### **ENGINEERING REPORT**

### Barr Lane Tract 10506 Barr Lane Austin, Texas 78754

Walnut Creek Watershed—Suburban Classification
The subject area is subject to the Water Quality Ordinance.
The site is not located over the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone.

Submitted: June 12, 2020

Prepared for: Capital City Crushing, LLC 5415 McKinney Falls Parkway Austin, Texas 78744

Prepared by:



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Date: 6/12/2020

This document is released for the purpose of review. It is not to be used for construction.

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#### LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Figures

Figure 1. Subject Area Aerial

Figure 2. CWQZ and Erosion Hazard Zone

Figure 3. Floodplain

Attachment B: Environmental Resource Inventory

Attachment C: Construction SWP3

#### **LIST OF EXHIBITS**

**Exhibit A: Engineer's Summary Letter** 

**Exhibit B: Application Package** 

Exhibit C: Site Plan Sheets Exhibit D: Drainage Report

#### 1.0 PROJECT REPORT

Westward Environmental, Inc. (WESTWARD) has been retained by Capital City Crushing, LLC (the applicant) to submit an application for a Development Permit to authorize a proposed concrete recycling facility within a 119.3-acre tract located at 10506 Barr Lane, Austin, Texas, hereafter referred to as the subject area (Exhibit A; Exhibit B; Attachment A, Figure 1). The proposed development includes a concrete crushing and recycling facility with associated crushing plant, scale house, office, stockpile area, and select fill removal pit. The proposed use is consistent with the surrounding development in the area.

The subject area is located within the Suburban watershed of Walnut Creek, the City of Austin's (COA) 2-mile Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ), and Travis County, Texas. Desktop review of the City of Austin Property Profile viewer identified two potential tributaries of Walnut Creek within the subject area; one potential tributary generally traverses northeast to southwest across the southeastern corner of the subject area, and a second potential tributary traverses north to south across the subject area, parallel with the western property boundary. Both potential tributaries on site coincide with the Critical Water Quality Zone (CWQZ) and Erosion Hazard Zone (Attachment A, Figure 2). The City of Austin's Fully Developed Floodplain Boundaries and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) flood zone AE, areas subject to the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event (also known as the 100-year floodplain) extends onto the subject area along the potential tributary within the western portion of the subject area (Attachment A, Figure 3; Exhibit C, Sheet 5).

The applicant does not propose to modify the floodplain within the subject area. Development is not proposed within the CWQZ or Erosion Hazard Zone along the two potential tributaries of Walnut Creek (Attachment A, Figure 2).

Existing drainage patterns within the subject area involve stormwater flowing southwest, toward the southern boundary of the subject area (Exhibit C; Exhibit D). The proposed grading at this facility will be contoured to direct all runoff from the active concrete recycling or construction areas of the site into the two proposed wet basins designed to capture the 100-year 24-hour storm.

One Critical Environmental Feature (CEF) was identified within the subject area (Attachment B). CEF-1 is defined as a wetland feature located near the western property boundary. Desktop review of the City of Austin Property Profile Viewer identified one known CEF within 150 feet of the subject area. Development is not proposed within the City of Austin's standard 150-buffer for CEF-1.

There will be no exceptions, variances, or waivers claimed for the subject area as part of this application.

No Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) are known to exist within the subject area and none are proposed to be installed as part of this project.

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The subject area is not located in the Barton Springs Zone and no spoil disposal locations or driveway alignments are necessary for this site development. Placement of clean fill will take place within pit areas as specified by the Reclamation Plan (Exhibit C, Sheet 16).

Net site area and impervious cover information is only applicable to watersheds classified as water supply suburban, water supply rural, and the Barton springs zone. The subject area is in the suburban watershed; therefore, this information is not applicable.

Transfer of development intensity is not applicable to the subject area.

#### 2.0 EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN

The Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) details information regarding proposed erosion controls, contractor staging areas, and vehicular use areas (Attachment C).

The CWQZ is outside the limits of construction for the Barr Lane Tract (Exhibit C, Sheets 5-14); no development is proposed within the CWQZ.

The subject area is not located within the City of Austin's zoning jurisdiction, Water Supply Rural, or Water Supply Suburban watersheds; therefore, no tree survey is required.

#### 3.0 WATER QUALITY AND DRAINAGE PLAN

Stormwater generally flows southwest across the subject area under existing drainage patterns (Exhibit C, Sheet 2). The proposed grading at this facility will be contoured to direct all runoff from the active concrete recycling facility, processing plant, stockpile and construction areas of the site into the two proposed wet basins. The property is currently undeveloped apart from a power line easement along the western boundary, an abandoned residence west of Barr Lane, and Barr Lane. Erosion and sedimentation controls may be constructed above existing grade.

