APPENDIX G – FLOOD ZONE AND WETLAND LOCATION COMPLIANCE

Documentation of compliance with location criteria of Section 507.A.5 and 507.A.6 for Flood Zones & Wetlands (Section 519.C.7)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Wetland Determination)

Rowden Consulting, LLC (Rowden) in association with the proposed Brickyard Trucking, LLC (Brickyard) Class II Commercial Disposal Facility project located approximately 2 miles north of Jamestown, Bienville Parish, Louisiana, was authorized by Raines & Associates, LLC (Raines) to conduct a wetlands delineation of the approximately 13.22-acre tract of land (Subject Property) in which the proposed facility site lies in order to identify potential jurisdictional waters of the U.S., including wetlands, within any portions of the overall subject property.

Rowden provided a Section 404 (Wetland Delineation) dated May 22, 2024, to Brickyard Trucking, LLC. Rowden worked with the owner, Brickyard Trucking, LLC, to modify the site plan to avoid any wetlands. Included in the submittal to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) was an **Avoidance of Waters Map** depicting the facility boundary modifications, within property boundary of the property owned by Brickyard Trucking, LLC.

By email, dated June 18, 2024, the USACE determined that a Department of Army Section 10/404 permit will not be required for the proposed work since no regulated activities will occur in any potentially jurisdictional wetlands and/or other waters of the United States. Please see the documents enclosed within Appendix G.

Endangered Species Act – Biological Assessment

Rowden submitted an Endangered Species Act - Biological Assessment to the Fish and Wildlife Service – Louisiana Ecological Services Field Office in Lafayette, Louisiana. The review by the Fish and Wildlife Service dated June 21, 2024, determined the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect the federally listed and/or proposed species and their critical habitats as described herein.

A copy of the assessment by Rowden and the determination by the Fish and Wildlife Service is included in Appendix G.

State Historic Preservation Office – Louisiana Office of Cultural Development.

Rowden submitted a Due Diligence Review Request to the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development to advise us if the site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or any lists maintained by their office, and to advise us if there are other cultural or historic sensitivity issues which might be considered during our development of the site.

The response was "This project will not impact any know archaeological sites or historic standing structures. Our office has no objection to the implementation of this project. If a federal agency initiates consultation, we will recommend to the agency that no historic properties are affected and no further cultural resource investigation is needed. This determination could change should new information come to our attention."

A copy of this Due Diligence Request dated May 22, 2024 and the response dated June 20, 2024 is included in Appendix G.

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Office of Conservation

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Environmental Division

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FEMA

National Flood Insurance Program

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

PANEL 280 OF 490

Panel Contains:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL
BIENVILLE PARISH	220360	0280
VILLAGE OF JAMESTOWN	220406	0280

MAP NUMBER
22013C0280C
EFFECTIVE DATE
July 03, 2006

Raines & Associates, LLC	TITLE: FEMA FIRM MAP #22013C0280C
PROJECT NO.: SA08539	SCALE: AS SHOWN
PAGE: 1	DRAWN BY: JKW
SHEET: 24" X 36"	DATE: 02/14/25
	LOCATION: BRICKYARD TRUCKING, LLC (B1119) BRICKYARD TRUCKING SWD NO. 001, 002, & 003 NEW WELLS SECTION 17 T16N R8W JAMESTOWN FIELD BIENVILLE PARISH, LOUISIANA

Office DEPOT®

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Wetland Determination)

From: Hixson, Bryton K CIV USARMY CEMVK (USA) <Bryton.K.Hixson@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Tuesday, June 18, 2024 1:22 PM
To: jeremy@rowdenconsulting.com
Cc: Sanderson, Phillip A CIV USARMY CEMVK (USA) <Andy.Sanderson@usace.army.mil>
Subject: REVISED: MVK-2024-362: Brickyard Trucking, LLC, Saltwater Disposal Facility, 13.22-Acre Tract, Bienville Parish, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Rowden:

This letter is in response to the request for review of possible regulatory requirements for the proposed Saltwater Disposal Facility located along Highway 792 in Section 17, T16N-R8W, Bienville Parish, Louisiana.

Based upon the information furnished (enclosure), we have determined that a Department of the Army Section 10/404 permit will not be required for the proposed work, since no regulated activities will occur in any potentially jurisdictional wetlands and/or other waters of the United States. In the event that project plans are changed, or if you anticipate any additional construction, please contact this office for a reevaluation of permit requirements and refer to Identification No. MVK-2024-362 when submitting the information. In addition, we are not addressing geographic jurisdiction for this proposed project.

This determination of Department of the Army regulatory requirements does not convey any property rights, either in real estate or material or any exclusive privileges and does not authorize any injury to property or invasion of rights or local laws or regulations or obviate the requirement to obtain state or local assent required by law for the activity discussed herein.

This email shall serve as the official correspondence regarding the subject project in light of new procedures dealing with projects not requiring permits.

If we may be of any further assistance in this matter, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,

Bryton Hixson
Environmental Specialist
Arkansas Branch
Regulatory Division
Vicksburg District, USACE
bryton.k.hixson@usace.army.mil
P: 601.631.5591 "

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

May 22, 2024

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regulatory (CEMVK-OD-F)
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, MS 39183

RE: Request for "No Permit Required" Letter
Bienville Parish Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility
13.22 acres, Highway 792, Bienville Parish, LA

USACE Vicksburg District:

Rowden Consulting, LLC is working with the owner of the referenced property, Brickyard Trucking, LLC, in the planning of a proposed saltwater disposal facility in Bienville Parish, Louisiana. Brickyard Trucking, LLC is the owner and developer of the new facility, and their mailing address is 415 Texas Street, Suite 400, Shreveport, LA 71101. We have completed a delineation of wetlands and other waters on the subject property, which is attached herein. The owner has made adjustments to their site plan and they are completely avoiding all delineated waters. As required for state-level injection well permitting, we kindly request a "no permit required" letter since all delineated waters are being avoided by proposed development plans. Please find attached a copy of the delineation report, a proposed site plan, and an Avoidance of Waters Map showing the avoidance of waters by the site plan.

The attached Avoidance of Waters Map shows the proposed site plan with an overlay of the delineated waters. The property was historically developed as a brick plant in the 1960s, and all or portions of the brick plant will be demolished to allow for site development. The proposed facility will be constructed in uplands previously occupied by the brick plant. A roadside ditch with a relatively permanent flow regime is located along Highway 792, and the owner will avoid impacts to this ditch by using existing, culverted driveway crossings. Another ditch will be avoided on the northwest side of the property. Most of the delineated waters are located in a creek bottom on the east side of the property. The owner will construct a fence around these features and keep all development activities in uplands outside of the delineated areas.

Since all waters will be avoided by proposed development activities, we would like to ask the USACE Vicksburg District to review the attached documents and provide a "no permit required" letter. Please call if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Best Regards,

ROWDEN CONSULTING, LLC

Jeremy W. Rowden, P.G.

Enclosures

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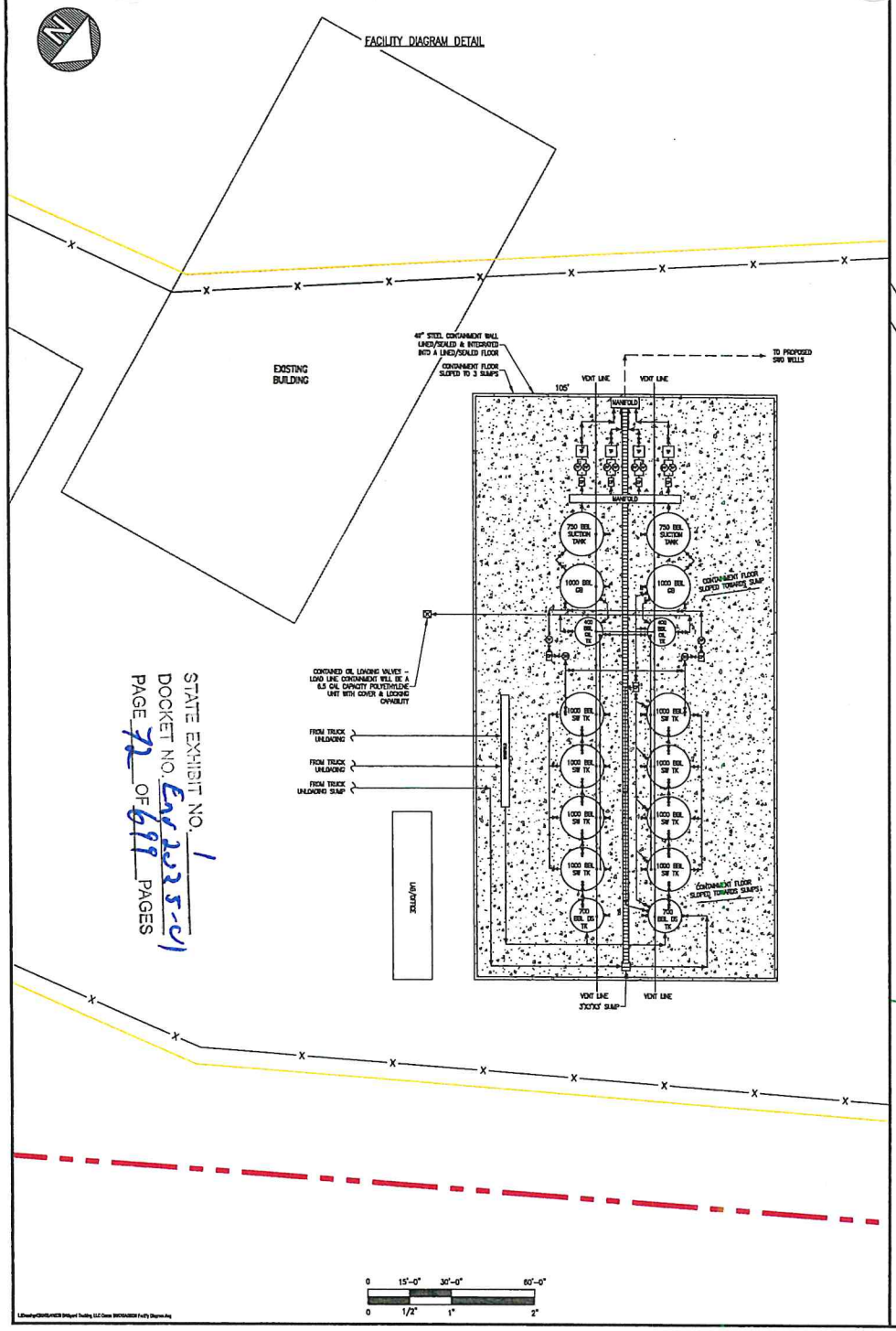

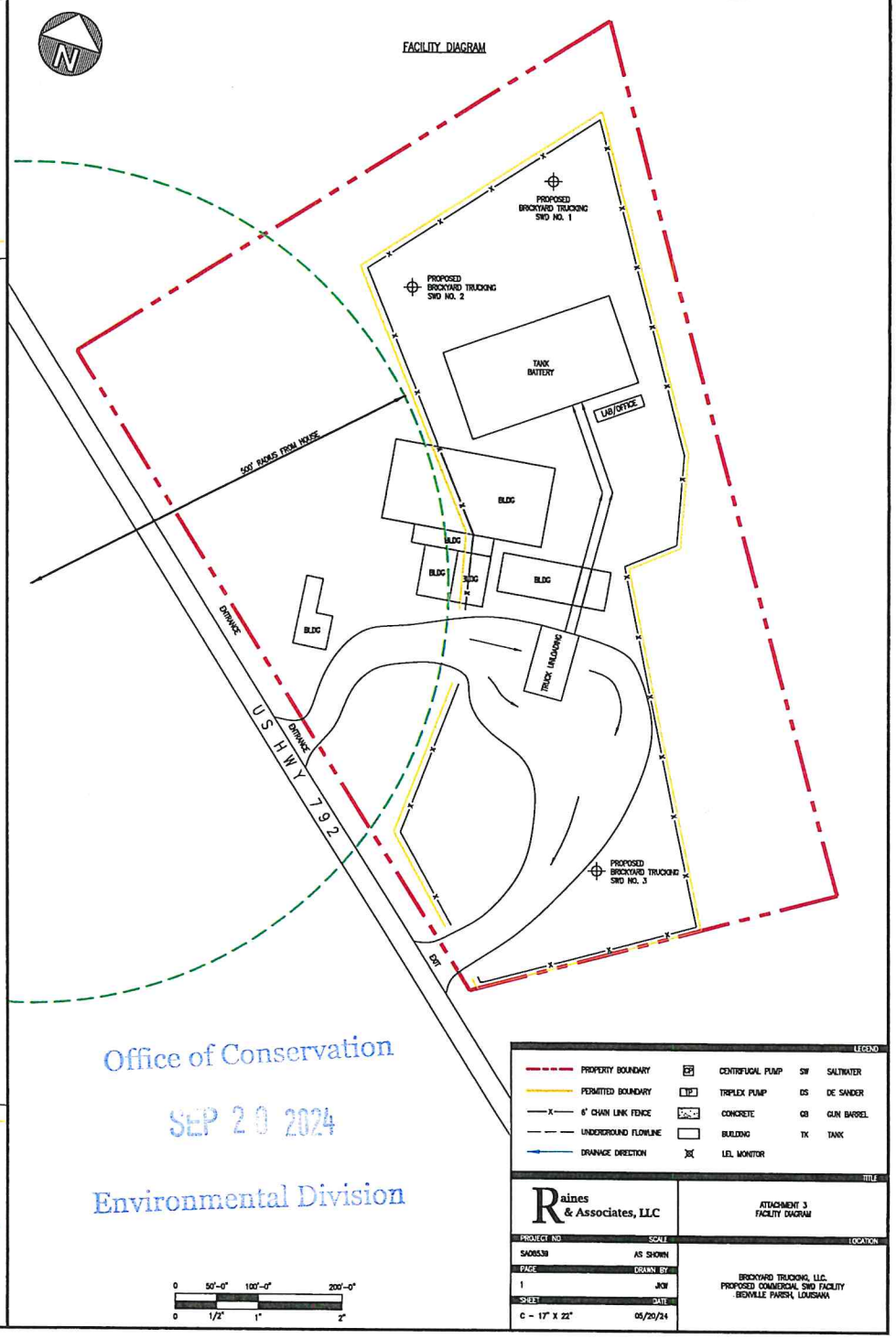

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LEGEND

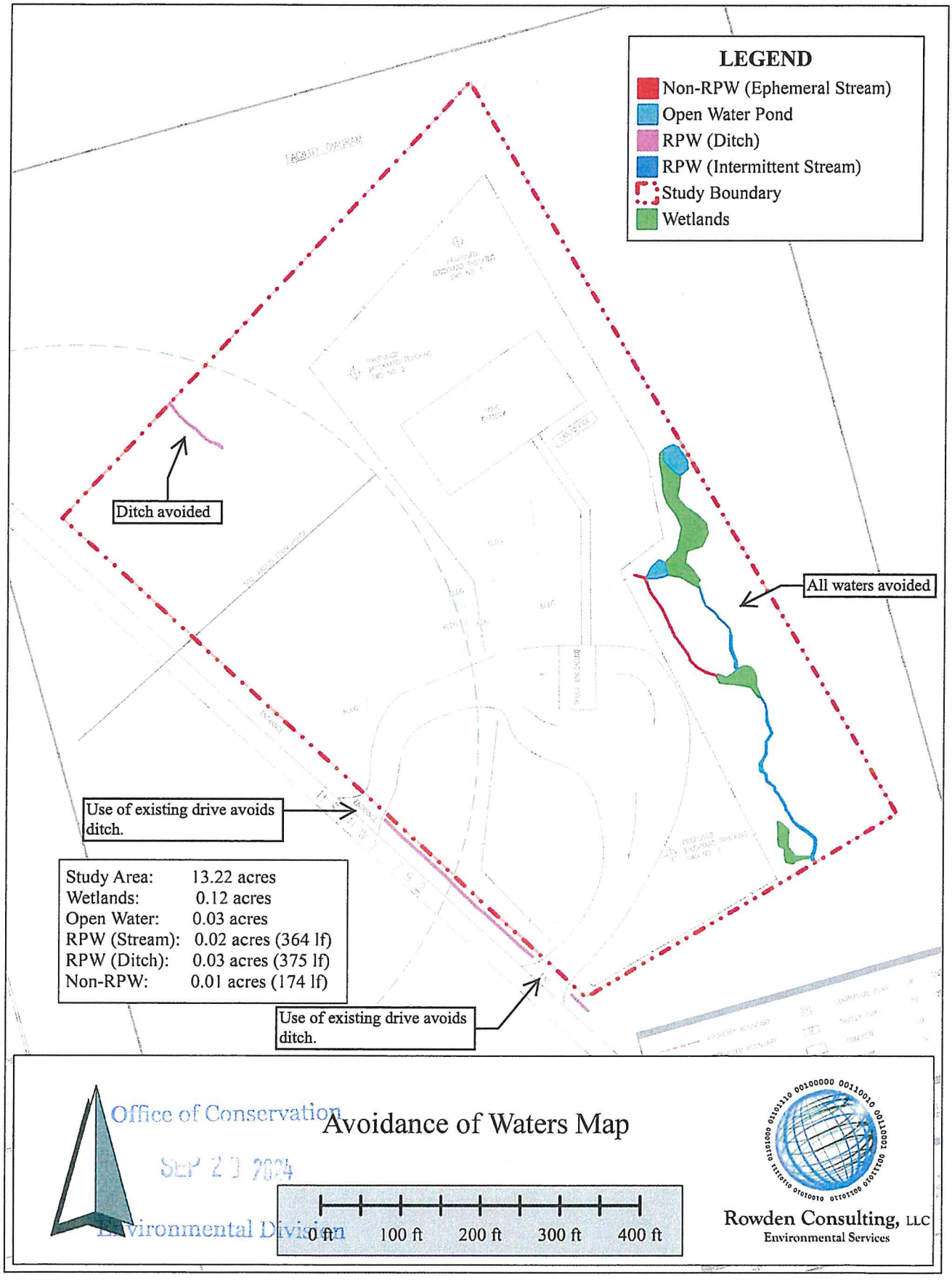
PROPERTY BOUNDARY	CP CENTRIFUGAL PUMP	SW	SALTWATER
PERMITTED BOUNDARY	TP TRIPLEX PUMP	DS	DE SANDER
6' CHAIN LINK FENCE	CONCRETE	GB	GUN BARREL
UNDERGROUND FLOWLINE	BUILDING	TK	TANK
DRAINAGE DIRECTION	LEL MONITOR		

