The Sand and Gravel General Permit

A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
and
State Waste Discharge
General Permit

for Process Water, Stormwater, and Mine Dewatering Water Discharges Associated with Sand and Gravel Operations, Rock Quarries, and Similar Mining Facilities, Including Stockpiles of Mined Materials, Concrete Batch Operations and Hot Mix Asphalt Operations

Facilities with activities under the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes are subject to coverage under the Sand and Gravel General Permit:

1411 Dimension Stone
1422 Crushed and Broken Limestone
1423 Crushed and Broken Granite
1429 Crushed and Broken Stone, Not Elsewhere Classified
1442 Construction Sand and Gravel
1446 Industrial Sand
1455 Kaolin and Ball Clay
1459 Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Minerals, Not Otherwise Classified
1499 Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
2951 Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks
3273 Ready-Mixed Concrete

The types of facilities included are sand and gravel mines, rock quarries, clay mines, silica mines, diatomite mines, olivine mines, dolomite mines, hot mix asphalt plants, and concrete batch plants. Some facilities may require coverage for stormwater only.

0811 Timber Tracts & 2411 Logging (sand and gravel point source activities)

Coverage for timber tracts and logging activities only includes those mining activities associated with the forestry industry that classify as silvicultural point source. Silvicultural point source activities are limited to rock crushing or gravel washing operations that use a discernible, confined and discrete conveyance (e.g. ditch, pipe) to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state.

How the permit works

- The permit authorizes wastewater discharges to waters of the state of Washington subject to the permit conditions. Permit conditions require the permit holder to provide environmental protection through **Best Management Practices** and **Wastewater Treatment**

- Best Management Practices (BMPs) are physical, structural, or managerial practices designed to prevent or reduce pollutants in the discharge. Typical BMPs include channeling stormwater to prevent mixing with process water, coverage of chemicals, and containment of spills.

The Complaint

The Source 1

The Source 2

The Source 3

Site Map

The site map must be scaled large enough to easily identify places where water collects, production areas, stockpiles, buildings and parking areas. At a minimum, the map should locate:

Processing areas
Water treatment ponds
Discharge sampling points
Mining activities
Material stockpiles
Chemical storage areas
Any process water conveyance
Any stormwater conveyance
Buildings
Parking areas

The map should also include nearby features of importance such as streams, lakes, or water supply wells. It may be necessary to develop more than one map in order to capture both onsite and offsite features of importance.

S5. SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP)

The Permittee must:

1. Fully implement the *SMP*.
2. Review the plan once a year and update it as necessary to represent changes in facility conditions.
3. Retain the *SMP* and permit on *site* or within reasonable access to the *site* and make it immediately available, upon request, to Ecology or the local jurisdiction.
4. Provide a copy of the *SMP* to the public when requested in writing to do so. The copy must be provided within 10 days.

S5. SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP)

The SMP consists of 4 main sections consisting of:

A. *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) (equivalent to* a Clearing, Grading, and Excavation plan required by EPA)
B. Monitoring Plan
C. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
D. Spill Control Plan

Erosion & Sediment Control

The Discharge

Monitoring

The monitoring plan must provide the following information about each monitoring point:

- Monitoring point label (unique identifier)
- Type of discharge (process water, stormwater , or mine dewatering water)
- Receiving water (surface or ground water)
- Activities (SIC codes) that may influence the discharge
- Parameters monitored (pH, TDS, turbidity, TSS, temperature)
- Frequency of monitoring

Monitoring Report Signature Block

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION. I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 USC § 1001 AND 33 USC § 1319. *(PENALTIES UNDER THESE STATUES MAY INCLUDE FINES UP TO $10,000.00 AND OR MAXIMUM IMPRISONMENT OF BETWEEN SIX MONTHS AND FIVE YEARS.)*

_____

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER (TYPED OR PRINTED)

_____

DATE: MO DAY YEAR

_____

SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT TELEPHONE NUMBER

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS *(Reference all attachments here)*:

S5.D. Spill Control Plan

Spill Control Plan

1. Materials of Concern

The Permittee must maintain and comply with a Spill Control Plan for the prevention, containment, control and cleanup of spills or unplanned discharges of:

a. Oil and petroleum products including accidental release from equipment.

