SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

SKAGIT AGGREGATES ROCKPORT PIT

SKAGIT COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Site Management Plan (SMP) is for Skagit Aggregates' Rockport Pit (site). The site is located at 50796 State Route 20, Concrete in Skagit County, Washington, within Section 28 of Township 35 North, Range 09 East and consists of Skagit County parcels P44865, and P123394. The location of the site is shown on the *Vicinity Map* – Figure 1. A more detailed view of the site is presented on the *Existing Site* map – Figure 2. Most of the site is located on a large glacial outwash terrace ranging in elevation from approximately 565 to 540 feet, identified as "Basin 1" (Figure 2). The north-eastern most end of the site is at an elevation of 550 feet and contains the existing covered building, scale, ticket office, and entrance/exit road. This scale location and entrance/exit road are referred to as "Basin 2" (Figure 2). Skagit County has adopted the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, as amended in December 2014, for the area of the county that includes the project site (Skagit County, 2021).

A Stormwater Site Plan was prepared for the associated drainage facilities. The proposed aggregate mining activities will construct a closed depression within Basin 1 and Basin 2. The proposed mine will consist of a closed depression with distributed infiltration across the working mine floor. No surface water discharge of stormwater is proposed.

2.0 SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

This SMP has been prepared in accordance with conditions S5, S6, S7, S8, and S9 of the Sand and Gravel General Permit issued by Ecology (2021). The following SMP sections, requirements, and modification provisions are outlined in condition S5 of the Sand and Gravel General Permit (Ecology, 2021).

The specific information required for each section of the SMP is provided in the subsequent sections of this document. Text in italics is taken from the Sand and Gravel General Permit requirements (Ecology, 2021). Best Management Practices (BMPs) discussed in the SMP are described in further detail in the 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (Ecology, 2012).

A. SMP Sections

The Site Management Plan (SMP) consists of a site map and 4 main sections:

1. *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)*
2. *Monitoring Plan*
3. *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)*
4. *Spill Control Plan*

The Permittee may include in the SMP, by reference, applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes (e.g. Pollution Prevention Plan prepared under the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act, Chapter 70.95C RCW). The referenced plans must be available on site or within reasonable access to the site and become enforceable requirements of the SMP.

B. SMP Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. *Have and fully implement a site specific SMP.*
2. *Review the SMP at least once a year. Note the date of review and the name(s) of the personnel that conducted the review in the SMP.*
3. *Retain and provide the SMP per the requirements in S10.D.*
4. *The responsible party, as identified in General Condition G1, must sign the SMP and all of its modifications.*

C. Modifications of the SMP

1. *The Permittee must review and modify the SMP whenever there is a violation of discharge limits in Special Conditions S2 and S3. Additional or modified BMPs must be implemented as soon as practicable but not to exceed 10 days, except for those circumstances that require additional time (such as obtaining other permits or purchasing equipment). Allowance of time beyond 10 days must be requested of and approved by Ecology.*
2. *Ecology may require the Permittee to modify the SMP for non-compliance with the minimum requirements of this section. The Permittee must then complete SMP modifications and implement additional or modified BMPs as soon as practicable or as directed by Ecology.*
3. *The Permittee must update the SMP as necessary to respond to changes in facility and site conditions.*

3.0 SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP)

3.1 Site Map

Permittees must have a site map. The site map should show and identify the following features and areas associated with industrial activities.

A site map for the existing conditions of Basin 1 and Basin 2 is provided as Figure 2.

1. *The site map scale, or include relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems.*
   See Figure 2

2. *Outfalls, monitoring points:*
   a. *Assign a unique identifier up to four characters (e.g. S001, S002, etc.) to each outfall and monitoring point. The Permittee must use these identifiers on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).*

      The mine will consist of a closed depression with distributed infiltration across the working mine floor in Basin 1. Stormwater generated in Basin 2 will also infiltrate across the area floor. Oil sheen monitoring will be conducted as described in the monitoring plan, which provided in a subsequent section of this document.

   b. *Show the drainage area for each point.*

      Drainage areas for G001 (Basin 1) and G002 (Basin 2) are shown on Figure 2.

   c. *Label the types of discharges that occur at each point (e.g. process water, mine dewatering water and stormwater).*

      All stormwater generated onsite will be discharged to groundwater via distributed infiltration across the working mine floor (Basin 1) and in Basin 2. No process water or dewatering is proposed.

   d. *Label whether the discharge is to surface water or groundwater.*

      The proposed mine will consist of a closed depression with no surface water discharge. All stormwater will be discharged to groundwater via distributed infiltration in Basin 1 and in Basin 2 (Figure 2).

3. *Drainage features:*

   a. *Drainage direction, flow paths, ditches, ponding areas, and discharge structures.*

      Stormwater runoff under existing conditions appears to move as sheet flow and infiltrate across the site; no ponding exists. The working mine floor will be constantly changing but in general within the bowl depression sheet flows will be directed away from the extraction area and infiltrate across the site. Existing ground surface elevations are shown on Figure 2.

   b. *Nearby and on-site surface water bodies (including any known underlying aquifers).*

      The nearest mapped watercourse is an old flood overflow channel approximately 500 feet southwest of the southwest corner of the site and approximately 250 in elevation below. The Skagit River is located approximately 1,100 feet west of the subject property at its nearest point.

      No evidence of surface water or wetlands or concentrations of hydrophilic vegetation has been observed on the property.