Raines & Associates, LLC

TITLE: ATTACHMENT 3 FACILITY DIAGRAM

PROJECT NO: SA00539
SCALE: AS SHOWN
PAGE: 1
DRAWN BY: JKW
SHEET: C - 17" X 22"
DATE: 05/20/24

LOCATION: BRICKYARD TRUCKING, LLC. PROPOSED COMMERCIAL SWD FACILITY BIENVILLE PARISH, LOUISIANA



Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

May 22, 2024

Brickyard Trucking, LLC
415 Texas Street, Suite 400
Shreveport, LA 71101
c/o Bobby Raines – Raines & Associates, LLC

Re: Section 404 (Wetland) Delineation
Bienville Parish Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility
13.22 acres, Highway 792, Bienville Parish, LA

Mr. Raines:

Rowden Consulting, LLC has prepared this evaluation and delineation of aquatic features on the property referenced above in Bienville Parish, Louisiana. The entire study area (13.22 acres) was evaluated in accordance with the procedures outlined in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual, the USACE Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region (Version 2.0), the USACE 2005 Regulatory Guidance Letter No. 05-05 Ordinary High Water Mark Identification, and the November 2022 interim version of the USACE National Ordinary High Water Mark Field Delineation Manual for Rivers and Streams. Aquatic features in the form of wetlands, open water ponds, an intermittent stream, ephemeral stream, and drainage ditch with a relatively permanent flow regime were delineated on the property. The areas of waters delineated included 0.12 acres of wetlands, 0.03 acres of open water pond, 0.02 acres (364 linear feet) of intermittent stream, 0.01 acres (174 linear feet) of ephemeral stream, and 0.03 acres (375 linear feet) of drainage ditch. The locations of the delineated features are shown on the attached Jurisdictional Determination Map. The remainder of the property is comprised of uplands.

Jurisdictional waters ("waters of the U.S." or "WOTUS") are regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The USACE administers the permitting program for projects impacting waters of the U.S. Since adverse impacts to waters of the U.S. require a permit from the USACE, prospective permit applicants must plan for the mitigation of impacts to waters of the U.S. Mitigation is described as the sequential process of avoidance, minimization and compensation for impacts. Avoidance is defined as taking all appropriate and practicable measures to avoid those adverse impacts to the aquatic ecosystem that are not necessary. Minimization is defined as taking all appropriate and practicable measures to minimize those adverse impacts to the aquatic ecosystem that cannot reasonably be avoided. Impacts to waters of the U.S. that cannot be avoided or minimized may require compensation. Compensatory mitigation typically requires the purchase of mitigation credits from a mitigation bank. If future plans on the property result in unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S., a Section 404 Permit may be required.

WETLAND DELINEATION

The USACE 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual defines wetlands as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." Wetlands have the following general diagnostic environmental characteristics: (1) Vegetation - the prevalent vegetation consists of macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having hydrologic and soil conditions found in wetlands; (2) Soil - soils are present and have been classified as hydric, or they possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions; and (3) Hydrology - the area is inundated either permanently

or periodically, or the soil is saturated to the surface at some time during the growing season of the prevalent vegetation.

In order to evaluate the property for wetlands, observation points were established along transects. Wetland parameters were characterized at each observation point. The dominant plant species, soil characteristics, and hydrology indicators occurring at each observation point were recorded on Data Forms, copies of which are attached. At each of the established observation points (sample plots) in the field, a soil pit was excavated to evaluate soil characteristics. The soil pits were excavated using a sharp shooter shovel, and the pits were excavated with a minimum one-foot diameter. The sharp shooter was extended to the blade depth in a full circle to circumscribe the pit perimeter, and the final mass of soil was lifted from each hole. This method produced pits with an approximate depth of fifteen inches where practical. Note that this method was employed at each observation point. In addition to observation points, undocumented check plots were also established when mapping features and confirming upland conditions.

The boundaries of the aquatic areas were identified during the delineation, and the features are represented on the attached Jurisdictional Determination Map. Photographs are also included as an attachment. The boundaries of aquatic features were mapped in the field using a combination of digital LIDAR elevation data interpretation and field mapping with a mapping grade global positioning (GPS) system. The collected data was used to create the attached exhibits. A Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) GPS receiver was used in the delineation. Real-time correction was utilized to attempt meter to submeter accuracy. Accuracy was closely monitored during fieldwork and critical data point collection was allowed to average over time until near or sub-meter results were achieved. The GNSS GPS is typically capable of producing sub-meter positional accuracy using GPS, Precise Point Positioning (PPP), and Satellite-based Augmentation System (SBAS). PPP technology is made possible by stabilizing measurements of the distance between GNSS satellites and the receiver (pseudo-ranges) using carrier phase tracking. Additional accuracy is achieved from ionospheric correctional data received from satellite-based augmentation systems. Benchmark points were utilized to ensure accuracy at the beginning and end of the field day, and control points were carefully monitored with sufficient time to ensure that accuracy levels were acceptable for critical field shots.

The subject property was historically developed as a brick plant. Approximately one-half of the acreage is covered in dilapidated buildings and concrete foundations associated with the former plant. These features are situated on relatively flat terrain, and water was observed to be standing under the roofs of some buildings and in areas where buildings were previously razed. The buildings are surrounded on the north side by a deep channel excavated to convey process water away from the brick manufacturing operations. This ditch did not exhibit wetland characteristics or a relatively permanent flow regime. In general, standing pools of water beneath buildings and upland water conveyance ditches constructed as a part of facility operations were not delineated as aquatic areas. However, one sample plot (Plot 1) was established in the location of a former building where standing water from recent, heavy rains and hydrophytes were evident. The area lacked hydric soils.

Outside of the former brick plant, the terrain is generally flat, except for a concave drainage area along the east side of the property. Stream channels and wetlands were delineated within this drainage bottom. Wetlands were generally absent on more elevated terrain outside of the drainage area. The following sections provide a description of the characteristics of the property observed at the sample plots.

Vegetation

To evaluate if flat, earthen foundations formerly occupied by brick plant buildings have developed wetland characteristics, one sample plot (Plot 1) was established in one of these areas observed to be holding water. The sample plot was represented by a plant community comprised of pine saplings (*Pinus taeda*), wax myrtle (*Morella cerifera*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), groundsel tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*), willow (*Salix nigra*), Texas star (*Sabatia campestrisicana*), broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), and knotted rush (*Juncus nodosus*). The area was dominated by facultative hydrophytes, which satisfied wetlands criteria for vegetation. However, hydric soils were absent.

The lowest elevations of the property along an intermittent stream channel were characterized by Plot 2. Plot 2 generally represents conditions within the bottom outside of areas delineated as wetland. These upland, riparian areas were represented by a plant community comprised of pine, sweetgum, Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*), longleaf woodoats (*Chasmanthium sessiliflorum*), brome-like sedge (*Carex bromoides*), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). The areas around the sample plots were dominated by facultative hydrophytes, which satisfied wetlands criteria for vegetation.

Wetland conditions identified within the drainage area along the east side of the property. The wetlands were characterized by Plots 3 and 4 with Plot 2 generally being representative of upland conditions separating the wetlands. Plot 3 exhibited a near monoculture of lizard tail (*Saururus cernuus*) surrounded by a few sweetgum trees. Plot 4 exhibited a plant community represented by alder (*Alnus serrulata*), shallow sedge (*Carex lurida*), deer tongue (*Dichanthelium clandestinum*), and false nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*). The areas around Plots 3 and 4 were dominated by hydrophytes, which satisfied wetlands criteria for vegetation.

Soils

According to soil survey information, three soil series are mapped on the property. All sample plots were established within the Malbis fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes and the Bellwood silt loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes soil series. A map depicting the NRCS hydric rating by map type (attached) shows the hydric soil ratings for these map units to be an estimated 0% and 3% hydric, respectively. Mapped soil units were generally not representative of soil conditions observed throughout the property. Upland areas of the property have largely been disturbed by the removal of topsoil and grading activities connected with the former brick plant. Within the drainage area along the east side of the property, silt and sediment has likely accumulated in this area from past brick manufacturing, which has modified the appearance of surface soils.

Sample Plot 1 was established within an earthen foundation of a former brick plant building. Munsell soil colors throughout the diagnostic horizons of the sample plot were 5YR 3/2 overlaying a mixed clay matrix with colors of 10YR 5/2 and 5YR 4/4. The colors were characteristic of the mixed-matrix nature of clay fill material similar to areas observed at check plots completely lacking hydrology or hydrophytes. Considering the location was previously covered with a building and pavement as a part of the brick plant, these observations did not satisfy wetland criteria for hydric soils at the sample plot.

Sample Plot 2 was established within uplands in the creek bottom on the east side of the property. Munsell soil colors were 10YR 2/2 overlaying a horizon with colors of 10YR 5/3 with redoximorphic features. These observations did not satisfy wetland criteria for hydric soils at the sample plots. Sample Plot 3 was established within wetlands and Munsell soil colors in the A horizon were 10YR 3/2 with redoximorphic features. These conditions satisfied hydric soil criteria as a redox dark surface. Plot 4 in wetlands revealed overly saturated soils with a hydrogen sulfide odor, which satisfied hydric soil criteria. Due to the liquified nature of the soils, no attempt was made to dry the soils for color determination since a hydrogen sulfide odor was physically observed.

Hydrology

The property was studied during a seasonal period of wetter-than-normal conditions during the wet season. To ensure that observations were conducted during a typical year, the USACE Antecedent Precipitation Tool was used to make an empirical comparison between reference rainfall data and conditions at the time of observation. The output of this tool is included as an attachment, which supports "wetter-than-normal conditions."

With wetter-than-normal conditions, wetlands hydrology was found to be strongly expressed – even within upland areas. Upland soils were typically saturated with percolating rain water that had not fully drained from events immediately preceding the delineation. Plot 1 was established in the area of a former brick plant building, and the area was saturated along with passing of the FAC-Neutral Test. However, Plot 1 lacked hydric soils. Plots 2, 3 and 4 were also saturated along with the passing of the FAC-Neutral Test; however, hydric soils were only present at Plots 3 and 4. Standing water was also present in some areas.

Other Waters – Streams, Ditches, and Open Water Ponds

Other waters (non-wetland aquatic areas) included one intermittent stream, one ephemeral stream, two ponds, and drainage ditch with relatively permanent flow regimes. These features were delineated at their ordinary high water marks (OHWM). The OHWM defines the lateral extent of non-tidal aquatic features and the limits of regulatory jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The federal regulatory definition of the OHWM, 33 CFR 328.3(c)(7), states, "The term ordinary high water mark means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas." The guidance documents referenced at the beginning of this report further define and describe characteristics of the OHWM used to perform this assessment.

The intermittent stream, ephemeral stream, two ponds, and drainage ditch were delineated at their ordinary high water marks, which were represented by a scour, secondary shelving, and a change in vegetative character. Transects were equally spaced along the streams and the width of the OHWM was measured using a tape measure at each transect. These measurements were used in the quantitation of the streams' width and area. The intermittent stream exhibited a slight base following recent rains, so it was categorized as relatively permanent waters with an intermittent flow regime. It likely stops flowing during dry months based on its limited reach and slight flows. An ephemeral stream was observed to be entirely dry despite recent rains, so it was classified as ephemeral.

Drainage ditches were observed on the northwest side of the property and along Highway 792. The northern ditch conveys drainage to an off-site clay pit and exhibited standing water that was draining, so it was classified as having a relatively permanent flow regime. The roadside ditch was dry at higher elevations, but started exhibiting slight flows from discharging groundwater as shown on the attached Jurisdictional Determination Map. The reaches of ditch exhibiting only dry conditions and lacking flow were not delineated.

Jurisdictional Determination

All waters delineated on the property and shown on the attached Jurisdictional Determination Map are assumed to be jurisdictional without USACE review and verification. Only the USACE has the authority to confirm the classification of nonjurisdictional waters. However, in the opinion of Rowden Consulting, LLC, some of the delineated features shown on the Jurisdictional Determination Map are expected to be jurisdictional and regulated and some are not.

The regulatory agencies issued a rule defining waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) in early 2023. On May 25, 2023, the U.S. Supreme Court issued an opinion in the Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) case stating "the Clean Water Act extends only to wetlands that have a continuous surface connection with 'waters" of the United States – i.e., with a relatively permanent body of water connected to traditional interstate navigable waters, 33 U.S.C. § 1362(7) – making it difficult to determine where the water ends and the wetland begins." In response to this ruling, the USACE and the EPA have issued a rule amendment and regulatory guidance to revise the definition of WOTUS.

Note that Louisiana is currently one of twenty-seven states where the original 2023 WOTUS rule is enjoined due to ongoing litigation, which makes the recent agency rule amendment inapplicable in Louisiana. For enjoined states such as Louisiana, guidance has reportedly been issued to USACE districts with no formal publication. It is our understanding they have been instructed to operate under the "pre-2015 regulatory regime" while incorporating the effective provisions of the Sackett case. The attached Post-Sackett Jurisdictional Determination Map reflects our understanding of current jurisdiction.

In response to the Sackett case, open waters, streams, and drainage ditches may now be characterized as relatively permanent waters (RPW) or non-relatively permanent waters (non-RPW) as this terminology reflects the difference between regulated non-wetland features (RPW) and non-regulated features (non-RPW). The jurisdictional status of wetlands and other waters has been updated, depending on their physical connectivity or

lack of connectivity to RPW, which is now a requirement for regulation. Note that "continuous surface connection" for adjacent wetlands or other waters means any part of the wetland or other water physically touches a jurisdictional water, or connects to a jurisdictional water by a discrete feature such as a non-jurisdictional ditch, swale, pipe, culvert, etc. "Continuous surface connection" is a physical requirement, not a constant hydrologic requirement, according to recent guidance.

The intermittent stream delineated on the property is considered to be jurisdictional since it is a RPW with downstream connectivity to other waters of the U.S. The ephemeral stream delineated on the east side of the property is considered to be nonjurisdictional since it is a non-RPW. Since it flows only in direct response to precipitation, it exhibits an ephemeral, non-RPW flow regime, which is no longer regulated as waters of the U.S. following the Sackett case.

All wetlands identified on the property appear to be jurisdictional and regulated. All wetlands identified on the property have a continuous surface connection to nearby creeks (RPWs) and are considered to be adjacent and jurisdictional. Two small open water ponds were identified within the wetland and streams. These ponds have a continuous surface connection to the intermittent stream and downstream waters. As such, the ponds are considered to be RPWs and regulated features. The delineated drainage ditches along Highway 792 exhibit a relatively permanent flow regime with downstream connectivity to other waters. As such, they are considered to be RPWs and are jurisdictional. One short reach of ditch on the north side of the property exhibited a relatively permanent flow regime; however, it drains to an isolated clay pit lacking apparent downstream connectivity. Therefore, it is unlikely to be a regulated feature since it is not a tributary.

