 SF
OUTFALL PIPE DISCHARGE ELEVATION:	436.25 FT
ELEVATION OF THE RECEIVING MEDIUM DOWNSTREAM OF THE OUTFALL:	430.42 FT
DESIGN STORM ABOVE WHICH THE BASIN WILL DISCHARGE VIA THE EMERGENCY SPILLWAY:	>100-YR
EMERGENCY SPILLWAY SIDE SLOPE:	4:1
EMERGENCY SPILLWAY WIDTH:	15 FT
TOP OF EMBANKMENT ELEVATION:	448.00 FT
SHORTEST DISTANCE (LOW PATH) FROM ALL INLET(S) TO THE DEWATERING DEVICE (FT):	258 FT
FLOW PATH (L/W RATIO):	3.69

SEDIMENT BASIN - PHASE 2 & 3

EROSION CONTROL PHASE 2 & 3: SEDIMENT BASIN - DESIGN DATA	
TOTAL OFFSITE & ONSITE DRAINAGE AREA (ACRES):	12.80 AC
TOTAL REQUIRED SEDIMENT BASIN VOLUME:	46,090 CF
TOTAL SEDIMENT BASIN DRY STORAGE VOLUME AT RISER CREST:	41,756 CF
TOTAL SEDIMENT BASIN DRY STORAGE VOLUME AT TOP OF BASIN:	133,931 CF
TOTAL SEDIMENT BASIN WET STORAGE VOLUME:	27,526 CF
TOTAL SEDIMENT STORAGE (DRY + WET) VOLUME:	69,276 CF
DESIGN STORM EVENT DEPTH (INCHES):	5.93 IN
COMPOSITE SCS CURVE NUMBER (CN):	83
TIME OF CONCENTRATION (T _c):	16.1 MIN
PEAK FLOW FOR THE DESIGN STORM EVENT (10-YR):	63.31 CFS
PEAK DISCHARGE OF BASIN FOR THE 10-YR STORM EVENT:	22.20 CFS
10 YEAR, 24 HOUR STORM ELEVATION:	446.25 FT
WET POOL ELEVATION:	442.25 FT
BOTTOM OF BASIN ELEVATION:	437.00 FT
EMERGENCY SPILLWAY ELEVATION:	447.00 FT
POND SURFACE AREA AT EMERGENCY SPILLWAY ELEVATION:	30,812 SF
OUTFALL PIPE DISCHARGE ELEVATION:	436.25 FT
ELEVATION OF THE RECEIVING MEDIUM DOWNSTREAM OF THE OUTFALL:	430.42 FT
DESIGN STORM ABOVE WHICH THE BASIN WILL DISCHARGE VIA THE EMERGENCY SPILLWAY:	>100-YR
EMERGENCY SPILLWAY SIDE SLOPE:	4:1
EMERGENCY SPILLWAY WIDTH:	15 FT
TOP OF EMBANKMENT ELEVATION:	448.00 FT
SHORTEST DISTANCE (LOW PATH) FROM ALL INLET(S) TO THE DEWATERING DEVICE (FT):	316 FT
FLOW PATH (L/W RATIO):	4.47

FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER DEWATERING TIME - SEDIMENT BASIN - PHASE 1

SEDIMENT BASIN VOLUME AT TOP OF RISER:	37,209 CF
FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER DIAMETER:	4.0 IN
FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER ORIFICE SIZE:	NO RESTRICTION
FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER FLOW RATE:	16,863 CF/D
TOTAL DEWATERING TIME:	2.21 D

FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER DEWATERING TIME - SEDIMENT BASIN - PHASE 2 & 3

SEDIMENT BASIN VOLUME AT TOP OF RISER:	41,756 CF
FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER DIAMETER:	4.0 IN
FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER ORIFICE SIZE:	NO RESTRICTION
FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER FLOW RATE:	16,863 CF/D
TOTAL DEWATERING TIME:	2.48 D

REVISION		
ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVAL DATE
A	CHANGES PER STATE REGULATORY COMMENTS	2/15/2026



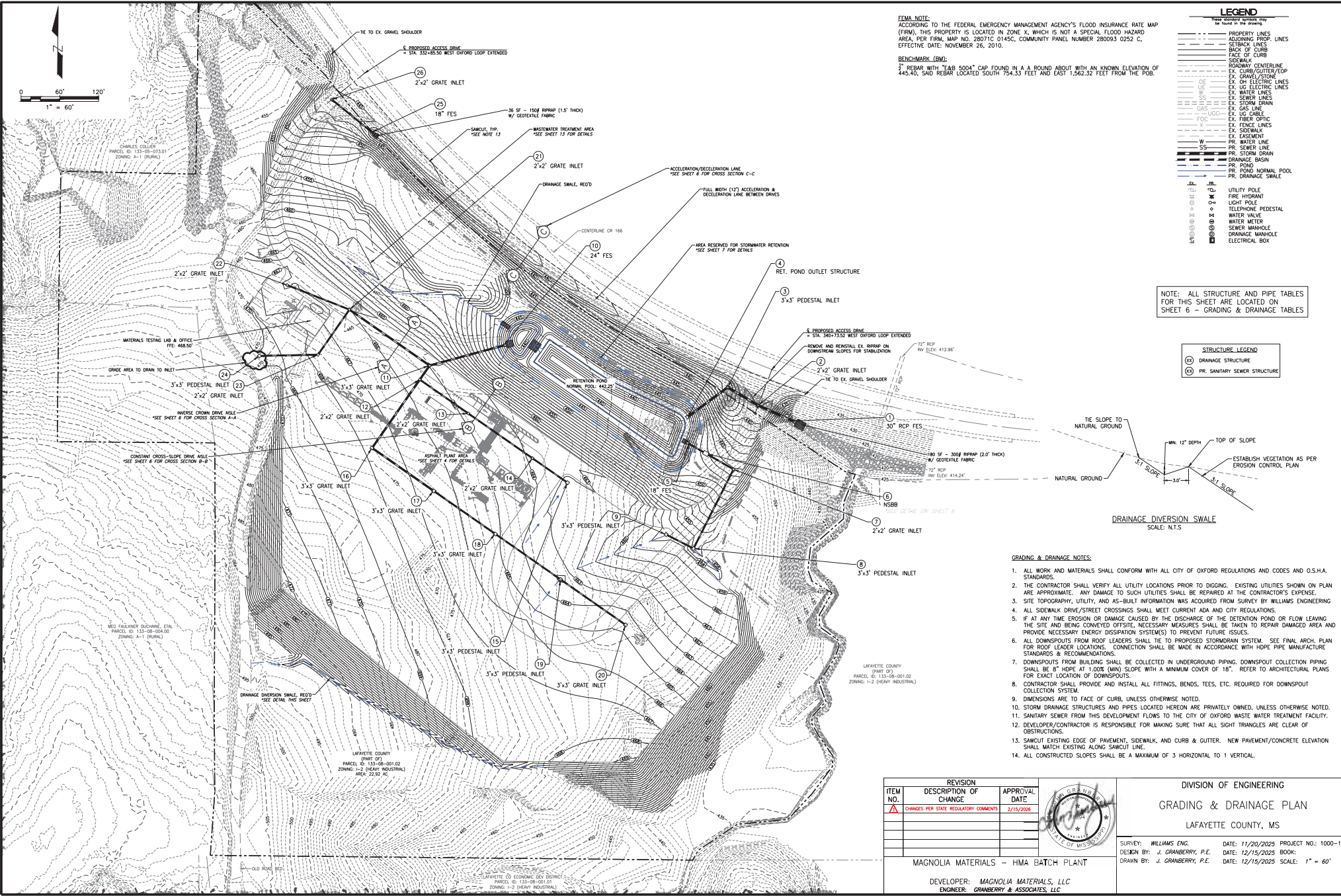
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS -
SEDIMENT BASIN
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MS

MAGNOLIA MATERIALS - HMA BATCH PLAN
OWNER: MAGNOLIA MATERIALS, LLC
ENGINEER: CRANBERRY & ASSOCIATES, LLC

SURVEY: WILLIAMS ENG. DATE: 11/20/2025 PROJECT NO: 1000-145
DESIGN BY: J. CRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 BOOK:
DRAWN BY: J. CRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 SCALE: N.T.S.

APPENDIX E

Grading and Drainage Plan



FEMA NOTE:
 ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM), THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE X, WHICH IS NOT A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA. PER FIRM, MAP NO. 28071C 0145C, COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 280093 0252 C, EFFECTIVE DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 2010.

BENCHMARK (BM):
 1" REBAR WITH "6.68 5004" CAP FOUND IN A HOLE ABOUT WITH AN KNOWN ELEVATION OF 445.40, SAID REBAR LOCATED SOUTH 754.33 FEET AND EAST 1,562.32 FEET FROM THE POB.

LEGEND

PROPERTY LINES
 ADJOINING PROP. LINES
 SETBACK LINES
 BACK OF CURB
 FACE OF CURB
 SIDEWALK
 ROADWAY CENTERLINE
 EX. CURB/GUTTER/EDP
 EX. DRIVE/STORM
 EX. OH ELECTRIC LINES
 EX. MD ELECTRIC LINES
 EX. GAS LINE
 EX. WATER LINES
 EX. SEWER LINES
 EX. STORM DRAIN
 EX. FIBER OPTIC
 EX. HD CABLE
 EX. FENCE LINES
 EX. FENCE LINES
 EX. SODWALK
 EX. LASEMENT
 PR. WATER LINE
 PR. SEWER LINE
 PR. STORM DRAIN
 PR. DRAINAGE BASIN
 PR. POND
 PR. POND NORMAL POOL
 PR. DRAINAGE SWALE

UTILITY POLE
 FIRE HYDRANT
 LIGHT POLE
 TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
 WATER VALVE
 WATER METER
 SEWER MANHOLE
 DRAINAGE MANHOLE
 ELECTRICAL BOX

NOTE: ALL STRUCTURE AND PIPE TABLES FOR THIS SHEET ARE LOCATED ON SHEET 6 - GRADING & DRAINAGE TABLES

STRUCTURE LEGEND

(2) DRAINAGE STRUCTURE
 (3) PR. SANITARY SEWER STRUCTURE

- GRADING & DRAINAGE NOTES:**
- ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM WITH ALL CITY OF OXFORD REGULATIONS AND CODES AND O.S.H.A. STANDARDS.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO DIGGING. EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ON PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE. ANY DAMAGE TO SUCH UTILITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
 - SITE TOPOGRAPHY, UTILITY, AND AS-BUILT INFORMATION WAS ACQUIRED FROM SURVEY BY WILLIAMS ENGINEERING
 - ALL SIDEWALK DRIVE/STREET CROSSINGS SHALL MEET CURRENT ADA AND CITY REGULATIONS.
 - IF AT ANY TIME EROSION OR DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE DISCHARGE OF THE DETENTION POND OR FLOW LEAVING THE SITE AND BEING CONVEYED OFFSITE, NECESSARY MEASURES SHALL BE TAKEN TO REPAIR DAMAGED AREA AND PROVIDE NECESSARY ENERGY DISSIPATION SYSTEM(S) TO PREVENT FUTURE ISSUES.
 - ALL DOWNSPOUTS FROM ROOF LEADERS SHALL TIE TO PROPOSED STORMDRAIN SYSTEM. SEE FINAL ARCH. PLAN FOR ROOF LEADER LOCATIONS. CONNECTION SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH HOPE PIPE MANUFACTURE STANDARDS & RECOMMENDATIONS.
 - DOWNSPOUTS FROM BUILDING SHALL BE COLLECTED IN UNDERGROUND PIPING. DOWNSPOUT COLLECTION PIPING SHALL BE 8" HDPE AT 1:100 (MIN) SLOPE WITH A MINIMUM COVER OF 18". REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR EXACT LOCATION OF DOWNSPOUTS.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND INSTALL ALL FITTINGS, BENDS, TEES, ETC. REQUIRED FOR DOWNSPOUT COLLECTION SYSTEM.
 - DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE OF CURB, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - STORM DRAINAGE STRUCTURES AND PIPES LOCATED HEREON ARE PRIVATELY OWNED, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - SANITARY SEWER FROM THIS DEVELOPMENT FLOWS TO THE CITY OF OXFORD WASTE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY.
 - DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING SURE THAT ALL SIGHT TRIANGLES ARE CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS.
 - SAWCUT EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT, SIDEWALK, AND CURB & GUTTER. NEW PAVEMENT/CONCRETE ELEVATION SHALL MATCH EXISTING ALONG SAWCUT LINE.
 - ALL CONSTRUCTED SLOPES SHALL BE A MAXIMUM OF 3 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL.

REVISION		
ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVAL DATE
1	CHANGED PER STATE REGULATORY COMMENTS	2/15/2025



DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
 LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MS

SURVEY: WILLIAMS ENG. DATE: 11/20/2025 PROJECT NO.: 1000-145
 DESIGN BY: J. GRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 BOOK:
 DRAWN BY: J. GRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 SCALE: 1" = 60'

MAGNOLIA MATERIALS - HMA BATCH PLAN
 DEVELOPER: MAGNOLIA MATERIALS, LLC
 ENGINEER: GRANBERRY & ASSOCIATES, LLC

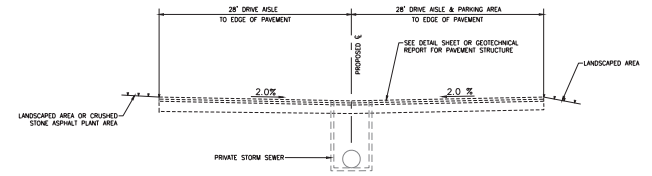
FEMA NOTE:
 ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM), THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE X, WHICH IS NOT A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA, PER FIRM, MAP NO. 28071C 0145C, COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 280093 0252 C, EFFECTIVE DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 2010.

BENCHMARK (BM):
 3" REBAR FOUND IN ASPHALT HAVING A KNOWN ELEVATION OF 445.40. REBAR BEING LOCATED NORTH 43 FEET AND EAST 507 FEET FROM THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE PROPERTY.

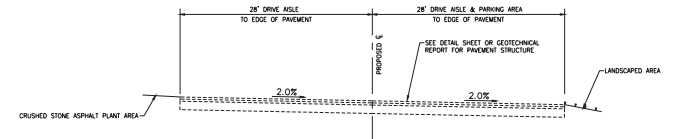
STRUCTURE TABLE				
STRUCTURE ID	STRUCTURE TYPE	R/W/ZONE/PROBAT ELEVATION	PPES IN	PPES OUT
1 ⁽¹⁾	30" REP FES	427.62'	30" - 428.75' (NW)	
2 ⁽¹⁾	2'-2" GRATE INLET	438.92'	30" - 428.74' (NW) 30" - 428.74' (SE)	
3 ⁽¹⁾	3'-3" PEDESTAL INLET	435.00'	30" - 430.07' (SW) 30" - 430.07' (SE)	
4	RET. POND OUTLET STRUCTURE	446.50'		30" - 436.25' (NE)
5	18" FES	444.04'	18" - 442.62' (SE)	
6	NSBB	448.22'	18" - 442.72' (SE) 18" - 442.62' (NW)	
7	2'-2" GRATE INLET	446.16'	18" - 443.09' (SW) 18" - 443.09' (NW)	
8	3'-3" PEDESTAL INLET	455.50'	18" - 451.82' (NW) 18" - 451.82' (NE)	
9	3'-3" PEDESTAL INLET	457.25'		18" - 453.61' (SE)
10	24" FES	446.16'	24" - 444.00' (W)	
11	3'-3" GRATE INLET	464.97'	24" - 450.44' (NW) 24" - 455.02' (SW)	24" - 455.02' (E)
12	2'-2" GRATE INLET	465.48'	24" - 455.28' (SW) 18" - 455.78' (SE)	24" - 455.28' (NE)
13	2'-2" GRATE INLET	464.81'	18" - 457.38' (SE) 18" - 457.28' (NW)	
14	2'-2" GRATE INLET	465.30'	18" - 458.19' (SE) 18" - 458.19' (NW)	
15	3'-3" PEDESTAL INLET	462.25'		18" - 458.89' (NW)
16	3'-3" GRATE INLET	467.74'	24" - 456.25' (SE) 24" - 456.25' (NE)	
17	3'-3" GRATE INLET	466.52'	18" - 457.62' (SE) 24" - 457.12' (NW)	
18	3'-3" GRATE INLET	465.13'	18" - 458.78' (SE) 18" - 458.78' (NW)	
19	3'-3" PEDESTAL INLET	462.82'	18" - 459.70' (SE) 18" - 459.70' (NW)	
20	3'-3" GRATE INLET	464.63'		18" - 460.93' (NW)
21	2'-2" GRATE INLET	466.03'	18" - 462.45' (SW) 18" - 462.45' (W)	
22	2'-2" GRATE INLET	466.85'		18" - 463.29' (E)
23	2'-2" GRATE INLET	467.70'	18" - 463.94' (W) 18" - 463.94' (NE)	
24	3'-3" PEDESTAL INLET	469.34'		18" - 466.15' (E)
25	18" FES	441.27'	18" - 441.62' (NW)	
26	2'-2" GRATE INLET	445.35'		18" - 442.02' (SE)

PIPE TABLE						
FROM	INV. ELEV.	TO	INV. ELEV.	PIPE DIA (IN)	LENGTH (FT)	SLOPE
2	428.74	1	428.75	30" (R)	59	6.79%
3	430.07	2	428.74	30" (R)	55	2.43%
4	436.25	3	430.07	30" (R)	77	8.00%
6	442.62	5	442.40	18"	30	0.75%
7	443.09	6	442.72	18"	49	0.75%
8	451.82	7	443.09	18"	137	6.36%
9	453.61	8	451.82	18"	48	3.77%
11	450.02	10	444.00	24"	118	9.34%
12	455.28	11	455.02	24"	26	1.00%
13	457.28	12	455.78	18"	92	1.64%
14	458.19	13	457.28	18"	121	0.75%
15	458.69	14	458.19	18"	66	0.75%
16	456.25	12	455.28	24"	129	0.75%
17	457.12	16	456.25	24"	116	0.75%
18	458.78	17	457.62	18"	116	1.00%
19	459.70	18	458.78	18"	123	0.75%
20	460.93	19	459.70	18"	123	1.00%
21	461.95	11	460.44	24"	151	1.00%
22	463.29	21	462.45	18"	103	0.81%
23	463.94	21	462.45	18"	85	1.75%
24	466.15	23	463.94	18"	91	2.44%
26	442.02	25	441.62	18"	80	0.50%

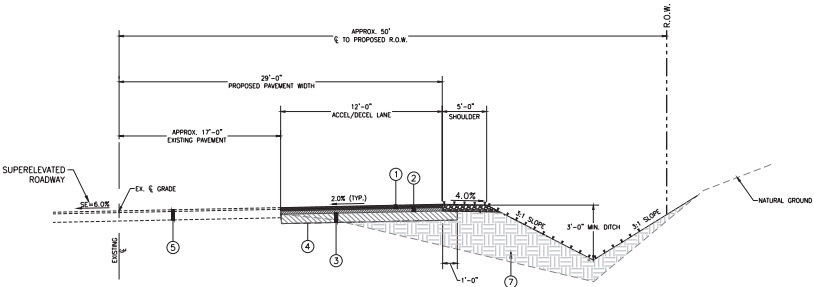
ALL PIPE SHALL BE PRIVATE, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 ALL PIPE SHALL BE HIGH PERFORMANCE PIPE (HP) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 [1] PIPE SHALL BE PUBLIC.
 [2] PIPE SHALL BE REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE, CLASS III (RCP).
 [3] PIPE SHALL BE HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE PIPE (HDPE).