      Based on results from subsurface drilling on the adjacent Sauk Landfill property (Hong West & Associates, 1990), groundwater beneath the subject property appears to consist two of aquifers:1) A semi-confined aquifer is within an approximately a 10- to 15-foot thick silty outwash gravel unit capped by a thin (~2 ft) but apparently continuous silt layer and 2) A deeper confined aquifer beneath a 150-foot thick silt and clay cap. Potentiometric surfaces calculated for the semi-confined aquifer fluctuate between approximately 360 and 390 feet above mean sea level (asl) (Hong West & Associates, 1990; Skagit County Public Works, 2018). Proposed mining activities on the subject property are planned to result in the excavation of approximately the upper 70 feet of sand and gravel material, reaching a maximum depth of approximately 450 feet. Therefore, the maximum depth of mining activities will be a minimum of 60 feet above the measured upper limit of the upper aquifer underlying the subject property. (Stratum Group, 2020)

   c. *Lands adjacent to the site where helpful in identifying discharge points or drainage routes.*

      Not applicable

4. *Industrial areas:*

    a. *Paved areas and buildings.*

        See Figure 2 Basin 2

    b. *Vehicle and equipment cleaning or washout areas.*

        Vehicle and equipment washout areas may be constructed in Basin 2 on a temporary basis, and minor contaminated material will be promptly removed offsite and disposed of properly depending on contaminants.

    c. *Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas.*

        Vehicles and equipment will be maintained by a mobile maintenance truck. No permanent maintenance facilities are proposed. Fueling will generally occur from the existing double walled fuel tank located in Basin 2 or from a mobile maintenance truck. The existing covered building is not proposed to be used as a full-time maintenance area however some minor repairs may occur within the covered area at times.

    d. *Outdoor storage areas of materials or products.*

        Sand and gravel stockpiles will be stored in Basin 1 and Basin 2.

    e. *Outdoor processing areas.*

        Dry screening of sand and gravel and rock crushing operations will occur in Basin 1. Stockpiles of processed materials are stored in Basin 2.

    f. *Loading and unloading of dry bulk materials or liquids.*

        Loading and unload of dry bulk sand and gravel and crushed stone products will occur in Basin 1 and Basin 2. Mobile fueling and equipment maintenance will occur in Basin 1 and Basin 2. No tother liquids will be handled on site.

    g. *On-site waste treatment, storage, or disposal areas.*

        No on-site waste treatment, storage, or disposal is proposed.

h. Underground storage areas of materials or products.

No underground storage of materials or products is proposed.

3.2 SMP Section 1: Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

The Permittee must prepare an ESCP prior to any earth moving activities. The ESCP must identify and describe the erosion and sediment control BMPs that the Permittee will implement at the facility and a schedule for BMP implementation.

The permeable subgrade underlying the site will limit stormwater runoff and the potential for erosion. Stabilization and runoff conveyance BMPs will also be used at the site, as described in the following sections. Please see the 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (Ecology, 2012) for specific BMP reference numbers. BMPs will be implemented prior to site activities, as applicable.

A. Stabilization BMPs

The Permittee must initiate stabilization BMPs as soon as practicable on portions of the site where mining or reclamation activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. The Permittee must:

1. *Stabilize and protect all soils from erosion by the timely application of effective BMPs.*

   Where feasible, natural vegetation will be maintained around the perimeter of the site per BMP C102. Roadways, parking areas, and loading areas will be stabilized with gravel.

2. *Preserve existing vegetation where feasible. Permanently mark areas that are not to be disturbed; these include setbacks, sensitive/critical areas and their buffers, trees, and drainage courses.*

   Where feasible, natural vegetation will be maintained around the perimeter of the site per BMP C102. Vegetation to be retained, steep slopes to be protected, and clearing limits will be marked with high-visibility construction fencing (BMP C103) or silt fencing (BMP C233).

3. *Design and construct cut slopes and fill slopes in a manner that will minimize erosion.*

Cut and fill slopes for the mine in Basin 1 and Basin 2 will be constructed in accordance with the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) surface mine reclamation permit (#70-011785).

4. *Provide stabilization at the outlets of all conveyance systems to prevent erosion.*

   No formal conveyances are proposed for Basin 1 or Basin 2 as stormwater will be managed informally to infiltrate into the working mine floor.

B. Runoff Conveyance and Treatment BMPs

The ESCP must include a description of runoff conveyance and treatment BMPs used to prevent erosion and sedimentation. The plan must satisfy the following requirements. The Permittee must:

1. *Protect properties adjacent to the project site from erosion and sedimentation related to the facility.*

   The facility will protect adjacent properties from erosion and sedimentation by maintaining a vegetated buffer around the site perimeter, stabilizing roads, parking areas, and loading areas with gravel, and spraying water as necessary for dust control. No off-site discharge of stormwater is proposed.

2. *Construct sediment ponds and traps, perimeter dikes, sediment barriers, and other BMPs intended to trap sediment on site as a first step. These BMPs must be functional before land is disturbed. Stabilize slopes of earthen structures used for sediment control such as dams, dikes, and diversions immediately after construction.*

   No formal sediment controls are proposed for Basin 1 or Basin 2 as stormwater will be managed informally to infiltrate into the working mine floor.

3. *Design any BMP constructed at an active site to maintain separation of Type 2 stormwater from Type 3 stormwater and Type 1 stormwater during the peak flow from the design storm. If any commingling of Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3 stormwater occurs, the Permittee must meet the most restrictive permit requirements.*

   All stormwater in Basin 1 and Basin 2 will be discharged to the working pit floor for infiltration to groundwater.