SUMMARY

This delineation was prepared using currently applicable guidance and methodology, and it represents the best professional judgment of Rowden Consulting, LLC. As a professional opinion only, it does not represent final agency approval of the jurisdictional status of delineated features, and we recommend submitting this information to the USACE for review and verification if agency approval is needed for future planning.

Aquatic features in the form of wetlands, open water ponds, an intermittent stream, ephemeral stream, and drainage ditch with a relatively permanent flow regime were delineated on the property. The locations of the delineated features are shown on the attached Jurisdictional Determination Map. If future plans on the property result in unavoidable impacts to the delineated features, a Section 404 Permit may be required.

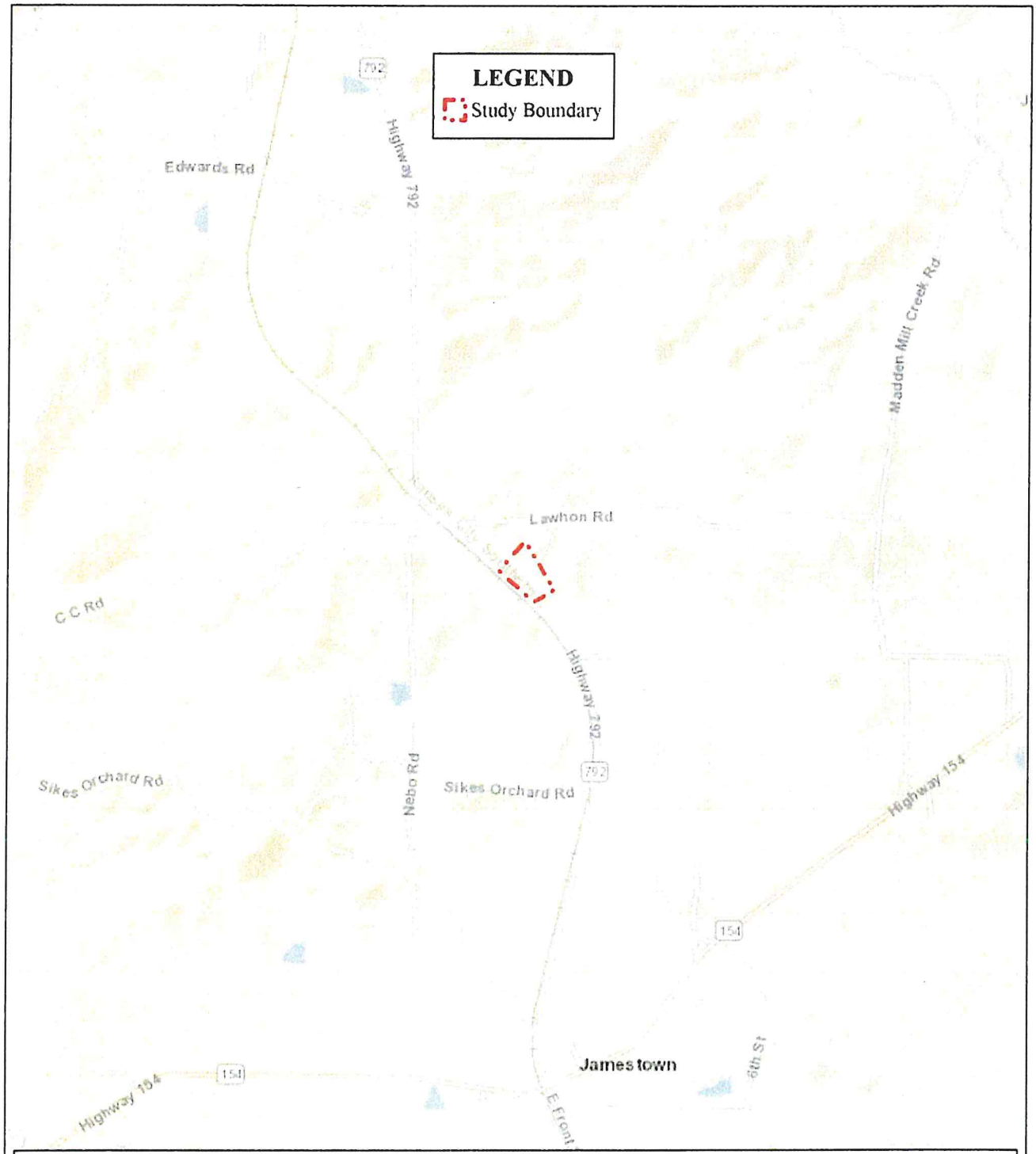
Please give us a call to discuss project plans and strategies that may avoid or minimize Section 404 permit requirements.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Rowden, PG

Enclosures

Attachment 1 – Maps and Exhibits



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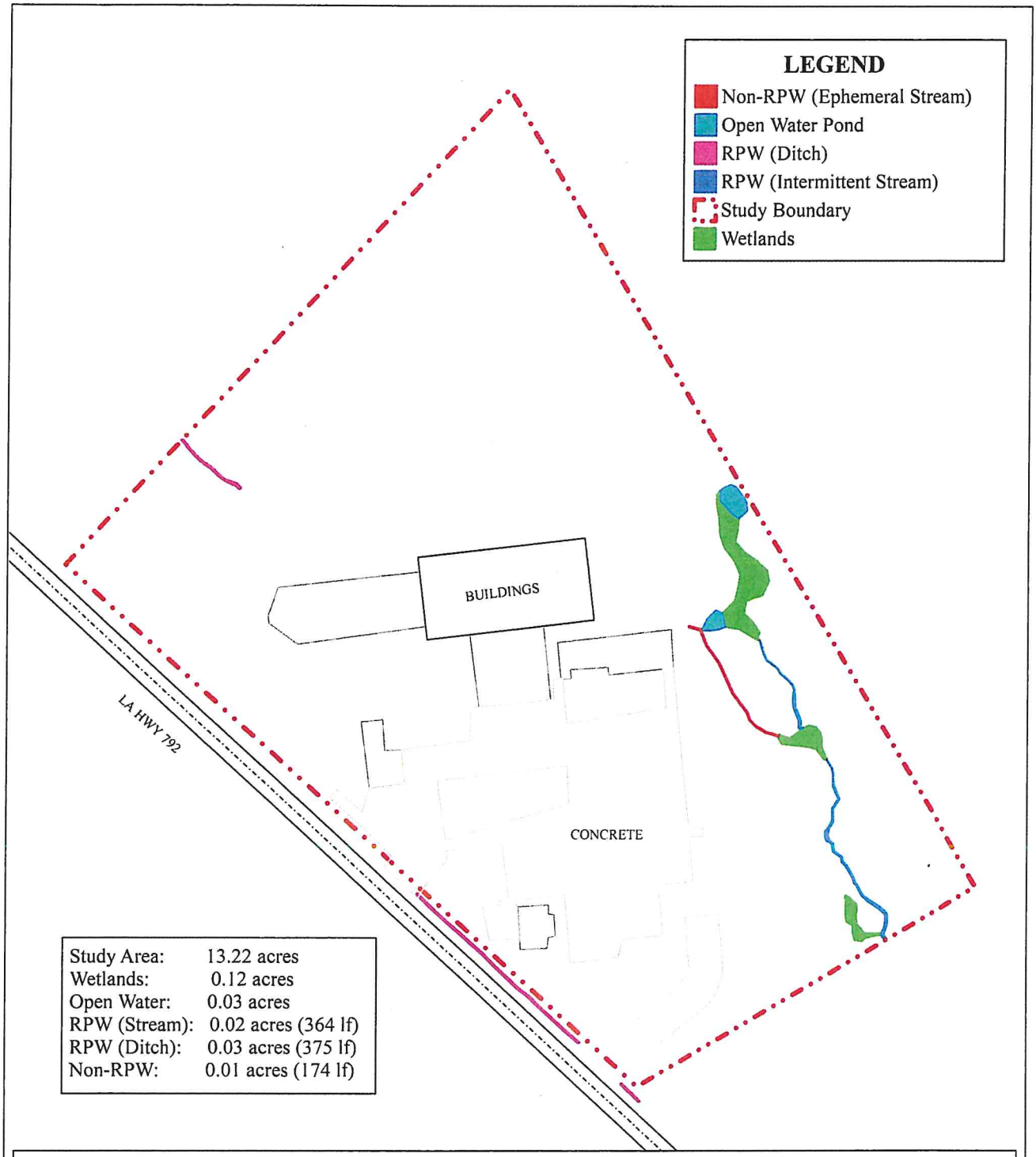

Jurisdictional Determination Map

0 ft 100 ft 200 ft 300 ft 400 ft

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

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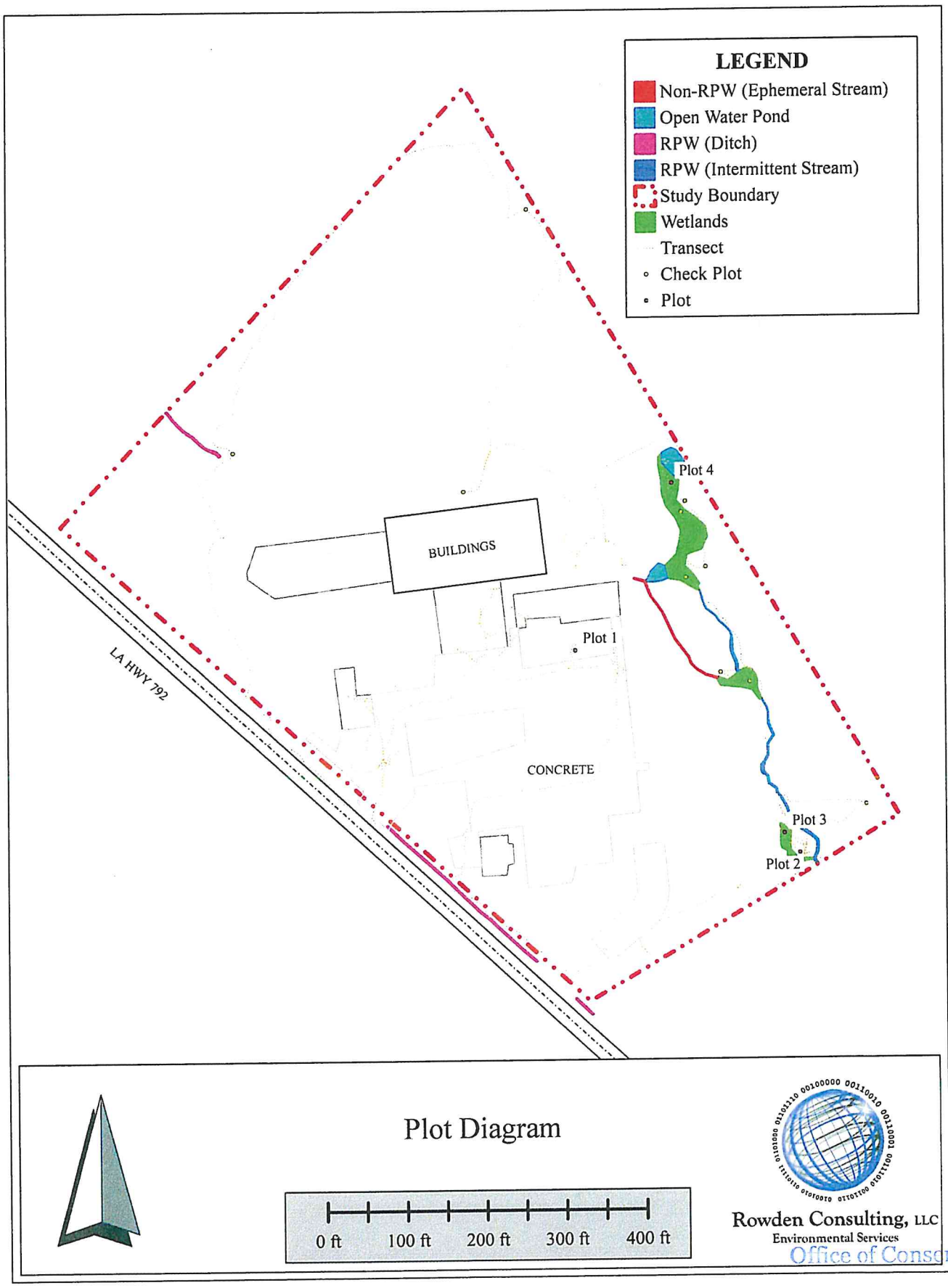

