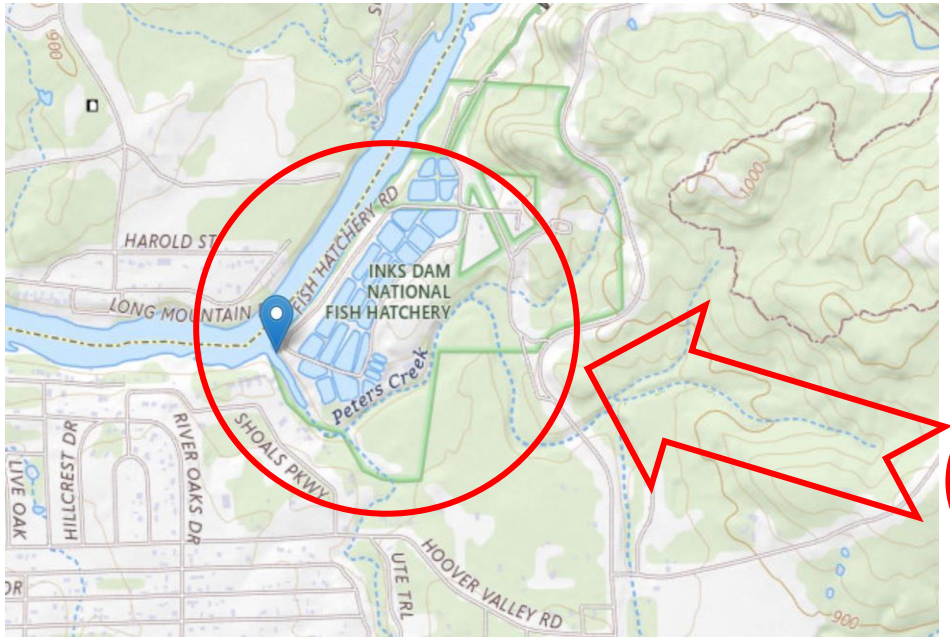
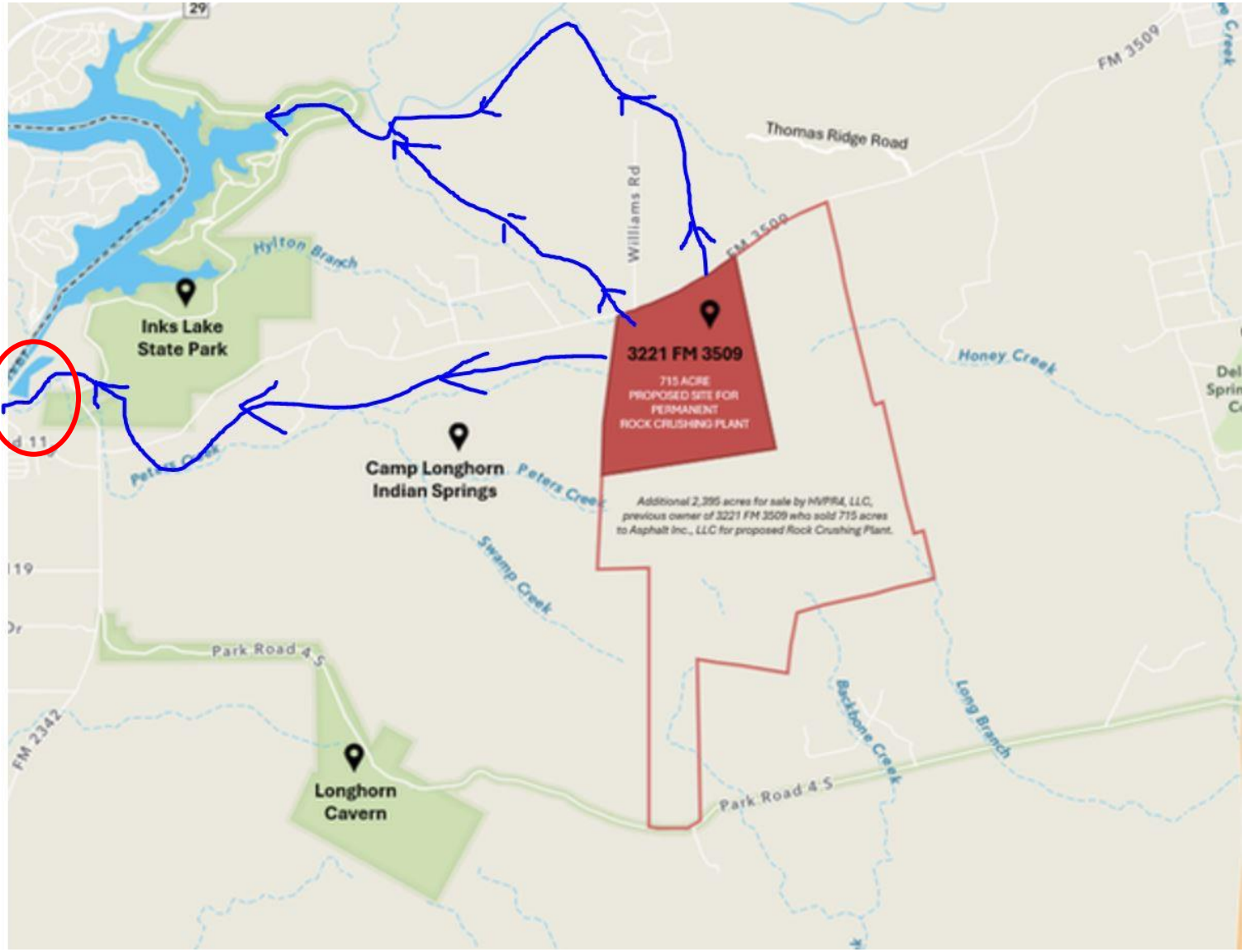
Water concerns related to the proposed Rock Crushing plant on FM 3509, Burnet TX.