CROSS-SECTION A-A: INVERSE CROWN DRIVE AISLE
 N.T.S.



CROSS-SECTION B-B: CONSTANT CROSS-SLOPE DRIVE AISLE
 N.T.S.



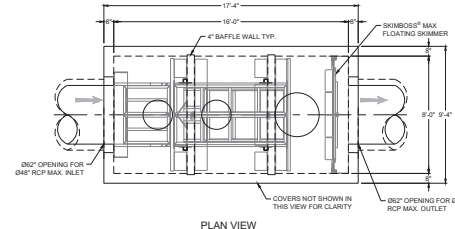
CROSS-SECTION C-C: ACCELERATION/DECELERATION LANE
 N.T.S.

- ① 9.5-mm, MT, ASPHALT PAVEMENT (2 @ 1 1/2")
- ② 19.0-mm, MT, ASPHALT PAVEMENT (1 @ 3")
- ③ SIZE 610, CRUSHED STONE BASE (8")
- ④ GEOTEXTILE STABILIZATION FABRIC (TYPE 5) (NON-WOVEN)
- ⑤ EXISTING STRUCTURE (APPROX. 6" ASPHALT ON 8" BASE)
- ⑥ GRANULAR MATERIAL (CLASS 5, GROUP C) (+15")
- ⑦ UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION (CUT/FILL)

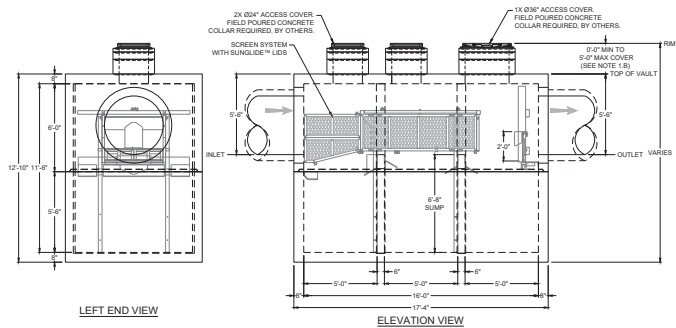
GRADING & DRAINAGE NOTES:

1. ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM WITH ALL CITY OF OXFORD REGULATIONS AND CODES AND O.S.H.A. STANDARDS.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO DIGGING. EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ON PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE. ANY DAMAGE TO SUCH UTILITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
3. SITE TOPOGRAPHY, UTILITY, AND AS-BUILT INFORMATION WAS ACQUIRED FROM SURVEY BY WILLIAMS ENGINEERING
4. ALL SIDEWALK DRIVE/STREET CROSSINGS SHALL MEET CURRENT ADA AND CITY REGULATIONS.
5. IF AT ANY TIME EROSION OR DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE DISCHARGE OF THE DETENTION POND OR FLOW LEAVING THE SITE AND BEING CONVEYED OFFSITE, NECESSARY MEASURES SHALL BE TAKEN TO REPAIR DAMAGED AREA AND PROVIDE NECESSARY ENERGY DISSIPATION SYSTEM(S) TO PREVENT FUTURE ISSUES.
6. ALL DOWNSPOUTS FROM ROOF LEADERS SHALL TIE TO PROPOSED STORMDRAIN SYSTEM. SEE FINAL ARCH. PLAN FOR ROOF LEADER LOCATIONS. CONNECTION SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH HDPE PIPE MANUFACTURE STANDARDS & RECOMMENDATIONS.
7. DOWNSPOUTS FROM BUILDING SHALL BE COLLECTED IN UNDERGROUND PIPING. DOWNSPOUT COLLECTION PIPING SHALL BE 8" HOPE AT 1.00% (MIN) SLOPE WITH A MINIMUM COVER OF 18". REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR EXACT LOCATION OF DOWNSPOUTS.
8. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND INSTALL ALL FITTINGS, BENDS, TEES, ETC. REQUIRED FOR DOWNSPOUT COLLECTION SYSTEM.
9. DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE OF CURB, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
10. STORM DRAINAGE STRUCTURES AND PIPES LOCATED HEREON ARE PRIVATELY OWNED, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
11. SANITARY SEWER FROM THIS DEVELOPMENT FLOWS TO THE CITY OF OXFORD WASTE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY.
12. DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING SURE THAT ALL SIGHT TRIANGLES ARE CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS.
13. SAWCUT EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT, SIDEWALK, AND CURB & GUTTER. NEW PAVEMENT/CONCRETE ELEVATION SHALL MATCH EXISTING ALONG SAWCUT LINE.
14. ALL CONSTRUCTED SLOPES SHALL BE A MAXIMUM OF 3 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL.

*NSBB SHALL MEET BE THE SPECIFICATIONS AND TREATMENT/NUTRIENT REMOVAL OF OLD CASTLE INFRASTRUCTURE STRUCTURE ID NSBB-4-8 OR APPROVED EQUAL.



PLAN VIEW



LEFT END VIEW

ELEVATION VIEW

NUTRIENT SEPARATING BAFFLE BOX (NSBB-4-8)
 N.T.S.

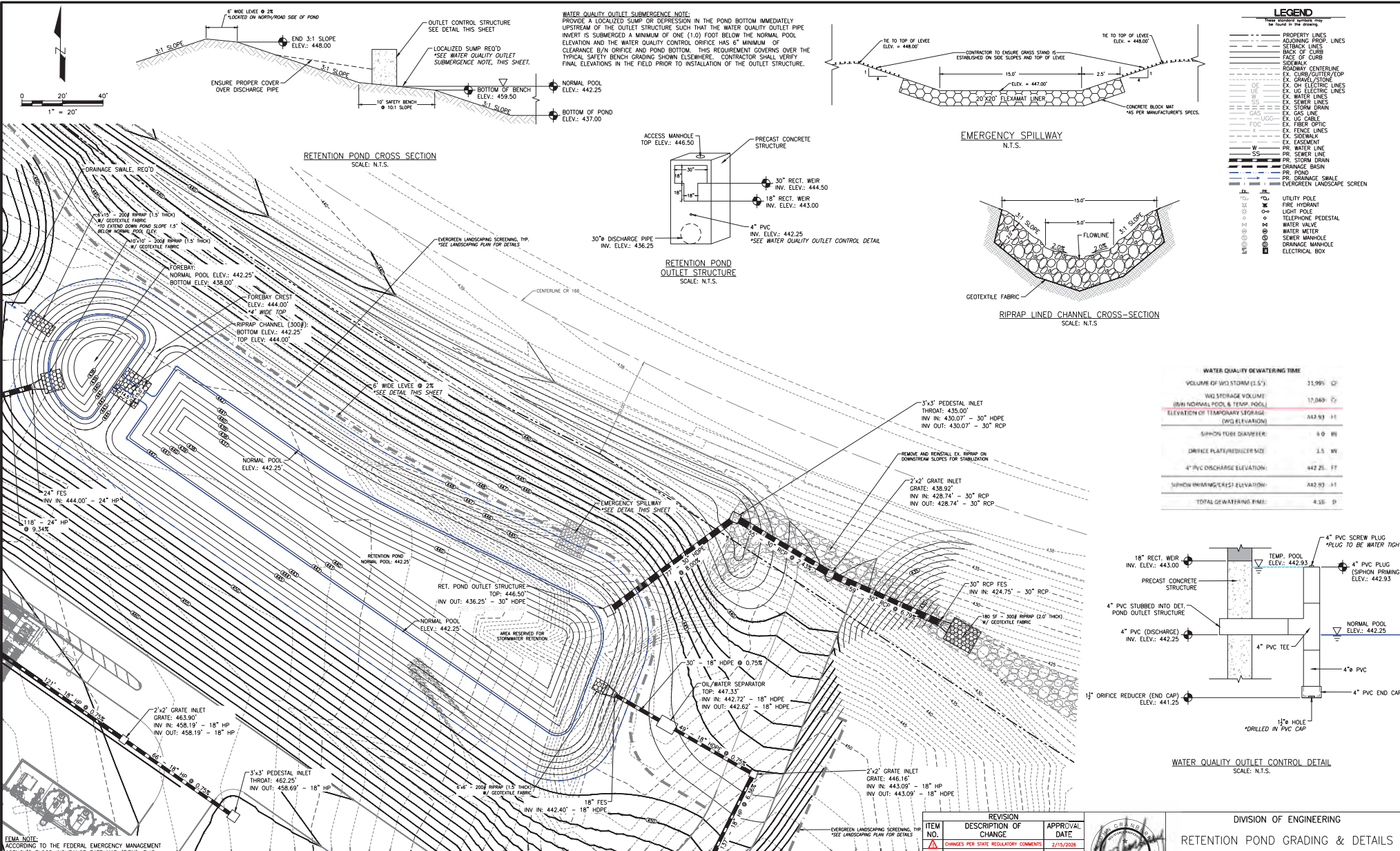
REVISION		
ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVAL DATE
1	CHANGES PER STATE REGULATORY COMMENTS	7/15/2020



DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
 GRADING & DRAINAGE TABLES
 LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MS

SURVEY: WILLIAMS ENG. DATE: 11/20/2025 PROJECT NO.: 1000-145
 DESIGN BY: J. CRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 BOOK:
 DRAWN BY: J. CRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 SCALE: N.T.S.

MAGNOLIA MATERIALS - HMA BATCH PLAN
 DEVELOPER: MAGNOLIA MATERIALS, LLC
 ENGINEER: CRANBERRY & ASSOCIATES, LLC



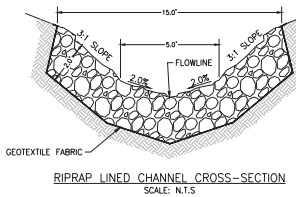
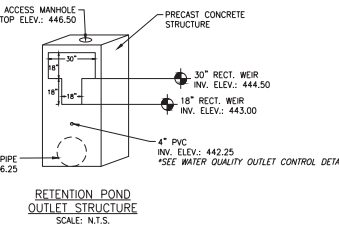
LEGEND

PROPERTIES LINES
ADJOINING PROP. LINES
STREET LINES
BACK OF CURB
FACE OF CURB
SIDEWALK
ROADWAY CENTERLINE
EX. CURB/GUTTER/EOP
EX. GRAVE/STONE
EX. OH ELECTRIC LINES
EX. LW ELECTRIC LINES
EX. WATER LINES
EX. SEWER LINES
EX. GAS LINE
EX. STORM DRAIN
EX. HD CABLE
EX. FIBER OPTIC
EX. FENCE LINES
EX. SIDEWALK
EX. LASEMENT
PR. WATER LINE
PR. SEWER LINE
PR. STORM DRAIN
DRAINAGE BASIN
PR. POND
PR. BRIDGE SWALE
EVERGREEN LANDSCAPE SCREEN

UTILITY POLE
FIRE HYDRANT
LIGHT POLE
TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
WATER VALVE
WATER METER
SEWER MANHOLE
DRAINAGE MANHOLE
ELECTRICAL BOX

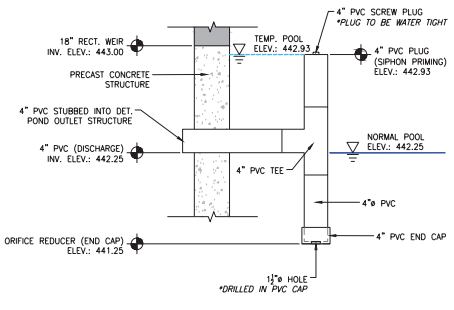
WATER QUALITY OUTLET SUBMERGENCE NOTE:
 PROVIDE A LOCALIZED SUMP OR DEPRESSION IN THE POND BOTTOM IMMEDIATELY UPSTREAM OF THE OUTLET STRUCTURE SUCH THAT THE WATER QUALITY OUTLET PIPE INVERT IS SUBMERGED A MINIMUM OF ONE (1.0) FOOT BELOW THE NORMAL POOL ELEVATION AND THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL ORIFICE HAS 6" MINIMUM OF CLEARANCE BY/O ORIFICE AND POND BOTTOM. THIS REQUIREMENT GOVERNS OVER THE TYPICAL SAFETY BENCH GRADING SHOWN ELSEWHERE. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY FINAL ELEVATIONS IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE OUTLET STRUCTURE.

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY
N.T.S.



WATER QUALITY DEWATERING TIME

VOLUME OF WQ STORM (1.5')	31,995 cfs
WQ STORAGE VOLUME (80% NORMAL POOL & TEMP. POOL)	17,000 cfs
ELEVATION OF TEMPORARY STORAGE (WQ ELEVATION)	442.93 ft
SIPHON TUBE DIAMETER:	8.0 in
ORIFICE PLATE/REDUCER SIZE:	1.5 in
4" PVC DISCHARGE ELEVATION:	442.25 ft
SIPHON WHIMMING/CREST ELEVATION:	442.93 ft
TOTAL DEWATERING TIME:	4:18 p



FEMA NOTE:
 ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM), THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE X, WHICH IS NOT A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA, PER FIRM MAP NO. 28071C 0145C, COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 280093 0252 C, EFFECTIVE DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 2010.

BENCHMARK (BM):
 3" REBAR WITH "E48 5004" CAP FOUND IN A ROUND ABOUT WITH AN KNOWN ELEVATION OF 445.40, SAID REBAR LOCATED SOUTH 754.33 FEET AND EAST 1,562.32 FEET FROM THE POB.

DETENTION POND DATA

DESIGN STORM EVENT	1.5" DIAMETER ORIFICE (WATER QUALITY SIPHON) FLOW RATE, Q (CFS)	18" RECTANGULAR WEIR FLOW RATE, Q (CFS)	30" RECTANGULAR WEIR FLOW RATE, Q (CFS)	30" DIA. DISCHARGE PIPE FLOW RATE, Q (CFS)	EMERGENCY SPILLWAY FLOW RATE, Q (CFS)	TOTAL DISCHARGE, Q (CFS)	STORMWATER ELEVATION (FT)	STORED VOLUME (CFT)
3-YR	0.09	3.45	9.86	5.55	0.00	5.55	444.86	43,617
10-YR	0.11	14.03	7.48	23.56	0.00	23.56	445.45	87,770
25-YR	0.12	16.21	14.88	31.21	0.00	31.21	446.01	82,504
100-YR	0.13	19.54	22.05	41.82	0.00	41.82	446.85	100,215

REVISION

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVAL DATE
1	CHANGES PER STATE REGULATORY COMMENTS	2/15/2020



DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
RETENTION POND GRADING & DETAILS
 LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MS

SURVEY: WILLIAMS ENG. DATE: 11/20/2025 PROJECT NO.: 1000-145
 DESIGN BY: J. CRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 BOOK:
 DRAWN BY: J. CRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 12/15/2025 SCALE: 1" = 20'

MAGNOLIA MATERIALS - HMA BATCH PLANT
 DEVELOPER: MAGNOLIA MATERIALS, LLC
 ENGINEER: CRANBERRY & ASSOCIATES, LLC

APPENDIX F

USDA Soil Report



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Lafayette County, Mississippi**

Magnolia Materials - Asphalt Site Plan



Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Map

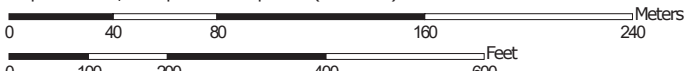
The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.