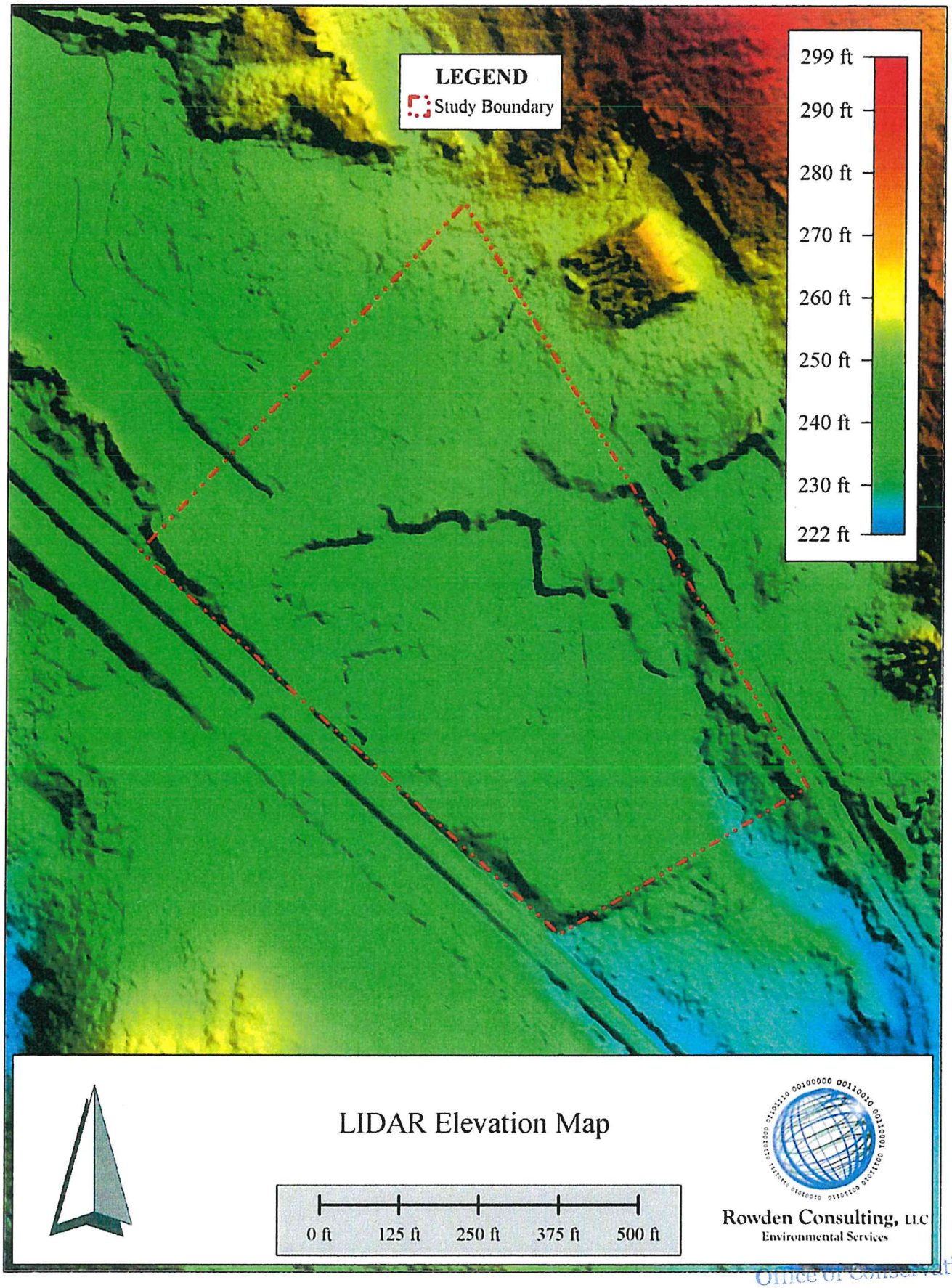

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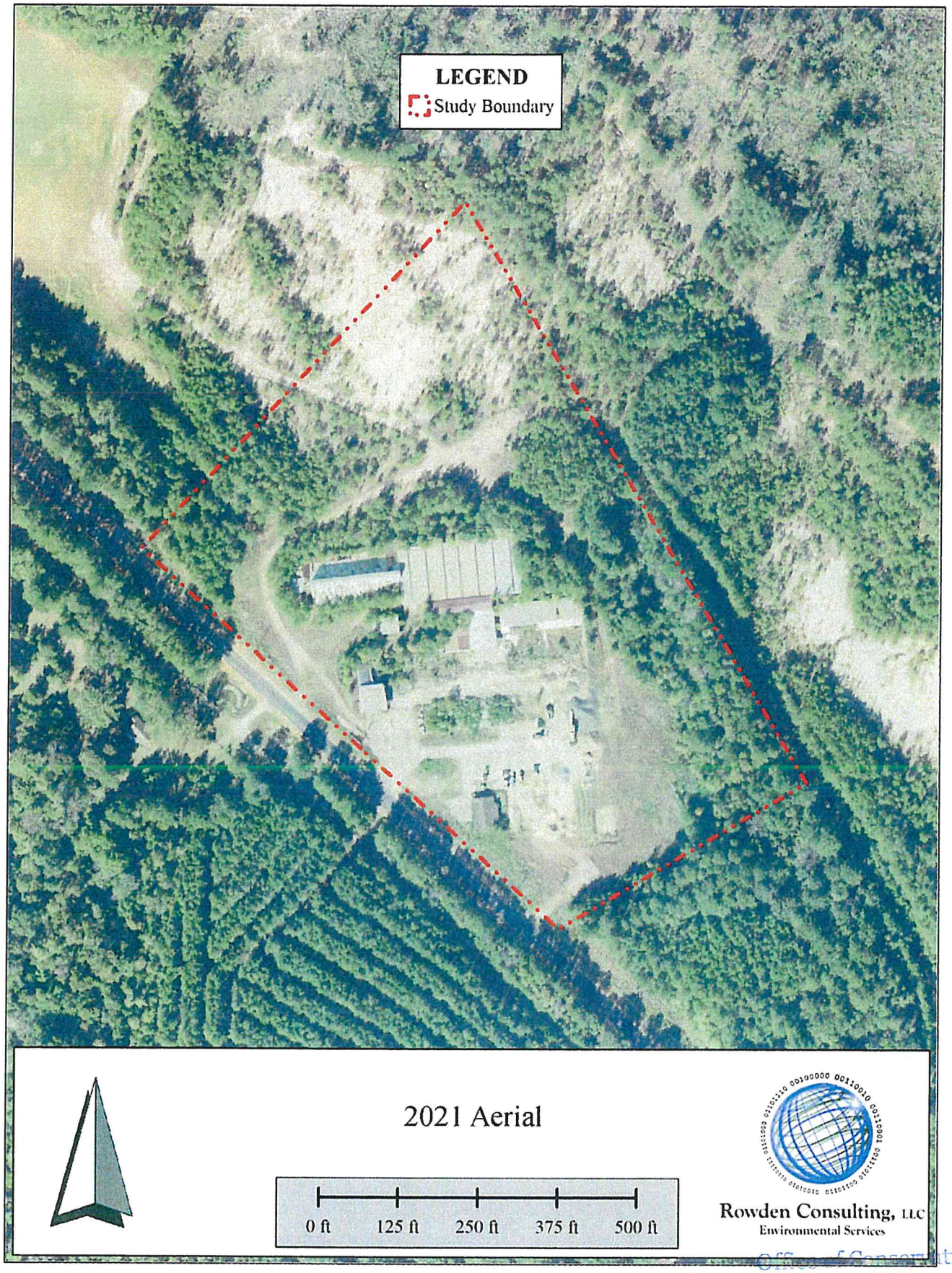

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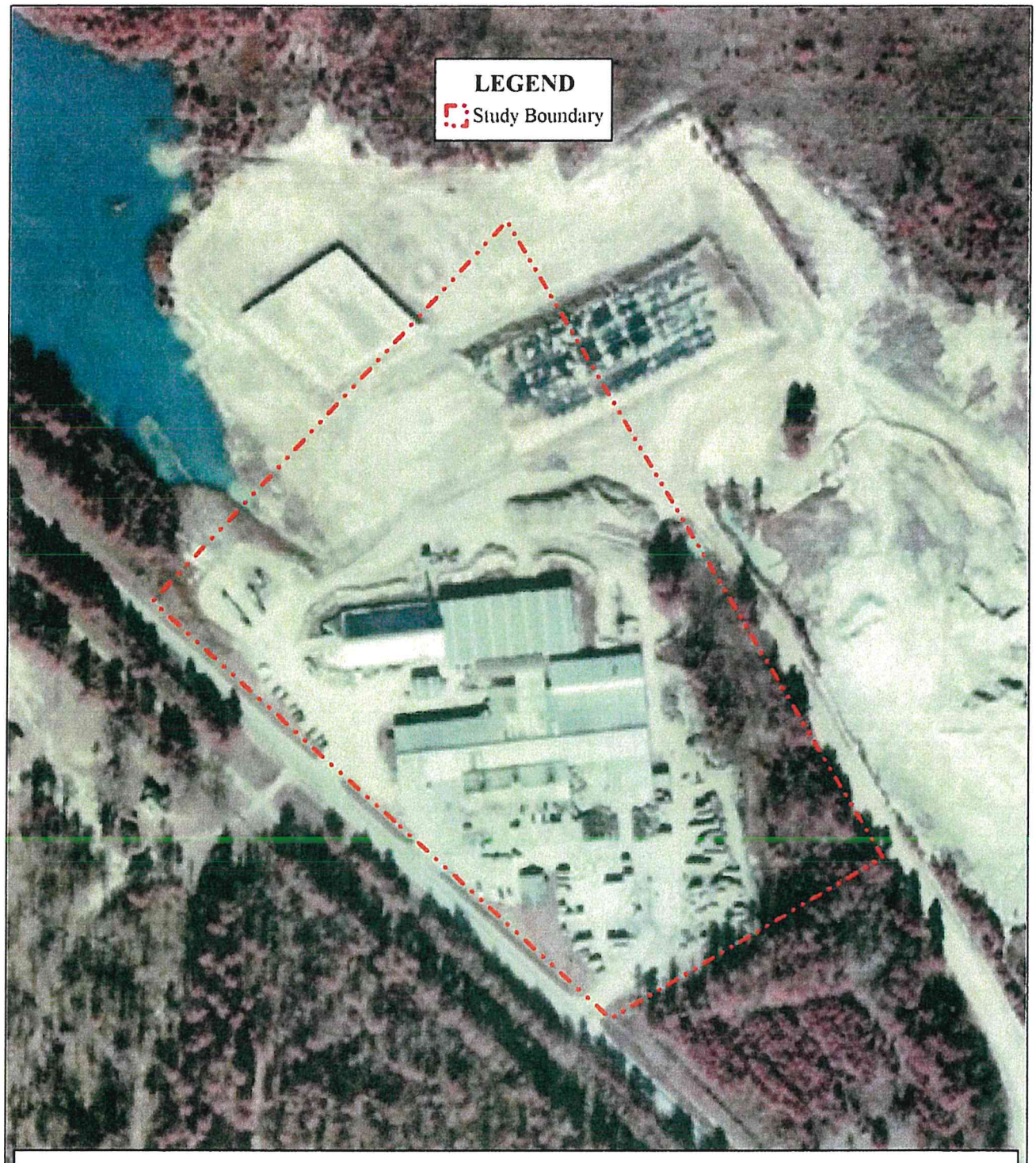

2004 Aerial

0 ft 125 ft 250 ft 375 ft 500 ft

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

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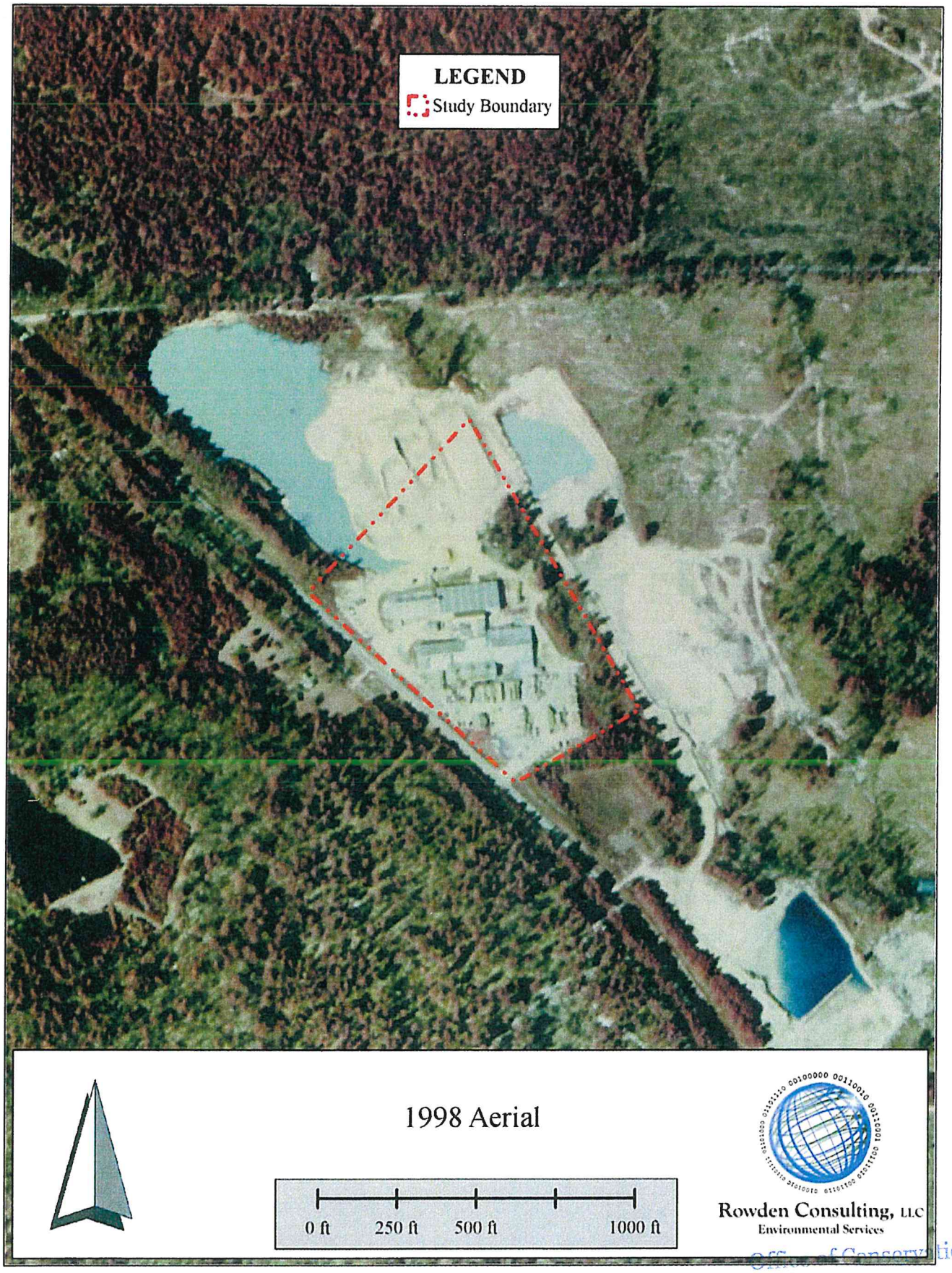

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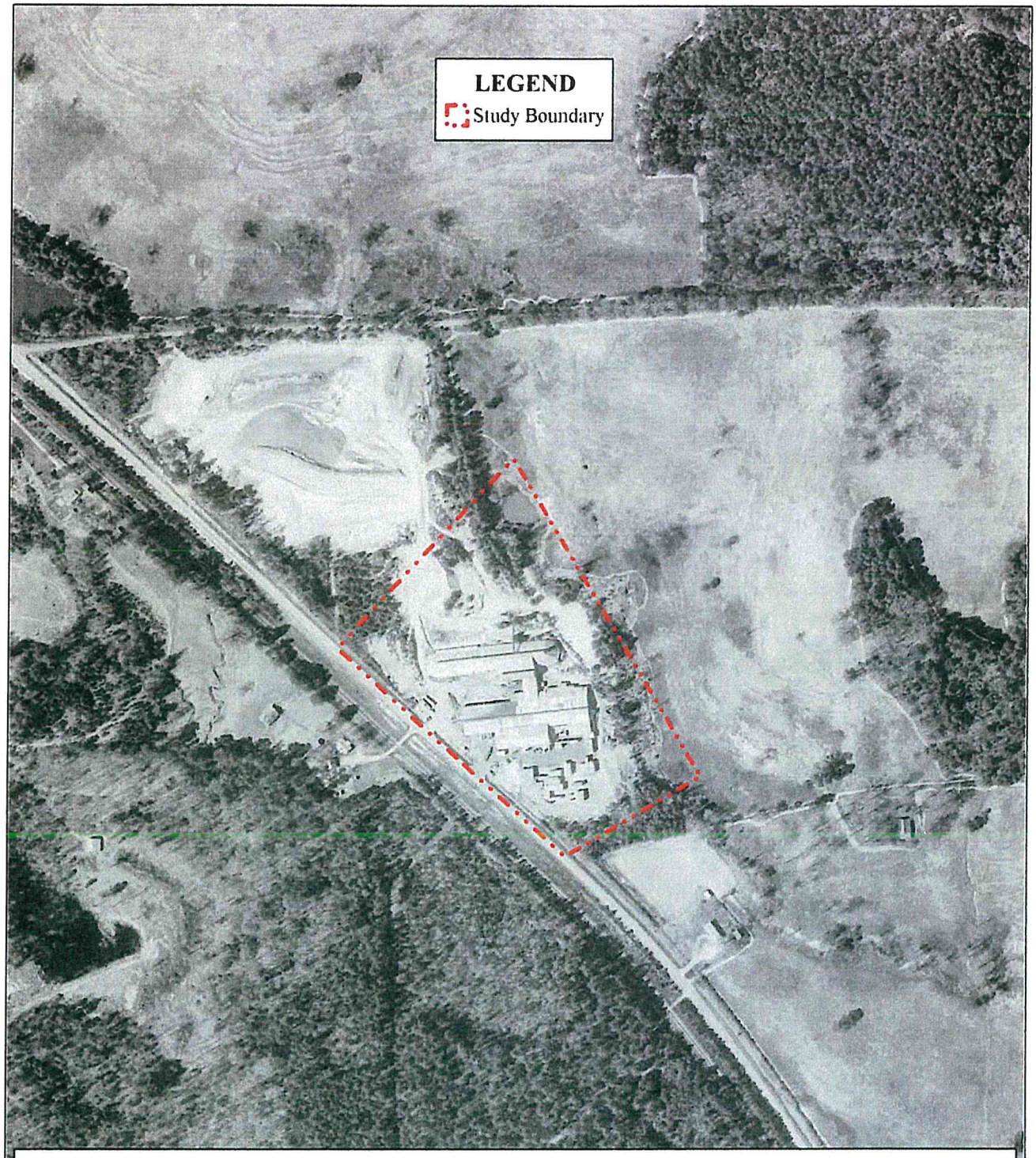