#### 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY REPORT

#### 4.1 Vegetative Element

Tree and vegetative surveys are not required in the suburban watershed. No development is proposed within the CWQZ, 100-year Floodplain, or Erosion Hazard Zone; therefore, trees and other vegetation in this area will be preserved. A list of dominant woodland, grassland, and hydrophytic species is listed in the ERI Report (Attachment B).

#### 4.2 Geologic Element

The Environmental Resource Inventory (ERI) Report details mapped topographic and geologic information (Attachment B).

#### **4.3** Wastewater Element

Septic facilities will be provided by installing a new OSSF system to serve the facility. This application will be filed separately from this application.

#### 5.0 POLLUTION ATTENUATION PLAN

#### **5.1** Engineering Report

The subject area is proposed to be utilized as a concrete recycling and select fill removal facility, which includes extraction, hauling, crushing, and stockpiling of concrete and select fill materials. Supporting activities such as equipment staging and refueling will be conducted on-site. The *Engineer's Summary* and Section 1.0 Project Report provide additional details.

#### 5.2 Drainage and Water Quality Control Plan

The Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) and Section 3.0 Water Quality and Drainage Plan of this report provide details regarding drainage and water quality control (Attachment C; Exhibit D).

#### **5.3** Reclamation Plan

Upon termination of fill removal activities within the subject area, grading and seeding will take place to stabilize soils and prevent erosion. Hydromulching may be utilized for soil stabilization if the timing of pit closure is incompatible with seasonal seeding criteria. Backfill material used to fill in the quarry pit and establish 3-horizontal to 1-vertical unit ratio (3 H:1 V) side slopes will be uncontaminated, inert construction rubble and overburden from initial excavation. Overburden not utilized for construction of berms will be used as fill. Elevation within the pit will be raised within five feet of final grade. Final grade within the pit will not exceed existing grade. Equipment onsite, such as motor graders and excavators, may be utilized for soil compaction of fill material, decreasing erosion.

Preparation of the seed bed may include disking or plowing to minimize soil compaction and then smoothed or firmed with a cultipacker or drag, followed by drill or broadcast seeded to a depth no greater than one-fourth of an inch. Seeded areas should be watered immediately following application if planted during the summer.

Seed mixtures will consist of native variety and will be applied at 35 pounds of pure live seed (PLS) per acre, consisting of approximately 23.5 pounds PLS of grass seed and 11.5 pounds PLS of forb seed, on dry sites and 26 pounds PLS per acre, containing 17 pounds PLS of grass seed and nine pounds PLS of forb seed, on moist sites.

Restoration activities are considered successful after native grasses have reached a height of at least 1.5 inches and 95 percent coverage with bare spots no greater than 16 square feet.

The Site Plan and Reclamation Plan sheets provide additional details (Exhibit C, Sheet 16).

#### 5.4 Resource Extraction Assessment for Unconsolidated Material

The Site Plan sheets contain required Resource Extraction Plan elements (Exhibit C, Sheet 16).

## 5.4.1 Design Criteria Clarifications for Unconsolidated Resource Extraction and Related Activities.

The following requirements can be found in the City of Austin Environmental Criteria Manual 1.3.4.4 (A):

#### 5.4.1.1 Excavation Limits.

All excavations may operate at a vertical slope but it is recommended that during excavation activities, sideslopes not exceed a 2-horizontal to 1-vertical (2 H:1 V) unit ratio on the portion of the site adjacent to or within a WQTZ in order to prevent a breach of a natural water body.

#### 5.4.1.2 Water Quality Controls.

Haul roads within resource extraction excavations do not require water quality controls. The calculation of surface impervious cover to determine if water quality controls are required should include compacted gravel haul roads, sorting facilities, parking areas, and loading areas in addition to paved surfaces and buildings.

#### 5.4.1.3 Temporary Stabilization Requirements.

Any disturbed area that is observed to be the source of dust or sediment in runoff, including topsoil stockpiles, shall be revegetated per COA Standard Specification 604S, Seeding for Erosion Control. The purpose of temporary stabilization is to prevent erosion or runoff of sediment-laden stormwater to natural water bodies.

#### 5.4.1.4 Pit Backfill Criteria.

All pit sideslopes must be stabilized at a 3-horizontal to 1-vertical unit ratio (3 H:1 V) slope for reclamation. This is to prevent erosion and to maintain overland sheet flow, per LDC 25-8-185 or ATCSR 30-5-185.

Fill material should be compacted from the bottom of the excavation to within five (5) feet of final grade.

If an open pit is partially backfilled, then the sideslopes must be restored to a final slope of 3 H:1 V in order to provide a stable angle of repose for revegetation and to prevent erosion. This is to prevent erosion and to maintain overland sheet flow, per LDC 25-8-185 or ATCSR 30-5-185.

