

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Environmental Permits, Region 8
6274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon, NY 14414-9516
P: (585) 226-5400 | F: (585) 226-2830
www.dec.ny.gov

November 12, 2020

Thomas Biamonte
Eagle Harbor Sand and Gravel, Inc.
10830 Blair Road
Medina, NY 14103

Re: Notice of Incomplete Application: DEC ID# 8-3422-00003/00001
Eagle Harbor Sand and Gravel Pit (Mine ID #80171)
Town of Barre, Orleans County

Dear Mr. Biamonte,

Thank you for the September 24, 2020 Updated Noise Impact Assessment and Initial Water Withdrawal Permit Application, received on September 28, 2020. The following information needs be provided for the modification of the Eagle Harbor Sand and Gravel Inc, Eagle Harbor Sand and Gravel Pit in the town of Barre.

Mining Plan- provide the following information for the proposed modification

- 1.** Discuss drawdown impacts for both the surficial and bedrock aquifers at full build out of the mine and at the final floor depth, worst case scenario.
- 2.** Provide a water table drawdown contour map at full build out and at final floor elevation for both surficial and bedrock aquifers, include on each map all residential wells that may be affected by de-watering of the corresponding aquifer and depict all residential wells that may be affected.
- 3.** Provide an updated SWPPP for a 700 gpm discharge.

Additional hydrogeological information is needed to determine the possible effects dewatering the mine has on residential wells, previously submitted response used an area of influence of 400', which after the pump test may no longer be the true area of influence, provide the following for the "new" area of influence:

- Identification of each adjacent well within the area of influence of the proposed quarry, in addition each individual well's depth and their stratigraphic unit.
- Provide a map of all residential and agricultural wells within the area of influence of the proposed quarry.

- Perform Residential Well Survey for all wells within the area of influence of the proposed quarry and provide the Residential Well Survey to DEC. The baseline information will consist of:
 - a. Ground Water elevation in each well
 - b. Ground Water quality in each well including Turbidity, Hardness, Alkalinity, Total Dissolved Solids, Total Suspended Solids, Chloride, Sulfide, and Iron.
 - c. Property owner's denial of access to their wells will also be submitted to the Department.
 - Evaluation of potential for impacts on those wells.
 - Discussion of mitigation plan in case of negative impacts to adjacent well users.
- 4.** The dewatering outflow proposed in section 3.6 of the MUP states that the farm field downstream of the outflow will flood during a 25-year storm without the additional water from the dewatering operation. The flooding of another person's property is not an acceptable activity.
- The 12-13-2018 MLUP pg. 13 as well as Hydrologic Modeling of the Proposed Eagle Harbor Discharge May 2019 page 4, mentions that replacing/modifying the culvert at the edge of the farmers field could reduce or eliminate the overtopping of the access road. Please provide a definitive statement as to if the culvert is to be modified or replaced. If so, Eagle Harbor must get the landowner's approval to enter the farm property to re-engineer the culvert. This approval must be signed by the landowner and submitted to DEC with this re-submission.
- 5.** Truck Traffic: Please provide maximum per hour exiting the mine site.
- 6.** The tracking of materials onto Eagle Harbor road from hauling of materials offsite must be controlled so that no materials are being left on the road surface. Please explain how Eagle Harbor will control mud and dust from being tracked onto the public road and routine maintenance to be performed.
- 7.** The Reclamation Plan states that the final lake level will not be reached until 34 years after mining ceases. Please describe the reclamation of the lake prior to lake levels reaching maximum depth. How will site be stabilized for the 34 years prior to lake level reaching equilibrium? Provide all "temporary" reclamation so the site is useable, safe and environmentally sound for 34 years prior to final reclamation. Provide final slopes, topsoil amounts, seed and seed rate to be used for pre-final reclamation. Describe how the temporary reclamation (mine closure to final reclamation 34 years later) will be performed and maintained prior to lake being filled to max level.

SEQR Lead Agency

The project is classified as a Type 1 Action under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) and must be reviewed pursuant to SEQR. Before the Department can consider your permit application complete, the Lead Agency must issue a “Negative Declaration”, or issue a “Positive Declaration” and accept a Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The information provided to the notice will assist the Department complete the SEQR review.

