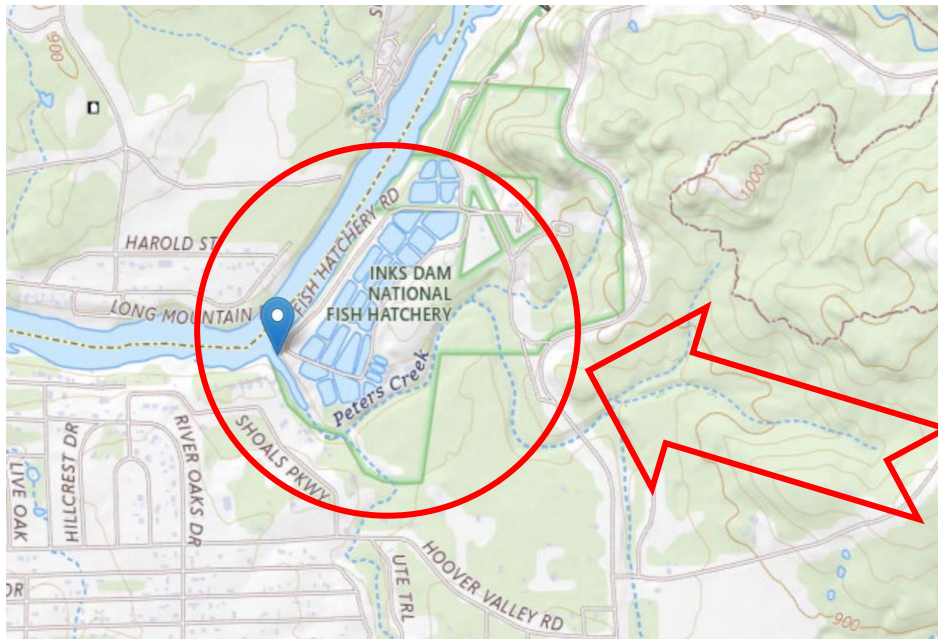


Water concerns related to the proposed Rock Crushing plant at 3221 FM 3509, Burnet TX.