Map Scale: 1:2,910 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



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

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)


Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot


 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Lafayette County, Mississippi
 Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 5, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 3, 2020—Nov 12, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3C	Lexington silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	11.2	49.1%
3D3	Lexington silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	3.0	13.0%
7F	Smithdale sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, eroded	8.7	37.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		22.9	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lafayette County, Mississippi

3C—Lexington silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vxxg

Elevation: 350 to 650 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 196 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Lexington and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lexington

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loess over marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam

Bt - 6 to 29 inches: silty clay loam

2Bt - 29 to 79 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F134XY003AL - Northern Loess Interfluve

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Providence

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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Landform: Terraces, divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F134XY012AL - Northern Loess Fragipan Upland - PROVISIONAL
Hydric soil rating: No

3D3—Lexington silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c5b9
Elevation: 300 to 650 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 290 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lexington and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lexington

Setting

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam
H2 - 4 to 32 inches: silt loam
H3 - 32 to 54 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 54 to 72 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rosebloom

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

7F—Smithdale sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c5bt
Elevation: 250 to 610 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 290 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Smithdale and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Smithdale

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 5 to 22 inches: loam
H3 - 22 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 17 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained

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Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rosebloom

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

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APPENDIX I

Stormwater Team Certification

Storm Water Management Training Certificate of Completion

is hereby granted to:

Jeffrey Gooch

for satisfactory completion of eight instructional hours (8 PDH)



*Storm Water Pollution Prevention
for Construction Personnel*

*Certification Number : **24201***

Expiration Date : 6/12/2029

Joe Stroud & Anthony Robinson

Instructors

Storm Water Management Training Certificate of Completion

is hereby granted to:

Branson Means

for satisfactory completion of eight instructional hours (8 PDH)



*Storm Water Pollution Prevention
for Construction Personnel*

*Certification Number : **24200***

*Expiration Date : **6/12/2029***

Joe Stroud & Anthony Robinson

Instructors

APPENDIX J

TMDL Pollutants of Concern / BMP Cross-Reference Table

In accordance with ACT 2, Condition T-3(4) and ACT 5, Condition T-9(3) of the Large Construction General Permit, this Project has evaluated pollutants of concern for discharges to Berry Branch Creek, which is located within the Yazoo River Basin Hills Region TMDL for sediment. Although no TMDL is established for the immediate/discharge section of Berry Branch Creek, downstream segments of Berry Banch are impaired for sediment.

The following table identifies the pollutants of concern relevant to this Project and describes how the proposed erosion, sediment, and stormwater controls will ensure that discharges will not cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards. The selected BMPs are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the watershed-based TMDL and are designed in accordance with the Mississippi Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management and MDEQ design standards.

TMDL Pollutants of Concern / BMP Cross-Reference Table

Pollutant of Concern	Potential Source from Project	BMPs Implemented	How BMPs Address Pollutant
Sediment	Soil disturbance from clearing, grading, excavation, trenching, exposed slopes, unstabilized areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary & permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization • Erosion control mats and rolled products • Silt fence, wattles, check dams, inlet protection • Temporary sediment basin (135 CY/acre minimum storage capacity) • Rock outlet protection, stabilized construction entrance, dust control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces soil erosion and traps sediment onsite before discharge • Maintains discharge turbidity within acceptable range • Basin storage ensures compliance with TMDL sediment loading assumptions • Outlet protection dissipates energy to prevent channel erosion

APPENDIX K

**MS State Department of Health On-Site Wastewater
Treatment Permit**

Permit/Recommendation

This document is proof that a Notice of Intent has been filed as per
Section 41-67-5, Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated

The Mississippi State Department of Health has examined the soil and terrain of the property indicated below. The following recommendations are made using soil and site analysis principles and our best efforts. The Mississippi State Department of Health makes no warranty or representation as to any wastewater system installed. **Recommendations may be voided if grading or fill changes the soil characteristics or if plat (dwelling or private water well) is changed and/or relocated.**

If you have any questions about your Permit/Recommendation, please contact the environmentalist of record. Current Certified Installers can be verified from www.healthmys.com/wastewater or verified by environmentalists.

Applicant:	Property:	Soil and Site Evaluation:
Laura Jones	87 CR 166	Slope: <input type="text" value="3"/> %
31 Hwy 328	Oxford <input type="text" value="38655"/>	Soil Textures:
Oxford MS 38655	Section: Township: Range:	Top Soil: <input type="text" value="Sandy Clay Loam"/>
	Subdivision Name	Sub Soil: <input type="text" value="Sandy Clay Loam"/>
	Lot Number:	Seasonal High Water <input type="text" value="30"/> Inches
	Lot Size: <input type="text" value="22.92 Acres"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> sq. ft.	Restriction <input type="text" value="25"/> Inches
		Sensitive Water <input type="text" value="No"/>

Application:	Water Supplier:	Soil and Site Evaluation:
Type of Office	Drinking <input type="text" value="Public"/>	ID: <input type="text" value="336972/256949"/>
Estimated Usage: <input type="text" value="100"/> GPD		Date Issued: <input type="text" value="12/9/2025"/>
Application Type:		Expiration Date: <input type="text" value="12/9/2027"/>
Notice Of Intent (Residential)		Non-transferrable, valid for one (1) year from date issued.
Commercial Establishment + Final Approval (\$42.50)		Notice of Intent filed: <input type="text" value="12/03/2025"/>

GPD = Gallons Per Day N/A = Not Available H = Horizontal T = Triangular

Treatment:		
Septic Tank (with baffles): <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	Septic Tank (without baffles): <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	Advanced Treatment System (ATS): <input type="text" value="400 GPD"/>

Disposal:		
Maximum Depth <input type="text" value="13 inches"/>	Backfill Required: <input type="text"/>	12 inches minimum above the top of aggregate or prod

Aggregate (Gravel/Tire Chips) Options		
Trench (2 ft wide) <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	Trench (3 ft wide) <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	Absorption Bed <input type="text" value="N/A"/>

Aggregate Replacement Options	
-------------------------------	--

Large Diameter Pipe	Chambers
Double 6 inch <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	Total Coverage Area Required <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
8 inch <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	Linear Footage Required for Selected Chamber Widths
10 inch <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	16": <input type="text" value="N/A"/> 22": <input type="text" value="N/A"/> 34": <input type="text" value="N/A"/>

Expanded Polystyrene System (EPS)	Multi-Pipe System (MPS)
3-10H: <input type="text" value="N/A"/> 1-12H: <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	MPS - 9 <input type="text" value="N/A"/> MPS 3609 <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
3-10T: <input type="text" value="N/A"/> 2-12H: <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	MPS - 11 <input type="text" value="N/A"/> MPS 3611 <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
3-12H: <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	MPS - 13 <input type="text" value="N/A"/> MPS 3613 <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
	MPS - 14 <input type="text" value="N/A"/>

ATS Specific Disposal Options	Additional Disposal Options
Drip Irrigation <input type="text" value="16.6923"/> Feet Backfill Require <input type="text" value="0"/> Inches	Elevated Sand Mound
Spray Irrigation <input type="text" value="106.692"/> Square Feet Backfill Require <input type="text" value="0"/> Inches	Basal <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
Overland Discharge	Absorption <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
1 Point <input type="text" value="76 feet"/>	
2 Point <input type="text" value="38 feet"/>	
4 Point <input type="text" value="19 feet"/>	

General Placement/Location of Soil Boring(s):

Dotted grid area for drawing or notes.

Notes:

Author: BRENT JOHNS

If any dozerwork takes place , please call and let me re-evaluate.

Next Steps:

Please make several copies of this document (Permit/Recommendation), and supply to the following if applicable:

- * Public utility supplying water, to receive a water meter
- * Certified well driller, if water source is from a private well
- * County Code Office (Planning Department), placement/building permit
- * Certified Installer, for installation

REMINDER: Approval of the design, construction or installation of an Individual On-site Wastewater Disposal System by the Department is required. The Certified Installer is responsible for notifying the Department 24-hours before beginning installation of your Individual On-site Wastewater Disposal System and, at that time, to schedule a time for inspection of the system with the Department.

After the inspection, you must provide the Department with the following to obtain Final Approval:

- * Affidavit - Installation (From the Certified Installer)
- * Affidavit - Maintenance (From you, if an Advanced Treatment System was installed)
- * An additional fee of \$97.50 may be required for Final Approval, if not paid with initial application (Please see "Application" box on this form).

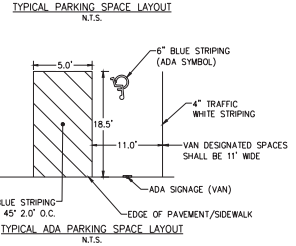
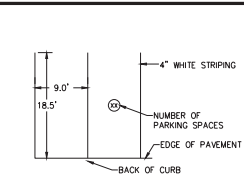
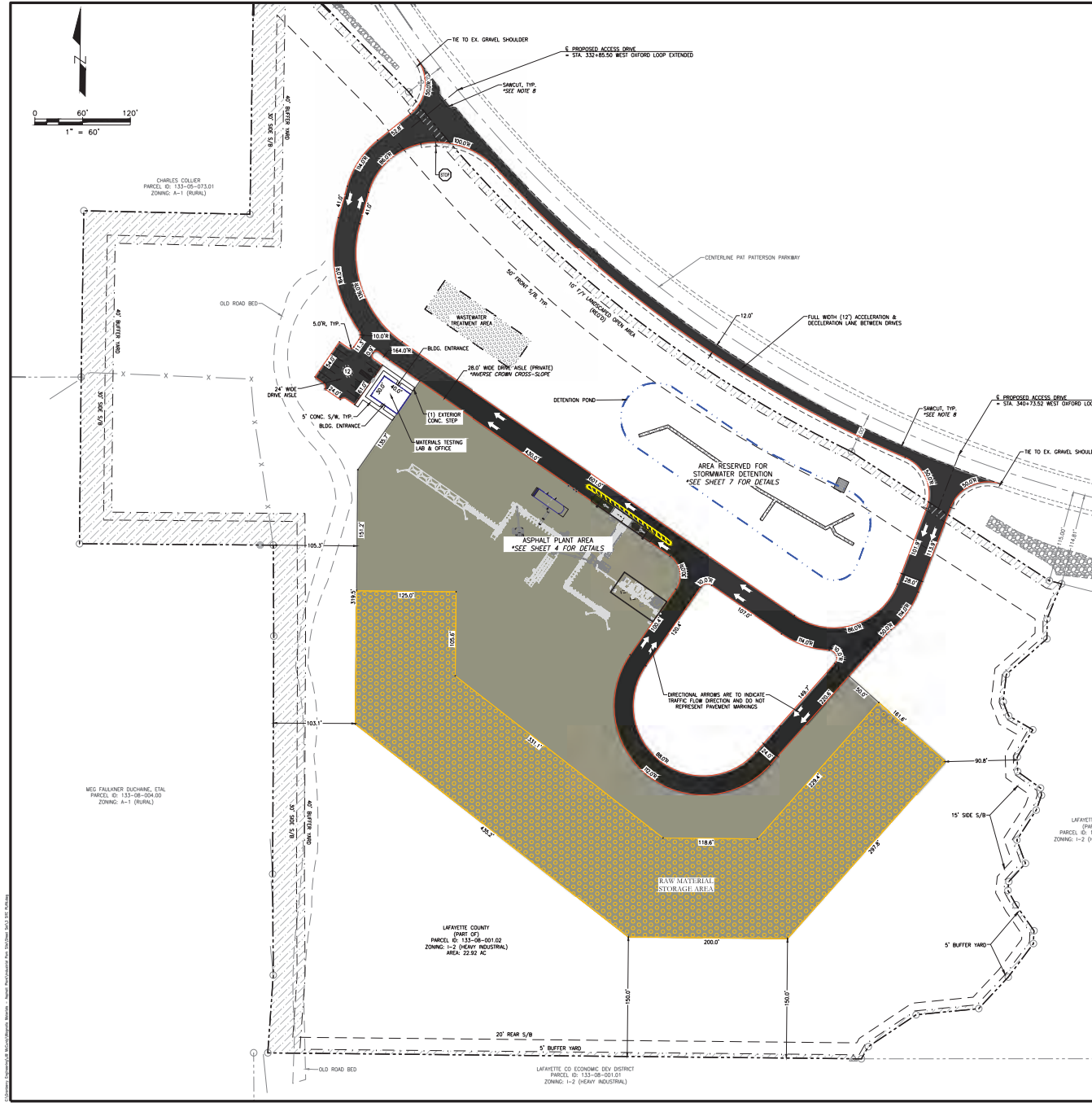
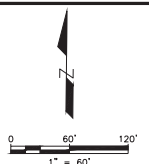
PLEASE BE AWARE, the Department cannot give Final Approval to any installation that occurs without inspection by the Department at the time of installation.

REMINDER: If any person or Certified Installer fails to obtain Final Approval or submit an Affidavit of proper installation to the Department in the installation of the system, the Department, after due notice and hearing, may levy an administrative fine not to exceed \$10,000.00. Also, if any person is operating in the state as an installer without certification by the Department, the Department, after due notice and opportunity for an administrative hearing, may impose a monetary penalty not to exceed \$10,000.00 for each violation as per Section 41-67-7(4) and 41-67-25(3) of the Mississippi Individual On-site Wastewater Disposal System Law.

Environmentalist Signature:

Date:

12/19/25



LEGEND

These standard symbols may be found on the drawings:

---	PROPERTY LINES
- - -	ADJOINING PROP. LINES
---	SETBACK LINES
---	BACK OF CURB
---	FACE OF CURB
---	SIDEWALK
---	ROADWAY CENTERLINE
---	EX. CURB/GUTTER/EDP
---	EX. GRAVEL/STONE
---	EX. 60\"/>

FEMA NOTE:
 ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM), THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE X, WHICH IS NOT A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA. PER FIRM, MAP NO. 28071C D145C, COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 280993 0252 C, EFFECTIVE DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 2010.

BENCHMARK (BM):
 2" REBAR WITH "TAB 5004" CAP FOUND IN A ROUND ABOUT WITH A KNOWN ELEVATION OF 445.40, 5'40 REBAR LOCATED SOUTH 754.33 FEET AND EAST 1,562.32 FEET FROM THE POB.

- SITE PLAN NOTES:**
1. ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM WITH ALL CITY OF OXFORD REGULATIONS AND CODES AND D.S.H.A. STANDARDS.
 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO DIGGING. EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ON PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE. ANY DAMAGE TO SUCH UTILITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
 3. SITE TOPOGRAPHY, UTILITY, BOUNDARY, AND AS-BUILT INFORMATION WAS ACQUIRED FROM SURVEY BY WILLIAMS ENGINEERING.
 4. ALL SIDEWALK DRIVE/STREET CROSSINGS SHALL MEET CURRENT ADA, COUNTY, AND CITY REGULATIONS.
 5. DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE EDGE OF THE PAVEMENT SURFACE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 6. SANITARY SEWER FROM THIS DEVELOPMENT IS TREATED ON-SITE THROUGH AN INDIVIDUAL ON-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY.
 7. SANICUT EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT, AS NEEDED. NEW PAVEMENT ELEVATION SHALL MATCH EXISTING ALONG SANICUT LINE.
 8. DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING SURE THAT ALL SIGHT TRIANGLES ARE CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

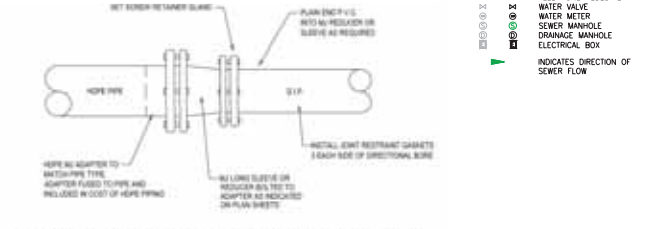
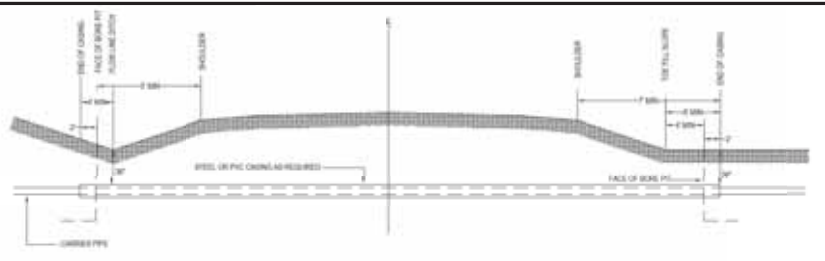
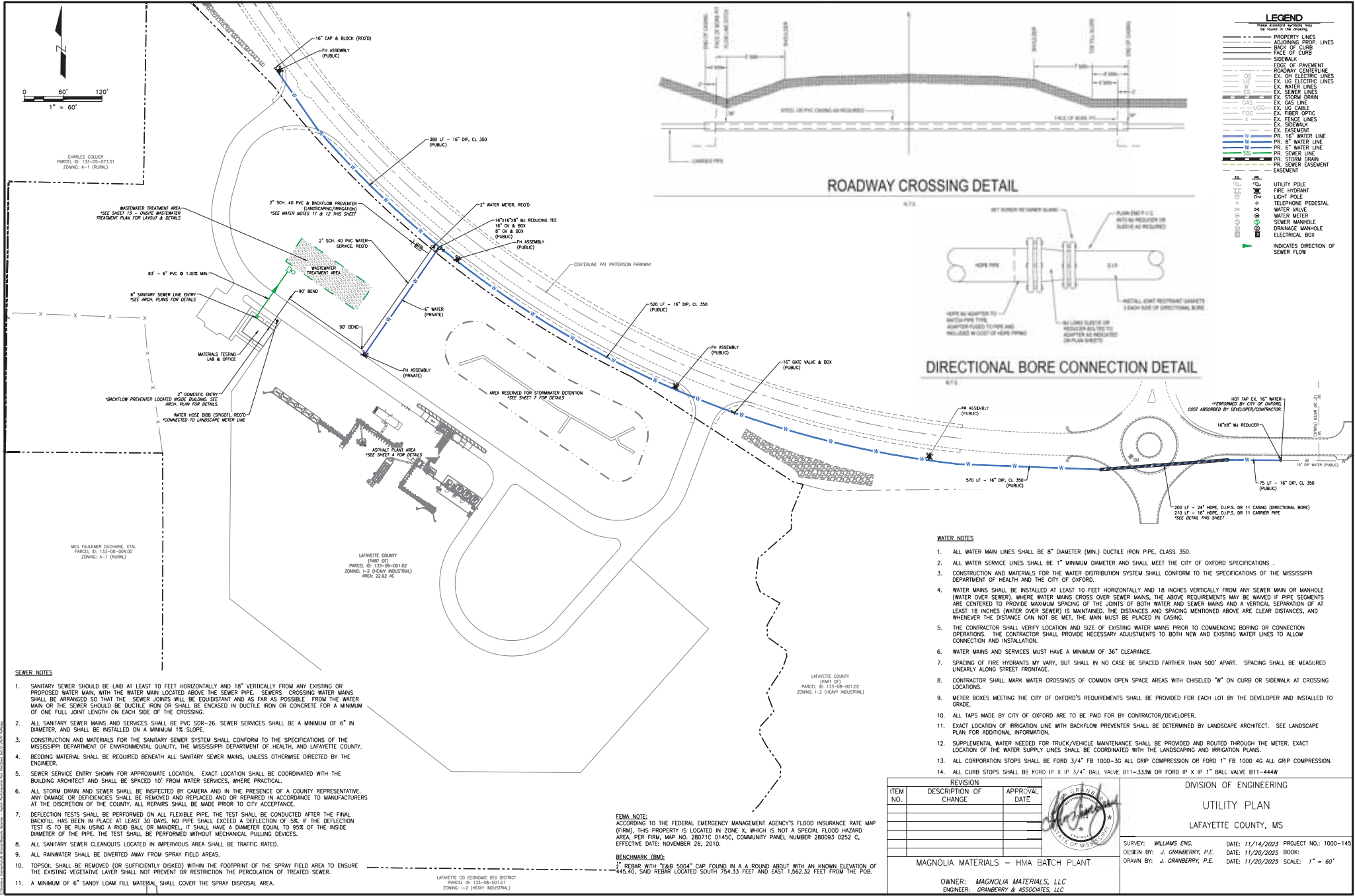
REVISION		
ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVAL DATE



DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
 SITE PLAN
 LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MS

SURVEY BY: WILLIAMS ENG. DATE: 11/14/2023 PROJECT NO.: 1000-145
 DESIGN BY: J. CRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 11/20/2023 BOOK:
 DRAWN BY: J. CRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 11/20/2023 SCALE: 1" = 60'

MAGNOLIA MATERIALS - HVA BATCH PLANT
 DEVELOPER: MAGNOLIA MATERIALS, LLC
 ENGINEER: CRANBERRY & ASSOCIATES, LLC



LEGEND

Items shown herein may be found in the drawing.

