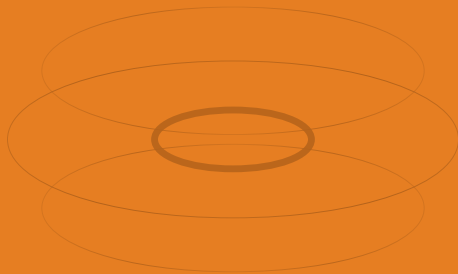


OWNER

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Construction Stormwater

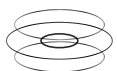


Document No.: [REDACTED] CIV-RPT-002

Rev. A, Issued for Review

Date: September 29, 2026

Project: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]



TORUS

[REDACTED], [REDACTED] County, [REDACTED]

NOTICE

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ISSUE SUMMARY AND APPROVAL

This page records each issue of CIV-RPT-002. The preparer, reviewer and approver sign for each revision.

Rev.	Date	Issue purpose	Description
A	2026-09-29	Issued for Review	First issue

Contributors

Rev.	Discipline	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
A	Civil			



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1. INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) sets out how stormwater runoff will be controlled during construction of the , so that sediment and construction pollutants do not leave the site. It identifies the site and its receiving waters, the erosion and sediment controls and their installation and maintenance, the pollution prevention measures, the inspection and corrective action program, and the records and certifications that the construction stormwater permit requires.

Construction will disturb 2.96 acres (CIV-CAL-001). Because this is at least 1 acre, permit coverage for construction stormwater is required before any soil is disturbed. Which permit applies has not yet been settled (HOLD H-17). If the station is an oil and gas facility under the jurisdiction of the , coverage is under the U.S. EPA Region 6 NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP, 2022 issue). Otherwise it is under the Department of Environmental Quality () OPDES General Permit OKR10. TORUS has written this SWPPP to satisfy both permits. Where they differ, the more stringent requirement is adopted, as Section 3 sets out, so that the plan will not need to be rewritten once the authority is confirmed.

The Clean Water Act exempts uncontaminated stormwater from oil and gas construction from NPDES permitting (section 402(l)(2) and 40 CFR 122.26(a)(2)(ii)). Whether the Owner relies on the exemption is part of the H-17 decision. The controls in this plan will be installed and maintained in either case, because they are the Owner's practice and because any discharge that carries a reportable quantity of a pollutant, or that causes a water quality violation, would need coverage regardless.

This SWPPP covers the construction period, from the first land disturbance until final stabilization and the Notice of Termination. It does not cover the operating station. The permanent liquids tank T-101 is covered by the facility Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan (CIV-RPT-003).

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1. PROJECT AND OPERATORS

Table 2-1 identifies the project and the Operators. Both the Owner and the construction contractor are Operators under either permit, and each will submit its own Notice of Intent (NOI). Names and telephone numbers are not part of this issue; Table 2-1 states who enters each and when, and no work may start until every entry is complete.

Table 2-1: Project Contacts

Role	Organization	Name and 24-hour contact entered by	When
Owner (Operator)	The Owner	The Owner: its stormwater manager's name, 24-hour phone and email	Before the Owner's Notice of Intent is filed
Construction contractor (Operator)	Contractor named at award	The contractor: its superintendent's name and 24-hour phone	Before the contractor's Notice of Intent is filed and before any earth disturbance
SWPPP coordinator	Construction contractor	The contractor: the person responsible for keeping this SWPPP current on site	At the preconstruction meeting
Qualified inspector	Contractor or its inspection firm	The contractor: inspector's name, qualification and phone	Before the first inspection
Engineer for the SWPPP	TORUS	TORUS: engineer's name, entered on the approval page	At issue for construction
Permitting authority and permit number	EPA Region 6 or DEQ (HOLD H-17)	Each Operator: permit authorization number from its Notice of Intent acknowledgment	When coverage is granted, before work starts

2.2. SITE AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The station is a natural gas custody-transfer meter station about 7 miles south of , County, , at approximately 34.95° N, 97.93° W (HOLD H-02). The section, township and range will be added from the survey. Construction consists of clearing and stripping a pasture, grading a 1.4 acre gravel pad, building a 618 ft gravel access road and entrance culvert, digging perimeter and roadside ditches, placing drilled piers, mats and slabs, installing buried and above-grade piping, erecting equipment and buildings, and fencing the station. Table 2-2 summarizes the site.

Table 2-2: Site Summary

Item	Description
Total disturbed area	2.96 acres (CIV-CAL-001)

Item	Description
Lease tract and access corridor	2.41 acre tract plus a corridor about 600 ft long and 60 ft wide
Surfaced area after construction	Gravel pad and apron 1.38 acres; access road and entrance 0.37 acres
Area to be seeded	1.21 acres
Runoff coefficient	0.35 before construction (pasture); 0.62 on the finished pad (CIV-CAL-002)
Soils	Permian red-bed lean clay, hydrologic soil group D, moderately erodible (HOLD H-07)
Existing cover	Grazed pasture grasses
Topography	Gently rolling, falling 1 to 1.5 % to the east-southeast (HOLD H-02)
Waters and wetlands on site	None known; desktop delineation required

2.3. RECEIVING WATERS AND OUTFALLS

Runoff leaves the site at two outfalls, shown on the erosion and sediment control plan in Appendix A. Outfall 1 is the access road ditches, which discharge to the county road west ditch at the entrance culvert. Outfall 2 is the southeast pad outfall, where ditch D-4 discharges over a riprap apron and level spreader onto pasture. Both flow to an unnamed tributary of the (HOLD H-02). Before the NOI is filed, the Owner shall check whether the receiving water is listed as impaired for sediment or turbidity, or has a TMDL, because either would shorten the stabilization deadline (Section 3).

2.4. ENDANGERED SPECIES AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES

County lies within the range of the American burying beetle. Before the NOI is filed, the Owner shall complete a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC review and the permit's endangered species eligibility criteria, and a desktop review of historic properties with the State Historic Preservation Office. The results and the eligibility criterion claimed shall be kept with this SWPPP.

2.5. SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

The controls are installed in an order that keeps sediment on site at every stage. Perimeter controls go in before any soil is disturbed, and the permanent ditches and outfalls are built early so that they carry runoff for the rest of the job.