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

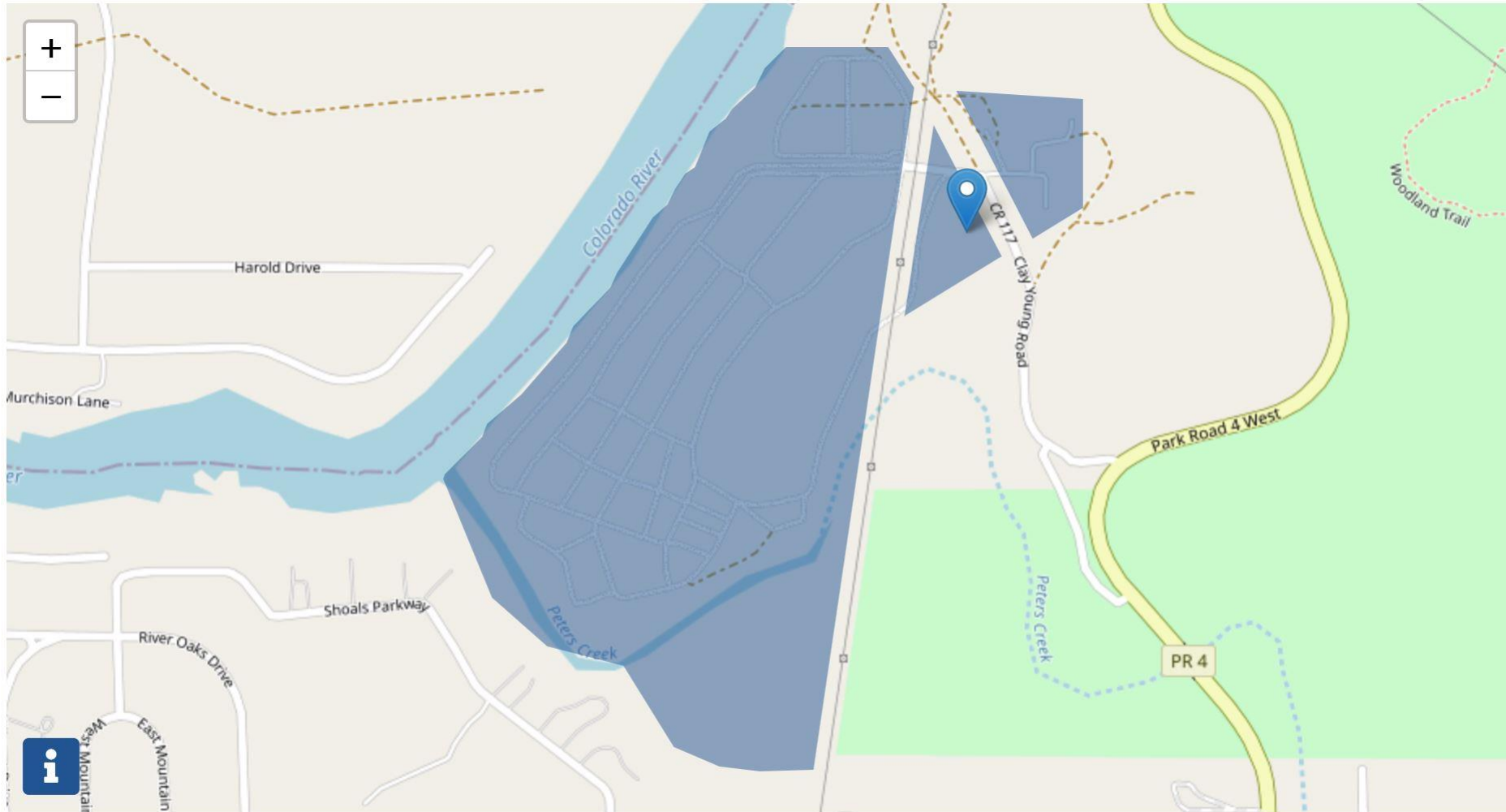


## Water runoff from the Proposed Rock Crushing Plant will flow into two creeks

1. Spring Creek to the North, flows into Inks Lake at Devil's Backbone Nature Trail, just upstream from fish hatchery
2. Peter's Creek to the West flows into Lake LBJ exactly at the fish hatchery!