- PROPERTY LINES
- ADJOINING PROP. LINES
- BACK OF CURB
- FACE OF CURB
- SIDEWALK
- EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- ROADWAY CENTERLINE
- EX. OH ELECTRIC LINES
- EX. LG ELECTRIC LINES
- EX. WATER LINES
- EX. STORM DRAIN
- EX. GAS LINE
- EX. FENCE LINES
- EX. FIBER OPTIC
- EX. CASSEMENT
- EX. SIDEWALK
- EX. EASEMENT
- PR. 16" WATER LINE
- PR. 8" WATER LINE
- W. WATER LINE
- SS. SEWER LINE
- EX. SEWER EASEMENT
- EX. CASSEMENT

.UL. UTILITY POLE
 .FH. FIRE HYDRANT
 .TP. TELEPHONE
 .PD. TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
 .WV. WATER VALVE
 .WM. WATER METER
 .SMB. SEWER MANHOLE
 .EB. ELECTRICAL BOX
 .DM. DRAINAGE MANHOLE
 .E. ELECTRICAL BOX
 .S. SIDEWALK
 .C. CURB
 .P. PAVEMENT
 .R. ROADWAY CENTERLINE
 .O. OH ELECTRIC LINES
 .L. LG ELECTRIC LINES
 .W. WATER LINES
 .SD. STORM DRAIN
 .G. GAS LINES
 .F. FENCE LINES
 .FO. FIBER OPTIC
 .C. CASSEMENT
 .S. SIDEWALK
 .C. CURB
 .P. PAVEMENT
 .R. ROADWAY CENTERLINE

.UL. UTILITY POLE
 .FH. FIRE HYDRANT
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 .PD. TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
 .WV. WATER VALVE
 .WM. WATER METER
 .SMB. SEWER MANHOLE
 .EB. ELECTRICAL BOX
 .DM. DRAINAGE MANHOLE
 .E. ELECTRICAL BOX
 .S. SIDEWALK
 .C. CURB
 .P. PAVEMENT
 .R. ROADWAY CENTERLINE

INDICATES DIRECTION OF SEWER FLOW

WATER NOTES

1. ALL WATER MAIN LINES SHALL BE 8" DIAMETER (MIN.) DUCTILE IRON PIPE, CLASS 350.
2. ALL WATER SERVICE LINES SHALL BE 1" MINIMUM DIAMETER AND SHALL MEET THE CITY OF OXFORD SPECIFICATIONS.
3. CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS FOR THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SHALL CONFORM TO THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND THE CITY OF OXFORD.
4. WATER MAINS SHALL BE INSTALLED AT LEAST 10 FEET HORIZONTALLY AND 18 INCHES VERTICALLY FROM ANY SEWER MAIN OR MANHOLE (WATER OVER SEWER). WHERE WATER MAINS CROSS OVER SEWER MAINS, THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS MAY BE WAIVED IF PIPE SEGMENTS ARE CENTERED TO PROVIDE MAXIMUM SPACING OF THE JOINTS OF BOTH WATER AND SEWER MAINS AND A VERTICAL SEPARATION OF AT LEAST 18 INCHES (WATER OVER SEWER) IS MAINTAINED. THE DISTANCES AND SPACING MENTIONED ABOVE ARE CLEAR DISTANCES, AND WHENEVER THE DISTANCE CAN NOT BE MET, THE MAIN MUST BE PLACED IN CASING.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY LOCATION AND SIZE OF EXISTING WATER MAINS PRIOR TO COMMENCING BORING OR CONNECTION OPERATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS TO BOTH NEW AND EXISTING WATER LINES TO ALLOW CONNECTION AND INSTALLATION.
6. WATER MAINS AND SERVICES MUST HAVE A MINIMUM OF 36" CLEARANCE.
7. SPACING OF FIRE HYDRANTS MAY VARY, BUT SHALL IN NO CASE BE SPACED FARTHER THAN 500' APART. SPACING SHALL BE MEASURED LINEARLY ALONG STREET FRONTAGE.
8. CONTRACTOR SHALL MARK WATER CROSSINGS OF COMMON OPEN SPACE AREAS WITH CHISELED "W" ON CURB OR SIDEWALK AT CROSSING LOCATIONS.
9. METER BOXES MEETING THE CITY OF OXFORD'S REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR EACH LOT BY THE DEVELOPER AND INSTALLED TO GRADE.
10. ALL TAPS MADE BY CITY OF OXFORD ARE TO BE PAID FOR BY CONTRACTOR/DEVELOPER.
11. EXACT LOCATION OF IRRIGATION LINE WITH BACKFLOW PREVENTER SHALL BE DETERMINED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. SEE LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
12. SUPPLEMENTAL WATER NEEDED FOR TRUCK/VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED AND ROUTED THROUGH THE METER. EXACT LOCATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY LINES SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE LANDSCAPING AND IRRIGATION PLANS.
13. ALL CORPORATION STOPS SHALL BE FORD 3/4" FB 1000-30 ALL GRIP COMPRESSION OR FORD 1" FB 1000 ALL GRIP COMPRESSION.
14. ALL CURB STOPS SHALL BE FORD IP X IP 3/4" BALL VALVE B11-333W OR FORD IP X IP 1" BALL VALVE B11-444W.


SEWER NOTES

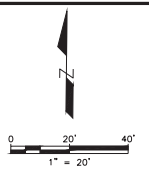
1. SANITARY SEWER SHOULD BE LAID AT LEAST 10 FEET HORIZONTALLY AND 18" VERTICALLY FROM ANY EXISTING OR PROPOSED WATER MAIN WITH THE WATER MAIN LOCATED ABOVE THE SEWER PIPE. SEWERS CROSSING WATER MAINS SHALL BE ARRANGED SO THAT THE SEWER JOINTS WILL BE EQUIDISTANT AND AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, FROM THE WATER MAIN OR THE SEWER SHOULD BE DUCTILE IRON OR SHALL BE ENCASED IN DUCTILE IRON OR CONCRETE FOR A MINIMUM OF ONE FULL JOINT LENGTH ON EACH SIDE OF THE CROSSING.
2. ALL SANITARY SEWER MAINS AND SERVICES SHALL BE PVC SDR-26. SEWER SERVICES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 6" IN DIAMETER, AND SHALL BE INSTALLED ON A MINIMUM 1% SLOPE.
3. CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS FOR THE SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM SHALL CONFORM TO THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, AND LAFAYETTE COUNTY.
4. BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL BE REQUIRED BENEATH ALL SANITARY SEWER MAINS, UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
5. SEWER SERVICE ENTRY SHOWN FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION. EXACT LOCATION SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE BUILDING ARCHITECT AND SHALL BE SPACED 10' FROM WATER SERVICES, WHERE PRACTICAL.
6. ALL STORM DRAIN AND SEWER SHALL BE INSPECTED BY CAMERA AND IN THE PRESENCE OF A COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE. ANY DAMAGE OR DEFICIENCIES SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED AND OR REPAIRED IN ACCORDANCE TO MANUFACTURERS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE COUNTY. ALL REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE PRIOR TO CITY ACCEPTANCE.
7. DEFLECTION TESTS SHALL BE PERFORMED ON ALL FLEXIBLE PIPE. THE TEST SHALL BE CONDUCTED AFTER THE FINAL BACKFILL HAS BEEN IN PLACE AT LEAST 30 DAYS. NO PIPE SHALL EXCEED A DEFLECTION OF 5% IF THE DEFLECTION TEST IS TO BE RUN USING A RIGID BALL OR MANHOLE. IT SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER EQUAL TO 50% OF THE INSIDE DIAMETER OF THE PIPE. THE TEST SHALL BE PERFORMED WITHOUT MECHANICAL PULLING DEVICES.
8. ALL SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUTS LOCATED IN IMPERVIOUS AREA SHALL BE TRAFFIC RATED.
9. ALL RAINWATER SHALL BE DIVERTED AWAY FROM SPRAY FIELD AREAS.
10. TOPSOIL SHALL BE REMOVED (OR SUFFICIENTLY DISKED) WITHIN THE FOOTPRINT OF THE SPRAY FIELD AREA TO ENSURE THE EXISTING VEGETATIVE LAYER SHALL NOT PREVENT OR RESTRICTION THE PERCOLATION OF TREATED SEWER.
11. A MINIMUM OF 6" SANDY LOAM FILL MATERIAL SHALL COVER THE SPRAY DISPOSAL AREA.

FEMA NOTE:
 ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM), THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE X, WHICH IS NOT A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA. PER FIRM, MAP NO. 22071C 0145C, COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 220903 0252 C, EFFECTIVE DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 2010.

BENCHMARK (BM):
 1" REBAR WITH "EAB 5004" CAP FOUND IN A ROUND ABOUT WITH AN KNOWN ELEVATION OF 445.40, SAID REBAR LOCATED SOUTH 754.33 FEET AND EAST 1,562.32 FEET FROM THE P.O.B.

LAFAYETTE CO ECONOMIC DEV DISTRICT
 PARCEL ID: 133-08-001.01
 ZONING: I-2 (HEAVY INDUSTRIAL)

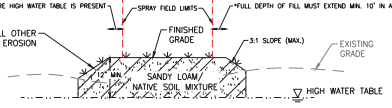
REVISION			DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVAL DATE	
			 DIVISION OF ENGINEERING UTILITY PLAN LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MS
MAGNOLIA MATERIALS - HVA BATCH PLAN			SURVEY: WILLIAMS ENG. DATE: 11/14/2023 PROJECT NO: 1000-145 DESIGN BY: J. GRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 11/20/2025 BOOK: DRAWN BY: J. GRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 11/20/2025 SCALE: 1" = 60'
OWNER: MAGNOLIA MATERIALS, LLC ENGINEER: GRANBERRY & ASSOCIATES, LLC			SHEET 12 OF 18



*FULL DEPTH OF FILL MUST EXTEND MIN. 10' IN ALL DIRECTIONS WHERE HIGH WATER TABLE IS PRESENT

IMMEDIATELY SOD OR INSTALL OTHER EFFECTIVE METHODS TO PREVENT EROSION

*FULL DEPTH OF FILL MUST EXTEND MIN. 10' IN ALL DIRECTIONS WHERE HIGH WATER TABLE IS PRESENT



SPRAY FIELD IMPROVEMENTS DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.

DESIGN FLOW CALCULATIONS:
OFFICE/PLANT AREA = 20 GPD/PERSON
6 EMPLOYEES X 20 GPD/PERSON = 120 GPD
TOTAL GPD: 120 GPD

LEGEND

NEAR SYMBOL SYMBOLS MAY BE FOUND IN THE PLAN

---	PROPERTY LINES
---	FOUNDING FOOT LINES
---	SETBACK LINES
---	SKIN OF CURB
---	FACE OF CURB
---	SEWER MARK
---	ROADWAY CENTERLINE
---	EX. CURB/GUTTER/DEP
---	EX. GRAVEL/STONE
---	EX. 48" ELECTRIC LINES
---	EX. 10" ELECTRIC LINES
---	EX. WATER LINES
---	EX. SEWER LINES
---	EX. STORM DRAIN
---	EX. GAS LINE
---	EX. 1/2" CABLE
---	EX. FIBER OPTIC
---	EX. FENCE LINES
---	EX. STORMW
---	EX. EASEMENT
---	PR. 1/2" WATER LINE
---	PR. 10" WATER LINE
---	PR. 8" WATER LINE
---	PR. SEWER LINE
---	PR. STORM DRAIN
---	PR. SEWER EASEMENT
---	PR. BUILDING
---	STORMWATER DETENTION POND

UL	UTILITY POLE
FL	FIRE HYDRANT
+	LIGHT POLE/LIGHTING
o	TELEPHONE PEDestal
W	WATER VALVE
o	WATER METER
o	SEWER MANHOLE
o	DRAINAGE MANHOLE
o	ELECTRICAL BOX

Sanitary Sewer Cleanout

Wastewater Treatment Area

INDICATES DIRECTION OF SEWER FLOW

FEMA NOTE:
ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM), THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE X, WHICH IS NOT A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA. PER FIRMA MAP NO. 38071C 0145C, COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 280993 0252 C, EFFECTIVE DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 2010.

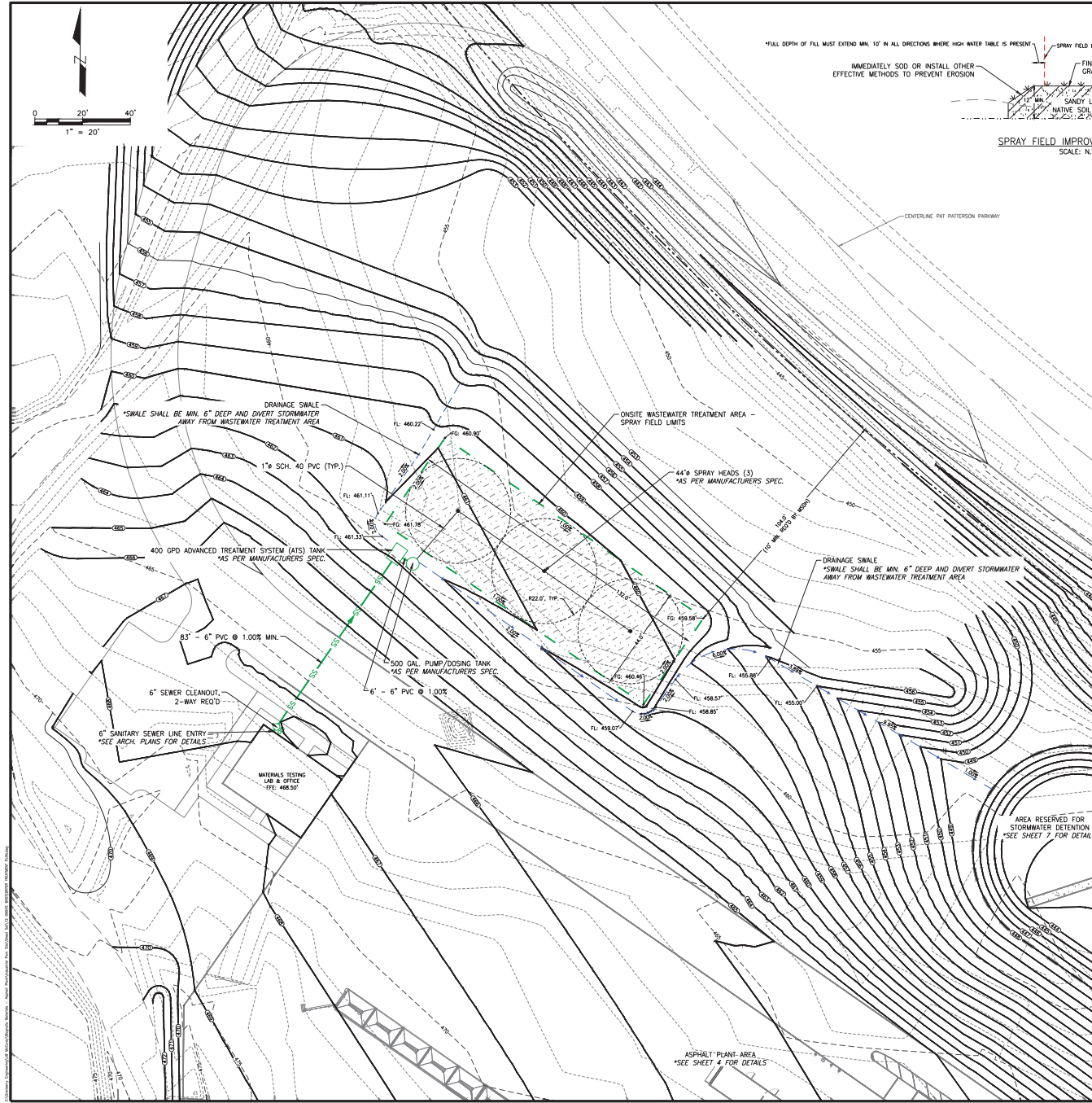
BENCHMARK (BM):
1. REBAR WITH "E&B 5004" CAP FOUND IN A A ROUND ABOUT WITH AN KNOWN ELEVATION OF 445.40, SAID REBAR LOCATED SOUTH 754.33 FEET AND EAST 1,562.32 FEET FROM THE POB.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM WITH CITY OF OXFORD STANDARDS, LAFAYETTE COUNTY REGULATIONS AND CODES AND O.S.H.A. STANDARDS.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO DIGGING. EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ON PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE. ANY DAMAGE TO SUCH UTILITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
3. DRAINAGE AND ASSOCIATED EASEMENTS LOCATED HEREON ARE OWNED BY THE PUBLIC UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
4. DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING SURE THAT ALL SIGHT TRIANGLES ARE CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