3.3 SMP Section 2: Monitoring Plan

At active sites, and inactive sites where monitoring is required per S4.C.1 and/or S4.C.2, Permittees must maintain and comply with a monitoring plan developed in accordance with Special Conditions S2, S3, and S4.

A. Monitoring Plan and Content Requirements

The monitoring plan must at a minimum:

1. *Identify all the industrial activities at the site. Include the NAICS / Ecology codes associated with each monitoring point.*

   Industrial activities at the site will consist of aggregate screening, crushing, and stockpiling, clean soil backfilling. NAICS Codes 212321 is applicable to operations at the site.

2. *Include all of the applicable parameters and monitoring frequencies identified in this permit as monitoring requirements.*

   Under NAICS Code 212321, all authorized discharges of stormwater shall be monitored for oil sheen. Oil sheen monitoring will be conducted by visual inspection daily when runoff occurs. Under NAICS Code ECY001 (asphalt recycling), stormwater discharges shall be monitored for pH monthly. A Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form shall be submitted on a quarterly basis. If there was no discharge, or the facility was not operating during a given monitoring period, the form will be submitted with the words "no discharge" on the DMR form in place of the monitoring results. The first monitoring period starts on the date the permit coverage begins. Skagit Aggregates will submit DMRs to the Water Quality Permit Coordinator at Ecology's Northwest Regional Office according to the schedule presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Reporting Schedule

Discharge Monitoring Period	DMR Due Date
October, November, December	January 30
January, February, March	April 30
April, May, June	July 30
July, August, September	October 30

3. *The plan must identify enough monitoring points to provide representative sampling of all point source discharges to surface water or groundwater.*

   Oil sheen monitoring will be conducted daily at any locations where runoff occurs. This includes any standing water that accumulates on the working mine floor in Basin 1 (G001), or in Basin 2 (G002). The working mine floor will be constantly changing but in general within the bowl depression sheet flows will be directed away from the extraction area and infiltrate across the site.

4. *List the standard procedures used at the facility for collecting samples for analysis. The publications: NPDES Stormwater Sampling Guidance Document (EPA 833-B-92-001, July 1992), or How to Do Stormwater Sampling — A guide for industrial facilities (Ecology Publication 02-10-071), or equivalent sampling methods, must be used as guidance for stormwater, mine dewatering water, and process water sampling procedures.*
   Samples will be collected according to the procedures described in the NPDES Stormwater Sampling Guidance Document (EPA 833-B-92-001, July 1992) and/or How to do Stormwater Sampling: A Guide for Industrial Facilities (Ecology Publication 02-10-071). pH will be measured in the field using with a calibrated hand-held pH meter or pH paper. Visual observations for oil sheen will be make by qualified on-site personnel whenever runoff occurs and the site is operating.

5. *List the non-compliance notification procedures and contact numbers.*

   In the event of any non-compliance, Scott Larson (360-982-1275) will be notified. If oil sheen is observed, cleanup will be completed, and the incident will be documented in an inspection report. The report will include the source of the contamination, if known, and steps that can be taken to prevent further contamination. A groundwater impact study may be required if groundwater discharge could result in violation of state water quality standards.

B. Maintaining the Monitoring Plan

If facility conditions require the modification, addition, or deletion of a monitoring point, the Permittee must update their monitoring plan and edit their monitoring point in WQWebDMR3.

Monitoring plan maintenance procedures are described below.

- Recordkeeping: Reports summarizing the scope of inspections, personnel conducting the inspection, inspection date(s), major observations, and actions taken in response to the

inspections will be prepared and retained onsite. All monitoring information shall be retained for a minimum of three years.

- Availability of Plans and Inspection Records: The plans presented in this document will be retained onsite and will be immediately available upon request by Ecology. All inspection reports will be kept onsite during the life of the project and be available for review.

- Updates and Modifications: All plans contained within this document will be reviewed and updated annually, or more frequently as needed, to ensure that current contact information remains available.

3.4 SMP Section 3: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

The Site Management Plan (SMP) must include a SWPPP. The SWPPP must contain, at a minimum, the following:

A. Measures to Prevent Commingling

Measures to prevent the commingling of stormwater with process water or mine dewatering water, unless the facility is designed to reuse process water. Stormwater that commingles with process water is considered process water and is subject to all permit conditions for process water.

Only stormwater will be managed on-site as described in pervious sections. No processing water or mine dewatering water will be generated during site operations.

B. Runoff Conveyance and Treatment BMPs

The SWPPP must include runoff conveyance and treatment BMPs as necessary to control pollutants and comply with the stormwater discharge limits in S2 and S3. (Refer to the Stormwater Management Manuals for additional information.)

Runoff conveyance BMPs include, but are not limited to:

1. *Interceptor dikes*
2. *Swales*
3. *Channel lining*
4. *Pipe slope drains*
5. *Outlet protection*

No BMPs are proposed for Basin 1 as stormwater will be managed informally to infiltrate into the working mine floor.

Treatment BMPs may include, but are not limited to:

1. *Oil/water separators*
2. *Biofiltration swales*
3. *Infiltration or detention basins*
4. *Sediment traps*
5. *Chemical treatment systems*
6. *Constructed wetlands*

No Treatment BMPs are proposed for Basin 1 or Basin 2 as stormwater will be managed informally to infiltrate into the working mine floor or material stockpiles.

C. Innovative BMPs

Innovative treatment, source control, reduction or recycling, or operational management practices beyond those identified in Ecology's SWMMs are encouraged if they help achieve compliance with this general permit.