# Peters Creek, flows to the Fish Hatchery!



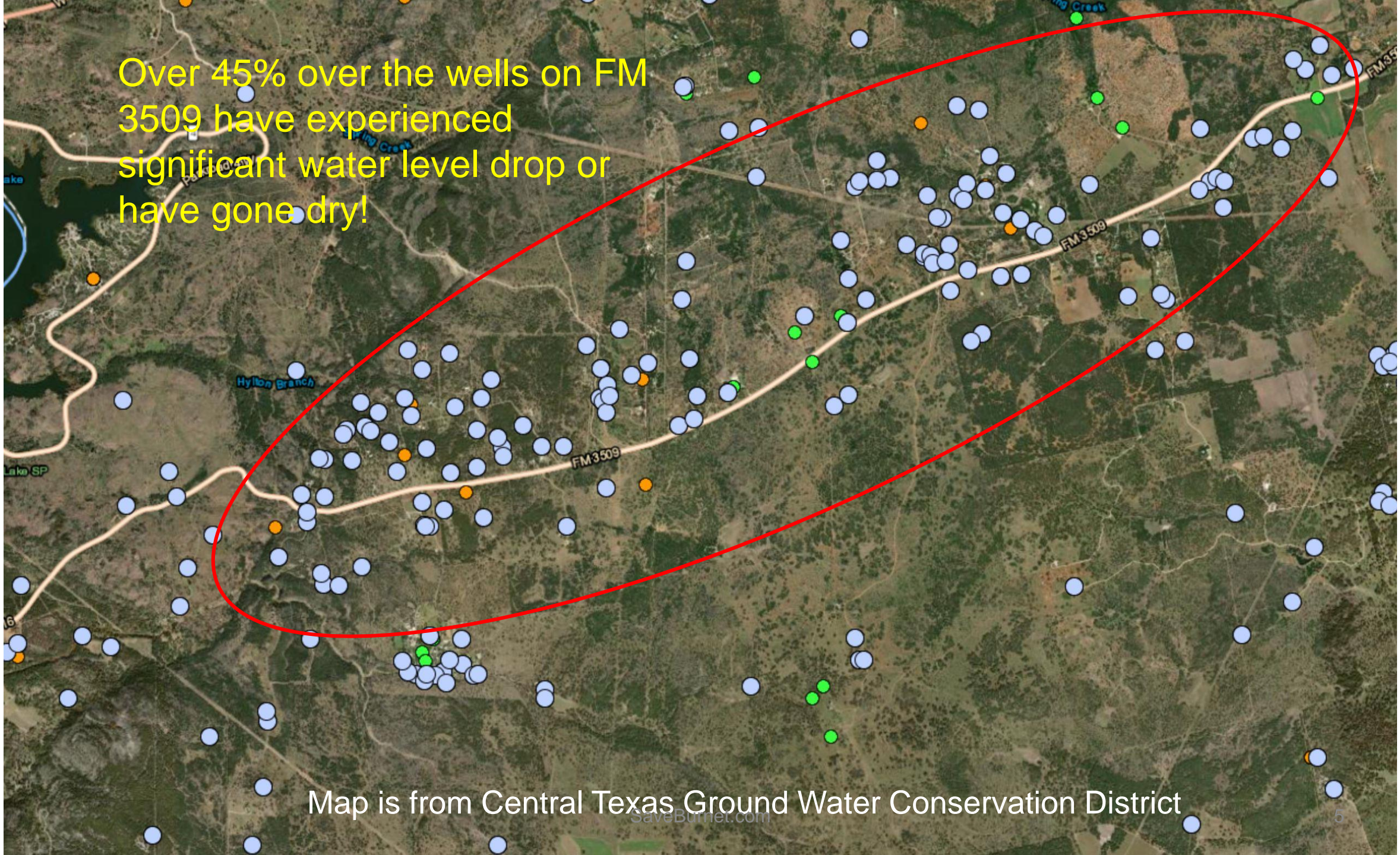


# Spring Creek, flows into Ink's Lake at Devil's Backbone Nature Trail!





Over 45% over the wells on FM 3509 have experienced significant water level drop or have gone dry!