The livelihood and way of life for the Burnet community will be negatively impacted

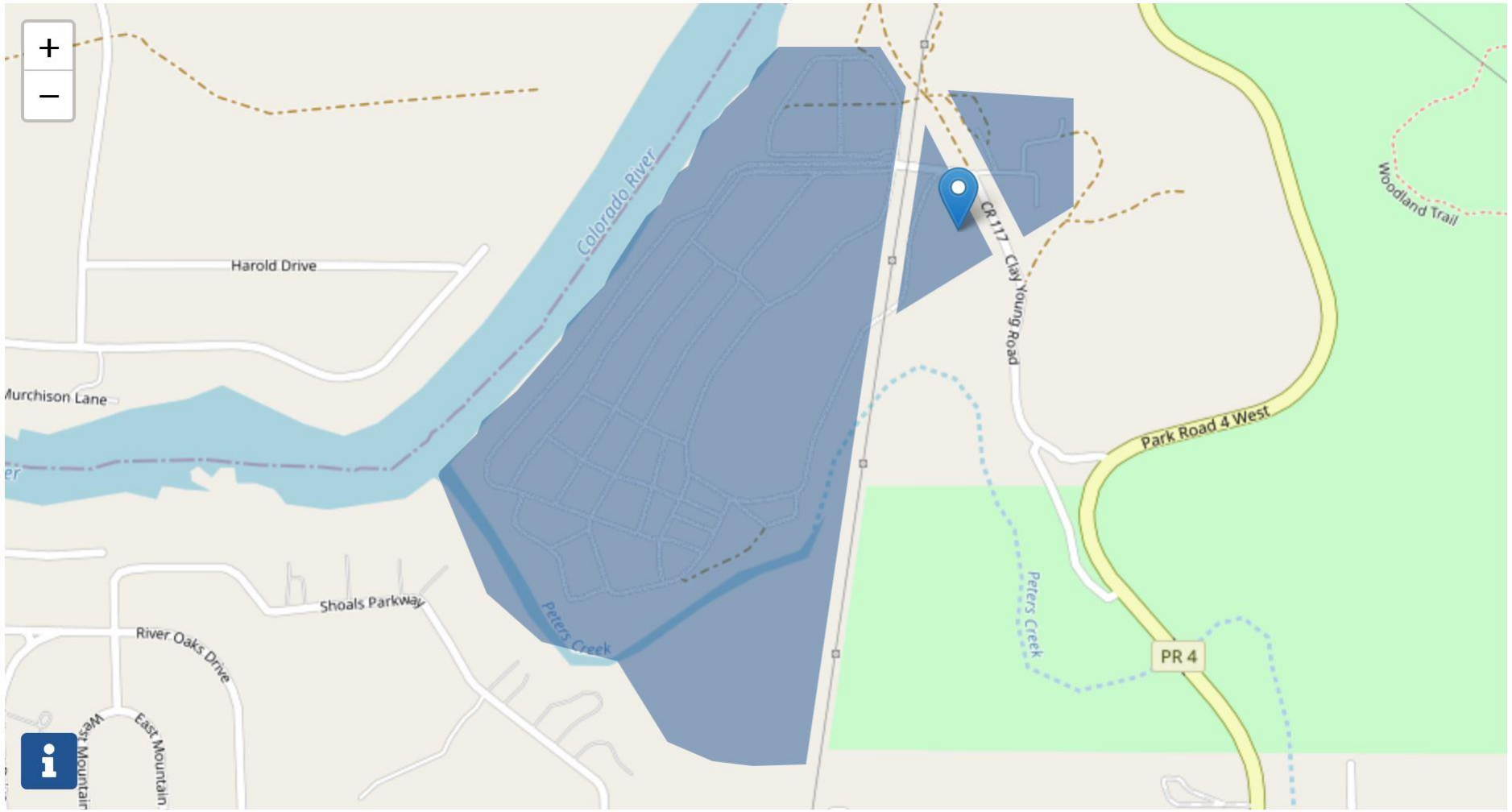




Water runoff from the Proposed Rock Crushing Plant will flow into two creeks

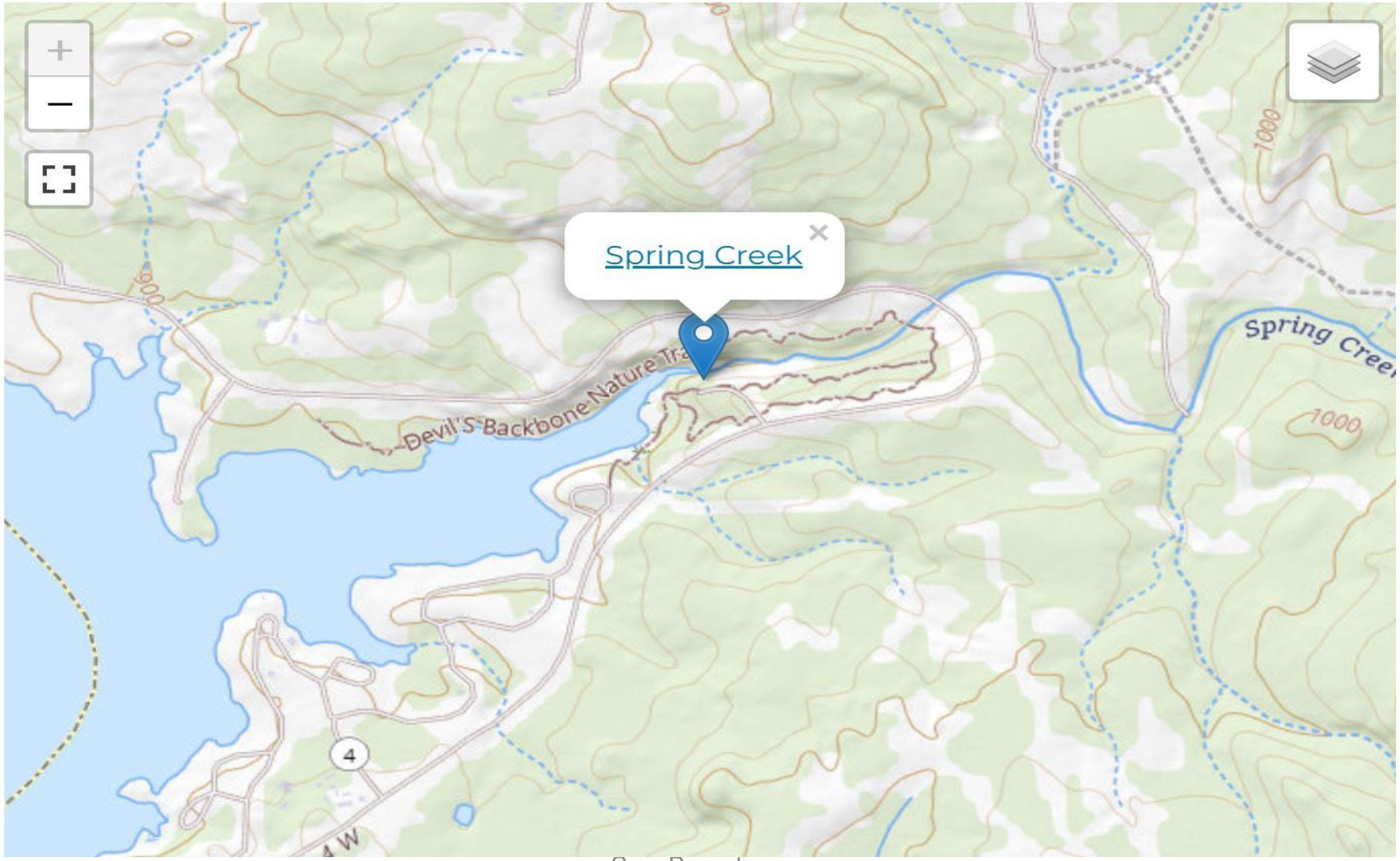
- **Spring Creek to the North, flows into Inks Lake at Devil's Backbone Nature Trail, just upstream from fish hatchery**
- **Peter's Creek to the West flows thru a youth camp pool and into Lake LBJ exactly at the fish hatchery!**

Peters Creek, flows to the Fish Hatchery!



Inks Dam National Fish Hatchery

Spring Creek, flows into Ink's Lake at Devil's Backbone Nature Trail!



Debris, Sediment and contamination for the quarry site will flow into both Peter's Creek and Spring Creek. The proposed Rock Berms will slow down the contamination, but will not stop it.