1981 Aerial

0 ft 250 ft 500 ft 1000 ft

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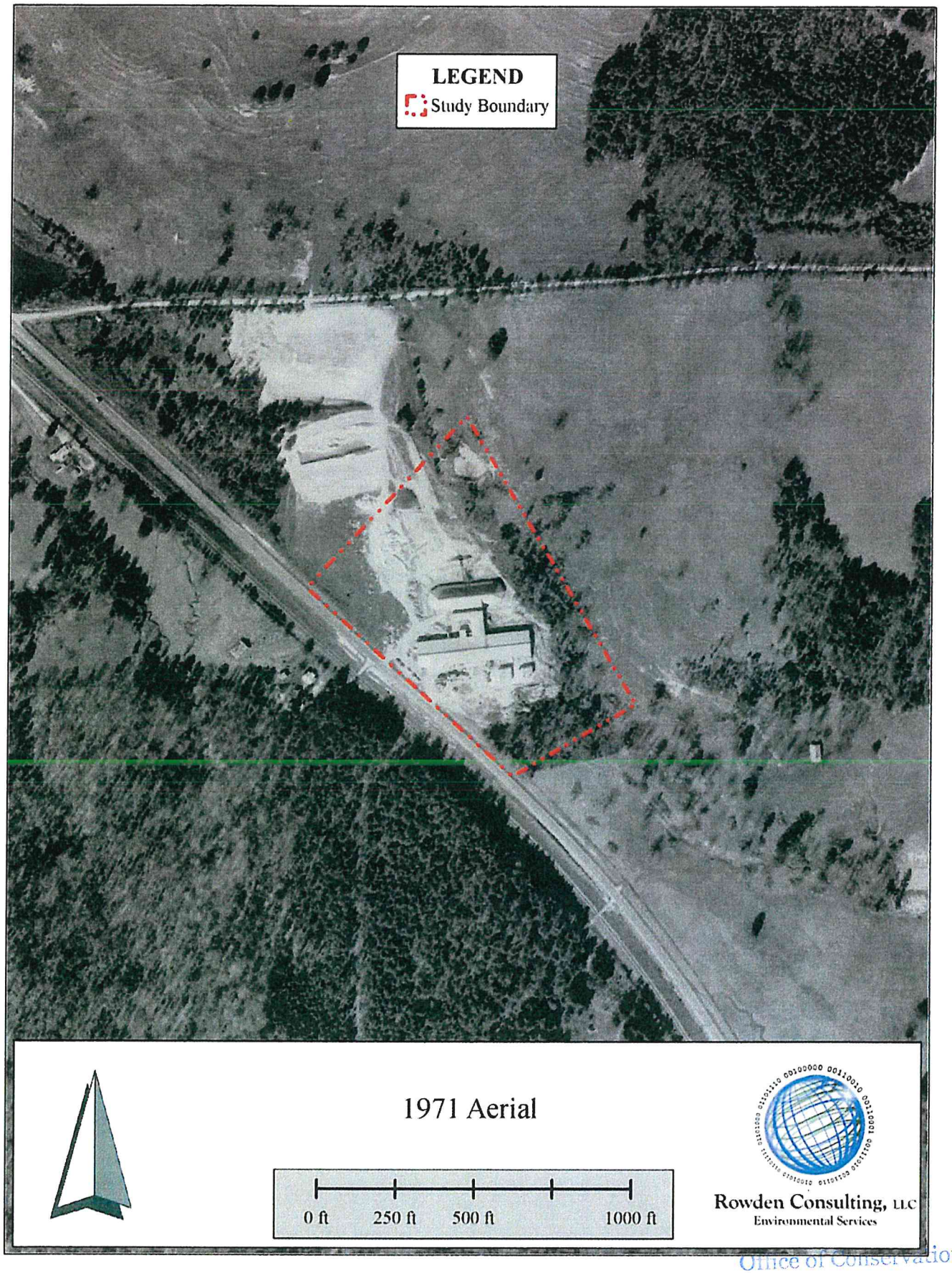
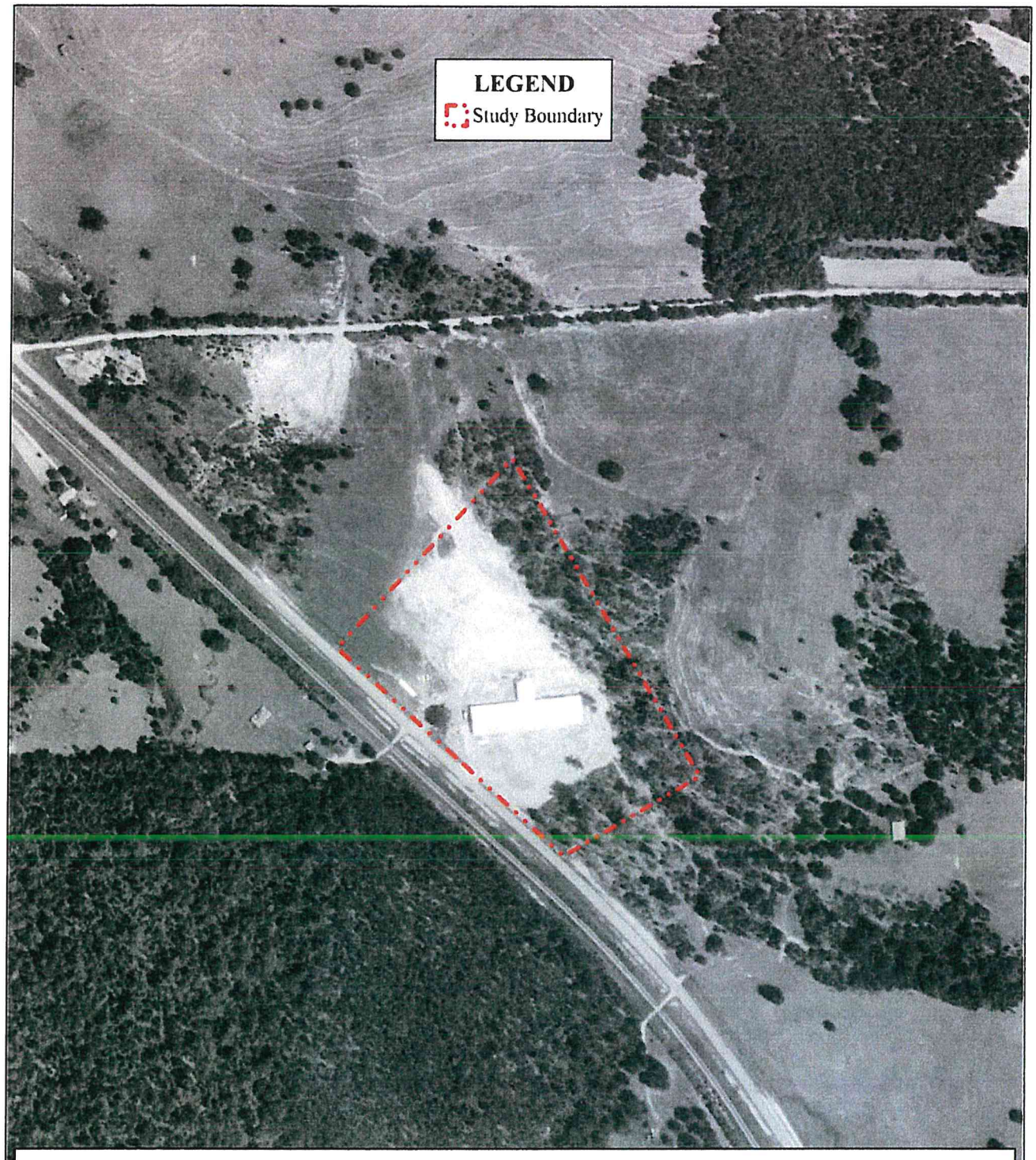
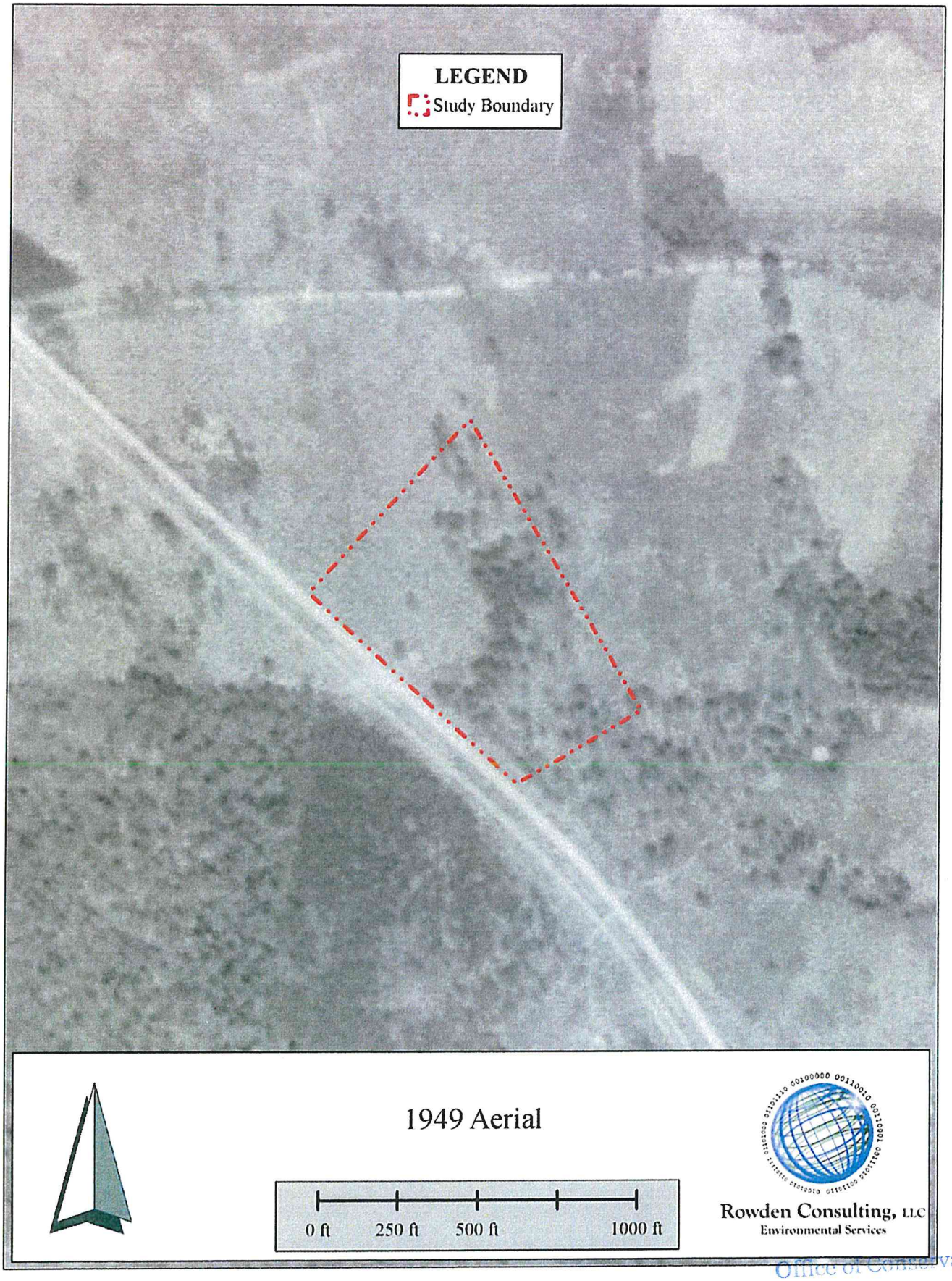




1967 Aerial

0 ft 250 ft 500 ft 1000 ft

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services



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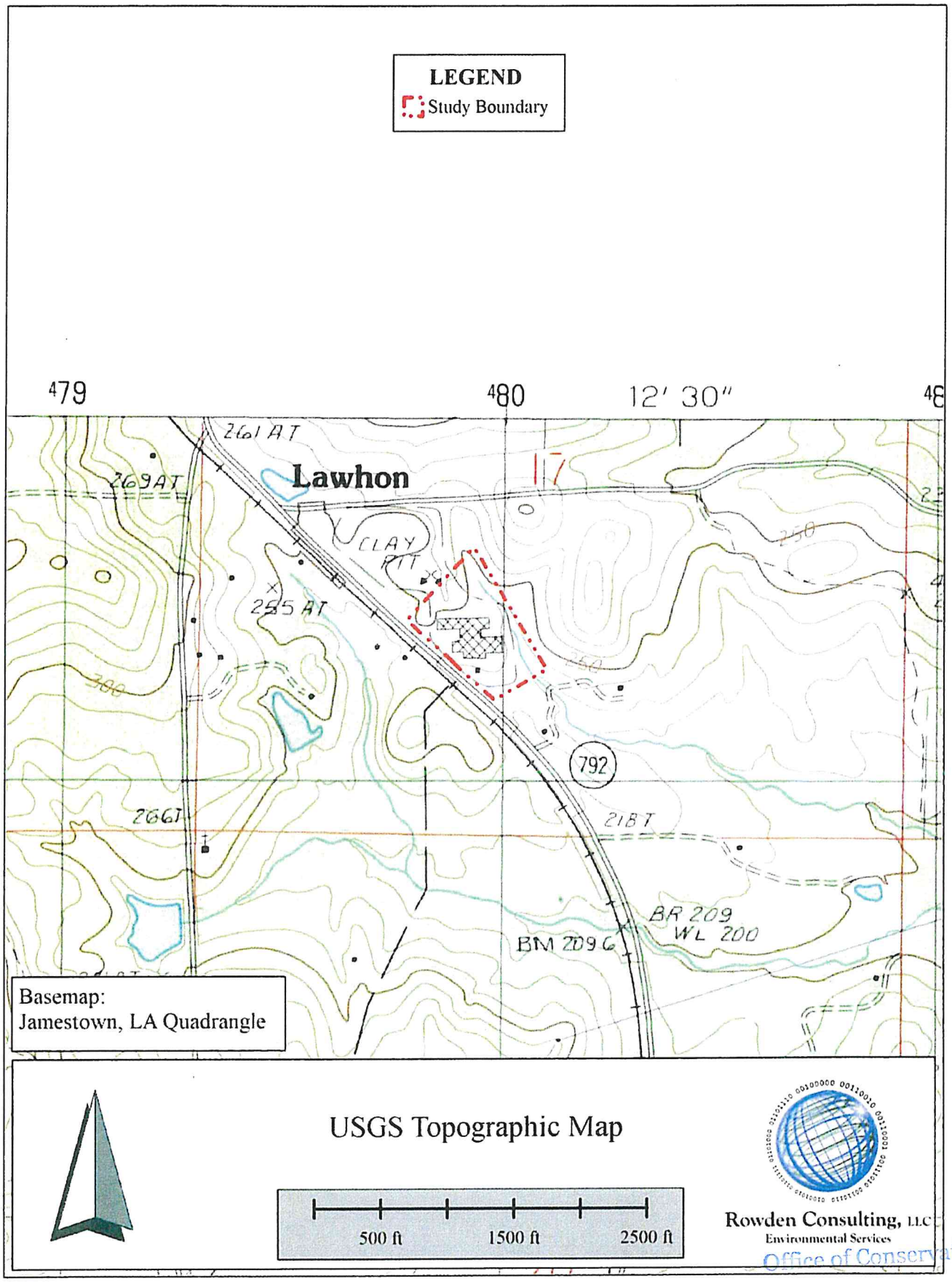

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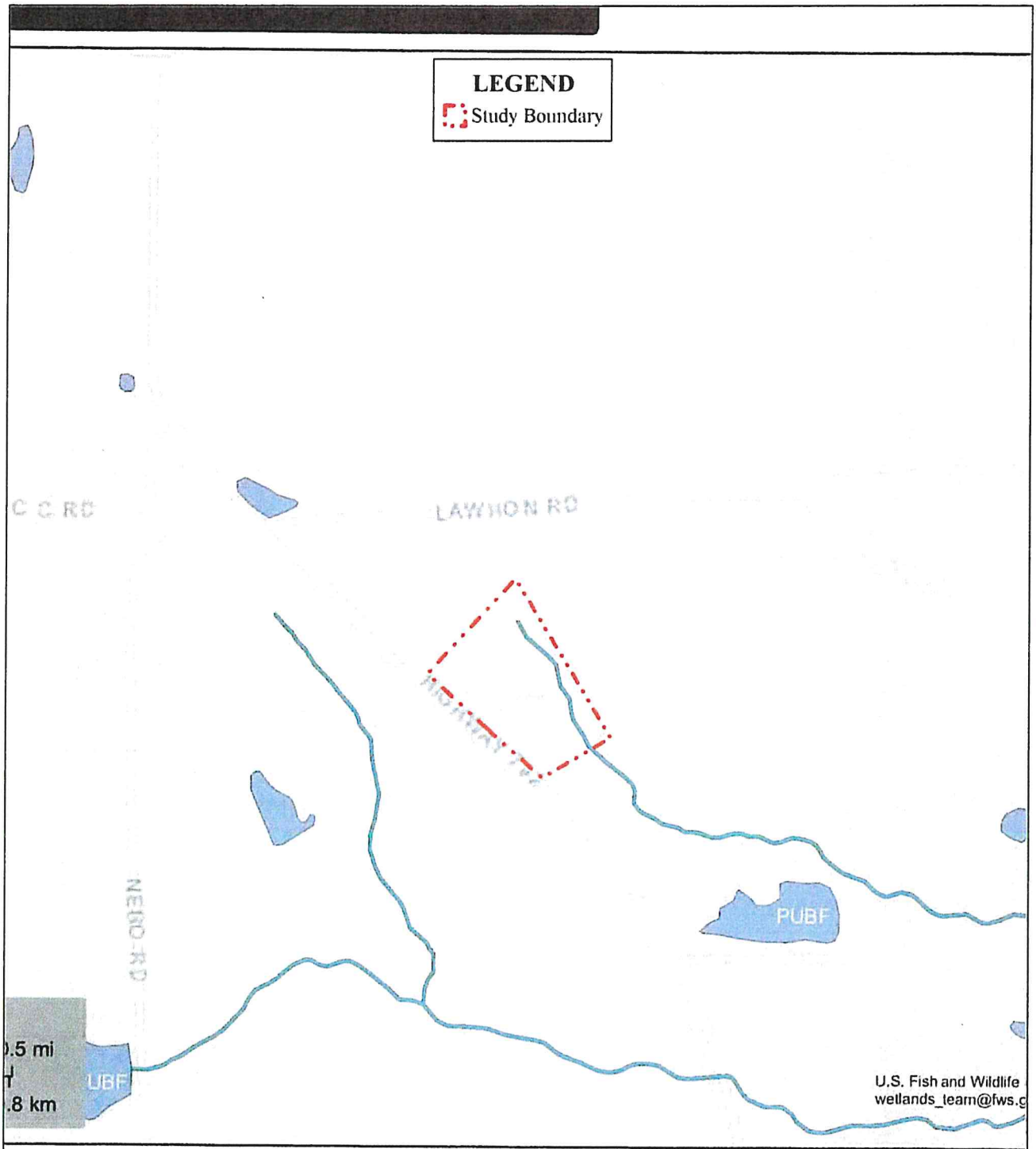