Map is from Central Texas Ground Water Conservation District



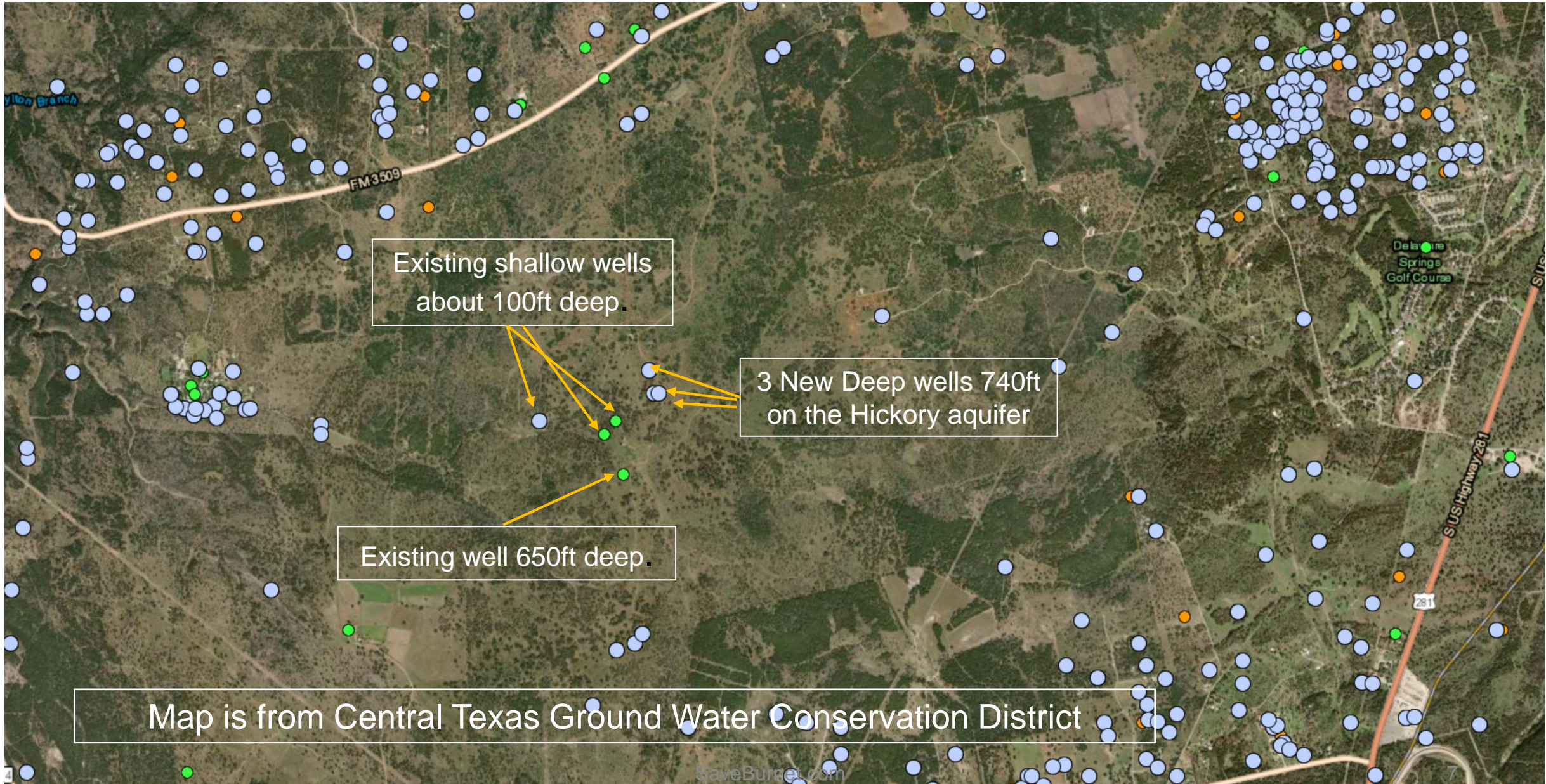
The citizens of Burnet County are being asked to conserve water... Which they are doing!

This rock crushing plant is estimated to use between 648,000 to 9,000,000 gallons per month!

Why would our state officials approve a permit for a rock crushing plant at the detriment of its local residence?







Existing shallow wells about 100ft deep.