When submitting the required additional information, please provide at least three (3) hard copies, one with original signatures and one (1) in electronic format on CD, using the enclosing resubmission slip. If you have any questions about this notice or prefer to discuss your response prior to resubmission, please contact me at (585) 226-5396 or Robert.call@dec.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Call
Environmental Analyst

cc: D. Sek – NYSDEC Minerals
B. Milliman – SMS

N.Y.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon NY 14414
(585) 226-2466



SAVE THE TOP HALF OF THIS FORM FOR YOUR RECORDS AND RETURN THE BOTTOM
HALF WHEN PROVIDING THE INFORMATION REQUESTED ON THE ACCOMPANYING
NOTICE OF INCOMPLETE APPLICATION.

YOUR DOING SO WILL HELP US EXPEDITE YOUR PERMIT PROCESSING. THANK YOU.

DEC Contact: ROBERT B CALL
Batch ID: 838892
Application ID: 8-3422-00003/00001
Owner ID: 1510086
Date Received: 01/04/2019
Date Incomplete: 11/12/2020
Application Type: MOD
Applicant Name: EAGLE HARBOR SAND & GRAVEL INC
Facility Name: EAGLE HARBOR SAND & GRAVEL PIT
Project Desc: Increase PTA, mine deeper & add portable crusher MINE ID 80171

PLEASE PROVIDE REQUESTED INFORMATION ON OR BEFORE:

SAVE THIS PART !

DETACH

N.Y.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

DEC Contact: ROBERT B CALL
Batch Id: 838892
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Owner Id: 1510086
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Application Type: MOD
Applicant Name: EAGLE HARBOR SAND & GRAVEL INC
Facility name: EAGLE HARBOR SAND & GRAVEL PIT
Project Desc: Increase PTA, mine deeper & add portable crusher MINE ID 80171

Information Due On Or Before:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS HALF SO IT IS DISPLAYED PROMINENTLY ON YOUR RESUBMISSION

RETURN THIS PART !

RETURN THIS HALF OF THIS FORM WHEN PROVIDING
THE INFORMATION REQUESTED ON THE ACCOMPANYING

NOTICE OF INCOMPLETE APPLICATION.

February 17, 2021

Mr. Robert B. Call
Environmental Analyst
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits, Region 8
6274 East Avon-Lima Road
Avon, New York 14414-9516

RE: Notice of Incomplete Application: DEC ID# 8-3422-00003/00001
Eagle Harbor Sand and Gravel Pit (Mine ID #80171)
Town of Barre, Orleans County

Dear Mr. Call:

The following are responses to comments raised by the NYSDEC in correspondence dated November 12, 2020 regarding the Eagle Harbor Sand and Gravel, Inc. Mined Land Reclamation Permit Modification. Each of the comments are broken out and addressed individually below.

NYSDEC Comments:

- 1. Discuss drawdown impacts for both the surficial and bedrock aquifers at full build out of the mine and at the final floor depth, worst case scenario.*
- 2. Provide a water table drawdown contour map at full build out and at final floor elevation for both surficial and bedrock aquifers, include on each map all residential wells that may be affected by de-watering of the corresponding aquifer and depict all residential wells that may be affected.*

Additional hydrogeological information is needed to determine the possible effects dewatering the mine has on residential wells, previously submitted response used an area of influence of 400', which after the pump test may no longer be the true area of influence, provide the following for the "new" area of influence:

- o Identification of each adjacent well within the area of influence of the proposed quarry, in addition each individual well's depth and their stratigraphic unit.*
- o Provide a map of all residential and agricultural wells within the area of influence of the proposed quarry.*
- o Perform Residential Well Survey for all wells within the area of influence of the proposed quarry and provide the Residential Well Survey to DEC. The baseline information will consist of:*

- a. Ground Water elevation in each well*

- b. Ground Water quality in each well including Turbidity, Hardness, Alkalinity, Total Dissolved Solids, Total Suspended Solids, Chloride, Sulfide, and Iron.*
 - c. Property owner's denial of access to their wells will also be submitted to the Department.*
- o *Evaluation of potential for impacts on those wells.*
 - o *Discussion of mitigation plan in case of negative impacts to adjacent well users.*

Response:

This response addresses both NYSDEC comments 1 and 2, and the additional requests listed in the preceding bullets. In order to discuss the potential drawdown impacts for the surficial (water table) aquifer and the bedrock aquifer at full buildout, ground water elevation contour maps representing the future conditions at full build out of the mine were constructed for both the surficial and bedrock aquifers.