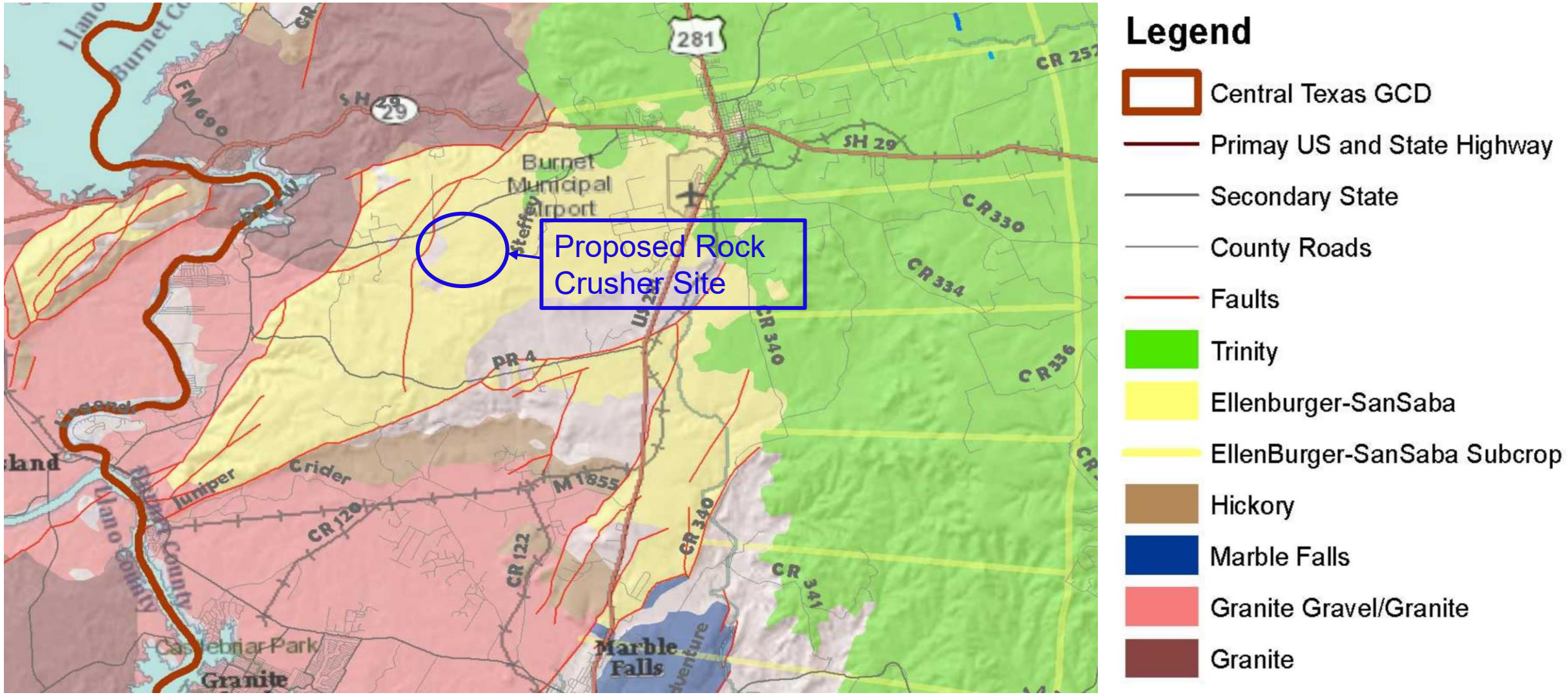
1. Peter's Creek flows into the natural swimming pool at a youth camp. **Does LCRA have any plans to monitor the runoff water in Peter's Creek to ensure it is clean and safe for the kids swimming in it?**

2. Peter's Creek flows into Lake LBJ exactly at a Inks Dam National Fish Hatchery. **Does LCRA have any plans to monitor the runoff water to ensure it is clean and safe?**

3. Spring Creek flows into various rancher's stock tanks and then into Ink's Lake at Devil's Backbone Nature Trail. **Does LCRA have any plans to monitor the runoff water to ensure it is clean and safe?**

4. In order to determine if the Quarry is releasing silt into Peter's Creek and Spring Creek you will need to measure the existing depth of the silt in the creeks. **Has LCRA actually went on the adjacent properties and inspected or measured the current level of silt?**

Daily Dynamite Explosions May Affect the Water Eco System



Map is from Central Texas Ground Water Conservation District

When fault lines are near aquifers, the primary concern is that seismic activity along the fault can disrupt groundwater flow, potentially causing changes in water availability, quality, and even sudden fluctuations in water levels due to the creation of new pathways or barriers to water movement within the aquifer; this can manifest as changes in spring discharge, new springs appearing, or existing springs drying up depending on the fault movement.