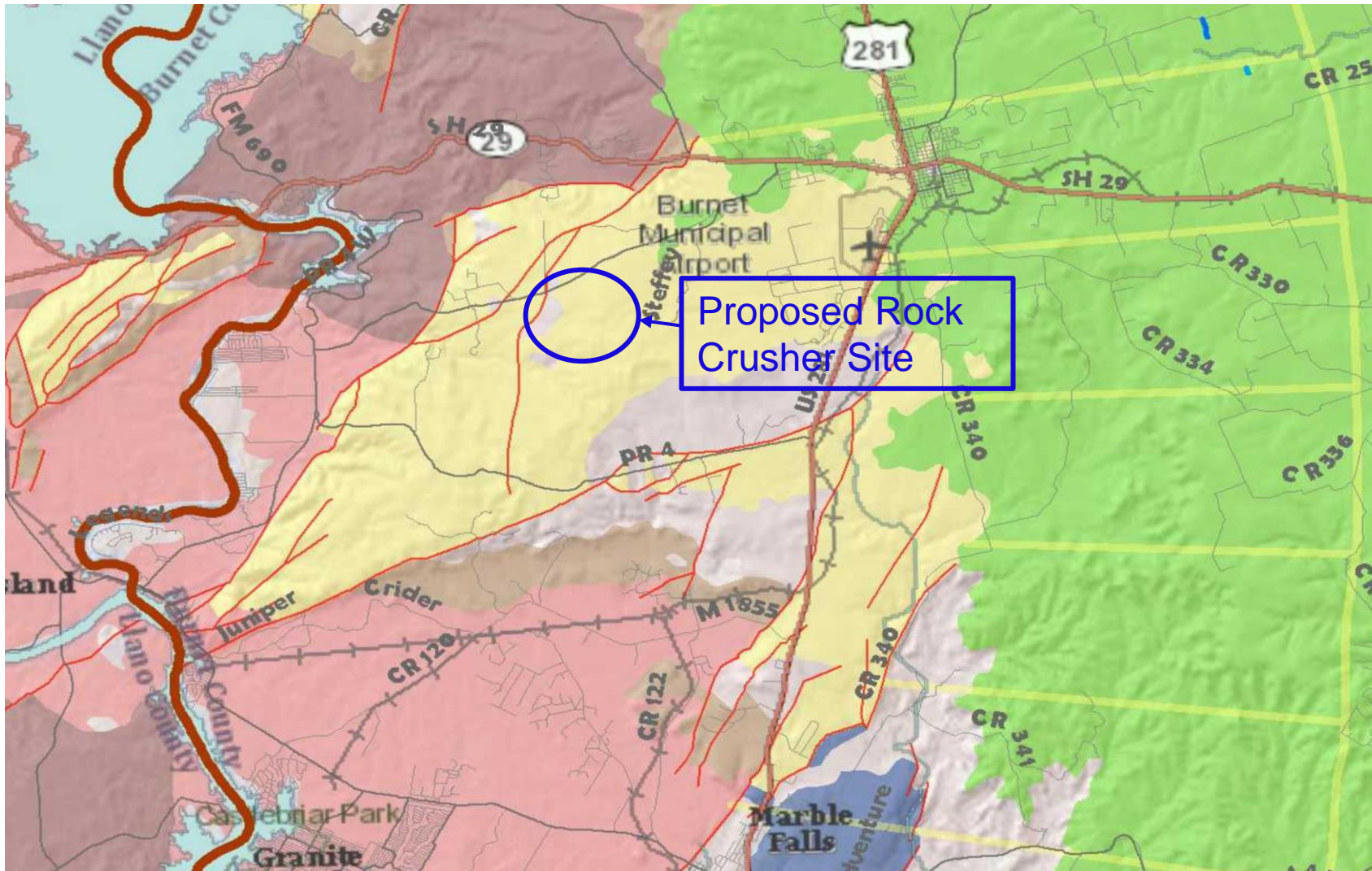
3 New Deep wells 740ft on the Hickory aquifer

Existing well 650ft deep.

Map is from Central Texas Ground Water Conservation District



# Daily Dynamite Explosions May Affect the Water Eco System



## Legend

-  Central Texas GCD
-  Primary US and State Highway
-  Secondary State
-  County Roads
-  Faults
-  Trinity
-  Ellenburger-SanSaba
-  EllenBurger-SanSaba Subcrop
-  Hickory
-  Marble Falls
-  Granite Gravel/Granite
-  Granite

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:

### **Groundwater level fluctuations:**

Seismic activity can cause sudden changes in groundwater levels due to the shifting of rock along the fault, potentially leading to wells running dry or experiencing sudden influxes of water depending on the movement direction.

### **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.



## *Factors influencing the impact of faults on aquifers:*

### **Fault type:**

The type of fault (normal, reverse, strike-slip) and its orientation relative to the aquifer can significantly impact how groundwater flow is affected.

### **Fault activity:**

Actively slipping faults are more likely to cause significant disruptions to groundwater flow compared to inactive faults.

### **Aquifer characteristics:**

The permeability and thickness of the aquifer will determine how easily groundwater flow can be altered by faulting.

## *Management considerations:*

### **Geological surveys:**

Detailed geological mapping to identify fault locations and assess their potential impact on nearby aquifers.

### **Groundwater monitoring:**

Regularly monitoring water levels and quality in wells located near fault zones to detect changes associated with seismic activity.

### **Sustainable water management:**

Considering potential impacts of faulting when planning water extraction strategies, including contingency plans for disruptions.



# 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, many with respiratory issues.
- On top of a documented fault line
- 5 miles from Seton Hospital, medical facilities and several nursing homes for the elderly.
- In a section of land where residents are struggling to have household water.
- The site's runoff water will flow into a federal fish hatchery.
- On the same property that was not approved for water just 2 years prior when applying for a subdivision that would use less water than the proposed rock crusher.

It is time that our State authorities do the right thing and not approve the LCRA application for Asphalt Inc. LLC.