1. Mobilize. Install the rock construction entrance, stake the limits of disturbance, and install silt fence along the downslope limits and around the laydown area.
2. Clear and grub. Strip topsoil and stockpile it in the laydown area inside a ring of silt fence.
3. Build the perimeter interceptor ditches D-1 to D-5, the access road ditches D-6 and D-7, culvert CUL-1 with its riprap, and the southeast outfall apron and level spreader. Seed and blanket each ditch as it is shaped, and place rock check dams.

4. Rough-grade the pad and access road; moisture-condition the subgrade; place fill and select fill.
5. Drill piers and pour foundations, using the concrete washout. Lay buried piping and conduit, and backfill trenches the same day where practical.
6. Place geotextile and aggregate on the roads and pad, and install the fence.
7. Set equipment, erect piping and buildings, and hydrotest (Section 5.5).
8. Respread topsoil on the slopes and all other unsurfaced areas, and seed and mulch them.
9. When final stabilization is reached, remove the temporary controls, stabilize their footprints, and file the Notice of Termination.

3. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Table 3-1 compares the requirements of the two permits that could apply and states the requirement this SWPPP adopts. In each case the adopted requirement meets both permits. Permit clause references and deadlines shall be verified against the permit in force when the NOI is filed.

Table 3-1: Permit Requirement Crosswalk

Requirement	EPA Region 6 CGP (2022)	OKR10	Adopted in this SWPPP
Eligibility before NOI	Endangered species criteria and historic properties screening	Endangered species and historic property conditions (TBV)	IPaC and SHPO reviews complete and filed with the SWPPP before the NOI
SWPPP	Prepared before the NOI	Prepared before the NOI (TBV)	Signed before the NOI
Notice of Intent	Electronic NOI at least 14 days before disturbance; coverage after the 14-day review (TBV)	NOI to before disturbance; coverage on acknowledgement (TBV)	Filed at least 14 days before disturbance; no disturbance before coverage
Inspection frequency	Every 7 days, or every 14 days and within 24 h of 0.25 in of rain	Every 7 days, or every 14 days and within 24 h of 0.5 in of rain (TBV)	Every 7 days and within 24 h of any rain of 0.25 in or more
Stabilization	Begin immediately; complete within 14 days, or 7 days for impaired or sensitive waters	Begin immediately; complete within 14 days (TBV)	14 days; 7 days if the receiving water is sediment-impaired
Corrective action	Start immediately; complete by the next business day for maintenance and within 7 days for new controls; report within 24 h	Repair as soon as practicable, before the next storm where possible (TBV)	CGP deadlines and 24 h report
Posting	Notice of coverage with permit number, contact and SWPPP location, near the entrance	Notice of coverage at the entrance (TBV)	CGP content, posted at the main entrance
Training	Personnel who install, inspect or maintain controls trained before starting	Qualified inspector (TBV)	CGP training, recorded
Records	3 years from the Notice of Termination	3 years from the Notice of Termination (TBV)	3 years
Notice of Termination	Within 30 days of final stabilization	Within 30 days of final stabilization (TBV)	Within 30 days
Hydrotest water	Not covered; separate NPDES authorization	Separate authorization (TBV)	Discharged only under the authorization set by the same decision

Note 1: TBV means to be verified against the permit in force when the NOI is filed.

4. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

4.1. SUMMARY OF CONTROLS

Table 4-1 lists the controls and their quantities. Each is shown on the erosion and sediment control plan (Appendix A) and detailed on that sheet or on the civil details sheet (Appendix B). Appendix C gives the take-off behind the quantities.

Table 4-1: Erosion and Sediment Controls

Control	Location	Quantity	Purpose
Silt fence	Downslope limits of disturbance, laydown, stockpile, road corridor, drill pad	1,620 ft	Traps sheet-flow sediment
Rock construction entrance	Access road at the county road	1, 50 ft x 30 ft, 54 tons	Keeps mud off the county road
Rock check dams	Ditches D-1 to D-7	23, 76 tons	Slows ditch flow and traps sediment
Erosion control blanket	All ditch bottoms and sides	4,359 yd ²	Protects the ditches until grass is established
Riprap outlet protection	CUL-1 inlet and outlet, SE outfall	50 tons	Prevents scour at concentrated outlets
Level spreader	SE outfall	35 ft	Returns flow to sheet flow on the pasture
Culvert inlet protection	CUL-1 inlet, during construction	1	Traps sediment before the culvert
Turf reinforcement mat crossing	DW-101 track across ditch D-7	27 yd ²	Lets vehicles cross the ditch without rutting it
Temporary seeding	Areas idle 14 days or more, stockpiles	up to 1.21 acres	Short-term cover
Permanent seeding and mulch	All unsurfaced disturbed areas	1.21 acres	Final stabilization
Concrete washout	Laydown area, 50 ft or more from ditches	1	Contains washout water and solids
Dust control	Roads and pad	As needed	Water truck

4.2. SILT FENCE

Silt fence is placed along the downslope limits of disturbance, following the ground contour where it can, so that runoff reaches it as sheet flow and ponds behind it. It is not placed across ditches or other concentrated flow paths, because it would be overtopped and undermined there; the ditches are protected by check dams instead. Where a run of silt fence must follow the slope, its ends are turned uphill in a J-hook so that water cannot run around them.

Installation: woven silt fence fabric 36 in wide, with 24 in above ground, on steel T-posts at no more than 6 ft spacing driven 18 in into the ground. The bottom 6 in of fabric is buried in a 6 in by 6 in trench on the upslope side, and the trench is backfilled and compacted.

Maintenance: remove sediment when it reaches one-third of the fence height; repair or replace torn, sagging or undermined fence by the next business day.

4.3. ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

All construction traffic enters and leaves over a 50 ft by 30 ft pad of 2 to 3 in clean crushed stone, 8 in thick on woven geotextile, where the access road meets the county road. The stone shakes mud from the tires before vehicles reach the county road. At the end of construction the pad is overlain by the permanent road section, so the stone is not wasted.

Maintenance: top-dress with clean stone when the voids fill with mud. Sediment tracked onto the county road shall be swept up the same day; it shall not be washed into the county ditch.

4.4. ROCK CHECK DAMS

Rock check dams of Type I riprap, 12 in high at the center and 6 in higher at the ends, are placed across every ditch. They are spaced so that the toe of each dam is level with the crest of the next one downstream, which for a 12 in dam is 1.0 ft divided by the ditch slope, or about 83 ft on the 1.2 % ditches and 125 ft on the 0.8 % ditches. The lower center keeps overflow in the middle of the ditch, away from the banks. The dams are removed once the ditches are fully vegetated.