Key issues related to fault lines near aquifers:

Changes in water quality:

Faulting can introduce new contaminants into the aquifer by fracturing the rock and exposing previously isolated pockets of water with different chemical compositions.

Increased permeability:

Fault zones can act as conduits for groundwater flow, potentially increasing the rate of water movement through the aquifer, which could impact recharge and extraction rates.

Spring activity variations:

Springs that are fed by an aquifer near a fault line can experience changes in flow rate and water quality following seismic activity.

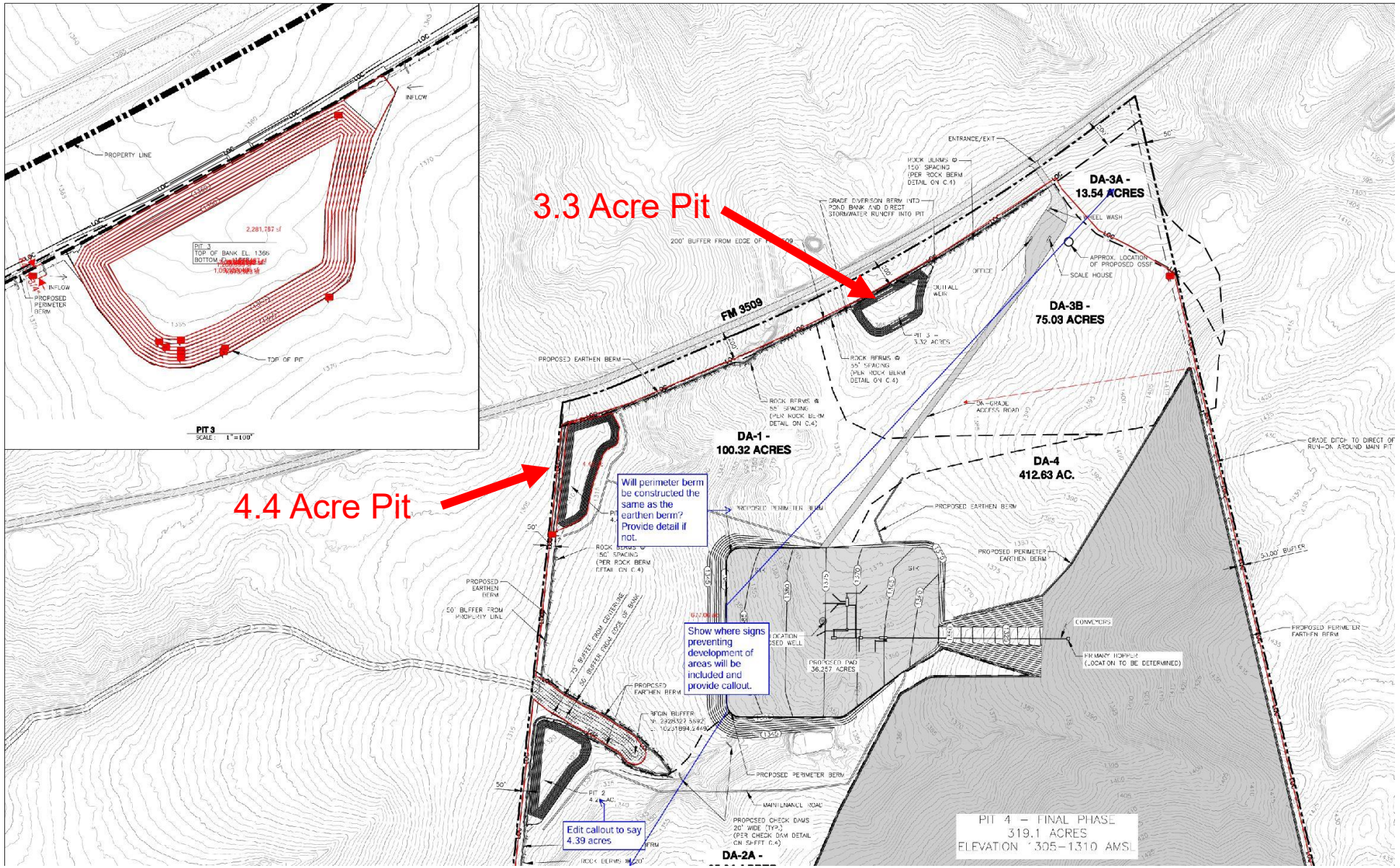
Sinkhole formation:

In certain situations, where the rock above an aquifer is weakened by faulting, seismic activity can trigger the collapse of the overlying rock, leading to sinkhole formation.

It has been confirmed that there will be blasting at the proposed Rock Quarry site.