Spill Plan

Spill Plan

S3.E. Water Management

2. Lined Impoundment Required

This permit prohibits the direct discharge of *process water* from Concrete Batch Plants (NAICS 327320) and Asphalt Batch Plants (NAICS 324121), including any *wastewater* from truck wash-out areas, except to a lined impoundment. The lined impoundment must have adequate structural load-bearing design to support any mechanical method used for sludge removal and must be maintained to prevent any *discharge to groundwater*. After treatment, the Permittee may discharge *wastewater* subject to the limits set forth in Conditions S2 and other parts of this section (S3).

S3.E. Water Management

3. Impoundment Capacity

   Any impoundment must have adequate capacity to provide treatment for water quality and flow control of *wastewater*. The design storm for calculating the size required for the impoundment is the 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event.

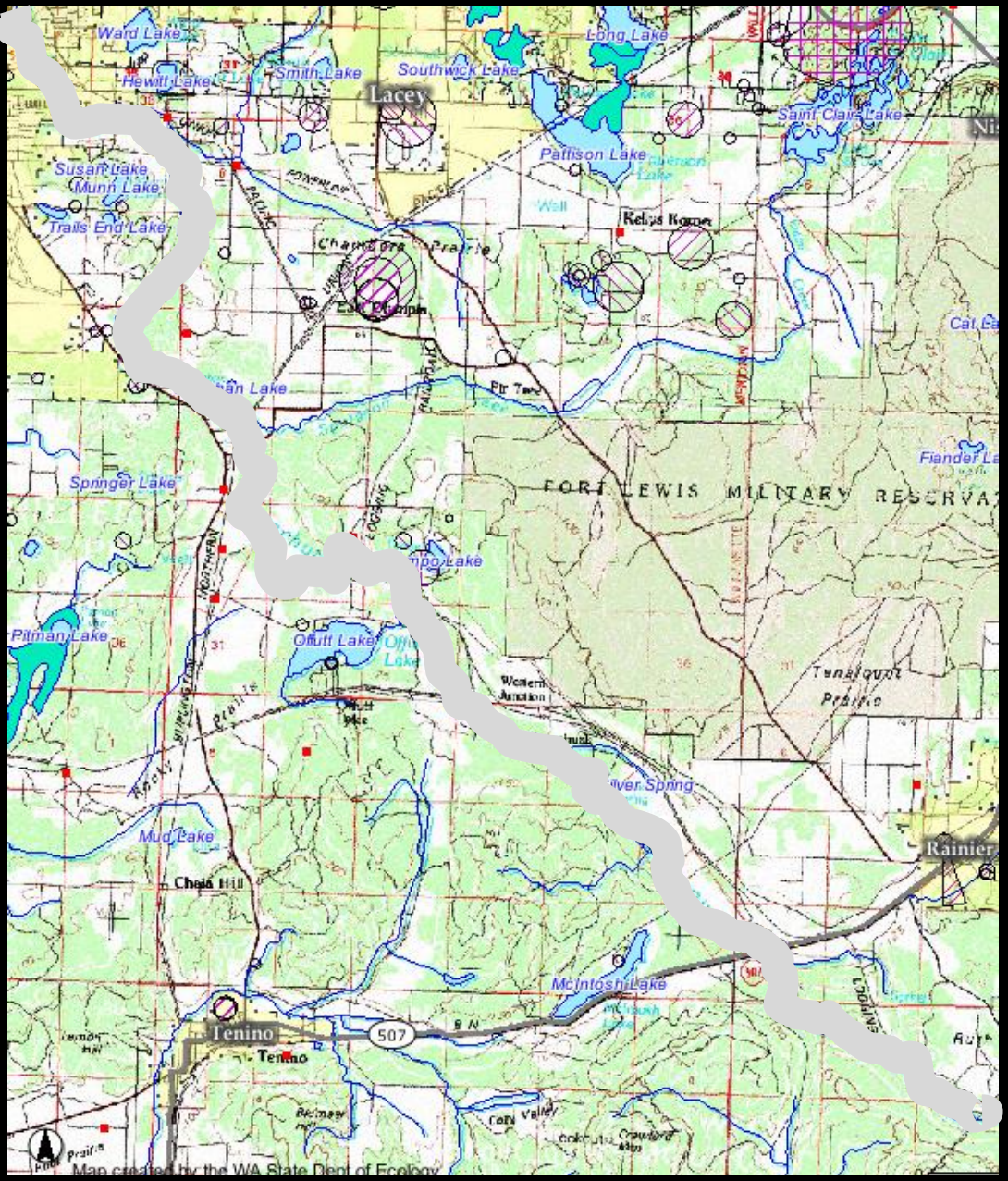
Concrete Slurry

Mine Sites within the Deschutes River Flood Plain and Vicinity

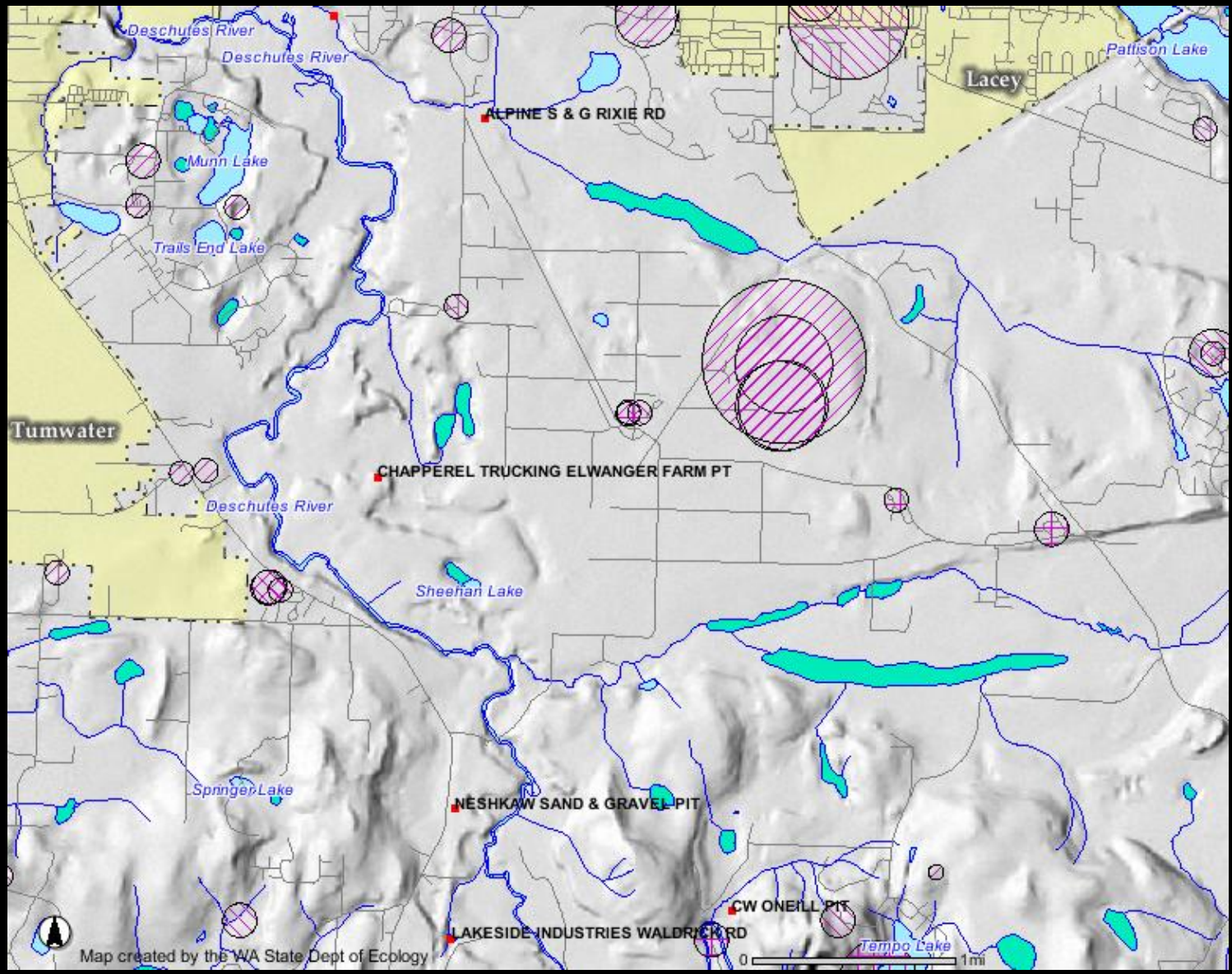
Thurston County

Deschutes River
Flood Plain
and Vicinity

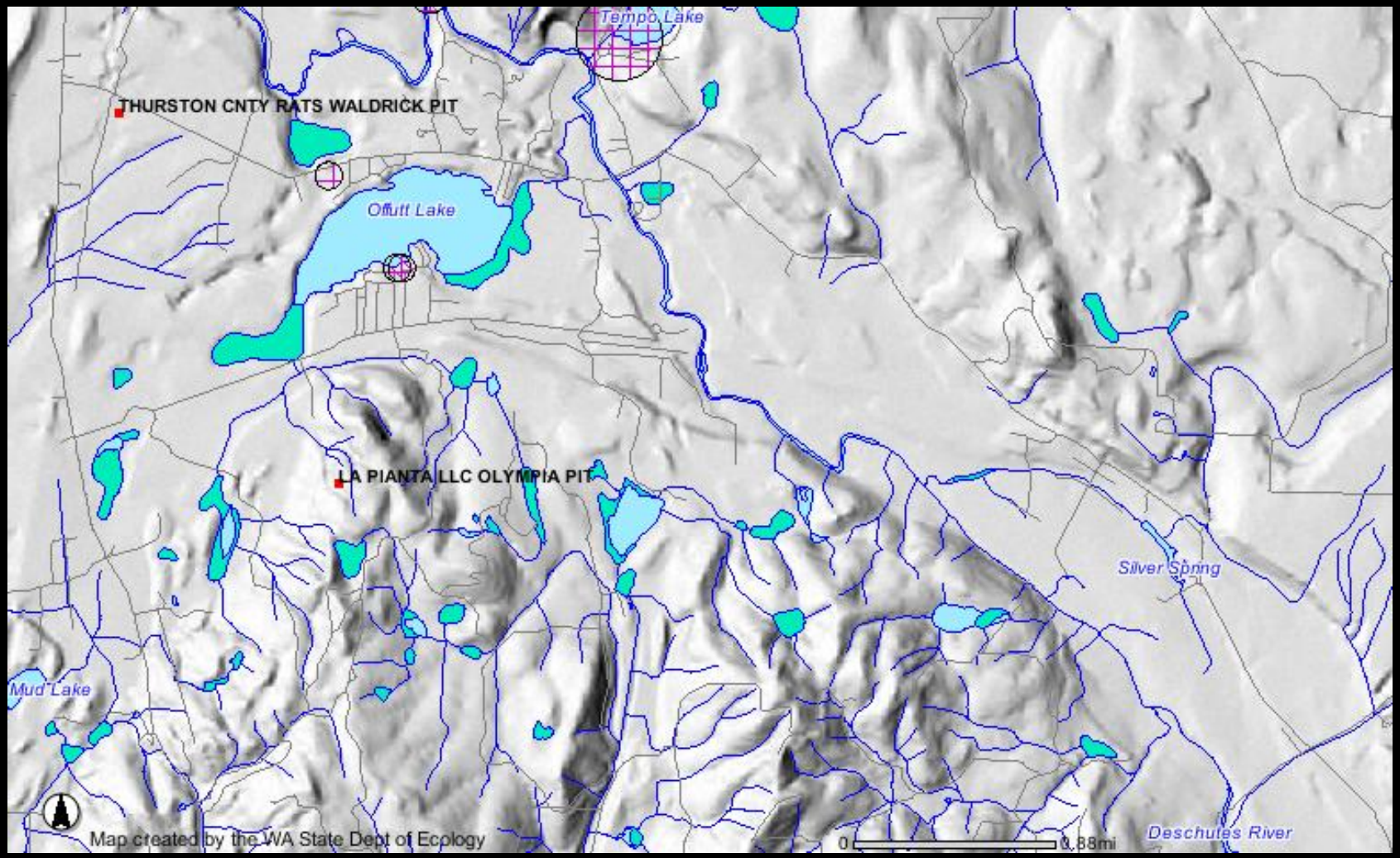