Maintenance: remove sediment when it reaches half the dam height; replace displaced stone and repair any flow around the ends.

4.5. EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

Straw or coconut fiber erosion control blanket (double net) is placed on the bottom and sides of every ditch as soon as the ditch is shaped and seeded. CIV-CAL-002 shows that the ditches carry the 10-year flow on blanket within its permissible shear, so no heavier lining is needed while the grass establishes. The blanket is anchored in a 6 in by 6 in trench at the top of each slope, lapped 6 in with the upstream piece on top, and stapled at 1.5 staples per square yard.

Maintenance: re-staple displaced blanket; regrade, reseed and replace blanket where rills form under it.

4.6. OUTLET PROTECTION AND LEVEL SPREADER

Riprap aprons of 6 in median stone, 12 in thick on nonwoven geotextile, protect the culvert inlet toe and outlet and the southeast outfall (CIV-CAL-002). At the southeast outfall a 35 ft level spreader, set dead level on undisturbed ground, spreads the flow back to sheet flow at the point where it left the site before construction. These are permanent features and remain after construction.

Maintenance: replace displaced stone; remove sediment from the spreader and re-level it if flow concentrates at one point.

4.7. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

During construction a ring of riprap and gravel around the CUL-1 inlet traps sediment carried down the county ditch from the entrance works. It is removed when the entrance and the ditches are stabilized.

4.8. SEEDING AND MULCHING

Stabilization shall begin as soon as work stops on an area, and shall be complete within 14 days of work stopping there for 14 days or more, or 7 days if the receiving water is sediment-impaired. Ditches are seeded and blanketed within 7 days of shaping. Stockpiles that will stand for 14 days or more are seeded with a temporary mix. Table 4-2 gives the seed mixes, which follow NRCS guidance for and are subject to the landowner's preference for the pasture.

Table 4-2: Seed Mixes

Use	Season	Mix and rate (pure live seed, lb/acre)
Permanent	April 1 to July 15	Hulled Bermudagrass 10 and weeping lovegrass 2, or a native mix of big bluestem, switchgrass and sideoats grama if the landowner prefers
Permanent, out of season	July 16 to March 31	Temporary cover as below, then overseed Bermudagrass the next spring
Temporary, cool season	August 15 to March 31	Winter wheat 90, cereal rye 90 or oats 100
Temporary, warm season	April 1 to August 15	Foxtail millet 30 or sudangrass 40
Mulch	All seeding	Straw 2 tons/acre crimped, or hydromulch 1,500 lb/acre on slopes
Fertilizer and lime	All seeding	Per soil test of the stockpiled topsoil; typically 50-50-50

4.9. DUST CONTROL AND STOCKPILES

Roads, the pad and stockpiles shall be watered as needed to keep dust from leaving the site. The topsoil stockpile is placed in the laydown area at least 50 ft from any ditch, with silt fence around it. The 1,404 CY of topsoil that exceeds the respread need (CIV-CAL-001) shall leave the site as it is stripped, to the landowner's nominated location or to an approved disposal site, so that it does not stand in an unprotected pile.

5. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

5.1. SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Construction equipment fuel shall be stored in one double-walled tank, or in a tank inside a lined containment holding 110 % of its volume, in the laydown area at least 50 ft from any ditch. Tracked equipment refueled in the field shall use drip pans. Spill kits with absorbent pads, booms and a 55 gallon overpack drum shall be kept at the fuel area and on every service truck. Oils, hydraulic fluid, coatings and solvents shall be kept closed, under cover or in a storage container. A spill that reaches a ditch or exceeds a reportable quantity shall be reported to
 and, where required, to the National Response Center. T-101 shall not be filled until its secondary containment is complete and inspected.

5.2. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction debris shall go in a lidded dumpster emptied before it is full. No waste shall be buried or burned on site. Coating and blasting waste shall be contained on tarps and collected daily.

5.3. CONCRETE WASHOUT

Concrete truck chutes and pumps shall be washed out only into the lined washout, a 10 ft by 10 ft by 3 ft pit with a 10 mil polyethylene liner and an earth berm, at least 50 ft from any ditch. Washwater shall not reach the ground or a ditch. The washout shall be cleaned out at 75 % full, and the hardened concrete taken off site. Saw-cutting slurry shall be vacuumed up.

5.4. SANITARY FACILITIES

Portable toilets shall be staked against tipping, placed at least 50 ft from any ditch, and serviced weekly.

5.5. NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES AND HYDROTEST WATER

Fire-fighting water, uncontaminated water line flushing, dust control water and uncontaminated groundwater may be discharged, and shall be directed to the sediment controls. Hydrotest water from the station piping is not an allowed discharge under either construction stormwater permit. It follows the same authority decision (HOLD H-17): an EPA Region 6 NPDES authorization if the station is under
 jurisdiction, or an
 hydrostatic test water authorization otherwise, with any
 notification that applies. Once authorized, it shall be sampled as the authorization requires, and either discharged through a filter bag and energy dissipater to the southeast outfall at a rate the level spreader can take, or hauled off site.

6. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

6.1. INSPECTIONS

A qualified inspector designated by each Operator shall inspect the site at least every 7 days and within 24 hours of any rain of 0.25 in or more, measured with a rain gauge kept on site. This meets both permits (Section 3). Where the whole site is temporarily stabilized, or the ground is frozen, the frequency may be reduced as the governing permit allows, with the reason recorded.

Each inspection covers every disturbed area, every control, the stockpiles, the construction entrance, both outfalls and the county road. The report records the date, the inspector, the rain since the last inspection, the condition of each control, any discharge seen, the corrective action needed and the date it was completed. Appendix D gives the inspection report form.

6.2. CORRECTIVE ACTION

Corrective action shall start immediately a problem is found. Routine maintenance shall be complete by the close of the next business day; a new or replacement control shall be installed within 7 days, or within 14 days where 7 is not feasible and the reason is documented. A corrective action report shall be completed within 24 hours of finding the problem. Table 6-1 gives the maintenance trigger for each control.