The results of the pumping test were incorporated into this evaluation. The following paragraphs discuss how these ground water elevation contour maps were constructed, followed by a discussion of the drawdown impacts in the bedrock and surficial aquifers. A mitigation plan is then presented to address the negative impacts, should they occur, to adjacent well users.

Bedrock Aquifer - Future Ground Water Elevation Contour Map

The bedrock aquifer future conditions ground water elevation contour map (Figure 1, attached) was constructed by using the future conditions bedrock aquifer map presented in the December 2018 Hydrogeologic Evaluation (2018 Hydro Report - Plate 6) as a starting point. The slope of the potentiometric surface from that map was used for the first 100 feet outward from the quarry wall seepage face. The drawdown curve from the February 2020 pumping test (Pumping Test Report - Figure 3) was then used to project the bedrock aquifer potentiometric surface outward beyond 100 ft until the future potentiometric surface merged with the existing potentiometric surface, which is represented by Plate 4 in the Hydro Report. The drawdown in the bedrock aquifer during the pumping test was asymmetrical and the northwest-southeast drawdown curve was much steeper than the northeast-southwest drawdown curve (Pumping Test Report - Figure 4); consequently, the northeast-southwest drawdown curve was used herein to be the most conservative. The 10/1/2016 bedrock aquifer ground water contour map (Hydro Report - Plate 4) was used to represent existing conditions, rather than the February 2020 map in the Pumping Test Report (Pumping Test Report - Plate 5) because the autumn water levels of 2016 were several feet lower than the winter water levels of 2020. The use of the most conservative drawdown curve coupled with the most conservative water table represents a worst-case scenario for drawdown impacts in the bedrock aquifer to be evaluated.

Surficial Aquifer - Future Ground Water Elevation Contour Map

The February 2020 water table elevation contour map (Pumping Test Report - Plate 2) was expanded to include additional area to the west and south. That map was used as a starting point for the existing conditions because it had the advantage of more data points than the map contained in the earlier Hydro Report. The revised existing conditions water table map is included herein as Figure 2.

The February 2020 pumping test was conducted on a bedrock well; however, drawdown in the surficial aquifer at the end of the pumping test was seen as roughly symmetrical about the pumping well (see Pumping Test Report - Plate 4). It is conservatively assumed here that the surficial aquifer will be drawn down to the top of the bedrock at the edge of the quarry, and that the future water table will slope upward and outward from the quarry edge until it merges with the existing water table, or encounters a recharge boundary condition. The top of bedrock elevation at the quarry edge was determined from the structural contour map of the top of bedrock surface (Pumping Test Report - Plate 8). The slope of the impacted water table west of the pumping well, at the end of the February 2020 test, was used to approximate the slope of the water table outward from the edge of the quarry, starting at the top of bedrock and going outward approximately 600 feet (the lateral extent of most of the water table impact during the February 2020 pumping test). West and south of the quarry, the curve of the future water table was then extended outward and upward in parabolic fashion until it merged with the existing water table. The resulting surficial aquifer future conditions ground water contour map is presented herein as Figure 3. The map indicates that a portion of the surficial aquifer on the northwest side of the quarry is predicted to be completely dewatered in the future due to the upward sloping bedrock surface that rises more steeply than the drawdown curve in that area.

The ponds to the east of the proposed quarry (and within the LOM), will create a recharge boundary condition beyond which the water table will experience no drawdown because the pond level will be maintained in order to supply water for the wash plant. Similarly, the mined wetland and ponds in the northeast will be maintained by the quarry discharge which will be routed through that area on its way to the Maple St. culvert outlet. The water then leaving the site via the Maple St. culvert will flow westward along a ditch and then through the wetland north of the site (Hydro Report - Plate 2); consequently, it is assumed that the northern wetland will also act as a recharge boundary.