The final grade of backfilled areas may not exceed the pre-existing natural grade of the site prior to the initiation of extraction operations, except as allowed by Sections 25-8-342 of the LDC and 30-5-342 of the ATCSR.

#### 5.5 Rock Quarry and Mining Assessment

#### **5.5.1** Tree Protection

Tree protection measures are not required as the subject area is not located within the zoning jurisdiction of the City of Austin.

#### 5.5.2 Riparian Corridor Preservation

No mining or construction disturbance will take place within the CWQZ. The CWQZ(s) within the southeastern and western portions of the subject area will be preserved.

#### **5.5.3** Temporary Stabilization Requirements

Per Reclamation Plan requirements, areas contributing to dust or sediment-laden stormwater will be vegetated as soon as practicable.

#### **5.5.4** Stormwater Control Requirements

The Construction SWP3 details stormwater control requirements.

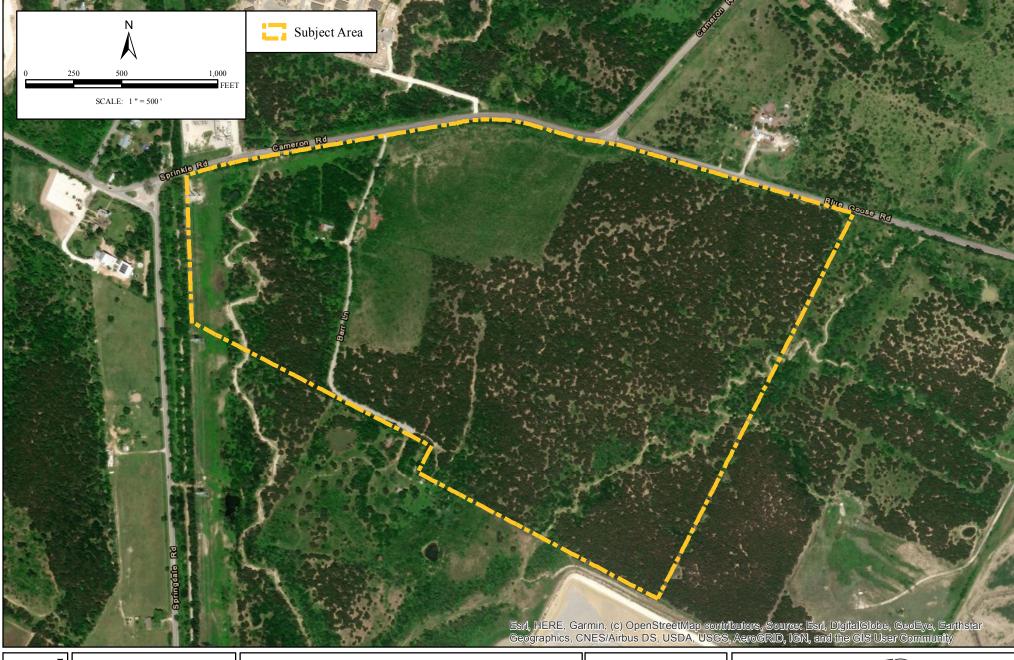
#### 5.5.5 Quarry Pit Backfill Criteria

Pit side slopes within competent rock may be stabilized as a vertical face. If the pit is to be backfilled, then only uncontaminated earthen material or quarried spoils material from the site may be used to backfill the quarry pit. All potential recharge features greater than one square foot or one-foot diameter in area located on the quarry or mine floor must be sealed prior to the placement of backfill. All backfill material must meet the criteria of inert and essentially insoluble. Chemical analyses by a certified laboratory may be required if the material has an odor, texture or appearance indicating that it is not inert and essentially insoluble. The operator will obtain a Backfill Load Certificate of all material placed as backfill from each vehicle driver. Backfill Load Certificates must be kept onsite and available for inspection by the City of Austin. A sign will be posted near the backfill area stating that only uncontaminated earthen material may be accepted.

Fill material shall be compacted from the bottom of the excavation to within five (5) feet of final grade. The method of compaction is specified in the Reclamation Plan Sheet.

In an open pit that is partially backfilled, the slope of the backfilled area must be restored to a final slope of 3-horizontal to 1-vertical unit ratio (3 H:1 V) or as a series of benches with maximum height of 4 feet in order to prevent erosion and to disperse runoff back to sheet flow. (LDC 25-8-185 or ATCSR 30-5-185)

The final grade of backfilled areas may not exceed the pre-existing natural grade of the site prior to the initiation of extraction operations unless a variance is obtained from Land Use Commission.