North



Lower Deschutes



Upper Deschutes

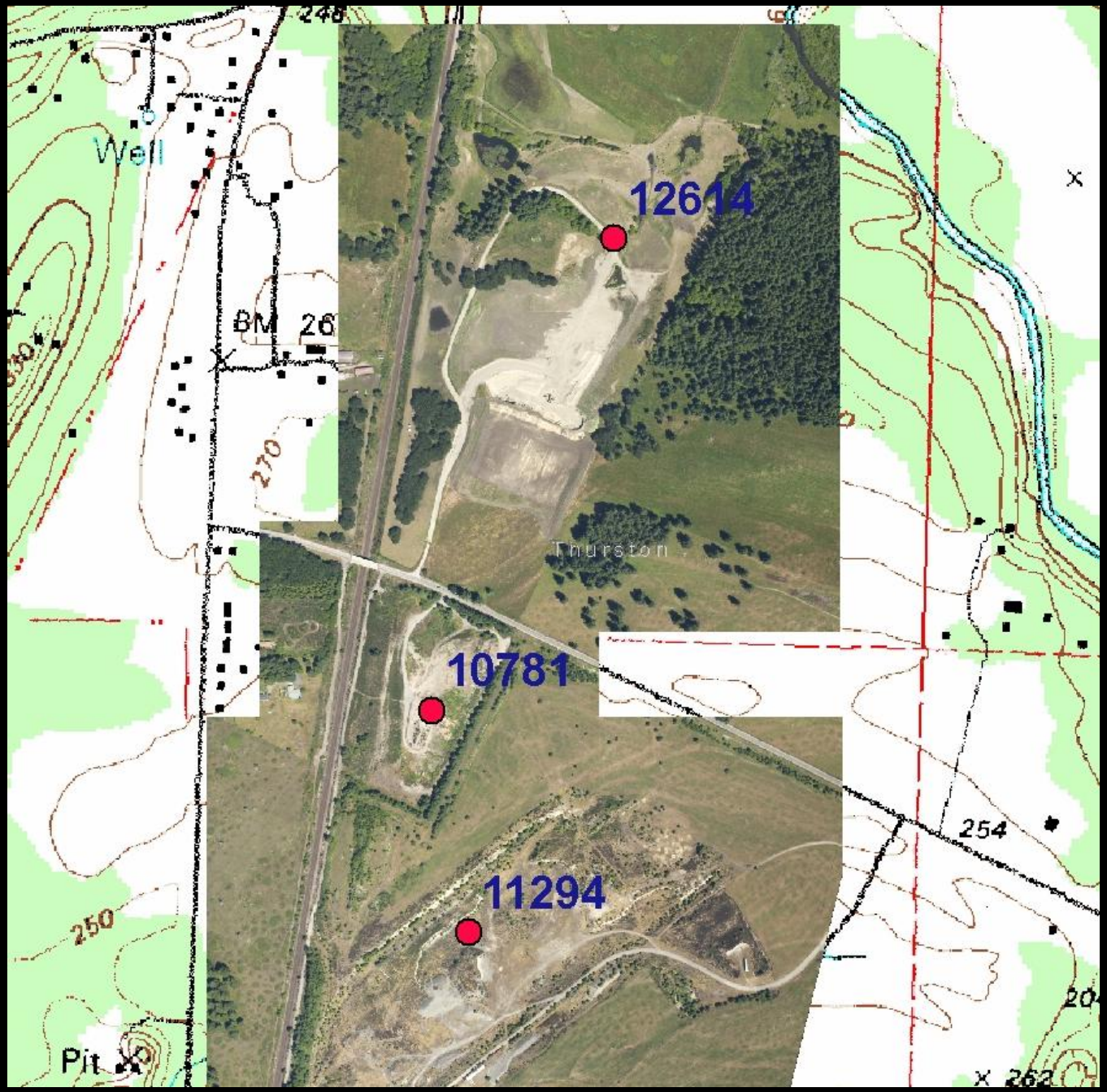



Recessional Outwash

Lakeside Airport Pit

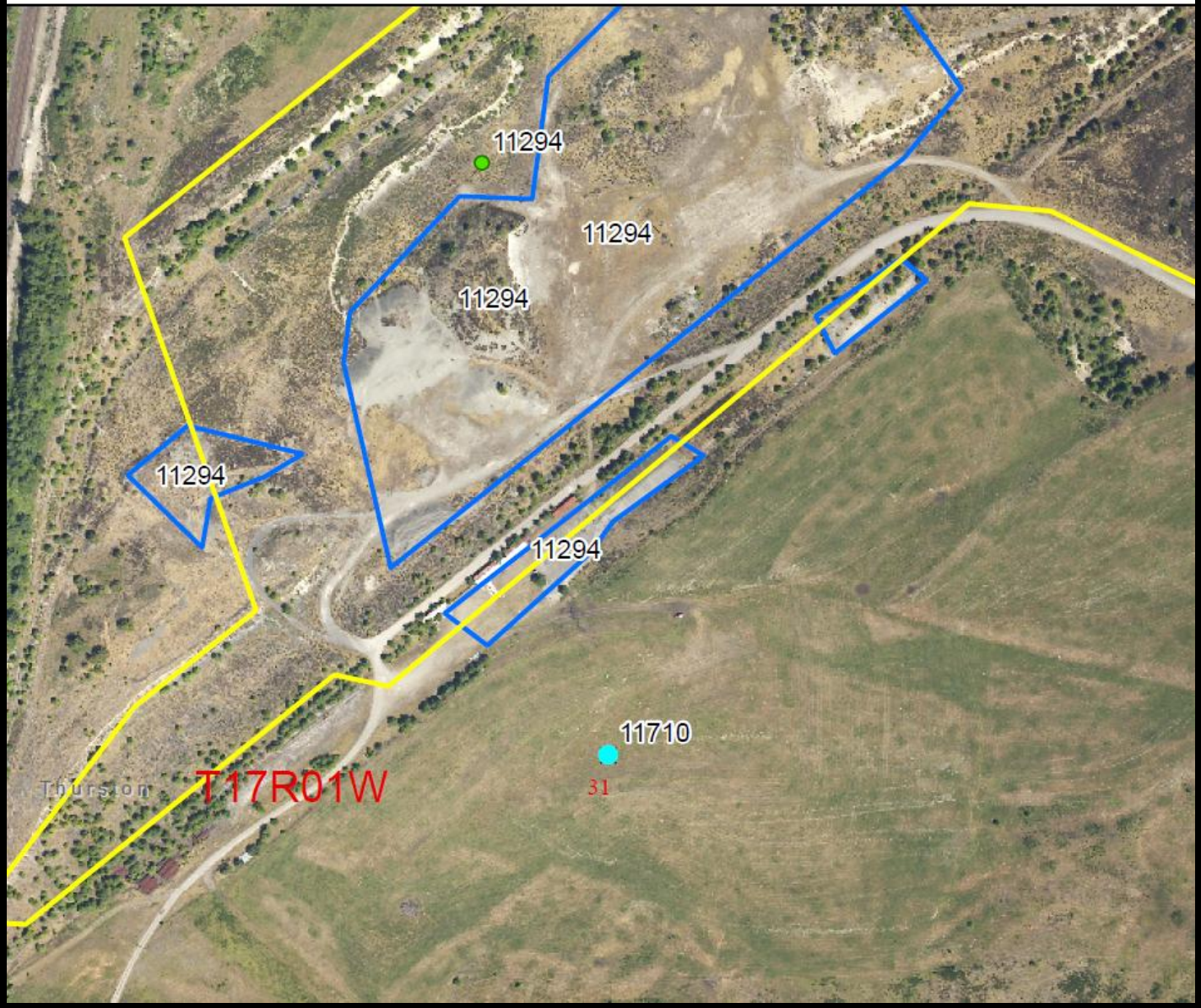
Alpine Sand and Gravel

Waldrick Road Pits



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources

Division of Geology and Earth
David K. Norman - State Geologis



O’ Neil Pit

Upland Facilities
La Pianta & Various Forest Practices

Department of Ecology
Sand & Gravel Permit Managers

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Areas covered: Lewis, Cowlitz, Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clark, & Skamania Counties

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Areas covered: Thurston, Mason, Pierce, Grays Harbor, and a portion of King County - Puyallup River Basin