Drawdown Impacts - Bedrock Aquifer

The bedrock aquifer ground water elevation contour maps for the existing and future conditions were compared and a drawdown contour map was created based on the difference in ground water elevation contours between the two maps. The bedrock aquifer drawdown contour map is presented as Figure 4.

The map shows that the lateral extent of drawdown within the bedrock aquifer at full buildout of the mine is predicted to be greatest to the west of the mine, with drawdown impacts extending as far as 1900 ft.

Figure 4 shows all of the water supply wells within the area of influence of the proposed quarry. All of these wells were covered by the 2019 residential well survey and their locations and well data are included in the June 2019 NOIA response as Figure 1 and Table 1, respectively.

The three known bedrock wells west of the site could experience between 10 and 20 feet of drawdown by the end of full mine buildout (Figure 4). The aquifer being tapped is unknown for two of the wells that are located further south on Pine Hill Rd. These wells are at the edge of the lateral extent of drawdown impact (Figure 4). No information pertaining to the aquifer these wells are tapping is available because the homeowners chose not to respond to the well survey (2019 NOIA Response - Table 1 and Figure 1).

If these two wells are bedrock wells, they could experience a negligible drawdown of less than a foot by the time of full buildout of the mine. It is our understanding that most of the residences along Pine Hill Rd west of the mine have been connected to the public water supply and no longer rely upon their wells as primary water sources. The well at 4764 Pine Hill Rd is the only known bedrock well west of Pine Hill Rd on Figure 4.

Figure 4 indicates that the bedrock well at on Maple St, north of the mine, could experience five to 10 feet of drawdown at full buildout of the quarry. The Maple St well (13303 Maple St) had a very strong sulfur odor (2019 Residential Well Survey) and the owner reported his dissatisfaction with the well water to Alpha personnel in 2019, along with his eagerness to have his residence hooked up to the public water supply line. The residence at 13303 Maple St has since been connected to the public water supply line.

There are no bedrock wells south or east of the mine within the zone of drawdown impact.

Drawdown Impacts - Surficial Aquifer

The surficial aquifer ground water contour maps for the existing and future conditions were compared and a drawdown contour map was created based on the difference in ground water elevation contours between the two maps. The water table drawdown contour map is presented as Figure 5. The map shows that the lateral extent of drawdown within the surficial aquifer at full buildout of the mine is predicted to be greatest to the west of the mine, with drawdown impacts extending as far as 1950 ft. Drawdown at the quarry edge ranges from approximately 20 to 35 feet at the edge of the quarry. The magnitude of the drawdown depends on the bedrock elevation and the elevation of the existing water table.

The four known surficial aquifer wells along Pine Hill Rd southwest of the mine could experience drawdowns of between five and 18 feet by the end of full mine buildout (Figure 5). As previously stated, there are two wells in the 2019 well survey for which there is no information available because the homeowners opted not to respond. If these two wells are tapping the surficial aquifer, they could experience between five and 10 feet of drawdown by the end of full mine buildout, decades from now.

Figure 5 also shows three wells further south on Pine Hill Rd that are at the edge of the lateral extent of surficial aquifer drawdown impact. These three wells were not included in the 2019 residential well survey; however, these wells would experience a negligible drawdown impact of less than a foot if they are tapping the surficial aquifer (and zero impact if they are bedrock wells) by the end of mining at full buildout of the quarry, decades from now. These three wells at the edge of potential drawdown impact from the quarry will be inventoried and included in the well arbitration agreement prior to commencing dewatering activities at the quarry. As stated previously, all of the residences (except one) along Pine Hill Rd west of the mine have been connected to the public water supply and no longer rely upon their wells as primary water sources.