SEWER NOTES:

1. SANITARY SEWER SHOULD BE LAD AT LEAST 10 FEET HORIZONTALLY AND 18" VERTICALLY FROM ANY EXISTING OR PROPOSED WATER MAIN, WITH THE WATER MAIN LOCATED ABOVE THE SEWER PIPE. SEWERS CROSSING WATER MAINS SHALL BE ARRANGED SO THAT THE SEWER JOINTS WILL BE EQUIDISTANT AND AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FROM THE WATER MAIN OR THE SEWER SHOULD BE DUCTILE IRON OR SHALL BE ENCASED IN DUCTILE IRON OR CONCRETE FOR A MINIMUM OF ONE FULL JOINT LENGTH ON EACH SIDE OF THE CROSSING.
2. ALL SANITARY SEWER MAINS AND SERVICES SHALL BE PVC SDR-26. SEWER SERVICES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 6" IN DIAMETER, AND SHALL BE INSTALLED ON A MINIMUM 1% SLOPE.
3. CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS FOR THE SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM SHALL CONFORM TO THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, AND LAFAYETTE COUNTY.
4. BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL BE REQUIRED BENEATH ALL SANITARY SEWER MAINS, UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
5. SEWER SERVICE ENTRY SHOWN FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION. EXACT LOCATION SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE BUILDING ARCHITECT AND SHALL BE SPACED 10" FROM WATER SERVICES, WHERE PRACTICAL.
6. ALL STORM DRAIN AND SEWER SHALL BE INSPECTED BY CAMERA AND IN THE PRESENCE OF A COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE. ANY DAMAGE OR DEFICIENCIES SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED AND OR REPAIRED IN ACCORDANCE TO MANUFACTURERS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE COUNTY. ALL REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE PRIOR TO CITY ACCEPTANCE.
7. DEFLECTION TESTS SHALL BE PERFORMED ON ALL FLEXIBLE PIPE. THE TEST SHALL BE CONDUCTED AFTER THE FINAL BACKFILL HAS BEEN IN PLACE AT LEAST 30 DAYS. NO PIPE SHALL EXCEED A DEFLECTION OF 2% IF THE DEFLECTION TEST IS TO BE RUN USING A RIGID BALL OR MANORRELL. IT SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER EQUAL TO 95% OF THE INSIDE DIAMETER OF THE PIPE. THE TEST SHALL BE PERFORMED WITHOUT MECHANICAL PULLING DEVICES.
8. ALL SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUTS LOCATED IN IMPERVIOUS AREA SHALL BE TRAFFIC RATED.
9. ALL RAINWATER SHALL BE DIVERTED AWAY FROM SPRAY FIELD AREA.
10. TOPSOIL SHALL BE REMOVED (OR SUFFICIENTLY DISKED) WITHIN THE FOOTPRINT OF THE SPRAY FIELD AREA TO ENSURE THE EXISTING VEGETATIVE LAYER SHALL NOT PREVENT OR RESTRICT THE PERCOLATION OF TREATED SEWER.
11. A MINIMUM OF 6" SANDY LOAM FILL MATERIAL SHALL COVER THE SPRAY DISPOSAL AREA.



REVISION		
ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVAL DATE



DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLAN
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MS

SURVEY: WILLIAMS ENG. DATE: 11/14/2023 PROJECT NO.: 1000-145
DESIGN BY: J. CRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 11/20/2025 BOOK:
DRAWN BY: J. CRANBERRY, P.E. DATE: 11/20/2025 SCALE: 1" = 20'

MAGNOLIA MATERIALS - HMA BATCH PLAN

DEVELOPER: MAGNOLIA MATERIALS, LLC
ENGINEER: CRANBERRY & ASSOCIATES, LLC

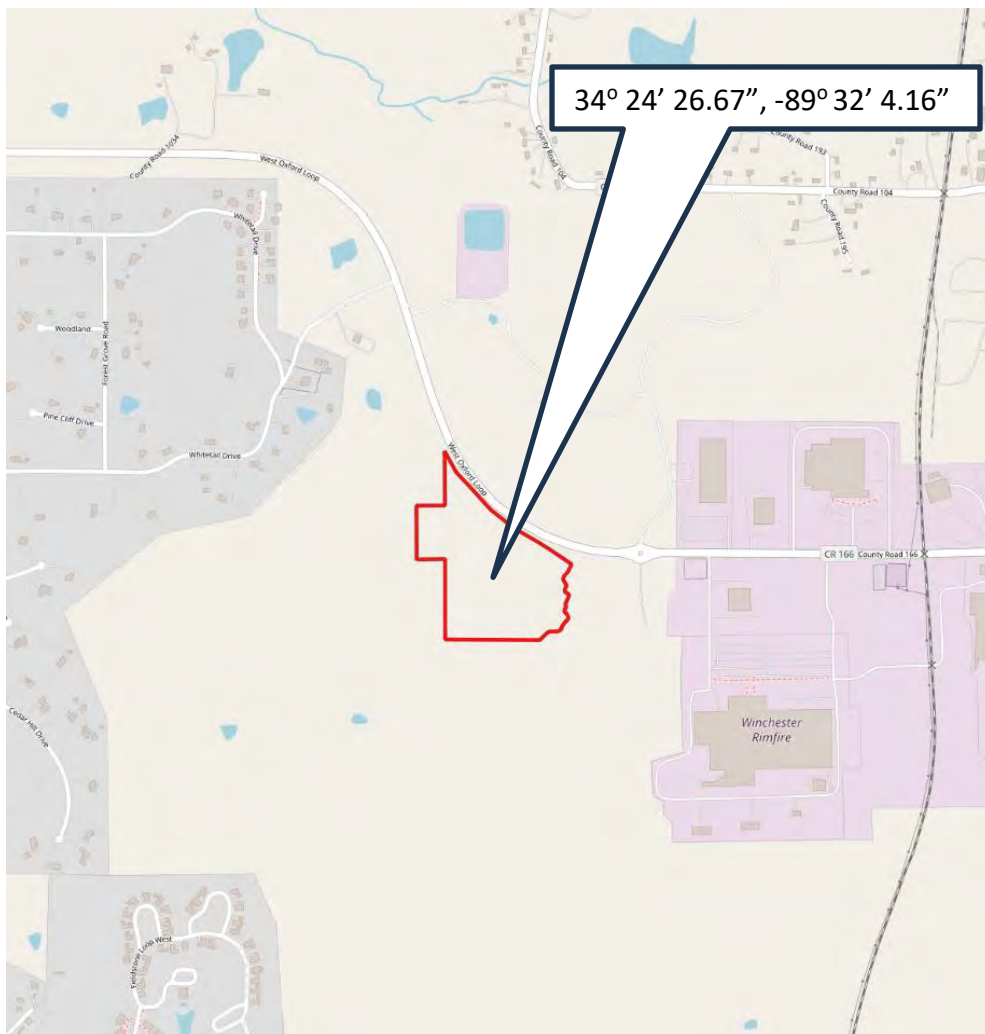
APPENDIX L

Wetlands Evaluation

Wetland Delineation March 2026



Magnolia Materials
Hot Mix Asphalt Plant
Section 5, Township 8 South, Range 3 West
Oxford, Lafayette County, Mississippi



Prepared by
FC&E Engineering, LLC
917 Marquette Road
Brandon, MS 39042



Contents

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1.0 Overview

1.1 Introduction

FC&E was retained by Magnolia Materials, LLC to perform a wetland delineation at the subject parcel for use as a Hot Mix Asphalt Plant. The parcel is located south of West Oxford Loop Road Section 5, Township 8 South, Range 3 West in Lafayette County Mississippi. This document details the methodology and findings of the wetland delineation performed on March 17, 2026. It is FC&E's opinion that there are potentially jurisdictional waters present at the Site. Figures of the Site depicting the location, boundary, and delineated features have been included within Figure 1 within Appendix A. Tables detailing features delineated at the Site have been included within Appendix B. Wetland Determination Data Forms collected at the Site have been included within Appendix C. Additional photos of the site have been included within Appendix D.

1.2 Location

The subject property is south of and accessed from West Oxford Loop Road. The site is in an industrial area and is bound to the north and east by industrial activities. Areas west and south are forested. The site is approximately 22.9 acres in size. A site location map is included as Figure 2. Coordinates for the center of the subject property are approximately 34° 24' 24.67"N (latitude) and -89° 32' 4.16"W (longitude). A legal description of the subject property was not provided.

1.3 Site and Vicinity Characteristics

The subject property is currently mixed forest of pine and various hard woods. An aerial site location map is included as Figure 1, and site photographs are included in Appendix D.

1.4 Current Use of Property

The site is inactive and undeveloped.

1.5 Description of Site Structures, Roads, and Other Improvements

The subject property is currently inactive and undeveloped with no improved roads within the perimeter.

1.6 Surface and Subsurface Characteristics

Topography: The site surface topography is mild to steep with discontinuous swales and erosional features. The generally grades to the north and west with elevations running from 480' to 509' North to South National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) and 477' to 509' East to West.

Surface Water: Uncollected storm water from flat surfaces appears to sheet flow and conveys toward the eastern side of the property. This flow transitions to concentrated flow as it moves

north along the eastern property border where it forms the headwaters of Berry Branch. Berry Branch then flows through a box culvert under West Oxford Loop Road. Berry Branch is heavily incised. No evidence of an active floodplain was observed.

2.0 Wetland Delineation Methodology

The primary objective of this investigation was to determine the presence of wetlands and other waters within the Site. A narrow, low-gradient surface contiguous with Berry Branch was identified, occupying a geomorphic position consistent with an active floodplain subject to periodic inundation. This was the only area observed to potentially have wetland hydrology, therefore only one data point was deemed necessary and was considered representative of the area. The data point documented hydrology, soil characteristics, and vegetation, and the corresponding field observations are provided in the attached *Wetland Determination Data Forms – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region*. All observations were conducted in accordance with the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region (Version 2.0)*. In addition, a GNSS GPS unit was used to collect spatial data, including the location of the data point, the centerlines of other waters, and the delineated boundaries of wetlands.

A sharp-shooter shovel was used to observe the soil profile to a depth of about 20 inches. The soil sample was compared to a Munsell Soil-Color Chart to determine the soil color and hydrology characteristics. In addition, standard wetland hydrology indicators were recorded as either primary or secondary. If at least one primary or two secondary indicators were present, then wetland hydrology was deemed present. Finally, the vegetation was recorded for each plant stratum with a respective percent of cover. The wetland indicator status for vegetation was recorded using the National Wetland Plant List. Hydric vegetation was recorded as present or not present by using the Dominance Test and Prevalence Index. The Data Sheets recorded have been enclosed within Appendix C. The location of observed data point is also depicted in the detailed map (Figure 1) within Appendix A.

2.1 Hydrology

The Site was located in HUC 080030201 Little Tallahatchie River. Surface water contacting the site generally flows east and north in sheet flow. Storm water then flowed via swale to Berry Branch then through a box culvert under West Oxford Loop Road.

2.2 Soils

The detailed list below describes the soil series encountered on the Site using excerpts from the USDA Soil Survey for Lafayette County, Mississippi and the NRCS National Hydric Soils List 2018. The Soil Map (Figure 2) within Appendix A details the published soil boundaries and the location of observed data points. Two (2) soil series were mapped for the Site, none with typically hydric components. A brief description and typical profile of each can be found below.

The Lexington Series consists of very deep, well drained soils on level to moderately steep uplands. The soil formed in a mantle of loess about 2 to 3 feet thick and in the underlying loamy and sandy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 30 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Fine-silty, mixed, active, thermic Ultic Hapludalfs

TYPICAL PEDON: Lexington silt loam, in a gently sloping cultivated field. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise stated.)

Ap--0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; many fine and medium pores; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary. (5 to 8 inches thick)

Bt1--7 to 20 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay loam; strong medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; common fine and medium pores; few faint reddish brown (5YR 4/3) clay films on vertical and horizontal faces of peds; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt2--20 to 35 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silt loam, moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; common fine pores; few faint reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary. (Combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 20 to 40 inches.)

2Bt3--35 to 48 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam; few small brown (10YR 5/3) pockets of loamy sand; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine roots; many fine and medium pores; few faint dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

2Bt4--48 to 55 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy loam; many brownish yellow (10YR

6/6) pockets of loamy sand; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine and medium pores; few faint dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) clay films on ped faces and bridging sand grains; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary. (Combined thickness of the 2Bt horizons ranges from 0 to 60 inches).

2E and Bt--55 to 72 inches; stratified brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy sand (E) and brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam lamella (Bt); E part is 1 to 3 inches thick; single grain; loose; many white (10YR 8/2) uncoated sand grains; Bt part is lamella, 1/4 inch to 1 inch thick; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine and medium pores; small pockets of yellow (10YR 7/6) sand or loamy sand make up about 10 percent of the strata; strongly acid.

The Smithdale Series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils on ridge tops and hill slopes in dissected uplands of the Southern Coastal Plain (MLRA 133A) and in the Western Coastal Plain (133B). They formed in thick beds of loamy marine sediments. Near the type location the average annual temperature is 63 degrees F., and the average annual precipitation is about 57 inches. Slopes range from 1 to 60 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Fine-loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Typic Hapludults

TYPICAL PEDON: Smithdale fine sandy loam, in a forested area on a steep slope (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise stated).

A--0 to 2 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots, common medium to very coarse roots; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary. (2 to 8 inches thick)

E--2 to 11 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine roots, common medium to coarse roots; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary. (0 to 12 inches thick)

Bt1--11 to 39 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine to coarse roots, common fine roots; many faint clay films on vertical faces of peds; about 2 percent, by volume reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) ironstone nodules; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2--39 to 50 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine, medium and coarse roots; many faint clay films on vertical

faces of peds; common distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) irregular pockets of sand grains; about 2 percent, by volume reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) ironstone nodules; few fine quartz pebbles; few distinct platy weakly cemented mica flakes; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary. (Combined thickness of the Bt horizon ranges from 48 to 55 inches)

BC1--50 to 63 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; few very fine roots; common faint clay films on vertical faces of peds; common fine distinct pockets of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) irregular pockets of sand grains; common fine distinct platy weakly cemented mica flakes; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

BC2--63 to 83 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; sand grains bridged and coated with clay and oxides; few medium distinct pockets of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) irregular pockets of sand grains; common fine distinct platy weakly cemented mica flakes; very strongly acid.

2.3 Vegetation

The site is characterized by a fully forested plant community typical of upland and transitional forests in north-central Mississippi. The overstory is composed of a mixed assemblage of hardwood species with occasional pine components, forming a relatively continuous canopy across the site. Common species are expected to include oaks (*Quercus* spp.), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and hickory (*Carya* spp.), with scattered loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) and Eastern Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) present in some areas.

The midstory is moderately developed and consists of saplings and shade-tolerant woody species, contributing to a layered forest structure. The understory is variable but generally includes woody shrubs, vine species, and a patchy herbaceous layer adapted to shaded conditions. Ground cover is composed of leaf litter, woody debris, and seasonal herbaceous vegetation, with limited exposed soil except in localized areas of disturbance.

Species diversity is moderate and reflects a relatively stable forested system, although some areas may show signs of past disturbance or selective clearing. Regeneration is present in the form of saplings and seedlings, indicating ongoing successional processes. The overall vegetative community is dominated by upland and facultative species, and hydrophytic vegetation is not prevalent.

No clear indicators of wetland vegetation—such as dominance by obligate or facultative wetland species—are observed, supporting the interpretation that the site does not maintain conditions necessary for sustained wetland hydrology.

2.4 Findings

Topographically, the site exhibits mild to steep slopes that generally promote sheet flow with some concentration into shallow swales and erosional features. These features are often discontinuous and lack well-defined bed and bank morphology, suggesting they function primarily as upland drainage pathways rather than jurisdictional streams. Evidence of active erosion, including rilling and minor gullying, is present in areas of concentrated flow, particularly where vegetation is sparse.

Subsurface conditions are consistent with regional soils derived from loess and alluvial deposits. Near-surface soils are typically silt loams to silty clay loams, with moderate to poor drainage characteristics depending on landscape position. In upland areas, soils tend to exhibit moderate permeability with a relatively firm, compacted structure. In lower-lying areas and swales, finer-textured soils with higher clay content may be present, resulting in slower infiltration rates and periodic saturation following precipitation events.

No consistent indicators of hydric soils—such as prolonged saturation, redoximorphic features, or organic accumulation—are readily apparent across the majority of the site, although isolated areas of temporary saturation may occur following rainfall. The absence of persistent hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation supports the interpretation that most drainage features on the property are ephemeral and erosional in nature.

The investigation identified two (2) potentially jurisdictional waters within the property boundary. The intermittent stream, which is the headwaters of Berry Branch, within the northeast corner of the property exhibits hydrologic and geomorphic indicators of sustained seasonal flow including a well-defined bed/bank, continuous thalweg, and geomorphic sorting of bed sediments. This intermittent stream totals approximately 606 feet. The 197 foot long ephemeral drainage feature lacks continuous bed and bank development, does not exhibit a persistent thalweg or sorted alluvium indicative of sustained fluvial processes. These conditions indicate the feature functions as an upland swale or erosional drainage rather than an intermittent stream channel. Tables detailing these features and their jurisdictional status have also been enclosed within Appendix B. Wetland Determination Data Forms are included in Appendix C and photos within Appendix D.

ID	Type	Linear (Ft)/Acres
Swale	Upland Swale	197.4 ft.
Berry Branch	Intermittent Stream	606.4 ft.