Table 6-1: Maintenance Triggers

Control	Maintenance trigger	Action
Silt fence	Sediment at one-third of fence height; tears, sagging or undermining	Remove sediment; repair or replace
Rock construction entrance	Voids filled with sediment; mud tracked onto the county road	Top-dress with clean stone; sweep the county road the same day
Rock check dams	Sediment at half the dam height; flow around the ends	Remove sediment; restore stone and key in the ends
Erosion control blanket	Blanket displaced; rills beneath it	Regrade, reseed and re-staple
Riprap and level spreader	Stone displaced; flow concentrating	Replace stone; clean and re-level
Concrete washout	75 % full; liner torn	Let harden, remove solids, replace liner
Seeding	Less than 70 % cover after the growing season	Reseed, fertilize and mulch

7. STABILIZATION AND TERMINATION

Final stabilization is reached when all soil-disturbing work is complete and every unsurfaced area has a uniform, perennial vegetative cover of at least 70 % of the native background cover, or an equivalent permanent measure such as riprap, gravel or turf reinforcement. The gravel pad and roads count as stabilized. When final stabilization is reached, the silt fence, check dams, inlet protection and washout shall be removed, their footprints stabilized, and each Operator shall file a Notice of Termination within 30 days.

8. TRAINING, RECORDS AND AMENDMENTS

Everyone who installs, inspects or maintains a control shall be trained in this SWPPP and in their duties before starting work, and the training shall be recorded. The following shall be kept on site from the NOI until the Notice of Termination, and retained for at least 3 years after it: this SWPPP and its amendments; the NOI and the coverage acknowledgement; the eligibility screening records; the site map; the inspection and corrective action reports; the rainfall record; the training records; and the dates on which major grading started, stabilization started and stabilization was completed. The notice of coverage shall be posted at the main entrance where it can be read from the county road, with the permit number, the Operator's contact, where the SWPPP can be viewed, and the permitting authority's contact.

The SWPPP shall be amended whenever the design, construction or operation changes in a way that affects discharges, or when an inspection shows that a control is not effective.

9. CERTIFICATION

Each Operator shall sign the following certification in Table 9-1. It follows the signatory requirements of 40 CFR 122.22 used by both permits:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Table 9-1: Operator Certification

Operator	Name	Title	Signature	Date
Owner	-----	-----	-----	-----
Construction contractor	-----	-----	-----	-----



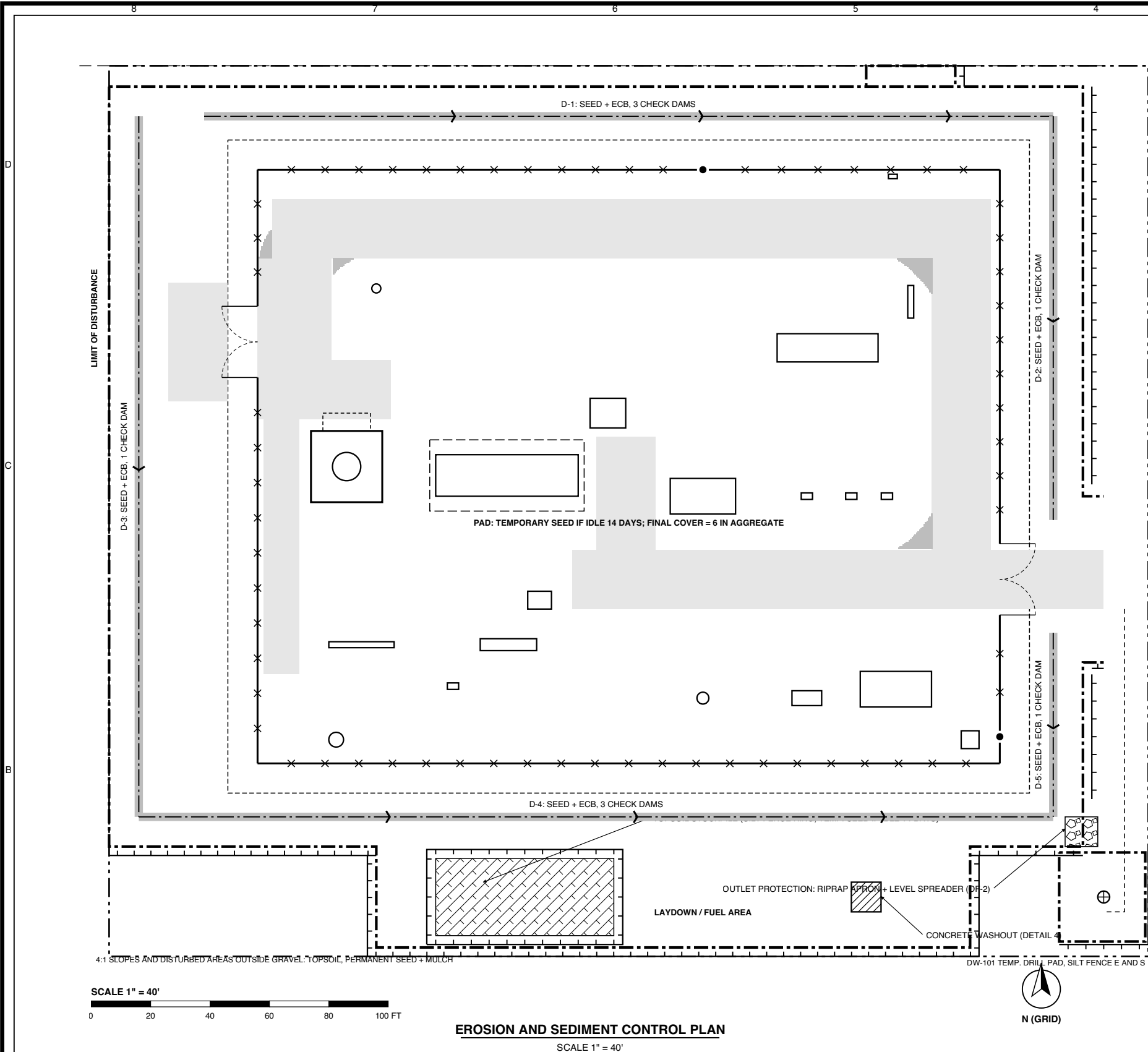
10. SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