No innovative BMPs are proposed.

D. Inventory of Materials and Pollutant Sources

This inventory must list potential pollutants and pollutant sources. The inventory of materials must include a list of all types of materials handled at the site exposed to precipitation or run-off (e.g. raw materials, cement admixtures, petroleum products, etc.).

The Permittee must manage the following materials to prevent stormwater contamination:

1. *Toxic materials or chemicals*
2. *Petroleum contaminated soils (PCS) that fail to meet the most protective Model Toxics Control Act Method 'A' treatment levels (WAC 173-340-740(2))*
3. *Cement*
4. *Admixtures*
5. *Fuels, lubricants, tar and other petroleum products*
6. *Any material that contains petroleum contamination or has the potential to cause aquatic toxicity*

Materials that will be present at the site include the following:

- Diesel fuel for mobile equipment

- Petroleum lubricants, hydraulic oil, and antifreeze for mobile equipment
- Pit run, screened and crushed aggregate products
- Stockpiled clean fill soil imported for backfilling and reclamation

E. Source Control BMPs

The SWPPP must include the following source control BMPs in order to achieve AKART and compliance with the stormwater discharge limits in S2 and S3. The Permittee may omit individual BMPs if site conditions render the BMP unnecessary, infeasible, or if the Permittee provides alternative and equally effective BMPs. The Permittee must note the rationale for omission or substitution in the SWPPP. The Permittee must:

1. *Store all chemical liquids, fluids, and petroleum products (except bitumen), in double-walled tanks or in secondary containment. Secondary containment includes an impervious surface surrounded with a containment berm or dike that is capable of containing 10% of the total enclosed tank volume or 110% of the volume contained in the largest tank, whichever is greater.*
    a. *To prevent precipitation from accumulating in secondary containment provide a roof or equivalent structure.*
    b. *If cover is not practicable, the SWPPP must include a description of how accumulated water will be managed and disposed of.*
2. *Label containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides").*
3. *Fully drain and cap empty containers. Minimize the number of empty containers on site.*
4. *Fit all dumpsters containing leachable materials with a lid that must remain closed when not in use, or alternatively keep the dumpster under cover.*
5. *Locate spill kits at all stationary fueling stations, fuel transfer stations, mobile fueling units, and used oil storage/transfer stations.*
6. *Use drip pans or equivalent containment measures during all petroleum transfer operations.*
7. *Conduct all vehicle and equipment cleaning operations per the following:*
    a. *Permittees may use low pressure (under 100 psi) cold water to rinse mud off of vehicles and equipment provided no soap is used. Route rinse water to an on-site sediment treatment structure (e.g. sediment trap, catch basin with gravity separator, or treatment pond).*
    b. *Conduct all other vehicle and equipment cleaning operations under cover or in a bermed area to prevent commingling of wash water and stormwater.*
        i. *This wash water must drain to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).*

   ii. *Do not discharge any wastewater from concrete truck wash-out areas or from concrete trucks directly to surface water or groundwater. Treat this wastewater in a lined impoundment.*

8. *Store unhardened concrete, any type of concrete solids (does not include fully cured or recycled concrete), returned asphalt, and cold mix asphalt on a bermed impervious surface. This includes comeback concrete, ecology blocks, septic tanks, jersey barriers, and other cast concrete products. Treat all stormwater that contacts these materials in a lined impoundment. Discharge of this water is subject to the effluent limitations in S2 and must not cause a violation of water quality standards.*
9. *Store lead acid batteries under cover.*
10. *Take leaking equipment out of service and prevent it from leaking on the ground until repaired. Repair all leaks before putting equipment back into service on the site.*
11. *Manage paving equipment to prevent stormwater contamination.*
12. *Manage sediment track out to paved off-site roads to prevent the tracked sediment from delivering to surface water or storm drain systems. Discharges to surface waters, public storm drain systems, or both are subject to permit limits for turbidity and must be included in the Permittee's Monitoring Plan whenever track out onto an off-site roadway is evident. Measures recommended to control or prevent track out include:*
    a. *Limit vehicle access and exit to one route, if possible.*
    b. *Stabilize access points with a pad of quarry spalls, crushed rock, or other equivalent BMP, as necessary to minimize the tracking of sediment onto off-site roads.*
    c. *Locate a closed loop wheel wash or tire baths (or equivalent BMP) on site, if the stabilized construction entrance is not effective in preventing sediment from being tracked onto off-site roads. Wheel wash and tire bath wastewater is process water and is subject to the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in Special Condition S2, Table 2, and S4 and must not cause a violation of water quality standards.*
    d. *Clean off-site roads thoroughly at the end of each day or more frequently during wet weather if sediment is tracked off site. Clean sediment from roads by shoveling or pickup sweeping and transport to a controlled sediment disposal area.*
    e. *Only wash streets after sediment is removed in accordance with condition d above. Street wash wastewater must be controlled by pumping back on site or otherwise be prevented from discharging into systems tributary to waters of the state.*
13. *The Permittee must use source control BMPs in the following areas and during the following activities as necessary to control pollutants:*
    a. *Fueling at Dedicated Stations*
    b. *Mobile Fueling*

c. *Loading and Unloading Areas*
d. *Storage of Liquid in Permanent Above-ground Tanks*
e. *Dust Control*
f. *High Use Parking Areas*
g. *Storage or Transfer of Solid Raw Materials, By-Products or Finished Products (See Volume IV in the SWMMWW/Chapter 8 in the SWMMEW for specific BMPs)*