Table 1. Delineation Findings

It is FC&E's opinion that upland swale is not subject to Section 404 jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers under the August 2023 Waters of the US Rule. It is also FC&E's opinion that the intermittent stream is a Relatively Permanent water and potentially a jurisdictional Waters of the US subject to jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers. Ultimately, the final determination of Section 404 jurisdiction lies with the US Army Corps of Engineers. This document may be submitted to the Vicksburg District of the Army Corps of Engineers as a request for a Jurisdictional Determination to confirm these findings.

3.0 References

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. **National Wetland Plant List – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain, Western Gulf Coastal Plain Subregion.**

Accessed at <https://wetland-plants.sec.usace.army.mil/>

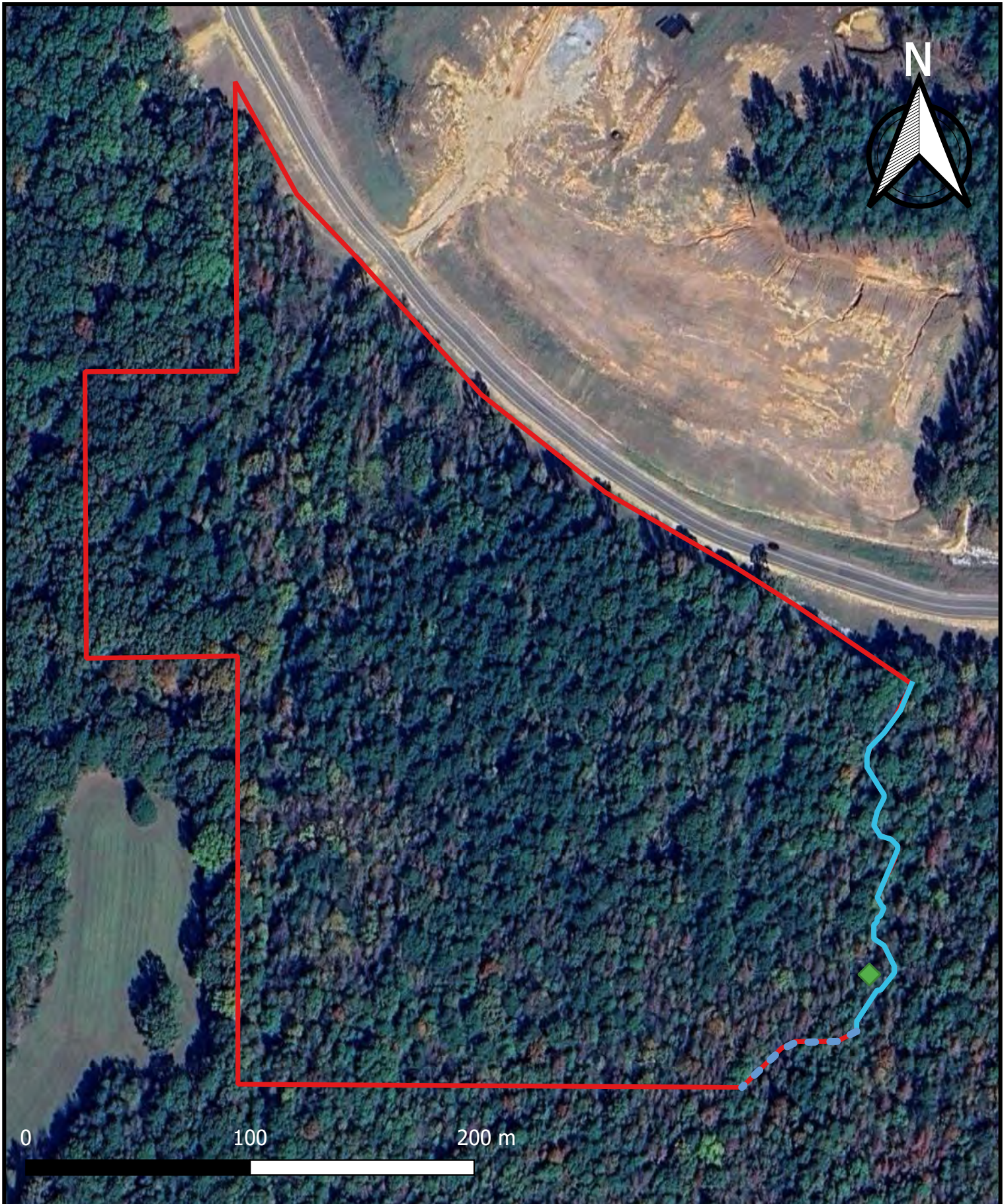
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Engineer Research and Development Center. **Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region (Version 2.0).** November 2010.

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service. **Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States: A Guide for Identifying and Delineating Hydric Soils, Version 9.3.** 2026.

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service. **National Hydric Soils List.** December 2015. Accessed at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/use/hydric>.

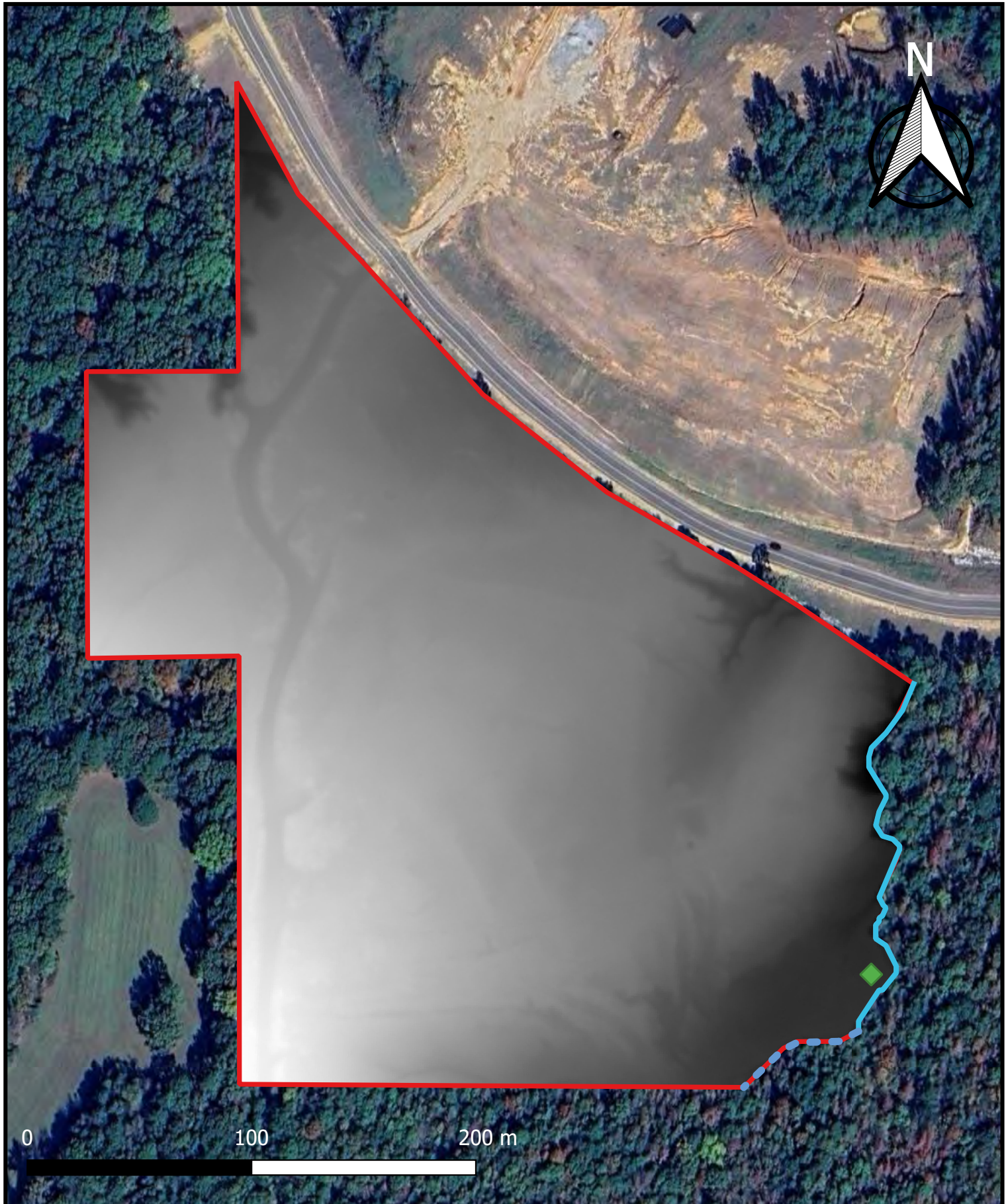
U.S. Department of Agriculture – Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service. **Soil Survey of Lafayette County, Mississippi.** 1981.

Appendix A: Figures

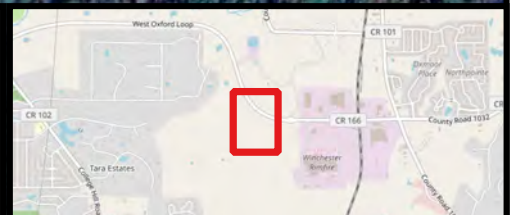


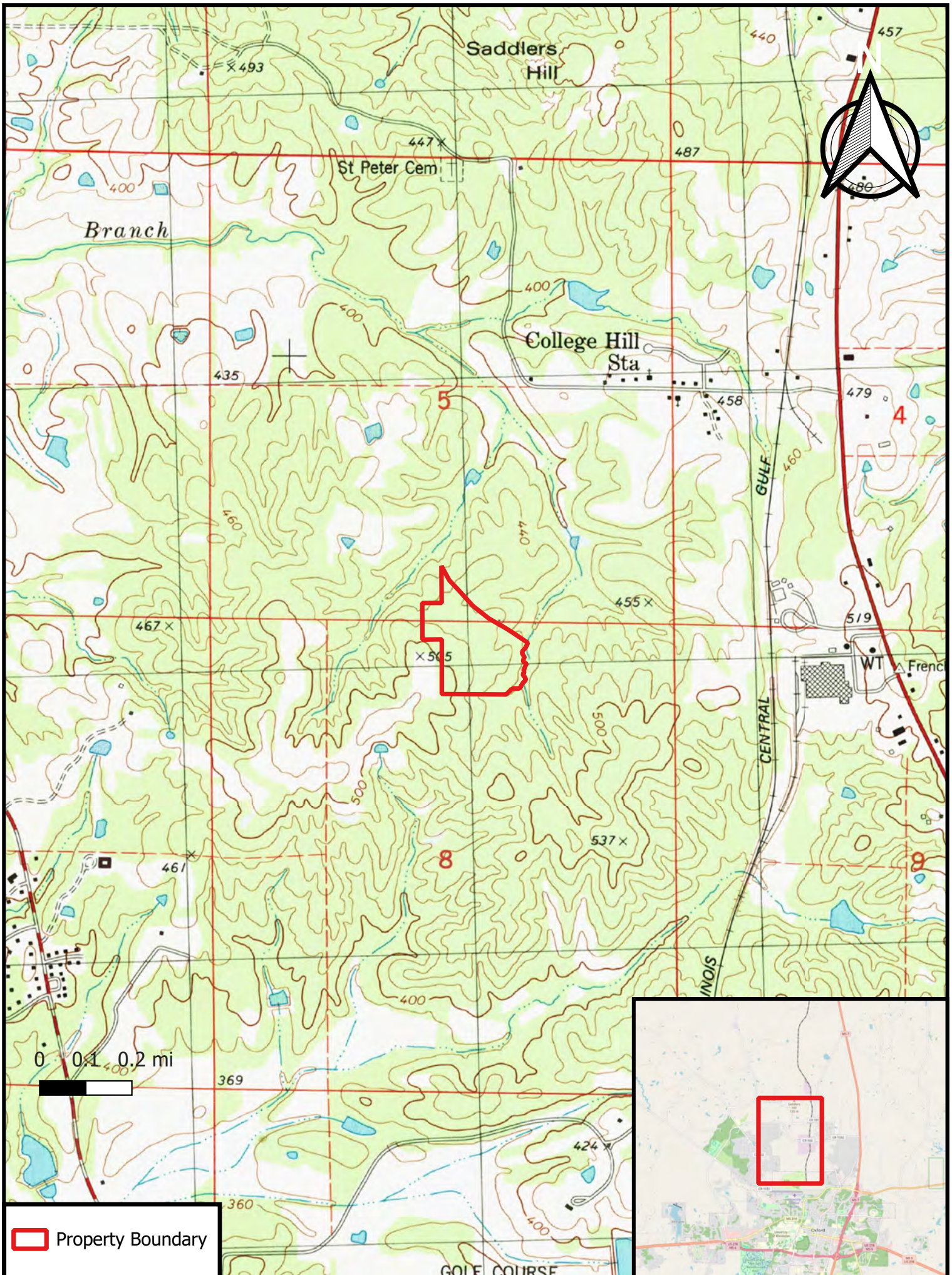
Property Boundary
 Linear Features
◆ Wetland Data Point
— Intermittent
- - Ephemeral



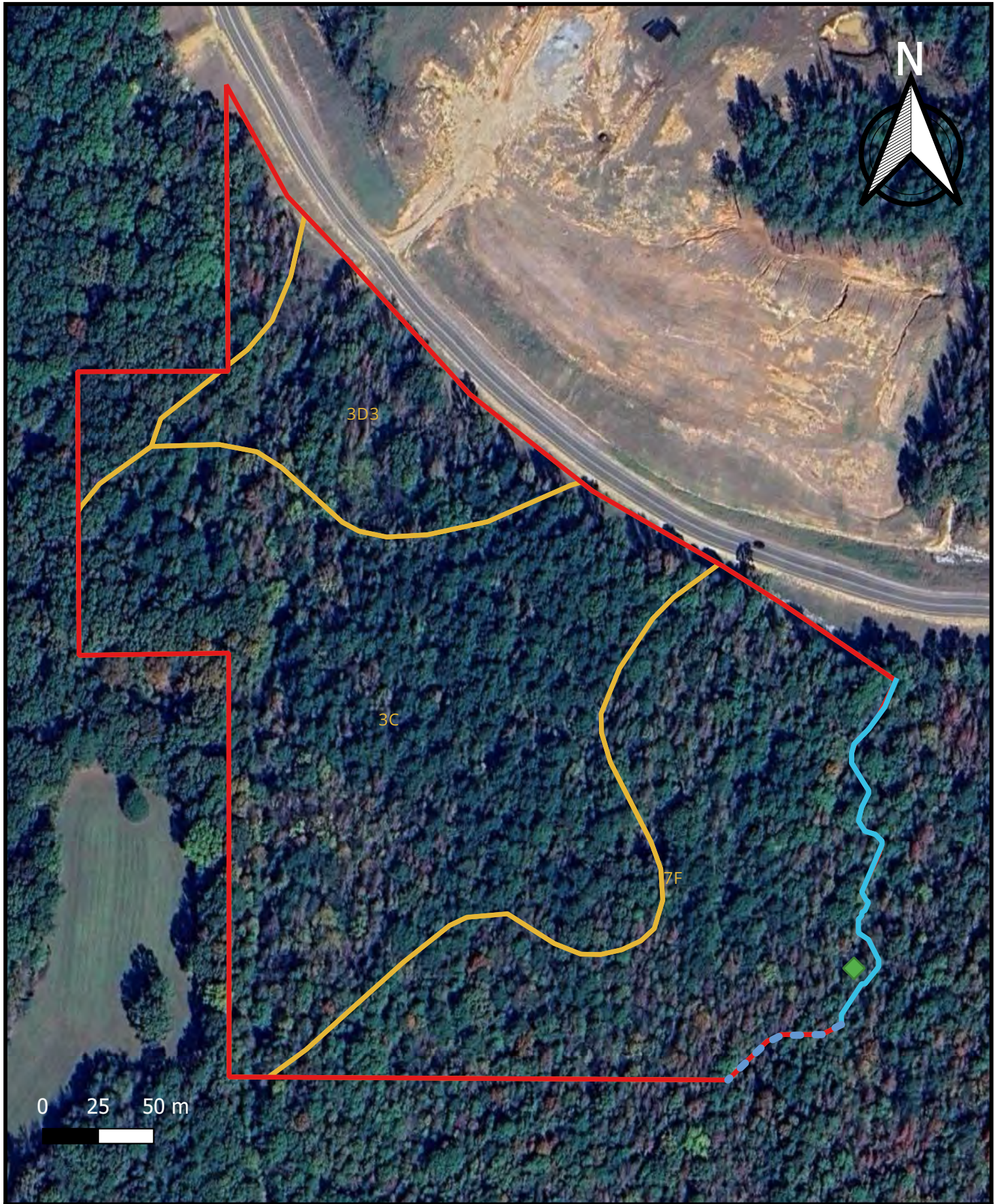


- Property Boundary
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral
- ◆ Wetland Data Point





 Property Boundary



Property Boundary
 Linear Features
◆ Wetland Data Point

— Intermittent

- - Ephemeral



Appendix B: Tables

ID	Water type	Length (ft)	Pre-2015 Regulatory Regime*
Berry Branch	Intermittent	606	(a)(3) Relatively Permanent
Swale	Upland Swale	197	(b)(8) Swales and erosional Features

Table 1. Jurisdiction Determination

*As a result of ongoing litigation on the January 2023 Rule, the agencies are implementing the January 2023 Rule, as amended by the conforming rule, in 23 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories. In the other 27 states and for certain parties, the agencies are interpreting "waters of the United States" consistent with the pre-2015 regulatory regime and the Supreme Court's decision in Sackett until further notice.