Construction of the station will disturb 2.96 acres and requires construction stormwater permit coverage. The controls in this plan (perimeter silt fence, a rock construction entrance, check dams and blanketed ditches, riprap outlet protection and prompt seeding) keep sediment on site through every stage of construction, and the program in Sections 3 and 6 meets both permits that could apply. Before any soil is disturbed:

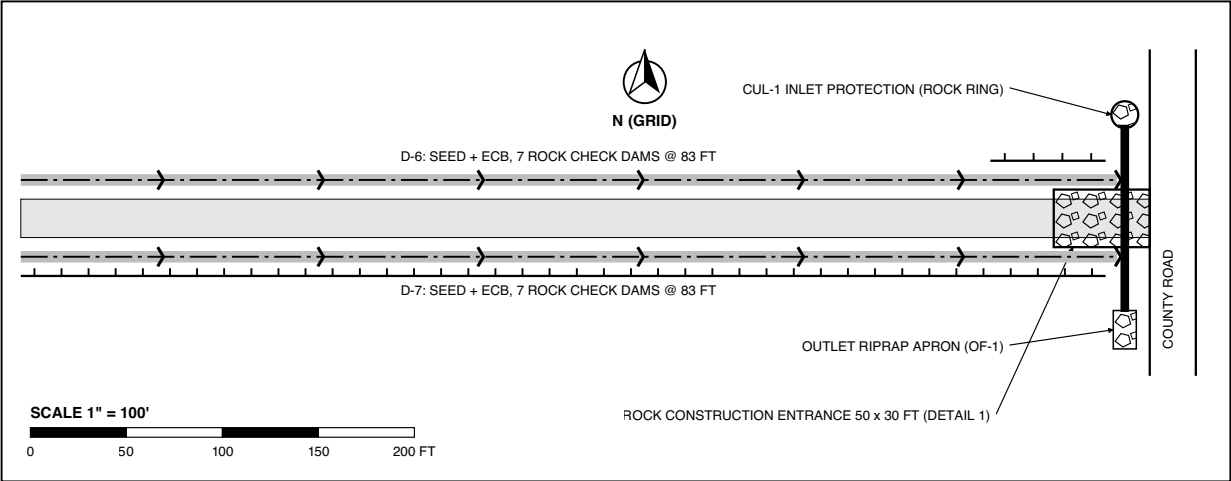
1. The Owner shall confirm the permitting authority (HOLD H-17) and whether the oil and gas exemption is relied on.
2. The Owner shall complete the endangered species and historic property reviews and confirm the receiving water and its impairment status (HOLD H-02).
3. The contacts in Table 2-1 shall be completed, both Operators shall sign the certification, and each Operator shall file its NOI and receive coverage.
4. The perimeter controls and construction entrance shall be installed and inspected.

APPENDIX A. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

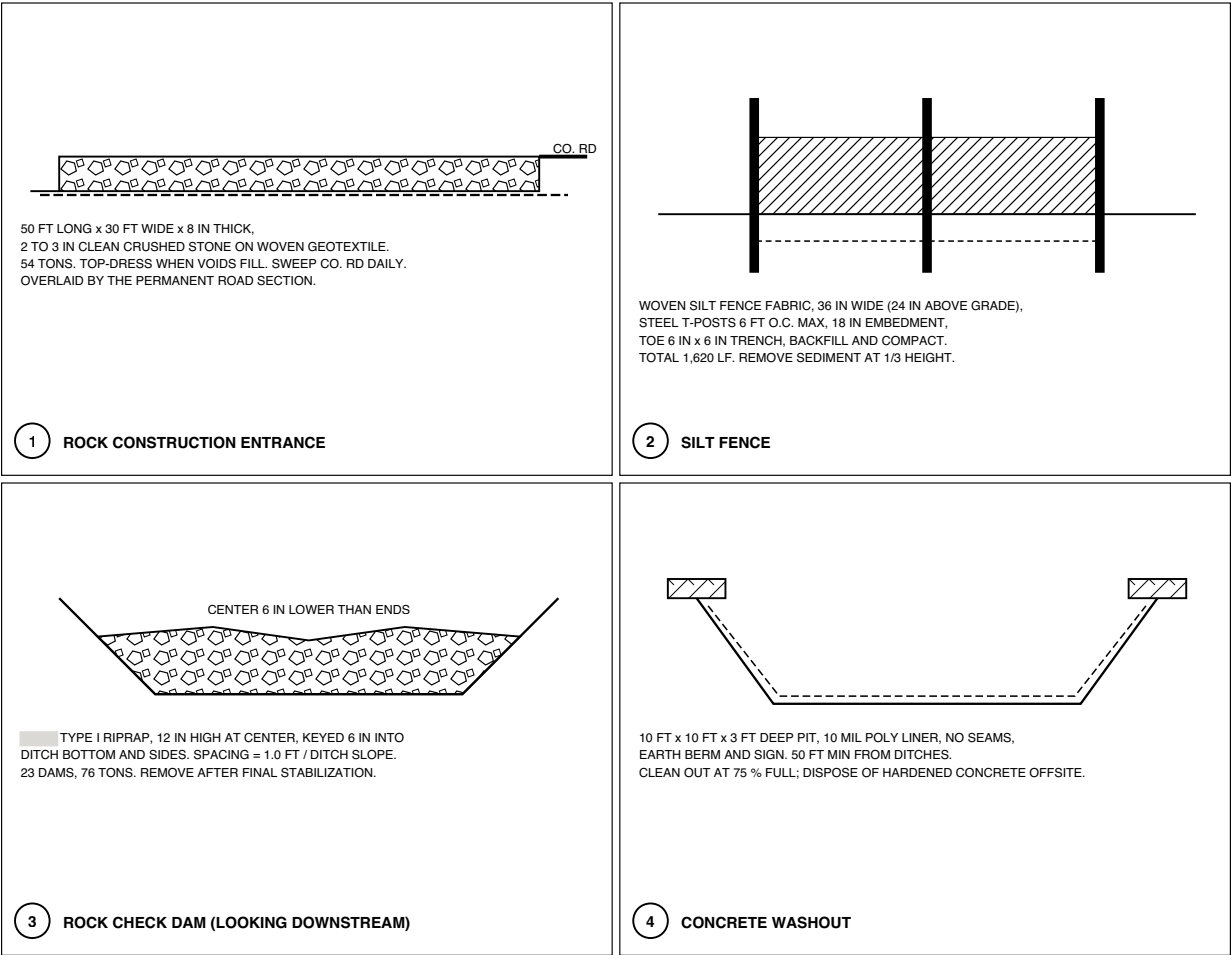




EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
SCALE 1" = 40'



ACCESS ROAD AND ENTRANCE ESC
SCALE 1" = 100'



BMP SUMMARY (CIV-RPT-002): SILT FENCE 1,620 LF; CHECK DAMS 23 EA; ECB 4,359 SY; SEED + MULCH 1.21 AC;
ROCK CONSTR. ENTRANCE 1 EA; CONCRETE WASHOUT 1 EA; INLET PROTECTION 1 EA; RIPRAP 50 T. DISTURBED AREA 2.96 AC.