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#### **Subject Area Aerial**

119-acre Barr Lane Tract - Development Permit Application Capital City Crushing LLC 10506 Barr Lane, Austin, Travis County, Texas

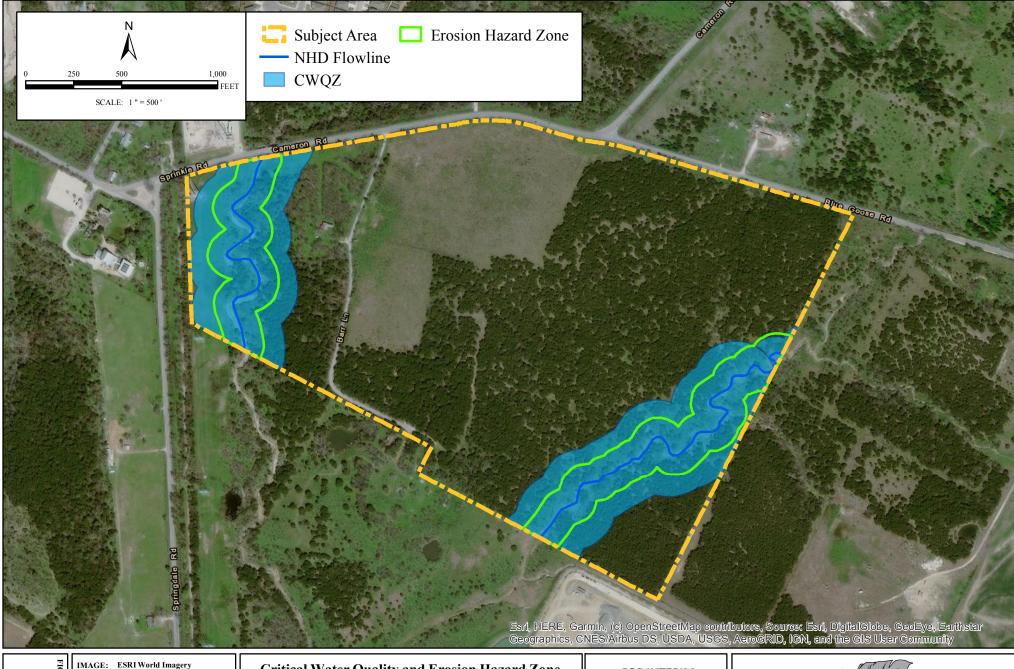
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#### **Critical Water Quality and Erosion Hazard Zone**

119-acre Barr Lane Tract - Development Permit Application Capital City Crushing LLC 10506 Barr Lane, Austin, Travis County, Texas

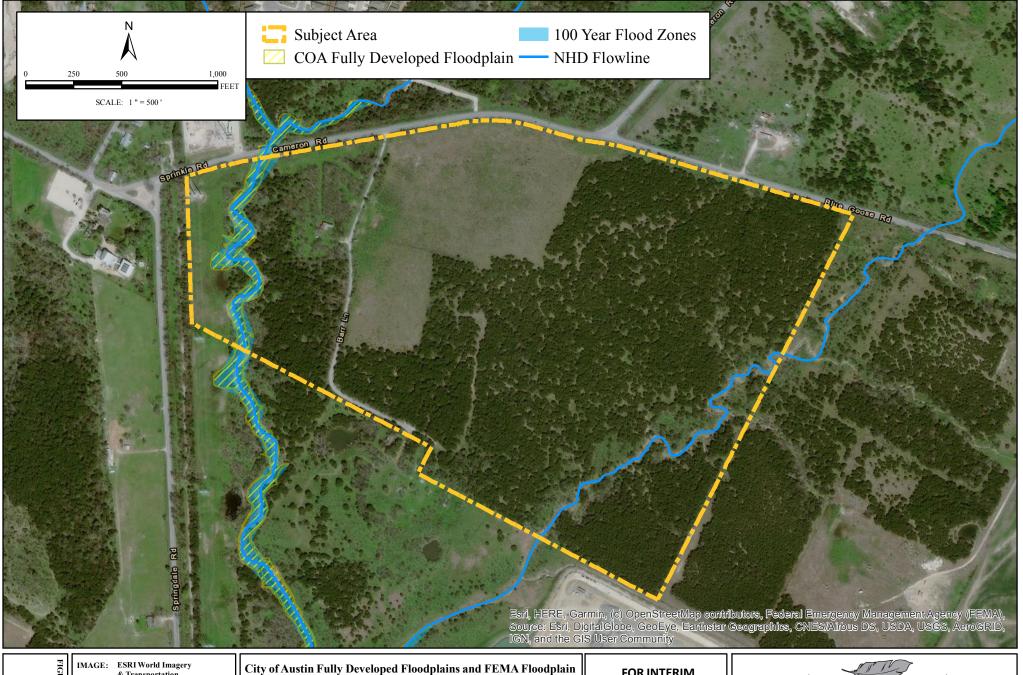
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