Source control BMPs will be implemented as described in the Sand and Gravel General Permit (Ecology, 2018). Further information on applicable source BMPs is provided in the 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (Ecology, 2012), as listed below:

- BMP C102: Vegetative Buffer
- BMP C105: Stabilized Entrances and Parking Areas
- BMP C107: Construction Road – Parking Areas Stabilization
- BMP C140: Dust Control
- BMP C150: Materials on Hand
- BMP C153: Material Delivery Storage and Containment

F. Concrete Recycling BMPs

Permittees that conduct concrete recycling (ECY002) must include the following BMPs within their SWPPP and implement them on-site. Permittees may omit individual BMPs below if site conditions render the BMP unnecessary or if the Permittee provides alternative and equally effective BMPs. The Permittee must note the rationale for omission or substitution in the SWPPP.

1. *Permittees that receive permit coverage for their site for the first time on or after April 1, 2016 must not place new concrete recycling stockpile(s) in the following locations:*
    a. *Within 100 feet or less (horizontal distance) from the ordinary high water mark of surface water bodies (including streams, lakes, rivers, saltwater bodies, wetlands, etc.).*
    b. *Within 100 feet or less (horizontal distance) from drinking water and irrigation well(s) unless:*
        i. *The Permittee samples groundwater quality from monitoring wells in accordance with an Ecology-approved groundwater monitoring program based on Ecology Publication 96-02 (Implementation Guidance for the Groundwater Quality Standards).*
            (a) *The Permittee must submit and have Ecology approve their groundwater monitoring program prior to placing new concrete recycling stockpile(s) in this location.*

(b) The permittee must include documentation of their groundwater monitoring program within their SMP.

c. Within a Wellhead Protection Area unless:

i. The Permittee samples groundwater quality from monitoring wells in accordance with an Ecology-approved groundwater monitoring program based on Ecology Publication 96-02 (Implementation Guidance for the Groundwater Quality Standards).

(a) The Permittee must submit and have Ecology approval of their groundwater monitoring program prior to placing new concrete recycling stockpile(s) in this location.

(b) The permittee must include documentation of their groundwater monitoring program within their SMP.

d. Where there is a discharge to ground associated with the concrete recycling stockpile and there is not a minimum of 10 feet of separation between the bottom of the recycled concrete stockpile(s) and groundwater.

2. Establish materials acceptance procedures to ensure that inbound recycled concrete materials are not a source of dangerous waste such as lead paint, asbestos, and joint sealants which contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).

Recycling of Concrete or Asphalt is not proposed at this time.

3.5 SMP Section 4: Spill Control Plan

A. 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:

1. *Oil and petroleum products including accidental release from equipment.*
2. *Materials, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, are designated Dangerous (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070.*
3. *Other materials which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching waters of the state.*

B. Spill Control Plan Contents

The Permittee must review and update the Spill Control Plan, as needed, but at least annually. The Spill Control Plan must include the following:

1. *A description of the reporting system which will be used to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.*
   If a reportable release or discharge of potential pollutants occurs, the person who observes the spill shall immediately inform [contact name and phone number], who will then notify the following responsible agencies:

   - The National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802
     The following information will be provided:
     - Name and telephone number of the caller
     - Name and address of the facility
     - Time and type of incident
     - Name and quantity of the material released
     - The extent of injuries, if any
     - Possible hazards to human health or the environment

   - Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD): 1-800-424-8802

   - Washington State Department of Ecology: 425-648-7000; ask to speak to the Sand and Gravel Permit Manager and the ERTS Coordinator
     Under state law, Skagit Aggregates must notify Ecology when any amount of regulated waste/hazardous material is released to the air, land, or water, or whenever oil is spilled on land or waters of the state. The notification should include the following:
     - Name and telephone number of reporting party
     - Name and telephone number of party responsible for spill
     - Location of spill (address)
     - Date and time of incident
     - Type of material released
     - Quantity spilled and the affected media (air, soil, and/or water)
     - Concentration
     - Cleanup status
     - Resource damage information such as dead fish or oiled birds

2. *A list of equipment and materials on site that have the potential to leak or spill.*

   - Diesel, hydraulic oil, and/or antifreeze from any of the following: front end loader, track-mounted excavator, commercial highway dump trucks with trailers, portable rock crusher and power screens

   - Track-mounted excavator (diesel, hydraulic oil, antifreeze)

- Stored petroleum products
- Diesel tank

3. *A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.*

    - The mobile equipment used on this project will be fueled and lubricated daily, at which time preventative leak maintenance and checks will be performed.
    - Inspection for leaks and drips from plant equipment will be conducted daily during refueling and lubrication. If leaks or drips are discovered, they will be repaired immediately.
    - All mobile equipment will be equipped with spill response kits that contain absorbent materials for containing spills. Any contaminated soils will be excavated with onsite equipment and transported offsite for appropriate disposal.
    - Permanent employees of Skagit Aggregates will be trained in mine safety and spill response per Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) guidelines. A 40-hour initial training period is required, followed by 8 hours of refresher training annually.

4. *Specific handling procedures and storage requirements for materials kept on site.*

    - Petroleum and other chemical products will be stored under a roofed structure with secondary containment per BMP C153.
    - Onsite equipment can be used to provide containment.
    - Refueling will include adequate containment to prevent release of contaminants. Any equipment malfunction that occurs during operation (e.g. hydraulic line failure) will be dealt with immediately by shutting down the equipment and fixing the problem.
    - Appropriate caution will be used in refueling mobile equipment to minimize spillage.