Appendix C: Wetland Determination Data Forms

Project/Site: Magnolia Materials City/County: Lafayette County Sampling Date: 2026-03-17
 Applicant/Owner: _____ State: Mississippi Sampling Point: DP1
 Investigator(s): Shawn Clark, Matt Carpenter Section, Township, Range: S08 T8S R3W
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Alluvial Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): Undulating Slope (%): 0-1
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): P 133C Lat: 34.40659755 Long: -89.53288436 Datum: WGS 84
 Soil Map Unit Name: 7F - Smithdale sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, eroded NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: _____ _____ _____	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Marl Deposits (B15) (LRR U) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum Moss (D8) (LRR T, U)
---	---

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	--

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No primary or secondary hydrology indicators observed

VEGETATION (Four Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: DP1

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)				
1. <u>Prunus serotina</u>	<u>10</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50.00</u> (A/B) Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>2</u> x 2 = <u>4</u> FAC species <u>8</u> x 3 = <u>24</u> FACU species <u>17</u> x 4 = <u>68</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>27</u> (A) <u>96</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.55</u>
2. <u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>	<u>5</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
<u>15</u> =Total Cover				
50% of total cover: <u>7.50</u>		20% of total cover: <u>3.00</u>		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)				
1. <u>Ostrya virginiana</u>	<u>5</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>	<u>2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
<u>7</u> =Total Cover				
50% of total cover: <u>3.50</u>		20% of total cover: <u>1.40</u>		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)				
1. <u>Carex pendula</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>FACW</u>	
2. <u>Polystichum acrostichoides</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>FACU</u>	
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
12. _____				
<u>4</u> =Total Cover				
50% of total cover: <u>2.00</u>		20% of total cover: <u>0.80</u>		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)				
1. <u>Vitis rotundifolia</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>FAC</u>	
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
<u>1</u> =Total Cover 20%				
50% of total cover: <u>0.50</u>		of total cover: <u>0.20</u>		

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:
Tree – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
Sapling/Shrub – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
Woody Vine – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below.)

VEGETATION Continued (Four Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: DP1

<u>Tree Stratum</u>	<u>Absolute % Cover</u>	<u>Dominant Species?</u>	<u>Indicator Status</u>	Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata: Tree – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height. Sapling/Shrub – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall. Woody Vine – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
12. _____	_____	_____	_____	
13. _____	_____	_____	_____	
14. _____	_____	_____	_____	
15. _____	_____	_____	_____	
16. _____	_____	_____	_____	
15 = Total Cover				
50% of total cover: <u>7.50</u> 20% of total cover: <u>3.00</u>				
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u>				
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
12. _____	_____	_____	_____	
13. _____	_____	_____	_____	
14. _____	_____	_____	_____	
15. _____	_____	_____	_____	
16. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7 = Total Cover				
50% of total cover: <u>3.50</u> 20% of total cover: <u>1.40</u>				
<u>Herb Stratum</u>				
13. _____	_____	_____	_____	
14. _____	_____	_____	_____	
15. _____	_____	_____	_____	
16. _____	_____	_____	_____	
17. _____	_____	_____	_____	
18. _____	_____	_____	_____	
19. _____	_____	_____	_____	
20. _____	_____	_____	_____	
21. _____	_____	_____	_____	
22. _____	_____	_____	_____	
23. _____	_____	_____	_____	
24. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4 = Total Cover				
50% of total cover: <u>2.00</u> 20% of total cover: <u>0.80</u>				
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u>				
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
1 = Total Cover				
50% of total cover: <u>0.50</u> 20% of total cover: <u>0.20</u>				

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: DP1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 2	7.5YR 2.5/2	100					Silt Loam	
2 - 16	7.5YR 4/6	100					Sandy Clay	
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- Histosol (A1)
- Histic Epipedon (A2)
- Black Histic (A3)
- Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- Stratified Layers (A5)
- Organic Bodies (A6) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- Muck Presence (A8) **(LRR U)**
- 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR P, T)**
- Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 150A)**
- Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR O, S)**
- Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- Sandy Redox (S5)
- Stripped Matrix (S6)
- Dark Surface (S7) **(LRR P, S, T, U)**
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(LRR S, T, U)**
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(LRR S, T, U)**
- Barrier Islands 1 cm Muck (S12) **(MLRA 153B, 153D)**
- Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(LRR O)**
- Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- Depleted Matrix (F3)
- Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- Redox Depressions (F8)
- Marl (F10) **(LRR U)**
- Depleted Ochric (F11) **(MLRA 151)**
- Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR O, P, T)**
- Umbric Surface (F13) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- Delta Ochric (F17) **(MLRA 151)**
- Reduced Vertic (F18) **(MLRA 150A, 150B)**
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 149A)**
- Anomalous Bright Floodplain Soils (F20) **(MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)**
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) **(MLRA 138, 152A in FL, 154)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR O)**
- 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR S)**
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(outside MLRA 150A)**
- Reduced Vertic (F18) **(outside MLRA 150A, 150B)**
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(LRR P, T)**
- Anomalous Bright Floodplain Soils (F20) **(MLRA 153B)**
- Red Parent Material (F21)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) **(outside MLRA 138, 152A in FL, 154)**
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

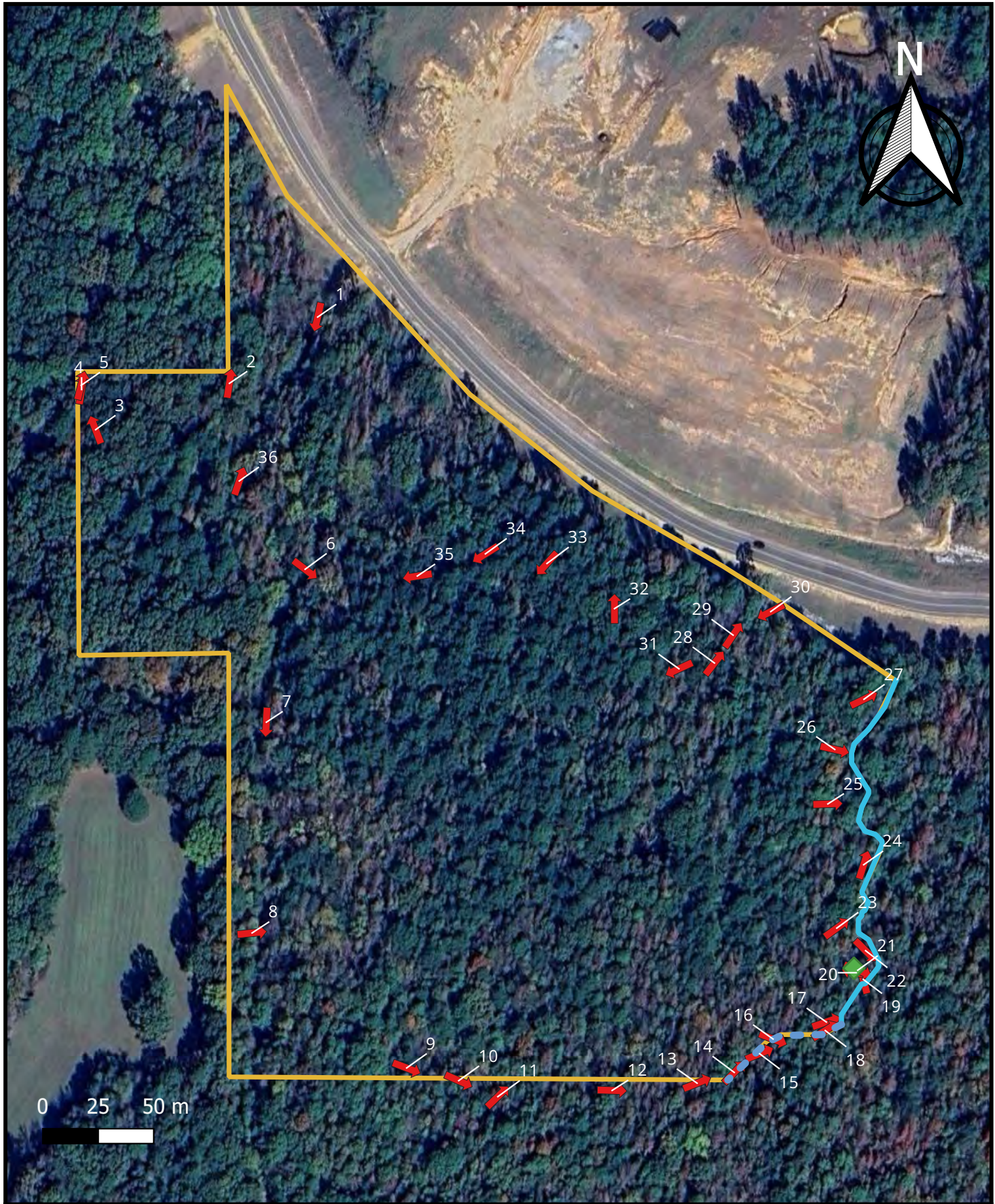
Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____
 Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No

Remarks:

Appendix D: Site Photos



Property Boundary
 Linear Features
◆ Wetland Data Point

— Intermittent
- - Ephemeral



Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



1

Direction	19° NNE
Location	34.408568, -89.535898
Elevation	472 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 12:08 PM



2

Direction	261° W
Location	34.408184, -89.535025
Elevation	495 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 12:06 PM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



3

Direction	238° WSW
Location	34.408273, -89.534691
Elevation	482 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 12:05 PM



4

Direction	222° SW
Location	34.408234, -89.534390
Elevation	472 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 12:04 PM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



5

Direction	360° NNE
Location	34.408052, -89.534058
Elevation	463 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 12:03 PM



6

Direction	245° WSW
Location	34.407808, -89.533742
Elevation	456 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 12:03 PM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



7
Swale

Direction	243° WSW
Location	34.408040, -89.533292
Elevation	427 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 12:01 PM



8
Swale

Direction	34° NE
Location	34.407945, -89.533477
Elevation	453 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:59 AM



9
Start of swale

Direction	38° NE
Location	34.407832, -89.533568
Elevation	453 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:58 AM



10

Direction	64° ENE
Location	34.407685, -89.532835
Elevation	440 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:56 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



11

Direction	103° ESE
Location	34.407482, -89.532978
Elevation	469 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:53 AM



12

Direction	88° E
Location	34.407262, -89.533012
Elevation	469 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:52 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



13

Direction	18° NNE
Location	34.407016, -89.532836
Elevation	482 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:50 AM



14

Direction	54° ENE
Location	34.406759, -89.532968
Elevation	440 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:50 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



15

Direction	135° SSE
Location	34.406668, -89.532827
Elevation	440 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:49 AM



16
DP1

Point Associated	DP1
Direction	112° ESE
Location	34.406589, -89.532865
Elevation	433 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:46 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



17
DP1

Point Associated	DP1
Direction	282° WNW
Location	34.406579, -89.532873
Elevation	433 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:46 AM



18
Soil at DP1

Point Associated	DP1
Direction	345° N
Location	34.406552, -89.532839
Elevation	443 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:35 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



19
Start RPW

Direction	58° ENE
Location	34.406345, -89.533025
Elevation	436 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:18 AM



20
RPW

Direction	71° E
Location	34.406380, -89.533019
Elevation	427 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:17 AM



21
Start of intermittent (sediment sorting, high water mark)

Direction	111° ESE
Location	34.406311, -89.533280
Elevation	459 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:13 AM



22
Intermittent (non RPW)

Direction	68° E
Location	34.406251, -89.533347
Elevation	456 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:10 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



23
Swale (no sediment sorting)

Direction	44° NE
Location	34.406176, -89.533471
Elevation	456 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:08 AM



24

Direction	68° E
Location	34.406132, -89.533653
Elevation	459 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:07 AM



25
Swale (no defined bed/bank)

Direction	92° ESE
Location	34.406103, -89.534070
Elevation	459 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:06 AM



26
Start of swale/erosional feature

Direction	46° ENE
Location	34.406078, -89.534631
Elevation	482 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:03 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



27
Swale

Direction	114° SE
Location	34.406142, -89.534822
Elevation	489 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:02 AM



28

Direction	111° ESE
Location	34.406194, -89.535077
Elevation	489 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 11:01 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



29

Direction	84° E
Location	34.406740, -89.535836
Elevation	505 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 10:59 AM



30

Direction	183° SSW
Location	34.407592, -89.535766
Elevation	486 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 10:56 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



31

Direction	127° SE
Location	34.408211, -89.535575
Elevation	476 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 10:52 AM



32

Direction	14° NNE
Location	34.408955, -89.536674
Elevation	466 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 10:48 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



33

Direction	9° NNE
Location	34.408938, -89.536672
Elevation	482 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 10:48 AM



34

Direction	339° N
Location	34.408776, -89.536603
Elevation	502 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 10:47 AM

Magnolia Materials
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (4) - 2024



35

Direction	9° NNE
Location	34.408963, -89.535947
Elevation	466 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 10:44 AM



36

Direction	193° SSW
Location	34.409231, -89.535514
Elevation	453 feet
Photo Date	Tue, Mar 17 2026 10:42 AM

Appendix E: Soil Report



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Lafayette County, Mississippi**

Magnolia Materials, LLC



Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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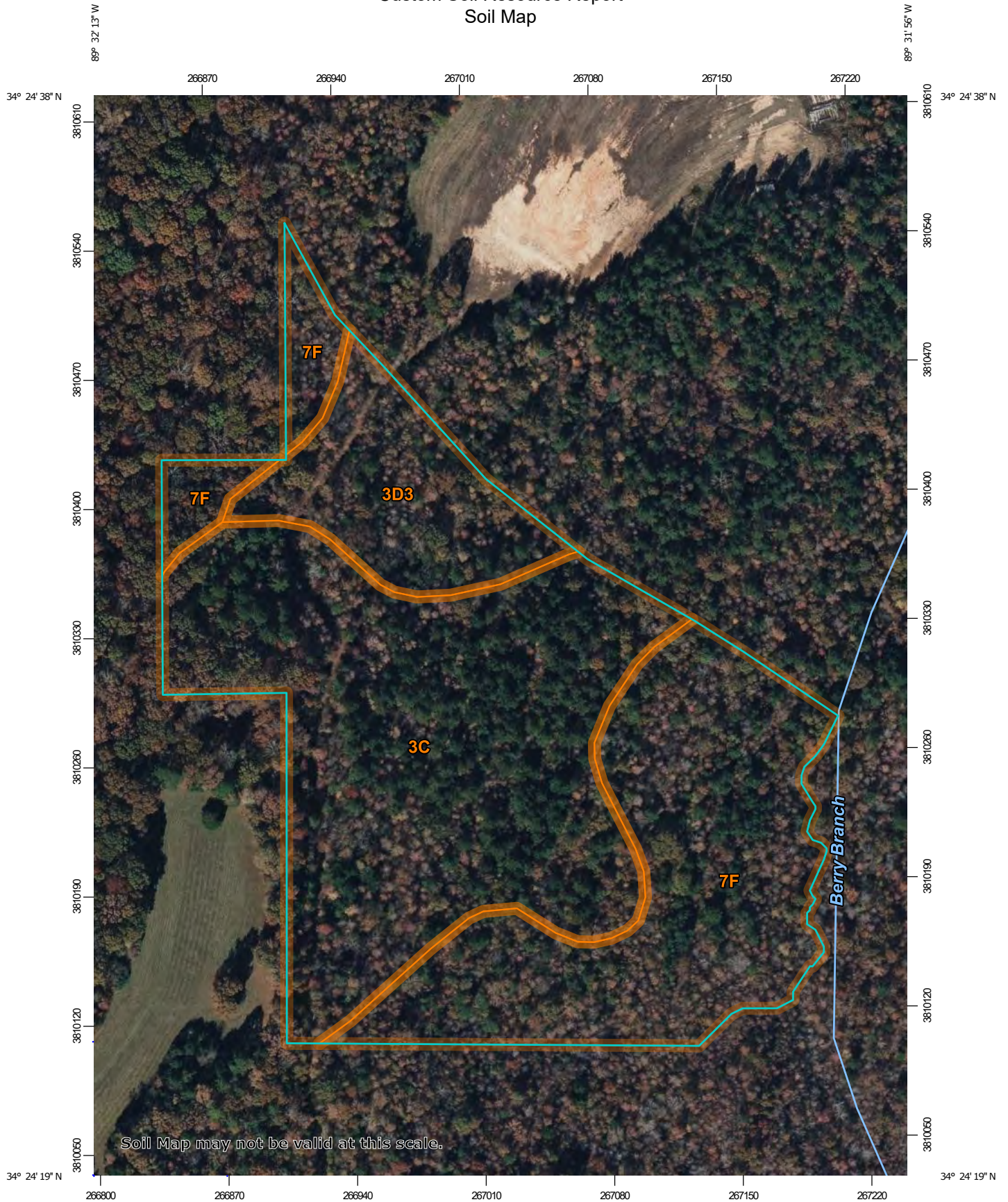
Contents

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Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:2,850 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.