NOTES / REFERENCES

- PERMIT: EPA R6 CGP OR OKR10 (HOLD H-17). NOI 14 DAYS BEFORE DISTURBANCE; SWPPP CIV-RPT-002.
 - INSTALL ENTRANCE, SILT FENCE, LAYDOWN CONTROLS BEFORE CLEARING; THEN DITCHES AND OUTFALLS.
 - INSPECT EVERY 7 DAYS AND WITHIN 24 H OF ANY 0.25 IN RAIN (MEETS CGP AND OKR10, SWPPP 1.1).
 - STABILIZE WITHIN 14 DAYS OF CEASED WORK. FINAL: 70 % PERENNIAL COVER, REMOVE BMPS, FILE NOT.
 - LOD AND QUANTITIES ON ASSUMED TOPOGRAPHY (HOLD H-02). RECEIVING WATER ASSUMED (HOLD).
 - SILT FENCE NOT PLACED ACROSS DITCHES; DITCHES USE ROCK CHECK DAMS.
- REF: CIV-RPT-002
REF: CIV-CAL-002

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP
A	2026-09-29	ISSUED FOR REVIEW (IFR)			

PRELIMINARY - ISSUED FOR REVIEW - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

ENGINEER OF RECORD SEAL

NOT SEALED
PRELIMINARY

PE NO. _____

PROJECT

120 MMSCFD RECEIPT INTO _____

COUNTY, _____
DISCIPLINE: CIVIL
SCALE: AS SHOWN

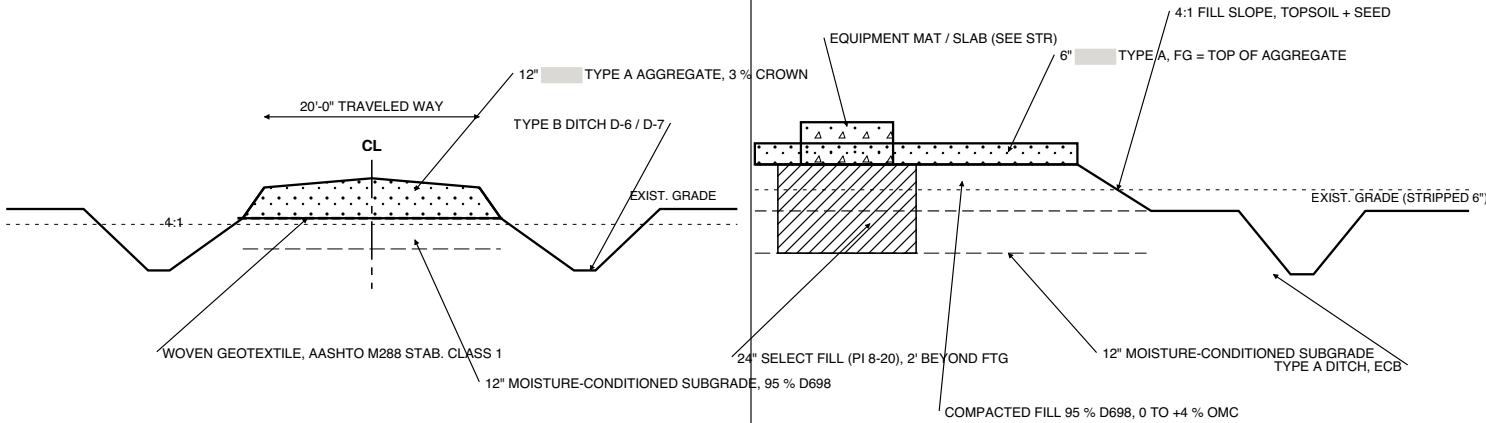
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
PLAN AND BMP DETAILS (CGP / OKR10)

DRAWN: _____ CHECKED: _____ APPROVED: _____
DWG NO. CIV-DWG-005
SHEET 1 OF 1 REV A

APPENDIX B. CIVIL SECTIONS AND DETAILS



PIPE CROSSINGS (PLOT PLAN): RX-1 12"-G-1042-A6 UNDER R-3, COVER 4.0 FT; RX-2 2"-F-1051-A1 UNDER R-6, COVER 4.0 FT.
INTERNAL ROADS R-1 TO R-7 (R-7 12 FT WIDE): SAME SECTION, TOP FLUSH WITH PAD, NO DITCHES.
48 IN MIN COVER BELOW TOP OF ROAD; SELECT FILL OR CLSM BACKFILL IN THE ROAD WIDTH + 2 FT.



1

ACCESS ROAD TYPICAL SECTION

NTS, VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3X

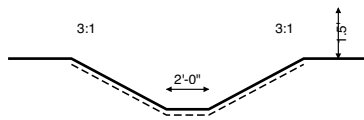
2

PAD EDGE AND SELECT FILL SECTION

NTS

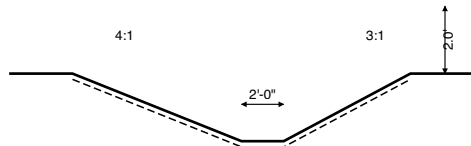
TYPE A: PAD INTERCEPTOR / SWALE

DITCHES D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4, D-5



TYPE B: ACCESS ROAD DITCH

DITCHES D-6, D-7



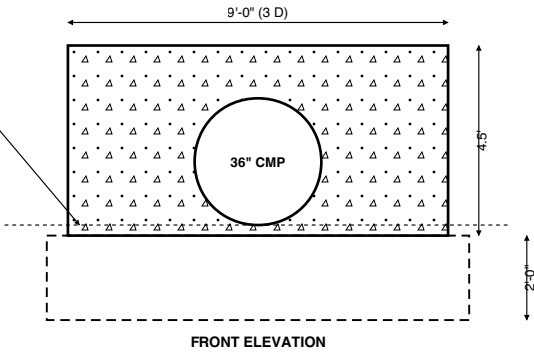
LINING: SEED + STRAW/COCONUT ECB (DOUBLE NET), STAPLED 1.5/SY.
ANCHOR TRENCH 6" x 6" AT TOP OF SLOPE, 6" OVERLAPS SHINGLED DOWNSTREAM.
DASHED LINE = ECB. FLOWLINE SLOPES PER CIV-DWG-003.