C. Spill Response

The Permittee must have the necessary cleanup materials available and respond to all spills in a timely fashion, preventing their discharge to waters of the state. All employees must receive appropriate training to assure all spills are reported and responded to appropriately. The Permittee must immediately clean up all spills, leaks, and contaminated soil to prevent the discharge of pollutants to groundwater or surface waters.

The spill response plan for the site is provided in the sections below and in the *Emergency Spill Plan Flow Chart* – Figure 3.

- Emergency Spill Plan

  All necessary materials for site cleanup will be available onsite. Skagit Aggregates will respond to all spills in a timely fashion, minimizing the potential for pollutants to be discharged to waters of the state. All employees will receive training on appropriate spill reporting and response. Scott Larson, Site Supervisor, will ensure that all Skagit Aggregates personnel are fully apprised of the emergency response procedures for the site.

  The employee responsible for the discharge or the employee that first notices the discharge will take appropriate immediate action to protect the work area, private property, and the environment, including, but not limited to, the following:

  - Hazard Assessment: Assess the source, extent, and quantity of the discharge.

  - Securement and Personal Protection: If the discharge cannot be safely and effectively controlled, immediately notify Scott Larson, Site Supervisor,. If the discharge can be safely and effectively controlled, proceed immediately with action to protect the work area, private property, and the environment, as illustrated on Figure 3.

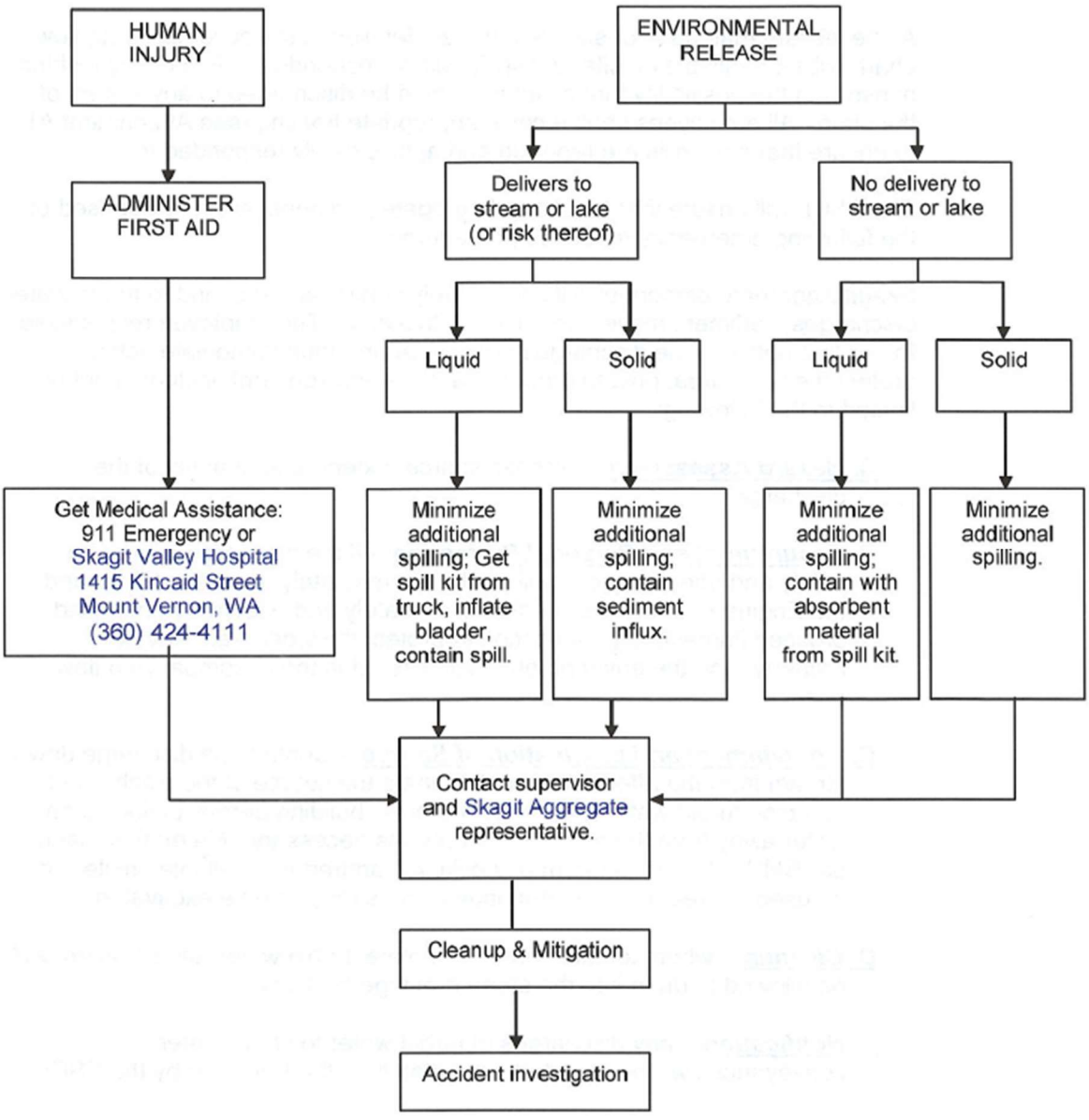
  - Containment and Elimination of Source: Contain the discharge downstream of the affected area. Eliminate the source of the discharge by isolating the spill area, pumping affected water to a controlled area, or by other means, as necessary. Material on hand, in the form of stockpiled aggregate available onsite, may be used to create berms, per BMP C150. Drainage ditches may also be excavated.