0 40 80 160 240 Meters

0 100 200 400 600 Feet

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


MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)




















Soils







 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features






-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Lafayette County, Mississippi
 Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 5, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 3, 2020—Nov 12, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3C	Lexington silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	11.3	49.9%
3D3	Lexington silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	3.0	13.1%
7F	Smithdale sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, eroded	8.4	37.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		22.6	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lafayette County, Mississippi

3C—Lexington silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vxxg
Landscape: Coastal plains
Elevation: 350 to 650 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 51 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 196 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Lexington and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lexington

Setting

Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bt - 6 to 29 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 29 to 79 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F134XY003AL - Northern Loess Interfluve
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Providence

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Terraces, Divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F134XY012AL - Northern Loess Fragipan Upland - PROVISIONAL
Hydric soil rating: No

3D3—Lexington silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c5b9
Landscape: Uplands
Elevation: 300 to 650 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 290 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lexington and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lexington

Setting

Landscape: Uplands
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam
H2 - 4 to 32 inches: silt loam
H3 - 32 to 54 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 54 to 72 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained

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Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rosebloom

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

7F—Smithdale sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: c5bt

Elevation: 250 to 610 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 63 degrees F

Frost-free period: 230 to 290 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Smithdale and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Smithdale

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam

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H2 - 5 to 22 inches: loam

H3 - 22 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 17 to 35 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rosebloom

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

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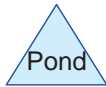
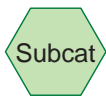
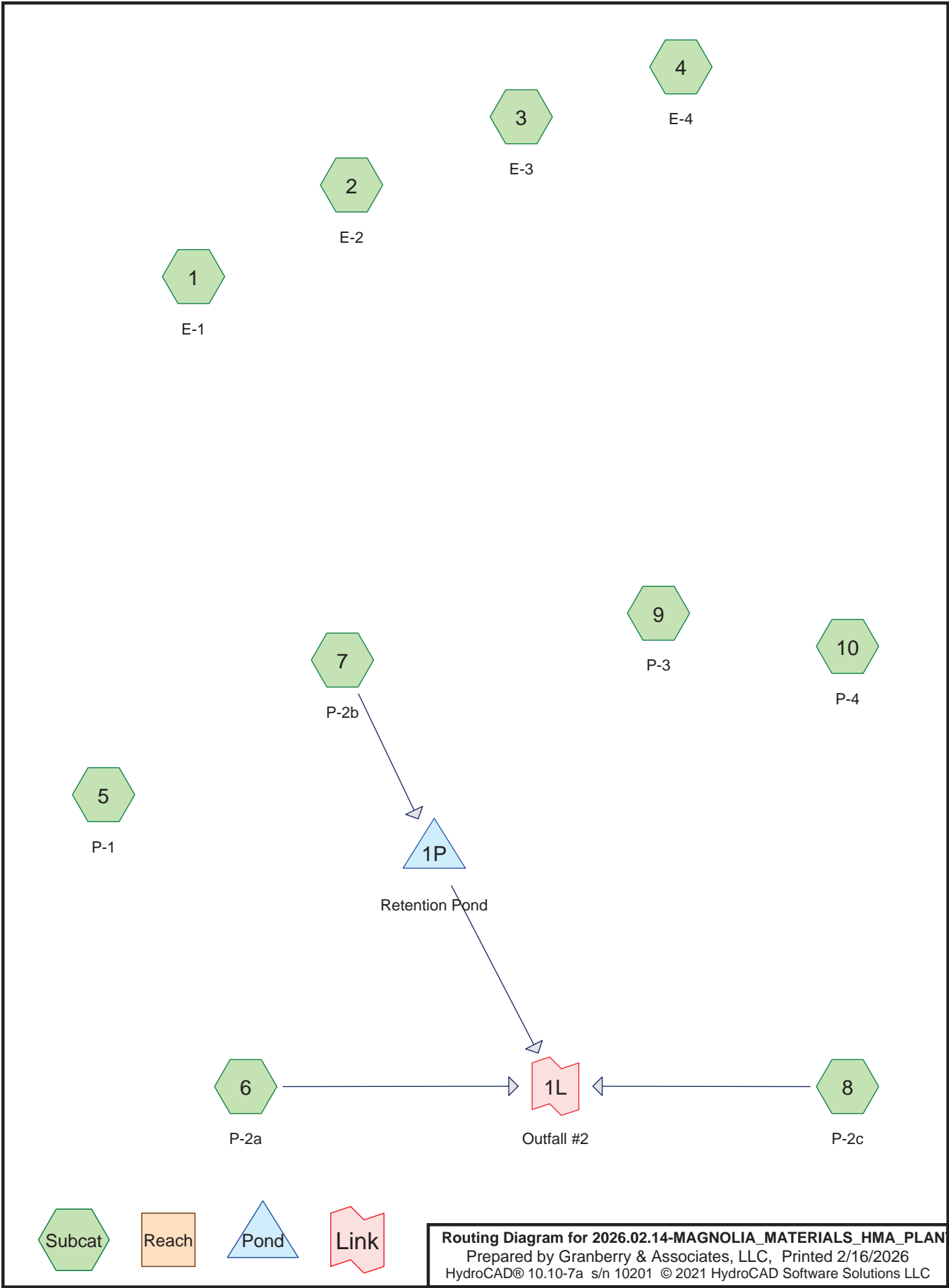
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APPENDIX M

Post Development Drainage Calculations



Routing Diagram for 2026.02.14-MAGNOLIA_MATERIALS_HMA_PLAN

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Rainfall Events Listing

Event#	Event Name	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration (hours)	B/B	Depth (inches)	AMC
1	2-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	4.25	2
2	10-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	5.92	2
3	25-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	7.01	2
4	100-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	8.75	2
5	1.5"	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	1.50	2

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Area Listing (all nodes)

Area (sq-ft)	CN	Description (subcatchment-numbers)
286,581	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B (6, 7, 8)
298,299	98	Paved parking, Buildings, sidewalk, Asphalt Plant area, & Paved roads (7, 8)
1,705,940	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
2,290,820	64	TOTAL AREA

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Soil Listing (all nodes)

Area (sq-ft)	Soil Group	Subcatchment Numbers
0	HSG A	
1,992,522	HSG B	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
0	HSG C	
0	HSG D	
298,299	Other	7, 8
2,290,820		TOTAL AREA

2026.02.14-MAGNOLIA_MATERIALS_HMA_PLANT

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Ground Covers (all nodes)

HSG-A (sq-ft)	HSG-B (sq-ft)	HSG-C (sq-ft)	HSG-D (sq-ft)	Other (sq-ft)	Total (sq-ft)	Ground Cover
0	286,581	0	0	0	286,581	>75% Grass cover, Good
0	0	0	0	298,299	298,299	Paved parking, Buildings, sidewalk, Asphalt Plant area, & Paved roads
0	1,705,940	0	0	0	1,705,940	Woods/grass comb., Good
0	1,992,522	0	0	298,299	2,290,820	TOTAL AREA

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Pipe Listing (all nodes)

Line#	Node Number	In-Invert (feet)	Out-Invert (feet)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	n	Width (inches)	Diam/Height (inches)	Inside-Fill (inches)
1	7	0.00	0.00	91.0	0.0244	0.012	0.0	18.0	0.0
2	7	0.00	0.00	85.0	0.0175	0.012	0.0	18.0	0.0
3	7	0.00	0.00	190.0	0.0070	0.012	0.0	24.0	0.0
4	7	0.00	0.00	98.0	0.1268	0.012	0.0	24.0	0.0
5	8	0.00	0.00	88.0	0.0050	0.012	0.0	18.0	0.0
6	8	0.00	0.00	55.0	0.0150	0.012	0.0	30.0	0.0
7	8	0.00	0.00	59.0	0.0679	0.012	0.0	30.0	0.0
8	1P	436.25	435.50	49.7	0.0151	0.012	0.0	30.0	0.0

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Magnolia Materials - HMA
Type II 24-hr 2-yr Rainfall=4.25"

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Time span=0.00-120.00 hrs, dt=0.03 hrs, 4001 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1: E-1	Runoff Area=0.020 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.78" Tc=5.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.03 cfs 57 cf
Subcatchment 2: E-2	Runoff Area=21.990 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.78" Flow Length=1,846' Tc=18.5 min CN=58 Runoff=15.74 cfs 62,390 cf
Subcatchment 3: E-3	Runoff Area=2.760 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.78" Flow Length=1,220' Tc=17.0 min CN=58 Runoff=2.09 cfs 7,831 cf
Subcatchment 4: E-4	Runoff Area=1.530 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.78" Flow Length=374' Tc=10.0 min CN=58 Runoff=1.56 cfs 4,341 cf
Subcatchment 5: P-1	Runoff Area=0.020 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.78" Tc=5.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.03 cfs 57 cf
Subcatchment 6: P-2a	Runoff Area=7.010 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.78" Flow Length=1,893' Tc=16.2 min CN=58 Runoff=5.47 cfs 19,889 cf
Subcatchment 7: P-2b	Runoff Area=12.780 ac 51.33% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.17" Flow Length=1,176' Tc=15.1 min CN=79 Runoff=35.72 cfs 100,589 cf
Subcatchment 8: P-2c	Runoff Area=2.460 ac 11.71% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.18" Flow Length=1,368' Tc=11.1 min CN=65 Runoff=4.05 cfs 10,506 cf
Subcatchment 9: P-3	Runoff Area=2.490 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.78" Flow Length=1,220' Tc=17.0 min CN=58 Runoff=1.88 cfs 7,065 cf
Subcatchment 10: P-4	Runoff Area=1.530 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.78" Flow Length=374' Tc=10.0 min CN=58 Runoff=1.56 cfs 4,341 cf
Pond 1P: Retention Pond	Peak Elev=444.46' Storage=43,617 cf Inflow=35.72 cfs 100,589 cf Outflow=8.55 cfs 100,590 cf
Link 1L: Outfall #2	Inflow=13.17 cfs 130,985 cf Primary=13.17 cfs 130,985 cf

Total Runoff Area = 2,290,820 sf Runoff Volume = 217,065 cf Average Runoff Depth = 1.14"
86.98% Pervious = 1,992,522 sf 13.02% Impervious = 298,299 sf

2026.02.14-MAGNOLIA_MATERIALS_HMA_PLANT

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Magnolia Materials - HMA

Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=5.92"

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Time span=0.00-120.00 hrs, dt=0.03 hrs, 4001 points
 Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
 Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1: E-1	Runoff Area=0.020 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.71" Tc=5.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.06 cfs 124 cf
Subcatchment 2: E-2	Runoff Area=21.990 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.71" Flow Length=1,846' Tc=18.5 min CN=58 Runoff=40.43 cfs 136,273 cf
Subcatchment 3: E-3	Runoff Area=2.760 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.71" Flow Length=1,220' Tc=17.0 min CN=58 Runoff=5.33 cfs 17,104 cf
Subcatchment 4: E-4	Runoff Area=1.530 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.71" Flow Length=374' Tc=10.0 min CN=58 Runoff=3.86 cfs 9,481 cf
Subcatchment 5: P-1	Runoff Area=0.020 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.71" Tc=5.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.06 cfs 124 cf
Subcatchment 6: P-2a	Runoff Area=7.010 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.71" Flow Length=1,893' Tc=16.2 min CN=58 Runoff=13.94 cfs 43,441 cf
Subcatchment 7: P-2b	Runoff Area=12.780 ac 51.33% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.61" Flow Length=1,176' Tc=15.1 min CN=79 Runoff=59.18 cfs 167,393 cf
Subcatchment 8: P-2c	Runoff Area=2.460 ac 11.71% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.29" Flow Length=1,368' Tc=11.1 min CN=65 Runoff=8.26 cfs 20,479 cf
Subcatchment 9: P-3	Runoff Area=2.490 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.71" Flow Length=1,220' Tc=17.0 min CN=58 Runoff=4.81 cfs 15,431 cf
Subcatchment 10: P-4	Runoff Area=1.530 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.71" Flow Length=374' Tc=10.0 min CN=58 Runoff=3.86 cfs 9,481 cf
Pond 1P: Retention Pond	Peak Elev=445.45' Storage=67,770 cf Inflow=59.18 cfs 167,393 cf Outflow=21.62 cfs 167,395 cf
Link 1L: Outfall #2	Inflow=35.20 cfs 231,315 cf Primary=35.20 cfs 231,315 cf

Total Runoff Area = 2,290,820 sf Runoff Volume = 419,332 cf Average Runoff Depth = 2.20"
86.98% Pervious = 1,992,522 sf 13.02% Impervious = 298,299 sf

2026.02.14-MAGNOLIA_MATERIALS_HMA_PLANT

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Magnolia Materials - HMA
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=7.01"

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Time span=0.00-120.00 hrs, dt=0.03 hrs, 4001 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1: E-1 Runoff Area=0.020 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.42"
Tc=5.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.09 cfs 175 cf

Subcatchment 2: E-2 Runoff Area=21.990 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.42"
Flow Length=1,846' Tc=18.5 min CN=58 Runoff=59.29 cfs 192,857 cf

Subcatchment 3: E-3 Runoff Area=2.760 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.42"
Flow Length=1,220' Tc=17.0 min CN=58 Runoff=7.81 cfs 24,206 cf

Subcatchment 4: E-4 Runoff Area=1.530 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.42"
Flow Length=374' Tc=10.0 min CN=58 Runoff=5.59 cfs 13,418 cf

Subcatchment 5: P-1 Runoff Area=0.020 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.42"
Tc=5.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.09 cfs 175 cf

Subcatchment 6: P-2a Runoff Area=7.010 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.42"
Flow Length=1,893' Tc=16.2 min CN=58 Runoff=20.39 cfs 61,479 cf

Subcatchment 7: P-2b Runoff Area=12.780 ac 51.33% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.59"
Flow Length=1,176' Tc=15.1 min CN=79 Runoff=74.87 cfs 213,100 cf

Subcatchment 8: P-2c Runoff Area=2.460 ac 11.71% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.11"
Flow Length=1,368' Tc=11.1 min CN=65 Runoff=11.28 cfs 27,774 cf

Subcatchment 9: P-3 Runoff Area=2.490 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.42"
Flow Length=1,220' Tc=17.0 min CN=58 Runoff=7.05 cfs 21,838 cf

Subcatchment 10: P-4 Runoff Area=1.530 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.42"
Flow Length=374' Tc=10.0 min CN=58 Runoff=5.59 cfs 13,418 cf

Pond 1P: Retention Pond Peak Elev=446.01' Storage=82,504 cf Inflow=74.87 cfs 213,100 cf
Outflow=31.23 cfs 213,101 cf

Link 1L: Outfall #2 Inflow=52.27 cfs 302,355 cf
Primary=52.27 cfs 302,355 cf

Total Runoff Area = 2,290,820 sf Runoff Volume = 568,442 cf Average Runoff Depth = 2.98"
86.98% Pervious = 1,992,522 sf 13.02% Impervious = 298,299 sf

2026.02.14-MAGNOLIA_MATERIALS_HMA_PLANTMagnolia Materials - HMA
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.75"

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Time span=0.00-120.00 hrs, dt=0.03 hrs, 4001 points
 Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
 Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1: E-1	Runoff Area=0.020 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.67" Tc=5.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.14 cfs 266 cf
Subcatchment 2: E-2	Runoff Area=21.990 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.67" Flow Length=1,846' Tc=18.5 min CN=58 Runoff=92.26 cfs 292,635 cf
Subcatchment 3: E-3	Runoff Area=2.760 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.67" Flow Length=1,220' Tc=17.0 min CN=58 Runoff=12.14 cfs 36,729 cf
Subcatchment 4: E-4	Runoff Area=1.530 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.67" Flow Length=374' Tc=10.0 min CN=58 Runoff=8.59 cfs 20,361 cf
Subcatchment 5: P-1	Runoff Area=0.020 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.67" Tc=5.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.14 cfs 266 cf
Subcatchment 6: P-2a	Runoff Area=7.010 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.67" Flow Length=1,893' Tc=16.2 min CN=58 Runoff=31.66 cfs 93,286 cf
Subcatchment 7: P-2b	Runoff Area=12.780 ac 51.33% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.21" Flow Length=1,176' Tc=15.1 min CN=79 Runoff=100.10 cfs 288,081 cf
Subcatchment 8: P-2c	Runoff Area=2.460 ac 11.71% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.51" Flow Length=1,368' Tc=11.1 min CN=65 Runoff=16.38 cfs 40,264 cf
Subcatchment 9: P-3	Runoff Area=2.490 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.67" Flow Length=1,220' Tc=17.0 min CN=58 Runoff=10.95 cfs 33,136 cf
Subcatchment 10: P-4	Runoff Area=1.530 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.67" Flow Length=374' Tc=10.0 min CN=58 Runoff=8.59 cfs 20,361 cf
Pond 1P: Retention Pond	Peak Elev=446.86' Storage=106,275 cf Inflow=100.10 cfs 288,081 cf Outflow=41.84 cfs 288,081 cf
Link 1L: Outfall #2	Inflow=79.48 cfs 421,631 cf Primary=79.48 cfs 421,631 cf

Total Runoff Area = 2,290,820 sf Runoff Volume = 825,384 cf Average Runoff Depth = 4.32"
86.98% Pervious = 1,992,522 sf 13.02% Impervious = 298,299 sf

2026.02.14-MAGNOLIA_MATERIALS_HMA_PLANT

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Magnolia Materials - HMA
Type II 24-hr 1.5" Rainfall=1.50"

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Time span=0.00-120.00 hrs, dt=0.03 hrs, 4001 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1: E-1	Runoff Area=0.020 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00" Tc=5.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0 cf
Subcatchment 2: E-2	Runoff Area=21.990 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00" Flow Length=1,846' Tc=18.5 min CN=58 Runoff=0.00 cfs 29 cf
Subcatchment 3: E-3	Runoff Area=2.760 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00" Flow Length=1,220' Tc=17.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.00 cfs 4 cf
Subcatchment 4: E-4	Runoff Area=1.530 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00" Flow Length=374' Tc=10.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.00 cfs 2 cf
Subcatchment 5: P-1	Runoff Area=0.020 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00" Tc=5.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0 cf
Subcatchment 6: P-2a	Runoff Area=7.010 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00" Flow Length=1,893' Tc=16.2 min CN=58 Runoff=0.00 cfs 9 cf
Subcatchment 7: P-2b	Runoff Area=12.780 ac 51.33% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.26" Flow Length=1,176' Tc=15.1 min CN=79 Runoff=3.34 cfs 11,995 cf
Subcatchment 8: P-2c	Runoff Area=2.460 ac 11.71% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.03" Flow Length=1,368' Tc=11.1 min CN=65 Runoff=0.01 cfs 275 cf
Subcatchment 9: P-3	Runoff Area=2.490 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00" Flow Length=1,220' Tc=17.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.00 cfs 3 cf
Subcatchment 10: P-4	Runoff Area=1.530 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00" Flow Length=374' Tc=10.0 min CN=58 Runoff=0.00 cfs 2 cf
Pond 1P: Retention Pond	Peak Elev=442.93' Storage=11,995 cf Inflow=3.34 cfs 11,995 cf Outflow=0.00 cfs 0 cf
Link 1L: Outfall #2	Inflow=0.01 cfs 285 cf Primary=0.01 cfs 285 cf

Total Runoff Area = 2,290,820 sf Runoff Volume = 12,320 cf Average Runoff Depth = 0.06"
86.98% Pervious = 1,992,522 sf 13.02% Impervious = 298,299 sf