National Wetlands Inventory Map

0 ft 500 ft 1250 ft 2000 ft

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Environmental Services

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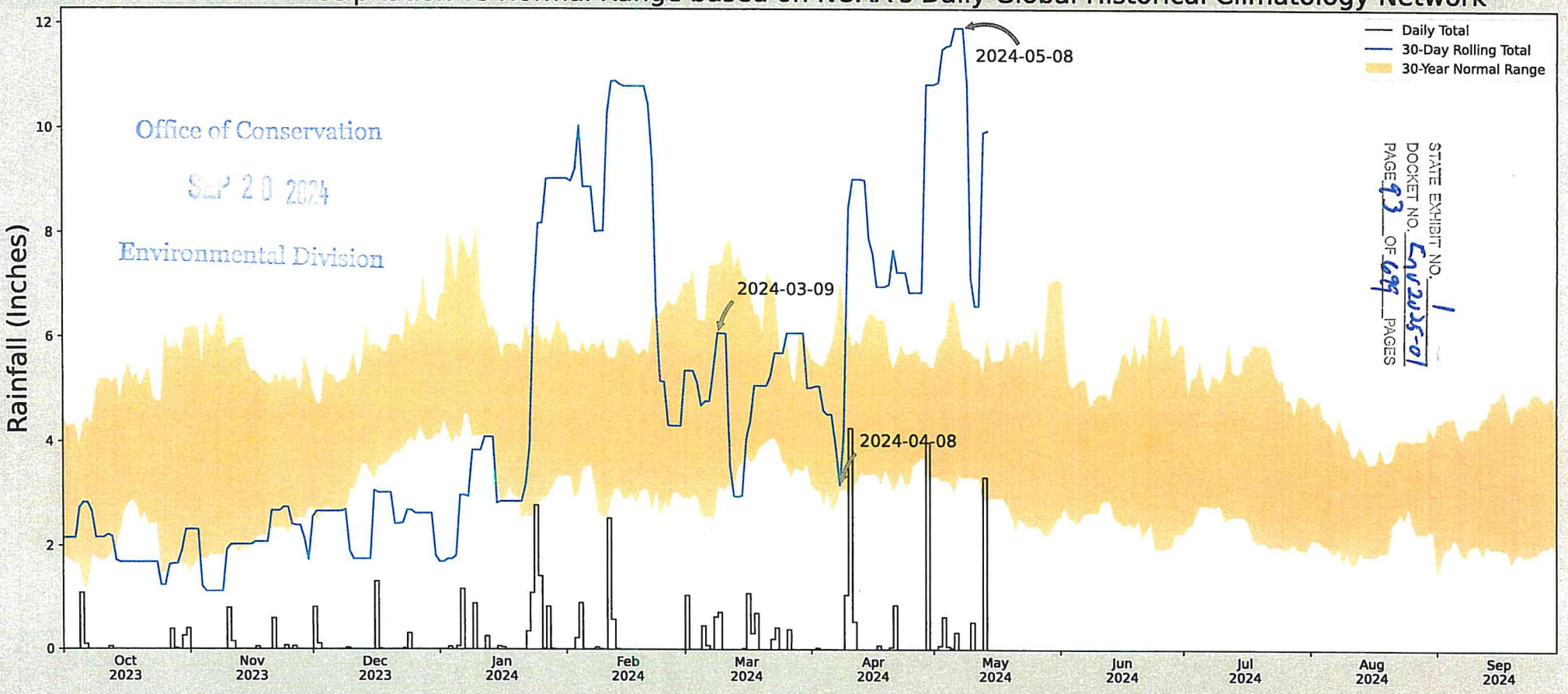
Antecedent Precipitation vs Normal Range based on NOAA's Daily Global Historical Climatology Network



Coordinates	32.37054443, -93.21301270
Observation Date	2024-05-08
Elevation (ft)	238.506
Drought Index (PDSI)	Moderate wetness (2024-04)
WebWIMP H_2O Balance	Wet Season

30 Days Ending	30th %ile (in)	70th %ile (in)	Observed (in)	Wetness Condition	Condition Value	Month Weight	Product
2024-05-08	3.314567	5.761418	11.917323	Wet	3	3	9
2024-04-08	3.094095	7.044488	3.165354	Normal	2	2	4
2024-03-09	3.11063	7.372441	6.074803	Normal	2	1	2
Result							Wetter than Normal - 15

Figure and tables made by the **Antecedent Precipitation Tool** Version 1.0

Written by Jason Deters
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Weather Station Name	Coordinates	Elevation (ft)	Distance (mi)	Elevation Δ	Weighted Δ	Days Normal	Days Antecedent
JAMESTOWN	32.3483, -93.2014	189.961	1.68	48.545	0.837	9065	77
SAILES FIRE TWR	32.3625, -93.14	276.903	3.716	86.942	1.995	492	0
KORAN	32.4169, -93.4428	174.869	14.861	15.092	6.912	1746	0
ASHLAND	32.1292, -93.1164	240.157	15.933	50.196	7.97	18	0
MARTIN 1.7 ESE	32.0868, -93.1925	212.927	18.075	22.966	8.549	0	13
BIENVILLE 3 NE	32.3744, -92.9433	307.087	15.171	117.126	8.604	31	0

Hydric Rating by Map Unit—Bienville Parish, Louisiana
(Bienville)

Map Scale: 1:2,480 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 35 70 140 210

Feet: 0 100 200 400 600

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 15N WGS84

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SEP 20 2024
Environmental Division

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Bienville Parish, Louisiana
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 14, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 9, 2022—Oct 15, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BDE	Bellwood silt loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	3	5.8	43.7%
GrB	Gurdon silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	3	0.5	3.7%
MgB	Malbis fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	0	7.0	52.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			**13.2**	**100.0%**

Description

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

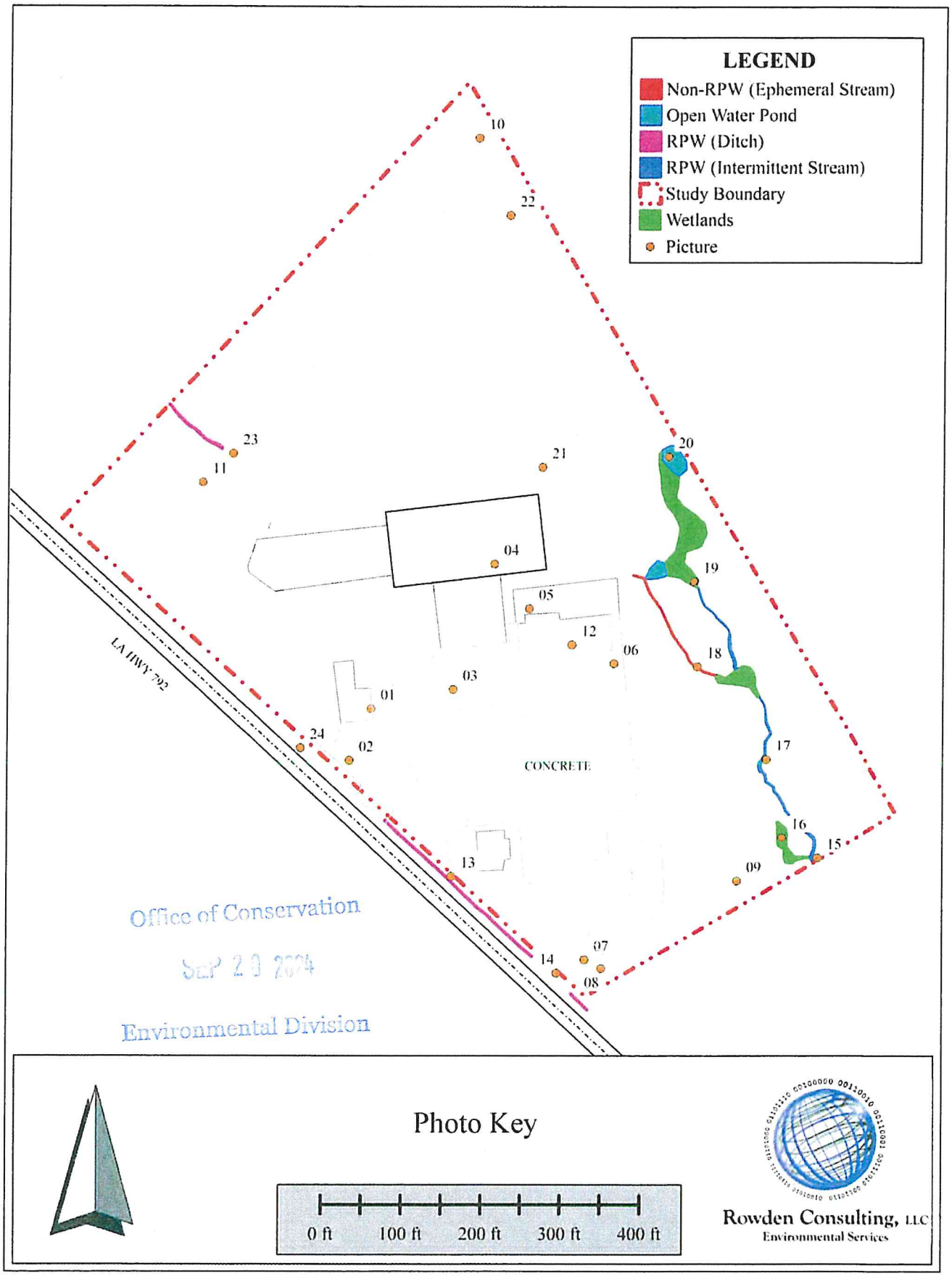
Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Attachment 2 – Photographs



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Site Photos

1

View of falling structure formerly used as a part of the brick plant.

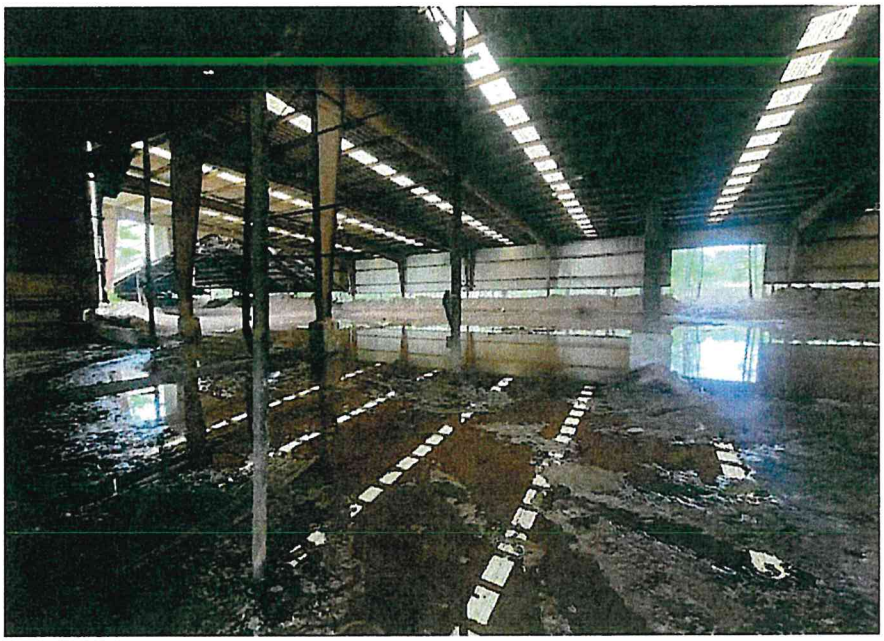
2

View of open pavement and a vacant residential structure or office building.

Site Photos

3

View of the former brick plant.



4

Interior view of the former brick plant.

Site Photos

5

Interior view of an apparent kiln.

6

View from the middle of the property facing southwest.

Site Photos

7

View of the property from the southeast corner facing northwest.

8

View of the property from the southeast corner facing northeast.

Site Photos

9

View of the property from the southeast side facing facing northwest.

10

View of the property from the north corner facing south and overlooking an area formerly cleared for clay extraction and/or material storage.

Site Photos

11

View of the property from near the west corner facing east.

12

View of former building location and area of Plot 1. Hyrophytic vegetation was present along with hydrology, but soils were not hydric and were comprised of clay fill for the previous building.

Site Photos

13

View of the southeast reach of RPW (ditch) that exhibited a visual base flow of water below the vegetation.

14

View of an existing driveway across the RPW (ditch), which will be used as a part of the new development.

Site Photos

15

View of a RPW (intermittent stream) on the southeast side of the property.

16

View of wetlands on the southeast side of the property. Impacts will be avoided.

Site Photos

17

View of a RPW (intermittent stream) on the southeast side of the property.

18

View of a non-RPW (ephemeral stream) on the east side of the property.

Site Photos

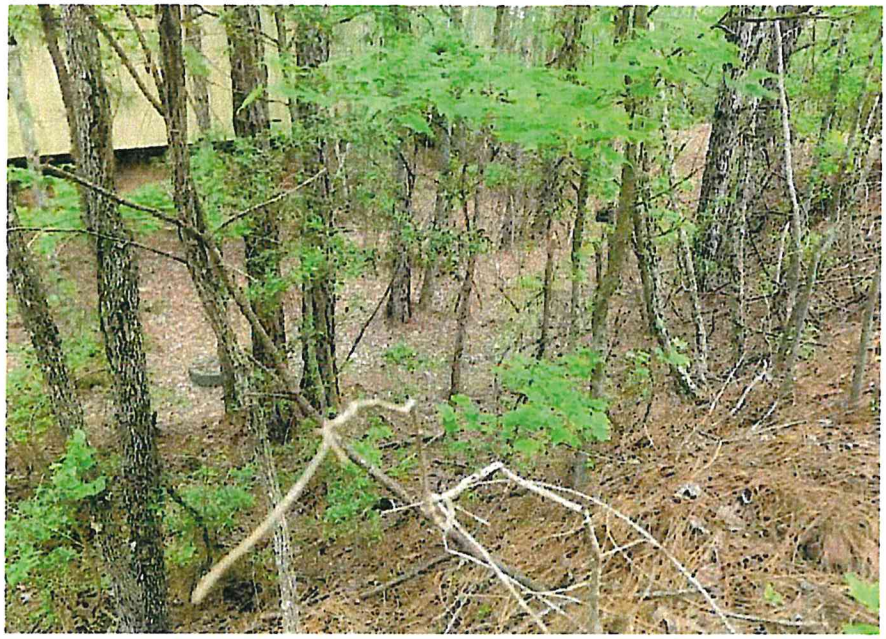
19

View of wetlands on the east side of the property. Impacts will be avoided.

20

View of a pond on the east side of the property. Impacts will be avoided.

Site Photos



21

View of a deep, non-RPW, man-made ditch used to convey process water around the former brick plant. The feature was not delineated as it was a process water feature constructed in uplands.

22

View of an erosional feature on the northeast side of the property. It was not delineated since it was formed in uplands and induced by land clearing for clay extraction and storage.

Site Photos

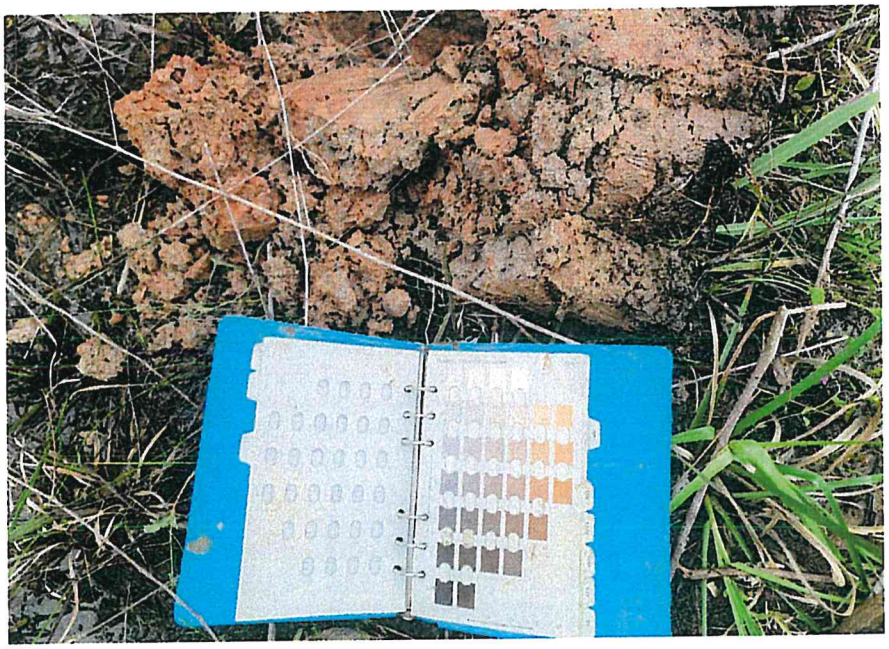
23

View of a head cut and formation of a RPW (ditch) on the west side of the property. The ditch drains off-site to a clay pit.