1. Blasting will take place over documented fault lines. **Will LCRA verified that the blasting will not alter the fault line and recharge properties from the contaminated runoff or storm water?**

Rock Berms and Retaining pits to alter water runoff



According to the national weather service, Local archives and Extreamwether.com. Burnet Texas has had many rainfall events where more than 7.6" of rainfall has occurred in a 24-hour period. The highest being 19.05 inches in a 24-hour period 2007! Less than 20 years ago we have a flood that was over 2.5 times the stated requirement for the Rock Crusher.

1- and 25-year flood calculations:
Engineering Report — the report shall discuss site characteristics, water quality management strategies and include the following information: -description of site and of proposed development. -location and type of soils. This information can be obtained ft the County Soil Survey. -vegetative cover map including tree and ground cover. -engineer's seal, signature and statement certifying that the plan is complete and in compliance with this ordinance. -data and calculations for water quality BMPs and associated drainage facilities, including drainage area, impervious cover area, time of concentration, runoff coefficients and discharge for 1 year and 25 year storm events (used to size vegetative filter strip width and determine flow splitter elevation/by-pass at water quality basins), stable constructed channel documentation, volume calculations for all ponds, floodplain calculations for fully developed conditions or FEMA floodplain delineation when used to define a buffer zone. -description of the permanent BMPs to be implemented to achieve the performance standards for Water Quality Management.

Why shouldn't the quarry be built to protect against a 100-year flood?

NRCS Type II Total Rainfall Amounts for Burnet, Texas

2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr
3.93	5.37	6.41	7.60	8.63	9.74

Rainfall amounts tabulated for the Burnet, Texas area using data and methodology from Natural Resources Conservation Service, *Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, TR-55,* Appendix B.

NRCS Type II Cumulative Rainfall Amounts for Burnet, Texas

Time (hrs)		NRCS Type II Rainfall Fraction	Cumulative Rainfall Amounts (inches) 2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr
0.00		0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	*	0.0105	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10
2.00		0.0220	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.21
3.00	*	0.0345	0.14	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34
4.00		0.0480	0.19	0.26	0.31	0.36	0.41	0.47
5.00	*	0.0630	0.25	0.34	0.40	0.48	0.54	0.61
6.00		0.0800	0.31	0.43	0.51	0.61	0.69	0.78
7.00	*	0.0990	0.39	0.53	0.63	0.75	0.85	0.96
8.00		0.1200	0.47	0.64	0.77	0.91	1.04	1.17
8.50	*	0.1322	0.52	0.71	0.85	1.00	1.14	1.29
9.00		0.1470	0.58	0.79	0.94	1.12	1.27	1.43
9.50		0.1630	0.64	0.88	1.04	1.24	1.41	1.59
9.75	*	0.1715	0.67	0.92	1.10	1.30	1.48	1.67
10.00		0.1810	0.71	0.97	1.16	1.38	1.56	1.76
10.50		0.2040	0.80	1.10	1.31	1.55	1.76	1.99
11.00		0.2350	0.92	1.26	1.51	1.79	2.03	2.29
11.50		0.2830	1.11	1.52	1.81	2.15	2.44	2.76
11.75		0.3870	1.52	2.08	2.48	2.94	3.34	3.77
12.00		0.6630	2.61	3.56	4.25	5.04	5.72	6.46
12.50		0.7350	2.89	3.95	4.71	5.59	6.34	7.16
13.00		0.7720	3.03	4.15	4.95	5.87	6.66	7.52
13.50		0.7990	3.14	4.29	5.12	6.07	6.90	7.78
14.00		0.8200	3.22	4.40	5.26	6.23	7.08	7.99
15.00	*	0.8535	3.35	4.58	5.47	6.49	7.37	8.31
16.00		0.8800	3.46	4.73	5.64	6.69	7.59	8.57
17.00	*	0.9018	3.54	4.84	5.78	6.85	7.78	8.78
18.00	*	0.9210	3.62	4.95	5.90	7.00	7.95	8.97
19.00	*	0.9377	3.69	5.04	6.01	7.13	8.09	9.13
20.00		0.9520	3.74	5.11	6.10	7.24	8.22	9.27
21.00	*	0.9647	3.79	5.18	6.18	7.33	8.33	9.40
22.00	*	0.9770	3.84	5.25	6.26	7.43	8.43	9.52
23.00	*	0.9887	3.89	5.31	6.34	7.51	8.53	9.63
24.00		1.0000	3.93	5.37	6.41	7.60	8.63	9.74

Source: Fractional values from United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, *TP-149,* Revised April 1, 1973, page 3. (Values with asterisk are interpolated). Rainfall amounts calculated from total rainfall amounts for Burnet, Texas.