3

DITCH SECTIONS

NTS

INVERT, SEE DWG-003

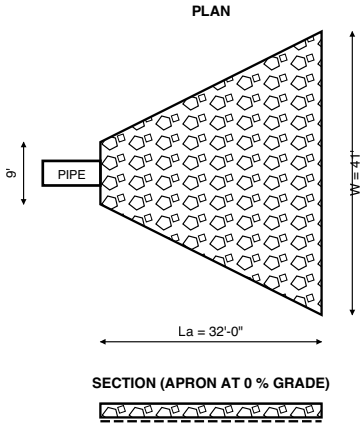


CUL-1: 36 IN CMP, 2-2/3 x 1/2 IN CORR., 14 GA, ALUMINIZED TYPE 2,
96 FT, S = 0.8 %, 12 IN MIN COVER. HEADWALL EACH END.
HEADWALL: 4,000 PSI CONCRETE, 10 IN THICK, #4 @ 12 IN EACH WAY EACH FACE,
FOOTING 2 FT BELOW INVERT (FROST + SCOUR), 2 FT CLEAR BEYOND WALL.
BEDDING: 6 IN TYPE A; STRUCTURAL BACKFILL 1.5 FT EACH SIDE AND
1 FT OVER CROWN, 6 IN LIFTS BOTH SIDES TOGETHER, 95 % D698.
RIPRAP TOE APRON 5 FT AT INLET; OUTLET APRON PER DETAIL 5.
COUNTY MAY REQUIRE SAFETY END SECTIONS INSTEAD (HOLD H-05).

4

CULVERT CUL-1 HEADWALL

NTS

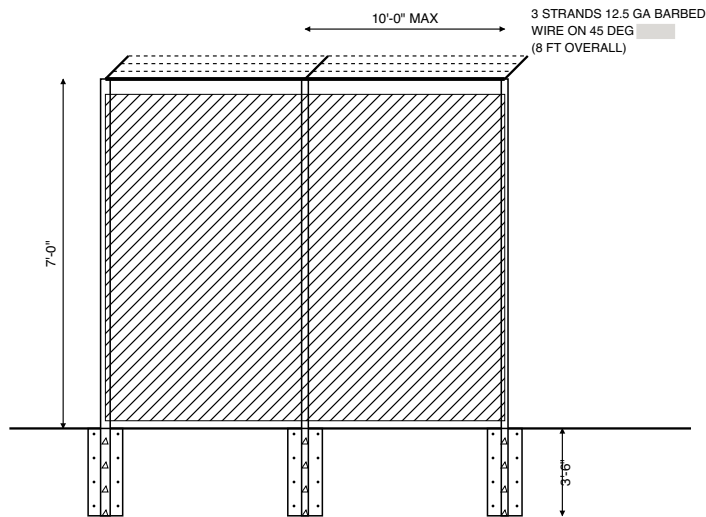


CUL-1 OUTLET: d50 = 6 IN, dmax = 9 IN, THICKNESS 12 IN, 43 TONS.
CUL-1 INLET TOE: 5 FT x 6 FT, SAME STONE.
SE OUTFALL: 10 x 11 FT, SAME STONE.
THEN LEVEL SPREADER 35 FT, 0.0 % LIP ON UNDISTURBED GRADE.
STONE: TYPE I PLAIN RIPRAP OR GRADED STONE, SG >= 2.5.
NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE 8 OZ/SY UNDER ALL RIPRAP (DASHED).
TOTAL RIPRAP 50 TONS (CIV-CAL-002).

5

RIPRAP APRON AND LEVEL SPREADER

NTS

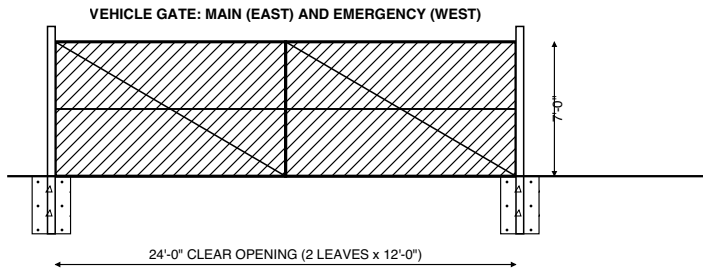


FABRIC: 9 GA GALV. CHAIN LINK, 2 IN MESH, 84 IN HIGH, KNUCKLED BOTTOM,
2 IN MAX GROUND CLEARANCE. LINE POSTS 2-3/8 IN OD SCH 40 @ 10 FT MAX;
TERMINAL / CORNER POSTS 2-7/8 IN OD; GATE POSTS 4 IN OD (24 FT LEAVES).
TOP RAIL 1-5/8 IN, 7 GA BOTTOM TENSION WIRE. FOOTINGS 3,000 PSI:
12 IN DIA x 42 IN (LINE), 18 IN DIA x 48 IN (TERMINAL / GATE).
BRACE AND TRUSS AT EVERY TERMINAL. GROUND FENCE PER ELECTRICAL.