24

View of a reach of non-RPW drainage ditch along Highway 792.

Site Photos



Plot 1

View of the non-hydric soil profile at Plot 1.

Plot 2

View of the non-hydric soil profile at Plot 2.

Site Photos

Plot 3

View of the hydric soil profile at Plot 3.

Attachment 3 – Data Forms

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Bienville Parish Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility City/County: Bienville Parish Sampling Date: 5/8/24

Applicant/Owner: Brickyard Trucking, LLC State: LA Sampling Point: 1

Investigator(s): Jeremy Rowden Section, Township, Range: S17 T16N R8W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Former building location Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR P Lat: 32.37054443° N Long: 93.21301270° W Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Malbis fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes NWI classification: Nonwet

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes _____ No X (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No X
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No X	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No _____	

Remarks:

Wetter than normal (APT)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☑ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☑ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Sphagnum moss (D8) **(LRR T, U)**

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes X No _____ Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Episaturation in clay fill

VEGETATION (Four Strata) – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: 1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. none			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. Salix nigra	20	Yes	OBL
2. Morella cerifera	10	No	FAC
3. Baccharis halimifolia	30	Yes	FAC
4. Pinus taeda	20	Yes	FAC
5. Liquidambar styraciflua	10	No	FAC
6.			
7.			
8.			
	90 = Total Cover		

50% of total cover: 45 20% of total cover: 18

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. Sabatia campestris	10	No	FACU
2. Andropogon virginicus	20	Yes	FAC
3. Juncus effusus	30	Yes	OBL
4. Imperata cylindrica	10	No	UPL
5. Juncus nodosus	20	Yes	OBL
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90 = Total Cover		

50% of total cover: 45 20% of total cover: 18

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. none			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 6 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/Shrub – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vine – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No _____

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below).

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Environmental Division

SOIL

Sampling Point: 1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-1	5YR 3/2	100					clay	
1-15	5YR 4/4	50					clay	
1-15	10YR 5/2	50					clay	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Organic Bodies (A6) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ Muck Presence (A8) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR P, T)**
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 150A)**
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR O, S)**
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) **(LRR P, S, T, U)**
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(LRR S, T, U)**
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(LRR S, T, U)**
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(LRR O)**
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Marl (F10) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ Depleted Ochric (F11) **(MLRA 151)**
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR O, P, T)**
- ☐ Umbric Surface (F13) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ Delta Ochric (F17) **(MLRA 151)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(MLRA 150A, 150B)**
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 149A)**
- ☐ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR O)**
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR S)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(outside MLRA 150A,B)**
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(LRR P, S, T)**
- ☐ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 153B)**
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No X

Remarks:

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WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Bienville Parish Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility City/County: Bienville Parish Sampling Date: 5/8/24

Applicant/Owner: Brickyard Trucking, LLC State: LA Sampling Point: 2

Investigator(s): Jeremy Rowden Section, Township, Range: S17 T16N R8W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR P Lat: 32.36984253° N Long: 93.21209717° W Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Malbis fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes NWI classification: Nonwet

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes _____ No X (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No X
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No X	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X No _____	

Remarks:

Wetter than normal (APT)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☑ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☑ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Sphagnum moss (D8) **(LRR T, U)**

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes X No _____ Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

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VEGETATION (Four Strata) – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: 2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Liquidambar styraciflua	70	Yes	FAC
2. Pinus taeda	20	Yes	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	90	= Total Cover	

50% of total cover: 45 20% of total cover: 18

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. Ligustrum sinense	50	Yes	FAC
2. Ilex decidua	10	No	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	60	= Total Cover	

50% of total cover: 30 20% of total cover: 12

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. Chasmanthium sessiliflorum	30	Yes	FAC
2. Carex bromoides	20	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	50	= Total Cover	

50% of total cover: 25 20% of total cover: 10

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. Toxicodendron radicans	10	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
		= Total Cover	

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 6 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	
FACW species		x 2 =	
FAC species		x 3 =	
FACU species		x 4 =	
UPL species		x 5 =	
Column Totals:	(A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/Shrub – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vine – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No _____

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below).

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SOIL

Sampling Point: 2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 2/2	100					loamy clay	
2-15	10YR 5/3	70	10YR 4/6	30	C	M	loamy clay	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Organic Bodies (A6) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ Muck Presence (A8) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR P, T)**
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 150A)**
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR O, S)**
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) **(LRR P, S, T, U)**
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(LRR S, T, U)**
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(LRR S, T, U)**
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(LRR O)**
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Marl (F10) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ Depleted Ochric (F11) **(MLRA 151)**
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR O, P, T)**
- ☐ Umbric Surface (F13) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ Delta Ochric (F17) **(MLRA 151)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(MLRA 150A, 150B)**
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 149A)**
- ☐ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR O)**
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR S)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(outside MLRA 150A,B)**
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(LRR P, S, T)**
- ☐ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 153B)**
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No X

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Bienville Parish Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility City/County: Bienville Parish Sampling Date: 5/8/24

Applicant/Owner: Brickyard Trucking, LLC State: LA Sampling Point: 3

Investigator(s): Jeremy Rowden Section, Township, Range: S17 T16N R8W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depressed terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR P Lat: 32.36990956° N Long: 93.21216179° W Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Bellwood silt loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: Nonwet

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes _____ No X (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes X No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X No _____	

Remarks:

Wetter than normal (APT)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☑ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☑ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☑ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Sphagnum moss (D8) **(LRR T, U)**

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes X No _____ Depth (inches): 4

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes X No _____ Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

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VEGETATION (Four Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 3

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Liquidambar styraciflua	10	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. none			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. Saururus cernuus	100	Yes	OBL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. none			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/Shrub – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vine – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No _____

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below).

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SOIL

Sampling Point: 3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/2	95	10YR 4/6	5	C	M	clay loam	
6-12	10YR 5/3	70	10YR 4/6	30	C	M	loamy clay	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Organic Bodies (A6) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ Muck Presence (A8) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR P, T)**
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 150A)**
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR O, S)**
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) **(LRR P, S, T, U)**
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(LRR S, T, U)**
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(LRR S, T, U)**
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(LRR O)**
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☑ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Marl (F10) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ Depleted Ochric (F11) **(MLRA 151)**
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR O, P, T)**
- ☐ Umbric Surface (F13) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ Delta Ochric (F17) **(MLRA 151)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(MLRA 150A, 150B)**
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 149A)**
- ☐ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR O)**
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR S)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(outside MLRA 150A,B)**
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(LRR P, S, T)**
- ☐ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 153B)**
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes X No _____

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Bienville Parish Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility City/County: Bienville Parish Sampling Date: 5/8/24

Applicant/Owner: Brickyard Trucking, LLC State: LA Sampling Point: 4

Investigator(s): Jeremy Rowden Section, Township, Range: S17 T16N R8W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR P Lat: 32.37112427° N Long: 93.21262360° W Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Bellwood silt loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: Nonwet

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes _____ No X (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes X No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X No _____	

Remarks:

Wetter than normal (APT)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☑ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☑ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Sphagnum moss (D8) **(LRR T, U)**

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes X No _____ Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION (Four Strata) – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: 4

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. none			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. Alnus serrulata	30	Yes	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. Carex lurida	40	Yes	OBL
2. Dichanthelium clandestinum	40	Yes	FACW
3. Boehmeria cylindrica	10	No	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90 = Total Cover		

50% of total cover: 45 20% of total cover: 18

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. none			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/Shrub – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vine – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No _____

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below).

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SOIL

Sampling Point: 4

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
N/A (H2S)	too saturated		H2S present					Soil had a saturated, almost liquefied texture

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☑ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Organic Bodies (A6) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ Muck Presence (A8) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR P, T)**
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 150A)**
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR O, S)**
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) **(LRR P, S, T, U)**
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(LRR S, T, U)**
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(LRR S, T, U)**
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(LRR O)**
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Marl (F10) **(LRR U)**
- ☐ Depleted Ochric (F11) **(MLRA 151)**
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR O, P, T)**
- ☐ Umbric Surface (F13) **(LRR P, T, U)**
- ☐ Delta Ochric (F17) **(MLRA 151)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(MLRA 150A, 150B)**
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 149A)**
- ☐ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR O)**
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR S)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(outside MLRA 150A,B)**
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(LRR P, S, T)**
- ☐ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 153B)**
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes X No _____

Remarks:

Endangered Species Act – Biological Assessment

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

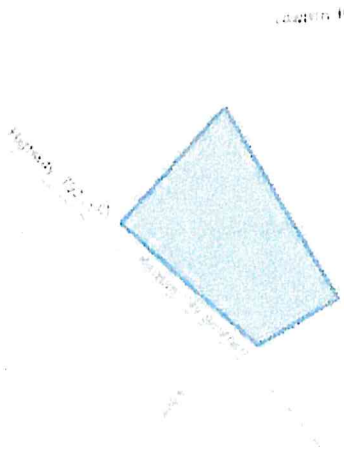
Bienville Parish SWD Facility

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Bienville Parish SWD Facility':

Class II Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@32.370916,-93.21368681452475,14z



The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the information provided and offers the following comments in accordance with provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (87 Stat. 884 as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Based on the justification given, we concur with your determination that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect the federally listed and/or proposed species and their critical habitats as described herein.

We recommend that you contact the Service for additional consultation if: 1) the scope or location of the proposed project is changed significantly; 2) new information reveals that the action may affect listed species or designated critical habitat; 3) the action is modified in a manner that causes effects to listed species or designated critical habitat; or 4) a new species is listed, or critical habitat designated. Additional consultation because of any of the above conditions or for changes not covered in this consultation should occur before changes are made and or finalized.

Deputy Field Supervisor

DUSTIN GARIG

Digitally signed by DUSTIN GARIG
Date: 2024.06.21 10:05:26 -05'00'

FOR Brigette D. Firmin DATE
Field Supervisor
Louisiana Ecological Services Office

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Office of Conservation

SEP 20 2024

Environmental Division

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

May 22, 2024

Brickyard Trucking, LLC
415 Texas Street, Suite 400
Shreveport, LA 71101
c/o Bobby Raines – Raines & Associates, LLC

Re: Endangered Species Act – Biological Assessment
Bienville Parish Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility
13.22 acres, Highway 792, Bienville Parish, LA

Mr. Raines:

Rowden Consulting, LLC has prepared this evaluation of potential effects to threatened and endangered species that could result from earth disturbing and development activities on the referenced property. We have evaluated the property and the proposed project plans to determine potential effects to federally listed threatened or endangered species. This evaluation has concluded that the proposed project should have *no effect* on federally-listed endangered or threatened species of wildlife, except for the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) and the Louisiana pine snake (*Pituophis ruthveni*). The project *may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* the northern long-eared bat and the Louisiana pine snake. The following statement is a summary of our findings, and represents the project proponent's conclusions on the potential for the project to result in a "Take" of a federally listed threatened or endangered species:

Except for the northern long-eared bat and Louisiana pine snake, the proposed action does not have the potential for a "Take" of threatened and/or endangered species present in Bienville Parish, Louisiana as a result of the project. The project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the northern long-eared bat and Louisiana pine snake.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is located along the northeast side of Louisiana Highway 792 approximately 1.7 miles north of Jamestown (Lat/Long: 32.37054443° N, 93.21301270° W). Some limited excavation and clearing will be required to develop the project, which will include a saltwater disposal facility, three disposal wells, a tank battery, truck loading areas, and an access drive to treat approved exploration and production waste fluids. The property is largely covered in dilapidated buildings and concrete-paved areas formerly associated with a brick plant. In review of historic aerials, the former brick plant appears to have been constructed in the 1960s. All or portions of it will be demolished to facilitate site development.

Jeremy Rowden, of Rowden Consulting, walked the property to observe the site characteristics on May 8, 2024. Where important features were noted, photographs were taken to document the features and environmental conditions observed during the reconnaissance. No evidence of listed species or suitable habitat was observed on-site, except for vacant buildings that could potentially serve as habitat for a variety of bats. Maps and photographs depicting the property are included as attachments.

FEDERALLY-LISTED SPECIES

The list of endangered and threatened species for Bienville Parish, Louisiana includes the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), the red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*), and the Louisiana pine snake (*Pituophis ruthveni*). An official species list obtained through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) ECOS IPaC system is included as an attachment. The following sections summarize the effects determination made for the listed species.

DETERMINATION OF EFFECTS

Northern long-eared bat

The northern long-eared bat's adult body weight averages 5 to 8 grams (0.2 to 0.3 ounces), with females tending to be slightly larger than males. The bat's fur color can be medium to dark brown on the back and tawny to pale-brown on the underside. This bat species is distinguished by its long ears, particularly as compared to other bats in its genus.

Records indicate that northern long-eared bats may occur in areas of the state. According to USFWS *IPaC Project Design Guidelines*, northern long-eared bats utilize a variety of forested habitats, including riparian forests, bottomlands, and uplands, for both foraging and roosting. In Louisiana, northern long-eared bats may be found roosting singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities or in crevices of both live trees and snags, or in dead trees year-round due to the relatively warm climate.

To address the potential for impacts to the listed bat species, we have conducted a habitat assessment to identify any suitable habitat features in the action area of the proposed project. The study area was walked in tight transects with overlapping fields of view to evaluate the potential for nesting or foraging habitat. No snags were observed. The proposed project area was historically cleared and developed as a brick plant in the 1960s. Forested areas are generally limited in age, except for a hardwood-dominated riparian zone along a creek bottom on the northeast side of the property. Vacant buildings formerly used as a part of the brick plant are also present on the property, which could potentially serve as habitat for a variety of bat species.

The area of the project does not overlap with an area for which USFWS currently has data to support the presumption that the northern long-eared bat is present. No hibernacula were confirmed, we have no knowledge of prior bat capture, we have no knowledge of the tracking of bats to roost trees, and we have no knowledge of acoustic detections of the bat species.

A USFWS determination key was evaluated, and the resulting Consistency Letter is included in Attachment 2. The USFWS is uncertain where the northern long-eared bat occurs on the landscape outside of known locations. Because of the steep declines in the species and vast amount of available and suitable forest habitat, the presence of suitable forest habitat alone is a far less reliable predictor of their presence. Based on the best available information, most suitable habitat is now expected to be unoccupied. During the interim period, while the USFWS is working on potential methods to address this uncertainty, we conclude take is not reasonably certain to occur in areas of suitable habitat where presence has not been documented. As documented in the attached Consistency Letter, we have concluded that the project *may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* the northern long-eared bat.

Red-cockaded woodpecker

The red-cockaded woodpecker is small to mid-sized species. Its back is barred with black and white horizontal stripes. The red-cockaded woodpecker's most distinguishing feature is a black cap and nape that encircle large white cheek patches. Rarely visible, except perhaps during the breeding season and periods of territorial defense, the male has a small red streak on each side of its black cap called a cockade, hence its name.

The red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) requires open pine woodlands and savannahs with large old pines for nesting and roosting habitat in clusters. Large old pines are required as cavity trees because the cavities are excavated completely within inactive heartwood, so that the cavity interior remains free from resin that can entrap the birds. Also, old pines are preferred as cavity trees, because of the higher incidence of the heartwood decay that greatly facilitates cavity excavation. Cavity trees must be in open stands with little or no hardwood midstory and few or no overstory hardwoods. Hardwood encroachment resulting from fire suppression is a well-known cause of cluster abandonment. RCWs also require abundant foraging habitat. Suitable foraging habitat consists of mature pines with an open canopy, low densities of small pines, little or no hardwood or pine midstory, few or no overstory hardwoods, and abundant native bunchgrass and forb groundcovers.

There are several threats to the existence and recovery of the species. Chief among these are (1) degradation of foraging habitat through fire suppression and loss of mature trees, and (2) loss of valuable genetic resources because of small size and isolation of populations. The continued growth and natural stability of RCW populations will depend on provision of abundant, good quality foraging habitat and careful conservation of genetic resources. (*USFWS ECOS Red-cockaded Woodpecker Recovery Plan* https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery_plan/030320_2.pdf).