Mitigation Plan in Case of Negative Impacts to Adjacent Well Users

As stated in the June 2019 NOIA response, it is proposed that a Residential Water Supply Agreement will be incorporated as a permit condition. The following permit condition is proposed:

PERMIT CONDITION: Residential Well Supply Agreement

Without restricting the right of the Department to take any other alternative action it is authorized by law to take, if, after an initial assessment by the Department, it is suspected that mining operations have impacted the quantity or quality of groundwater at and in the vicinity of the mine site, the Department may direct the permittee to take any or all of the following steps to address the situation:

- a. The permittee must immediately supply water at its expense to the impacted property or properties, and must continue to supply water to the impacted property or properties unless and until the permittee can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that the mining operation is not a contributing cause to the identified impacts. In the event that the impacted water supply is utilized as a drinking water source, potable water must be supplied.
- b. The permittee shall undertake tests or investigations as deemed necessary by the Department to aid in determining the cause of the identified impacts.
- c. If the Department concludes that the mining operation has negatively impacted a groundwater supply at and in the vicinity of the mine site, the permittee must, at its expense, provide an alternate permanent source of water to the impacted property or properties. In the event the impacted water supply is utilized as a drinking water source, the permittee must connect any impacted property or properties to a municipal water supply system, if available, or, if a municipal water supply is not available to the impacted property or properties, a permanent potable water source must be supplied for any impacted property.

NYSDEC Comment:

3. Provide an updated SWPPP for a 700 gpm discharge.

Response:

Four copies of the updated SWPPP are enclosed.

NYSDEC Comment:

4. The dewatering outflow proposed in section 3.6 of the MUP states that the farm field downstream of the outflow will flood during a 25-year storm without the additional water from the dewatering operation. The flooding of another person's property is not an acceptable activity.

Response:

As detailed in our June 6, 2019 response to the Departments January 22, 2019 NOIA:

The Hydrogeologic report does not state that the farm field floods currently, or will flood in the future. The fourth paragraph of Section 3.6 of the Hydrogeologic Report states that "The model indicated that the flow at the farmers field culverts near the edge of the woods north of the quarry (see plate 2) overtops the access roads along the edge of the field at the 25-yr

or greater storm events (with, or without, the quarry discharge). The flooding is restricted to the wooded area west of Kams Rd, between Kams Rd and the edge of the field.” The wooded area south of the farm field (and south of the access road at the edge of the wooded area) is the area that the model indicated is subjected to flooding during a 25-yr or greater storm event. Flooding will not occur in the farm field downstream of the culverts during such an event because the swale that runs through the field is sufficient to contain the flow.”

Please see response to Comment 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 in our June 6, 2019 response to the Departments January 22, 2019 NOIA for further information regarding the reduction of the potential for flooding in the area upstream (south) of the farmers field culverts.

NYSDEC Comment:

o *The 12-13-2018 MLUP pg. 13 as well as Hydrologic Modeling of the Proposed Eagle Harbor Discharge May 2019 page 4, mentions that replacing/modifying the culvert at the edge of the farmers field could reduce or eliminate the overtopping of the access road. Please provide a definitive statement as to if the culvert is to be modified or replaced. If so, Eagle Harbor must get the landowner’s approval to enter the farm property to re-engineer the culvert. This approval must be signed by the landowner and submitted to DEC with this re-submission.*

Response:

As detailed in our June 6, 2019 response to the Departments January 22, 2019 NOIA:

Alpha Geoscience revised the HydroCAD model to include a scenario in which the existing 16-inch diameter downstream culvert (Culvert 1) at the edge of the farm field is replaced by two, side-by-side, 18-inch diameter culverts. The report entitled “Hydrologic Modeling of the Proposed Eagle Harbor Mine Discharge (Revised)” is included in Attachment 6. A second scenario in which the existing pipe was replaced with a single 24-inch culvert was also modeled. The models assumed that the access road would be raised by approximately 0.5 feet to accommodate the larger pipes. The resulting access road elevation would be 2.5 feet above the invert of the new culvert pipe(s). The elevation of the invert of the pipe(s) would remain the same as it is for the existing 16-inch pipe. Both scenarios (double 18-inch pipes or a single 24-inch pipe) eliminated the existing overtopping of the access road, which is projected to occur with the existing 16-inch culvert at the 10, 25, 50 and 100-yr storm event, even without mine discharge (See Table 2 of Attachment 6). The model results for both modified scenarios indicate that the culvert(s) will convey the runoff plus the 700 gpm mine discharge and eliminate the overtopping of the access road for all modelled precipitation events (1-yr through 100-yr). The elevation of the flooding in the wooded area south of the access road (upstream of the access roads) is also diminished with both culvert replacement scenarios (with, or without, mine discharge) in all modeled storm events except for the 100-yr event.