  - Cleanup: When containment is complete, remove any affected water or sediment for appropriate disposal.

- Notification: Any spills will be reported immediately to Scott Larson, Site Supervisor.

- Storm Conditions: Any emergency discharges that could develop as the result of a sudden and intense seasonal storm or other similar occurrence will be immediately addressed through construction of temporary trenches or berms.

- Figure 3. Emergency Spill Plan Flow Chart



- Important Phone Numbers
  - Scott Larson, Site Supervisor — 360-826-3077 (office), 360-982-1275 (cell)
  - Skagit Valley Hospital — 360-424-4111
  - Ecology (Northwest Regional Office) — 425-649-7000
  - 24-Hour Emergency Spill Response — 360-407-6300
  - Washington Emergency Management — 800-532-6108
- Reporting and Records
  - All spills and leaks will be reported to Ecology at the number above.
  - Spill prevention information and training records will be kept onsite.
  - All certificates, correspondence, fact sheets, and other materials received from regulatory agencies will be kept onsite.

4.0 REFERENCES

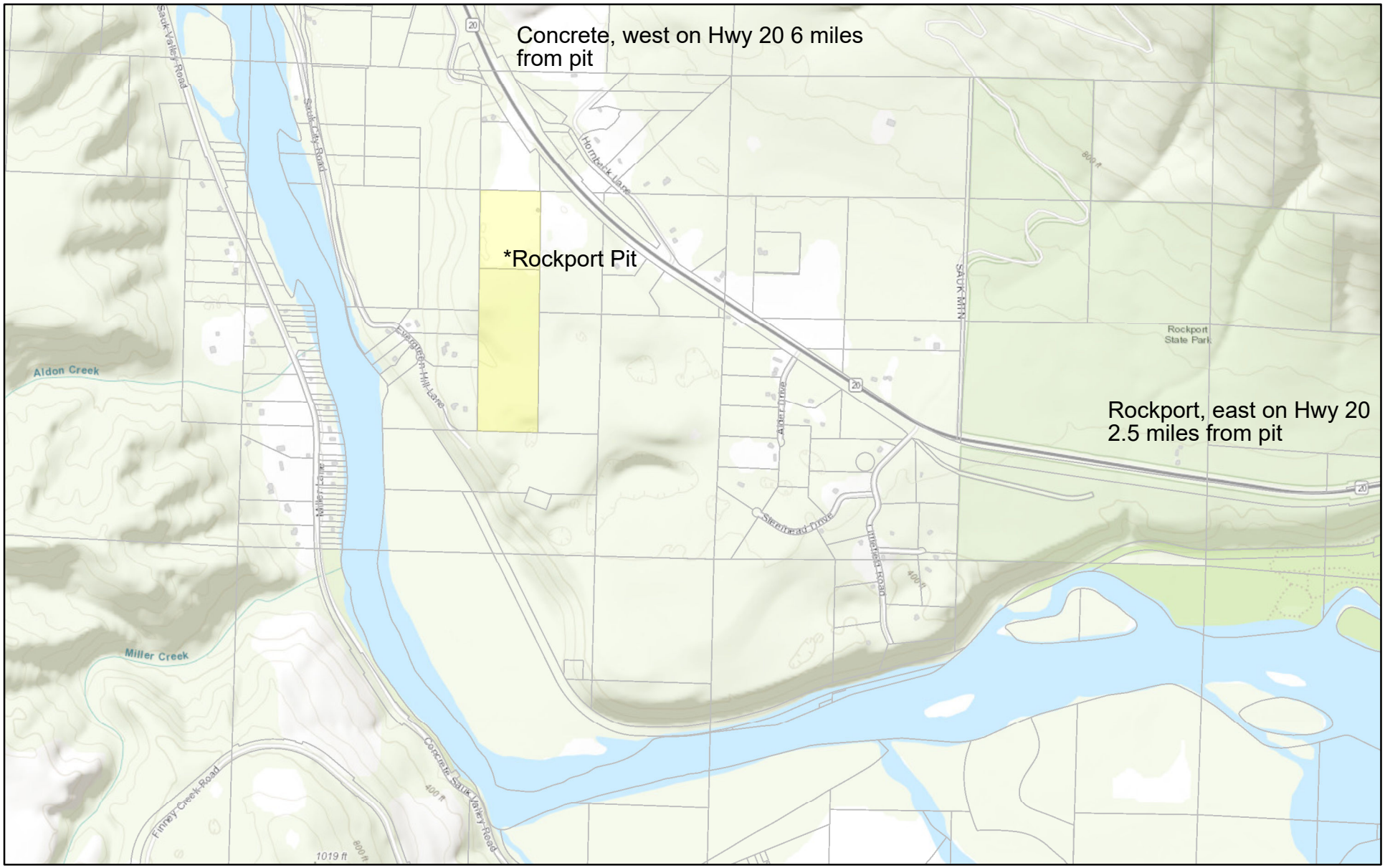
Skagit County, 2020, Stormwater Permitting, Skagit County Planning and Development Services, https://www.skagitcounty.net/Departments/PlanningAndPermit/stormwaterpermitmain.htm, accessed November 10, 2021.

Stratum Group, 2020, Rockport Hydrologic Assessment for Skagit Aggregates, Proposed surface mine expansion, May 15, 2020.

Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), 2012, Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Publication No. 14-10-055, amended December 2014.

Ecology 2021, The Sand and Gravel General Permit, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and State Waste Discharge General Permit, issued February 17, 2021, effective date April 1, 2021.

Skagit Aggregates LLC Rockport Pit - Vicinity Map SGGP Figure 1



February 4, 2022

Legend

- County Boundary
- Tax Parcels
- Pre Tax Account Property

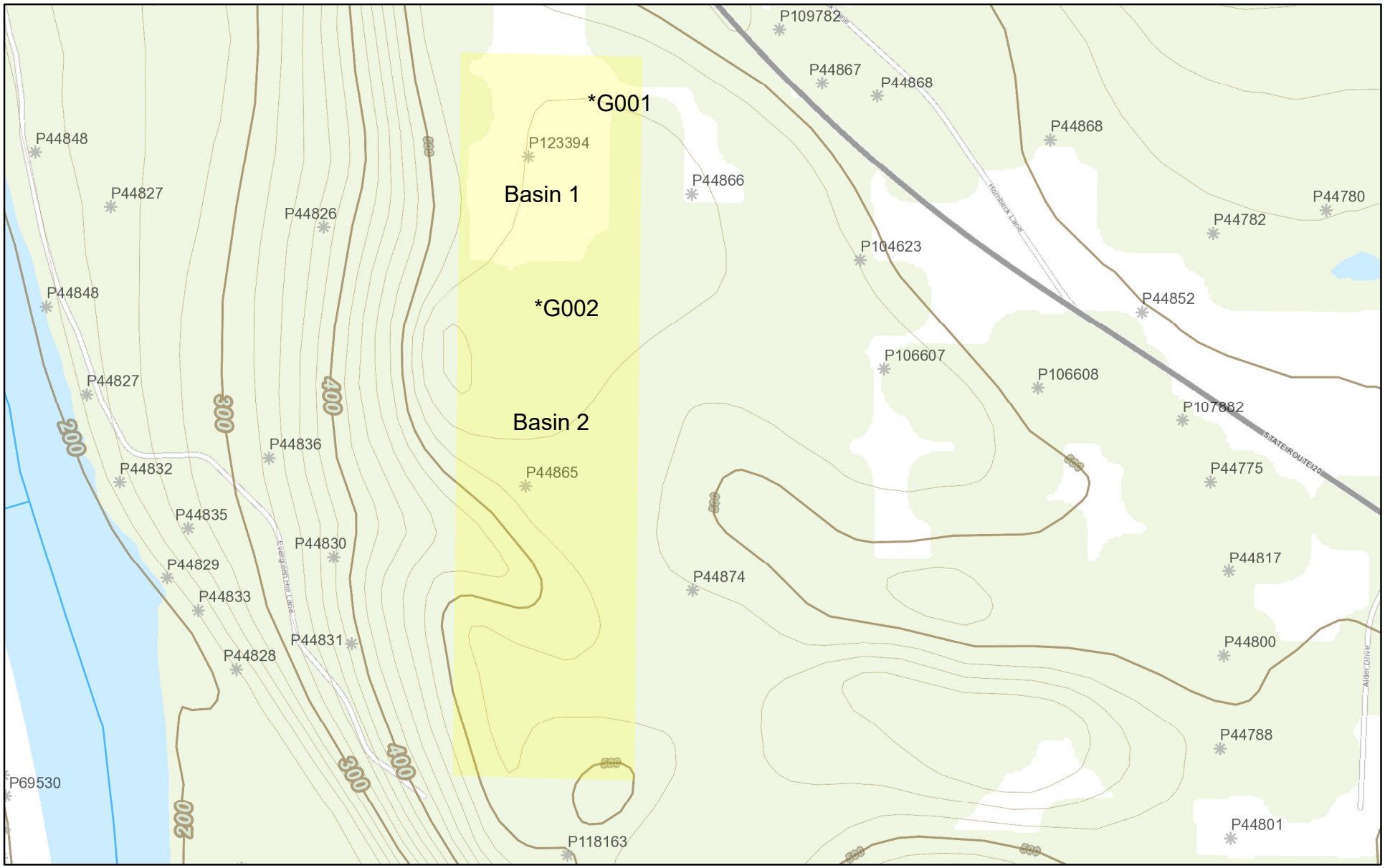
1" = 1500'

0 800 1,600 3,200 Ft

0 0.225 0.45 0.9 km

Data Accuracy Warning: All GIS data was created from available public records and existing map sources. Map features have been adjusted to achieve a best-fit registration. While great care was taken in this process, maps from different sources rarely agree as to the precise location of geographic features. Map discrepancies can be as great as 300 feet.

Skagit Aggregates LLC Rockport Pit - Site Map SSGP Figure 2



February 4, 2022

1" = 500'

Legend

Tax Parcel Numbers

- Dirt Accounts
- Senior Citizen Accounts
- Mobile Home Only Accounts
- Building Only Accounts
- County Boundary
- City Limits
- Rivers and Streams

Low Flow Streams

- Closed Stream
- Low Flow stream
- Low Flow Buffer
- 100 foot contours
- 20 foot contours

Gxxx - Ground Water Infiltration monitoring point

0 270 540 1,080 Ft

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 km

Data Accuracy Warning: All GIS data was created from available public records and existing map sources. Map features have been adjusted to achieve a best-fit registration. While great care was taken in this process, maps from different sources rarely agree as to the precise location of geographic features. Map discrepancies can be as great as 300 feet.