6

CHAIN LINK FENCE

NTS

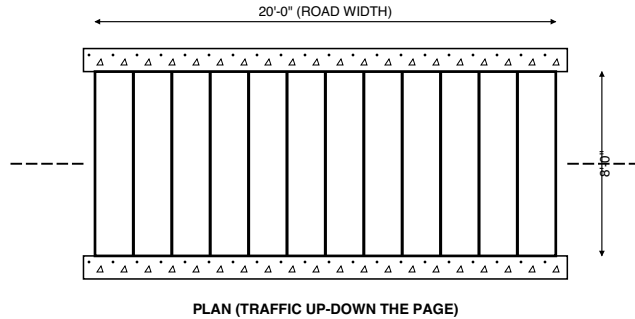


FRAMES 2 IN OD SCH 40 GALV., WELDED, FABRIC TO MATCH FENCE, 3-STRAND
BARBED WIRE EXTENSION; DIAGONAL 3/8 IN TRUSS ROD EACH LEAF.
DROP BAR, CENTER STOP EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE, HOLD-OPEN KEEPERS AT 90 DEG.
PADLOCK HASP; EMERGENCY GATE WITH PANIC-OPEN CHAIN AND KNOX PADLOCK (OWNER).
PERSONNEL GATES (2): 4 FT x 7 FT SINGLE LEAF, SELF-CLOSING, OPENS OUTWARD,
PANIC HARDWARE INSIDE (EGRESS WITHOUT KEY), GATE ZS-211 SWITCH PER INS.

7

VEHICLE AND PERSONNEL GATES

NTS



SECTION: RAILS ON CONC. SILLS, 2 FT CLEANOUT PIT

PREFABRICATED STEEL CATTLE GUARD, AASHTO HL-93 RATED (CRANE AXLE 26.5 KIP),
20 FT x 8 FT, ON CAST-IN-PLACE SILLS 12 IN x 42 IN, 4,000 PSI, #5 CONT. x 4.
WING FENCES 16 FT EACH SIDE (4-STRAND BARBED), TIE TO PASTURE FENCE.
16 FT TUBULAR STEEL BYPASS GATE ADJACENT. LOCATION X = 830, Y = 62.
DELETE IF THE LANDOWNER DOES NOT REQUIRE (HOLD H-03).

8

CATTLE GUARD

NTS

NOTES / REFERENCES

- ALL DETAILS NOT TO SCALE. DIMENSIONS GOVERN.
 - AGGREGATE: TYPE A (SECTION 703.01), GEOTEXTILE: AASHTO M288 (CIV-CAL-003).
 - COMPACTION AND MOISTURE PER CIV-CAL-001 SECTION 8, EXPANSIVE CLAY RULES: CIV-RPT-001.
 - DRAINAGE SIZES FROM CIV-CAL-002. CONCRETE 4,000 PSI, REBAR ASTM A615 GR 60.
 - CUL-1 SIZE, END TREATMENT AND INVERTS SUBJECT TO COUNTY PERMIT AND SURVEY (HOLD H-05, H-02).
- REF: CIV-CAL-001/002/003
REF: CIV-RPT-001

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP
A	2026-09-29	ISSUED FOR REVIEW (IFR)			

PRELIMINARY - ISSUED FOR REVIEW - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

ENGINEER OF RECORD SEAL

NOT SEALED
PRELIMINARY

PE NO. _____

PROJECT

120 MMSCFD RECEIPT INTO _____

COUNTY, _____
DISCIPLINE: CIVIL
SCALE: NTS

CIVIL SECTIONS AND DETAILS

ROAD, PAD, DITCH, CULVERT, RIPRAP, FENCE
DRAWN: _____ CHECKED: _____ APPROVED: _____
DWG NO. **CIV-DWG-004**
SHEET 1 OF 1 REV A

APPENDIX C. CONTROL QUANTITIES



Table C-1 gives the silt fence take-off.

Table C-1: Silt Fence Take-Off

Segment	Length (ft)
East side of pad envelope, north of road corridor (X 278, Y 94 to 228)	134
East side of pad envelope, south of road corridor (X 278, Y -28 to 30), less 20 ft at SE outfall	38
South side of pad envelope west of laydown (Y -28, X -50 to 40)	90
South side of pad envelope east of laydown (Y -28, X 240 to 278)	38
Laydown south, east and west sides (Y -62; X 40 and 240)	268
Access road corridor south side (Y 32, X 278 to 845)	567
Access road corridor north side at the east end, around the entrance mouth	60
Topsoil stockpile perimeter (60 ft x 30 ft pile in laydown)	180
Outlet lateral trench, east side (X 235, Y 228 to 257)	29
DW-101 temporary drill pad, east and south sides (30 ft + 30 ft)	60
Subtotal	1,464
Total with 10 % allowance, rounded	1,620

Table C-2 gives the check dam count for each ditch.

Table C-2: Check Dams

Ditch	Type	Length (ft)	Slope (%)	Spacing (ft)	Dams	Stone each (CY)
D-1, north interceptor	A	286	1.2	83	3	1.8
D-2, east swale (north)	A	136	0.8	125	1	1.8
D-3, west interceptor	A	236	0.8	125	1	1.8
D-4, south ditch	A	308	1.2	83	3	1.8
D-5, east swale (south)	A	62	0.8	125	1	1.8
D-6, access road north	B	587	1.2	83	7	2.6
D-7, access road south	B	587	1.2	83	7	2.6
Total					23	

Table C-3 gives the erosion control blanket, covering the full wetted perimeter plus 2 ft of anchorage, with 10 % for laps.

Table C-3: Erosion Control Blanket

Ditch	Type	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Area (yd ²)
D-1, north interceptor	A	286	13.5	471
D-2, east swale (north)	A	136	13.5	224

Ditch	Type	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Area (yd ²)
D-3, west interceptor	A	236	13.5	389
D-4, south ditch	A	308	13.5	508
D-5, east swale (south)	A	62	13.5	102
D-6, access road north	B	587	18.6	1,332
D-7, access road south	B	587	18.6	1,332
Total				4,359

The rock construction entrance is 50 ft x 30 ft x 8 in, which is 37.0 CY or 54 tons of stone at 1.45 tons per cubic yard, on 183 yd² of geotextile.

APPENDIX D. INSPECTION REPORT FORM



Table D-1 is the form the qualified inspector completes at each inspection.

Table D-1: Inspection Report

Item	Condition (/ action needed)	Corrective action and date completed
Date, time and inspector		
Rain since last inspection (in), from site gauge		
Inspection type (routine 7-day / within 24 h of 0.25 in rain)		
Rock construction entrance; county road tracking		
Silt fence, all segments		
Check dams, ditches D-1 to D-7		
Erosion control blanket and seeded areas		
Outfall 1 (CUL-1 and county ditch)		
Outfall 2 (SE apron and level spreader)		
Stockpiles and laydown		
Concrete washout		
Fuel storage, spill kits, waste and sanitary facilities		
Discharges seen (describe)		
Inspector signature		