The model indicates that the 100-yr storm event results in a 0.22-ft increase in water level in the wooded area, even with the modified culvert. The sediment basin with a weir/check dam, the ditch leading to the sediment basin, and the ability of the operator to divert discharge water to the fresh water ponds will offset the 0.22 ft rise in water level in the wooded area

south of the access road during the 100-yr storm event due to the time delay for the quarry discharge to reach the outfall and subsequent culverts.

A signed permission was previously provided to the Department as requested.

NYSDEC Comment:

5. Truck Traffic: Please provide maximum per hour exiting the mine site.

Response:

As detailed in our June 6, 2019 response to the Departments January 22, 2019 NOIA:

There are limited permitted sand and gravel reserves left on-site and Eagle Harbor Sand & Gravel anticipates that the modification area sand and crushed stone sales will replace the existing sand and gravel sales. They anticipate continued sales of approximately 120,000 to 140,000 tons of construction aggregate per year. That works to approximately 128 21-ton standard dump truck loads/week on average which will not impact the level of service on County Route 5/Eagle Harbor Road.

The theoretical maximum number of trucks that could exit the mine site is 24 trucks/hour based on physical limitations with loadout and the scalehouse. Actual truck traffic will be closer to 5 trucks/hour based on past construction season sales.

NYSDEC Comment:

6. The tracking of materials onto Eagle Harbor road from hauling of materials offsite must be controlled so that no materials are being left on the road surface. Please explain how Eagle Harbor will control mud and dust from being tracked onto the public road and routine maintenance to be performed.

Response:

As detailed in our June 6, 2019 response to the Departments January 22, 2019 NOIA:

Tacking onto Eagle Harbor Road will continue to be kept to a minimum by through the following methods:

- ⌘ Loaded trucks leaving the site are covered as necessary to prevent spillage, as required by law.
- ⌘ Eagle Harbor is swept as often as necessary to control fugitive dust and trackage off-site.
- ⌘ On road trucks will be restricted to the stockpile area and will not co-mingle with or use the haul roads of the off-road haul trucks to minimize trackage.
- ⌘ A water truck equipped with spray nozzles will continue to wet down access roads in regular use as needed to control fugitive dust.

NYSDEC Comment:

7. The Reclamation Plan states that the final lake level will not be reached until 34 years after mining ceases. Please describe the reclamation of the lake prior to lake levels reaching maximum depth. How will site be stabilized for the 34 years prior to lake level reaching equilibrium? Provide all “temporary” reclamation so the site is useable, safe and environmentally sound for 34 years prior to final reclamation. Provide final slopes, topsoil amounts, seed and seed rate to be used for pre-final reclamation. Describe how the temporary reclamation (mine closure to final reclamation 34 years later) will be performed and maintained prior to lake being filled to max level.

Response:

As detailed in our June 6, 2019 response to the Departments January 22, 2019 NOIA:

Once the pumps are turned off, the floor of the quarry will flood and the water level in the quarry will rise over time. As the water level rises in the quarry, the rate of water level rise will decrease, leaving the upper sand stripping slope exposed for an extended period of time.

To address this, as part of the pre-final reclamation all exposed unconsolidated surfaces, including the stripping slope down to the bedrock surface will be¹:

1. Graded to a stable slope
2. Have topsoil replaced and
3. Be seeded and mulched per the Mined Land-Use Plan

The exposed quarry faces will be stabilized by pre-splitting, controlled blasting, scaling or equivalent. Excess unsaleable fine sand and silt will be placed in the mined-out areas of the quarry to create shallow shoaling areas within the reclamation lake area. These shoaling areas will provide habitat as well as shallow safety access points.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or comments you may have.

Thank you,

Brian Milliman
Consulting Geologist

enc

ecc Thomas Biamonte, Eagle Harbor Sand and Gravel, Inc.
Kevin Brown, Esq., Brown, Duke & Fogel, P.C.

¹ From Section 5.0 of the December 18, 2018 Mined Land Use Plan.

Updated Hydrogeologic Figures Provided in DEIS Appendix 5

SWPPP and SPDES Paperwork Provided in DEIS Appendix 6