Permit calls out that Asphalt Inc. should follow Best Management Practices BMP's:

1. Best Management Practices or BMPs which are listed throughout the Permit seem to imply that Asphalt Inc. will buy a BMP permit and self monitor or self inspect? **Who verifies that these Best Management Practices are followed or adhered to. Does LCRA currently monitor or validate that the BMP are followed?**

2. The BMP calculations used for storm events use calculations for a 1 year and 25-year storm event (See Previous Page for chart). Burnet has already had several storm events exceeding 25-year. In fact, less than 20 years ago (2007) Burnet had over 19" rain in a 24 hr. period. **Why shouldn't the quarry be built to protect against a 100-year flood?**

Asphalt Inc.'s permit calls out the following:

ROCK BERMS

THE PURPOSE OF A ROCK BERM IS TO SERVE AS A CHECK DAM IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW, TO INTERCEPT SEDIMENT–LADEN RUNOFF, DETAIN THE SEDIMENT AND RELEASE THE WATER IN SHEET FLOW. THE ROCK BERM SHOULD BE USED WHEN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA IS LESS THAN 5 ACRES. ROCK BERMS ARE USED IN AREAS WHERE THE VOLUME OF RUNOFF IS TOO GREAT FOR A SILT FENCE TO CONTAIN. THEY ARE LESS EFFECTIVE FOR SEDIMENT REMOVAL THAN SILT FENCES, PARTICULARLY FOR FINE PARTICLES, BUT ARE ABLE TO WITHSTAND HIGHER FLOWS THAN A SILT FENCE. AS SUCH, ROCK BERMS ARE OFTEN USED IN AREAS OF CHANNEL FLOWS (DITCHES, GULLIES, ETC.). ROCK BERMS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE AT REDUCING BED LOAD IN CHANNELS AND SHOULD NOT BE SUBSTITUTED FOR OTHER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES FARTHER UP THE WATERSHED.

MATERIALS:

- THE BERM STRUCTURE SHOULD BE SECURED WITH A WOVEN WIRE SHEATHING HAVING MAXIMUM OPENING OF 1 INCH AND A MINIMUM WIRE DIAMETER OF 20 GAUGE GALVANIZED AND SHOULD BE SECURED WITH SHOAT RINGS.
- CLEAN, OPEN GRADED 3– TO 5–INCH DIAMETER ROCK SHOULD BE USED, EXCEPT IN AREAS WHERE HIGH VELOCITIES OR LARGE VOLUMES OF FLOW ARE EXPECTED, WHERE 5– TO 8–INCH DIAMETER ROCKS MAY BE USED.

INSTALLATION:

- LAY OUT THE WOVEN WIRE SHEATHING PERPENDICULAR TO THE FLOW LINE. THE SHEATHING SHOULD BE 20 GAUGE WOVEN WIRE MESH WITH 1 INCH OPENINGS.
- BERM SHOULD HAVE A TOP WIDTH OF 2 FEET MINIMUM WITH SIDE SLOPES BEING 2:1 (H:V) OR FLATTER.
- PLACE THE ROCK ALONG THE SHEATHING AS SHOWN IN THE DIAGRAM (FIGURE 3–23), TO A HEIGHT NOT LESS THAN 18".
- WRAP THE WIRE SHEATHING AROUND THE ROCK AND SECURE WITH TIE WIRE SO THAT THE ENDS OF THE SHEATHING OVERLAP AT LEAST 2 INCHES, AND THE BERM RETAINS ITS SHAPE WHEN WALKED UPON.
- BERM SHOULD BE BUILT ALONG THE CONTOUR AT ZERO PERCENT GRADE OR AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE.
- THE ENDS OF THE BERM SHOULD BE TIED INTO EXISTING UPSLOPE GRADE AND THE BERM SHOULD BE BURIED IN A TRENCH APPROXIMATELY 3 TO 4 INCHES DEEP TO PREVENT FAILURE OF THE CONTROL.

COMMON TROUBLE POINTS:

- INSUFFICIENT BERM HEIGHT OR LENGTH (RUNOFF QUICKLY ESCAPES OVER THE TOP OR AROUND THE SIDES OF BERM)
- BERM NOT INSTALLED PERPENDICULAR TO FLOW LINE (RUNOFF ESCAPING AROUND ONE SIDE)

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES:

- INSPECTION SHOULD BE MADE WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL BY THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY. FOR INSTALLATIONS IN STREAMBEDS, ADDITIONAL DAILY INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE.
- REMOVE SEDIMENT AND OTHER DEBRIS WHEN BUILDUP REACHES 6 INCHES AND DISPOSE OF THE ACCUMULATED SILT IN AN APPROVED MANNER THAT WILL NOT CAUSE ANY ADDITIONAL SILTATION.
- REPAIR ANY LOOSE WIRE SHEATHING.
- THE BERM SHOULD BE RESHAPED AS NEEDED DURING INSPECTION.
- THE BERM SHOULD BE REPLACED WHEN THE STRUCTURE CEASES TO FUNCTION AS INTENDED DUE TO SILT ACCUMULATION AMONG THE ROCKS, WASHOUT, CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC DAMAGE, ETC.
- THE ROCK BERM SHOULD BE LEFT IN PLACE UNTIL ALL UPSTREAM AREAS ARE STABILIZED AND ACCUMULATED SILT REMOVED.

Permit calls out that the Rock Berms used for flood and erosion control should be inspected and maintained per the following:

1. Weekly Inspections of Rock Berms and after each rainfall, daily inspections if Rock Berm is in a streambed. **Who verifies that this inspection is completed and does LCRA currently monitor or validate that the inspections were performed?**

2. Remove sediment and debris when it reaches 6” inch in depth. Dispose of the silt in an approved manner. **Who verifies that the sediment is not over 6” deep? Is there a record of sediment removal? What is the approved manner for disposing silt? Does LCRA currently monitor or validate that the inspections were performed?**

3. Debris, Sediment and contamination for the quarry site will flow into Stock tanks and then into Spring Creek. The proposed Rock Berms will slow down the contamination, but will not stop it. Water runoff from the proposed site flows directly into rancher's stock tanks for cattle and wildlife (see picture below, less than ¼ mile away). **Will LCRA monitor or test the runoff or stormwater to verify it is not contaminated?**

Summary of questions for LCRA to respond to:

Related to Runoff water entering Peter's and Spring Creek.

1. Peter's Creek flows into the natural swimming pool at a youth camp. **Does LCRA have any plans to monitor the runoff water in Peter's Creek to ensure it is clean and safe for the kids swimming in it?**

2. Peter's Creek flows into Lake LBJ exactly at a Inks Dam National Fish Hatchery. **Does LCRA have any plans to monitor the runoff water to ensure it is clean and safe?**

3. Spring Creek flows into various rancher's stock tanks and then into Ink's Lake at Devil's Backbone Nature Trail. **Does LCRA have any plans to monitor the runoff water to ensure it is clean and safe?**

4. In order to determine if the Quarry is releasing silt into Peter's Creek and Spring Creek you will need to measure the existing depth of the silt in the creeks. **Has LCRA actually went on the adjacent properties and inspected or measured the current level of silt?**

Related to Blasting over a fault line

1. Blasting will take place over documented fault lines. **Will LCRA verified that the blasting will not alter the fault line and recharge properties from the contaminated runoff or storm water?**

Summary of questions for LCRA to respond to:

Related to Rock Berms to control Debris and silt.

1. Weekly Inspections of Rock Berms and after each rainfall, daily inspections if Rock Berm is in a streambed. **Who verifies that this inspection is completed and does LCRA currently monitor or validate that the inspections were performed?**

2. Remove sediment and debris when it reaches 6" inch in depth. Dispose of the silt in an approved manner. **Who verifies that the sediment is not over 6" deep? Is there a record of sediment removal? What is the approved manner for disposing silt? Does LCRA currently monitor or validate that the inspections were performed?**

3. Debris, Sediment and contamination for the quarry site will flow into Stock tanks and then into Spring Creek. The proposed Rock Berms will slow down the contamination, but will not stop it. Water runoff from the proposed site flows directly into rancher's stock tanks for cattle and wildlife (see picture below, less than ¼ mile away). **Will LCRA monitor or test the runoff or stormwater to verify it is not contaminated?**

4. Best Management Practices or BMPs which are listed throughout the Permit seem to imply that Asphalt Inc. will buy a BMP permit and self monitor or self inspect? **Who verifies that these Best Management Practices are followed or adhered to. Does LCRA currently monitor or validate that the BMP are followed?**

5. **Related to Best Management Practices BMP's**

6. Best Management Practices or BMPs which are listed throughout the Permit seem to imply that Asphalt Inc. will buy a BMP permit and self monitor or self inspect? **Who verifies that these Best Management Practices are followed or adhered to. Does LCRA currently monitor or validate that the BMP are followed?**

7. The BMP calculations used for storm events use calculations for a 1 year and 25-year storm event (See Previous Page for chart). Burnet has already had several storm events exceeding 25 year. In fact, less than 20 years ago (2007) Burnet had over 19" rain in a 24-hr. period. **Why shouldn't the quarry be built to protect against a 100-year flood?**

One of the worst site selections for an APO in all of Texas! If approved this site will be using explosives / blasting:

- Less than 3.5 miles from TWO State Parks
- Less than 100 yards from a camp for children, these kids swim in the water that flows from Peter's creek.
- Blasting on top of a documented fault line could allow contaminated runoff water into the aquifer.
- During a heavy flood the site's runoff water will flow into a federal fish hatchery.

Please do the right thing and not approve the LCRA application for Asphalt Inc. LLC.

Thank you:
Randy Printz, 3610 FM 3509 Burnet TX 785611.
SaveBurnet@gmail.com