Potential nesting and foraging habitat for the RCW was assessed on the subject property in accordance with the protocols established in Appendix 4 of the Recovery Plan for the RCW (2003. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). The RCW assessment protocol characterizes suitable habitat as having a pine or pine/hardwood stand of forest, woodland, or savannah in which 50 percent or more of the dominant trees are pines and the dominant pines are generally 30 years in age or older. The study area was walked in tight transects with overlapping fields of view to evaluate the potential for nesting or foraging habitat. All large pine trees were carefully observed for potential cavities, and none were observed. No suitable nesting habitat or cavity trees were identified.

The subject property was historically cleared and developed as a brick plant in the 1960s. The plant is now vacant. Forested areas of the property are of limited age (less than 20 years) with mixed pine and hardwoods. The only area of the property with mature trees is within a riparian zone along a creek bottom on the northeast side of the property. Wetlands and streams are present within this area and the area is largely dominated by sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) trees. Aquatic areas are being avoided by proposed development plans. No areas of the property were identified that could be characterized as potential nesting or foraging habitat. Since no potential nesting or foraging habitat exists on the property, development of the property should have *no effect* on the red-cockaded woodpecker. A USFWS Consistency Letter documenting this conclusion is included in Attachment 2.

Louisiana pine snake

The Louisiana pine snake (*Pituophis ruthveni*) is an egg-laying, non-venomous constrictor of western and central Louisiana and eastern Texas. It spends most of its time underground in the burrows of Baird's pocket gophers which are an essential part of its habitat. The Louisiana pine snake depends on the Baird's pocket gopher as a source of food, and it uses the gopher's burrows. These gophers relied on plants that grow on the forest floor in the sandy soils typical of open canopy longleaf pine forests in the past. People mostly reduced this type of habitat by the 1930s, and it rarely regenerated naturally. The remaining longleaf pine ecosystem across the Louisiana pine snake and Baird's pocket gopher range is broken up and greatly reduced from its historic extent.

Because the remaining Louisiana pine snake populations are small, they are more vulnerable to deadly events like extreme weather and disease which could also remove breeding snakes from populations. When populations of the snake become too small and isolated, the genes become too similar, and this could reduce their ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions.

A USFWS determination key was evaluated, and the resulting Consistency Letter is included in Attachment 2. The proposed project is located on land previously used for brick manufacturing. Large areas of land were historically cleared around the currently-vacant brick plant buildings. Clay was extracted from the cleared area to make brick. Little to no areas of sand were identified in surface soil horizons on the property. Soil pits excavated in undisturbed areas of the property revealed surface soils with textures of clay, loamy clay, and clay loam. Areas of the former brickyard were observed to exhibit gravelly clay textures. No evidence of pocket gopher activity was observed on the property. Forested land adjoins the property, which is the only potential habitat located in the vicinity. However, the project is not located within an Estimated Occupied Habitat Area for the snake.

The Louisiana pine snake is generally associated with sandy, well-drained soils; open pine forests, moderate to sparse midstory; and a well-developed herbaceous understory dominated by grasses. The soils on the property are not typical of soils considered to be suitable as habitat. NRCS-mapped soils on the property include silt loams and sandy loams; however, most surface soils have been removed by historic clay mining and brickyard site development. The proposed project generally lacks sandy, well drained soils and no pocket gopher activity is apparent on the property. Due the lack of suitable habitat, potential impacts to the Louisiana pine snake are considered to be insignificant. We have concluded that the project *may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* the Louisiana pine snake, and documentation of this conclusion is also found in the attached Consistency Letter in Attachment 2. Note that the letter recommends further coordination with the USFWS Louisiana Ecological Services Office for this effect finding for the Louisiana pine snake.

SUMMARY

No suitable habitat for the listed species exists on the property, and no presence of the species was identified on-site during a field evaluation. Impacts from development should have no effect on listed species, except for the Northern long-eared bat and Louisiana pine snake. The project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the Northern long-eared bat and Louisiana pine snake. No significant adverse, direct indirect, interdependent, interrelated, or cumulative effects to listed species are likely to occur as a result of the development of the property. No incidental takings of listed species are anticipated. Since no significant adverse effects to listed species are anticipated, no specific conservation measures are warranted unless further recommended by the USFWS. Except for the northern long-eared bat and Louisiana pine snake, the proposed action does not have the potential for a "Take" of threatened and/or endangered species present in Bienville Parish, Louisiana as a result of the project. The project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the northern long-eared bat and Louisiana pine snake.

I certify that the information contained in the attached report is correct and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Sincerely,
Rowden Consulting, LLC

Jeremy Rowden, PG

Enclosures

Attachment 1 – Maps and Exhibits

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DOCKET NO. EHS 8025-01
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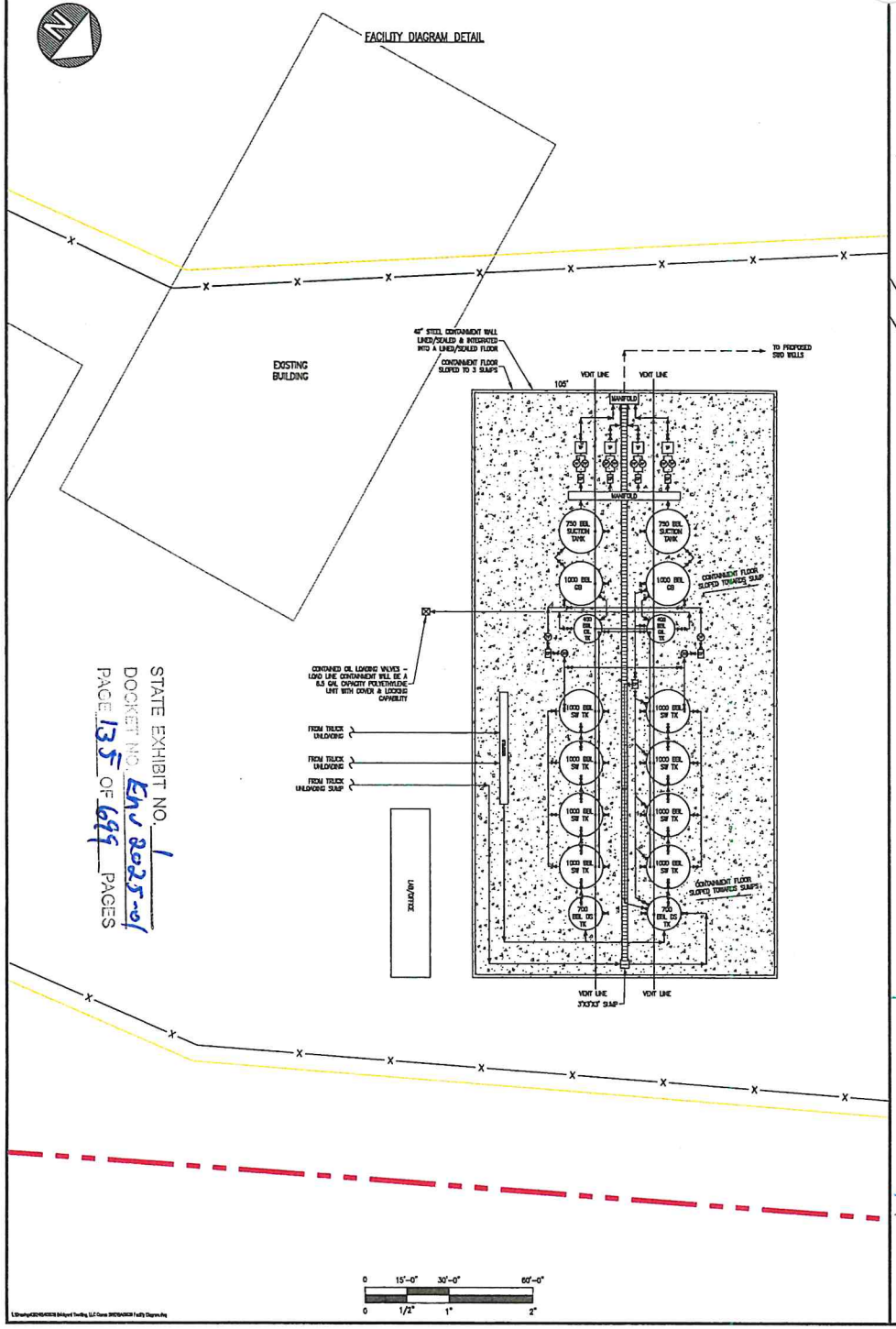
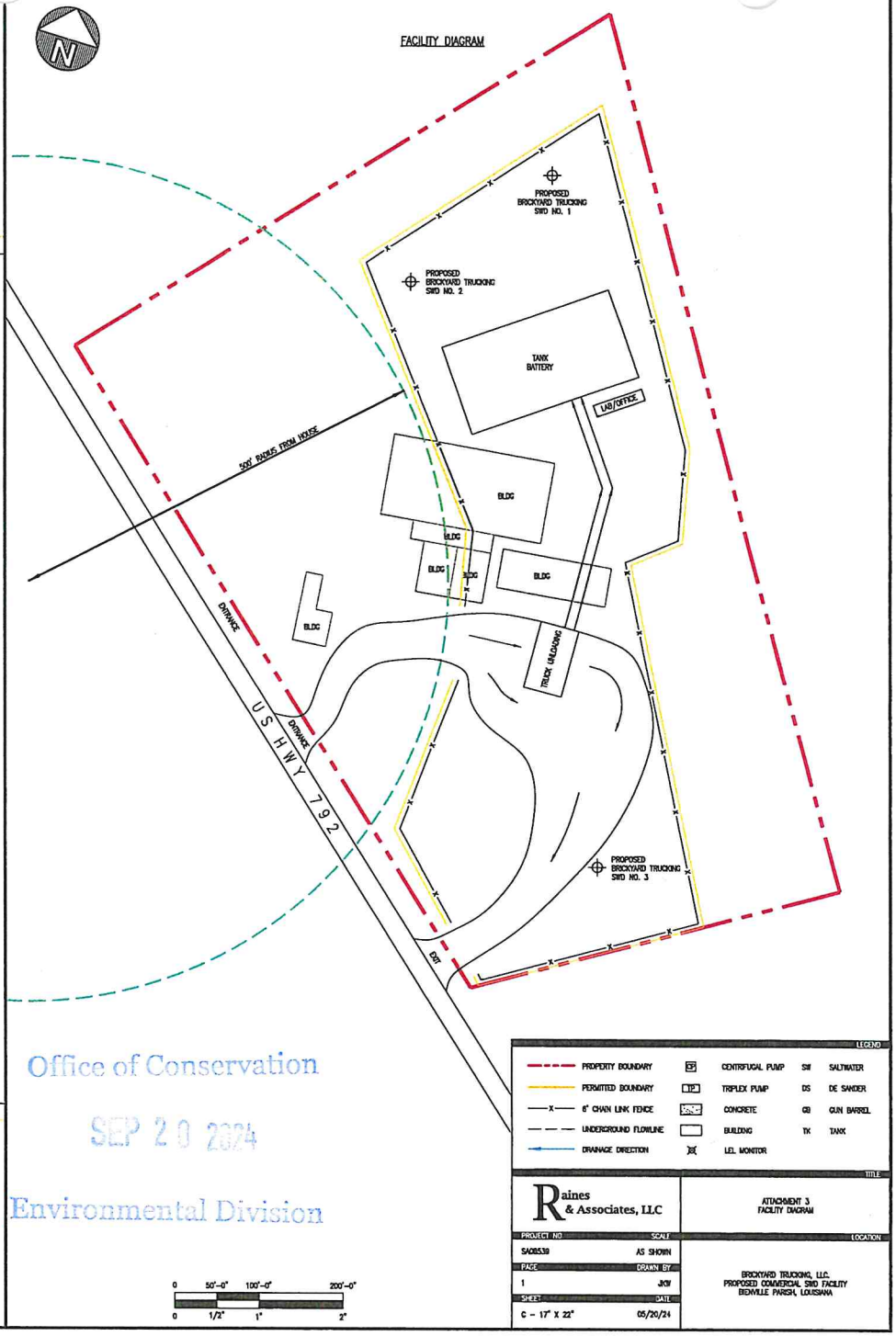
FACILITY DIAGRAM DETAIL



FACILITY DIAGRAM



Office of Conservation
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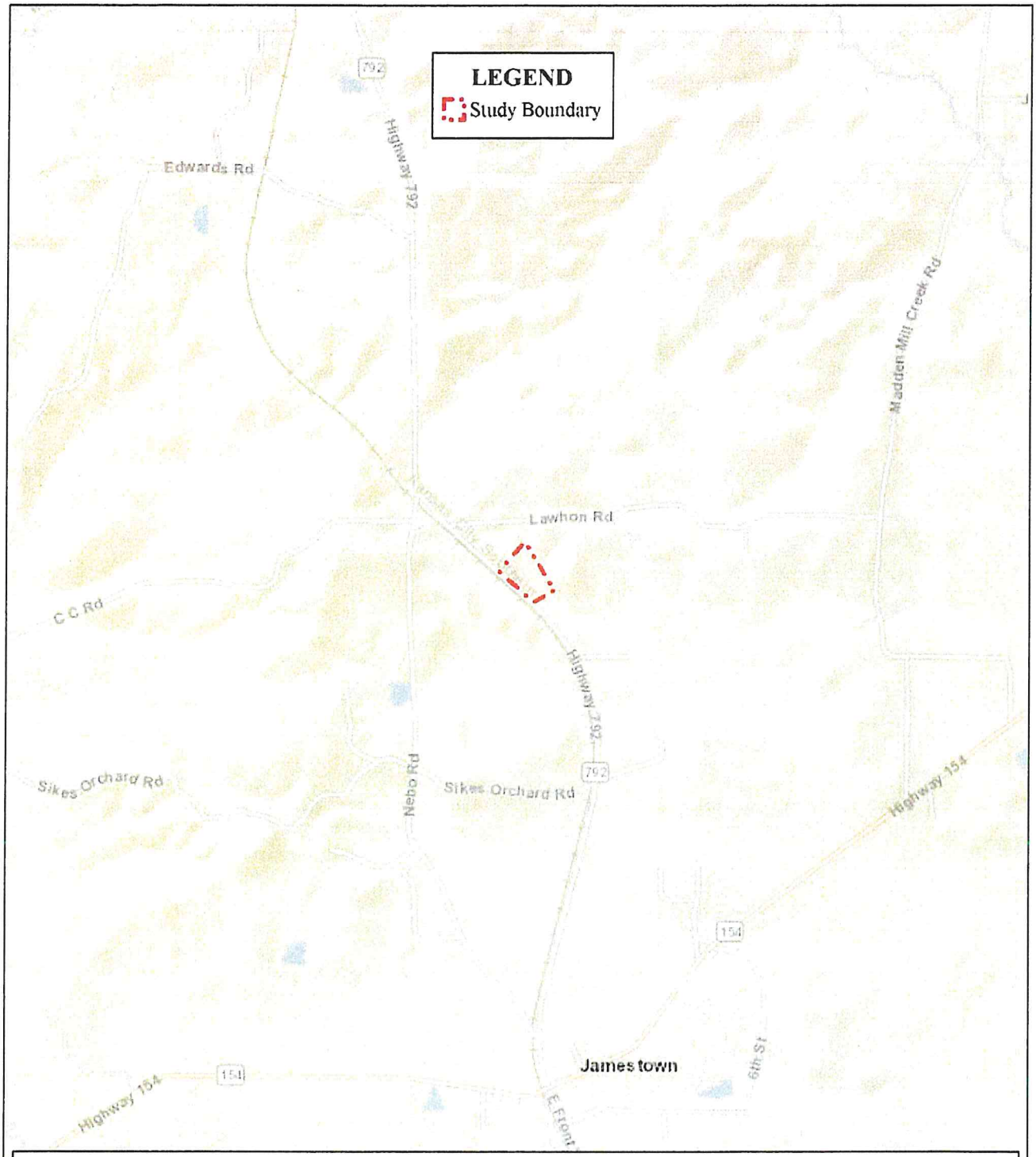
Environmental Division

LEGEND					
PROPERTY BOUNDARY	CF	CENTRIFUGAL PUMP	SW	SALTWATER
PERMITTED BOUNDARY	TP	TRIPLEX PUMP	DS	DE SANDER
6' CHAIN LINK FENCE	CONC	CONCRETE	GB	GUN BARREL
UNDERGROUND FLOWLINE		BUILDING	TK	TANK
DRAINAGE DIRECTION	LEL	LEL MONITOR		

Raines & Associates, LLC	TITLE: ATTACHMENT 3 FACILITY DIAGRAM
PROJECT NO: SA08539	SCALE: AS SHOWN
PAGE: 1	DRAWN BY: JKW
SHEET: C - 17" X 22"	DATE: 05/20/24
	LOCATION: BRICKYARD TRUCKING, LLC. PROPOSED COMMERCIAL SWD FACILITY BIENVILLE PARISH, LOUISIANA



Location Map

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

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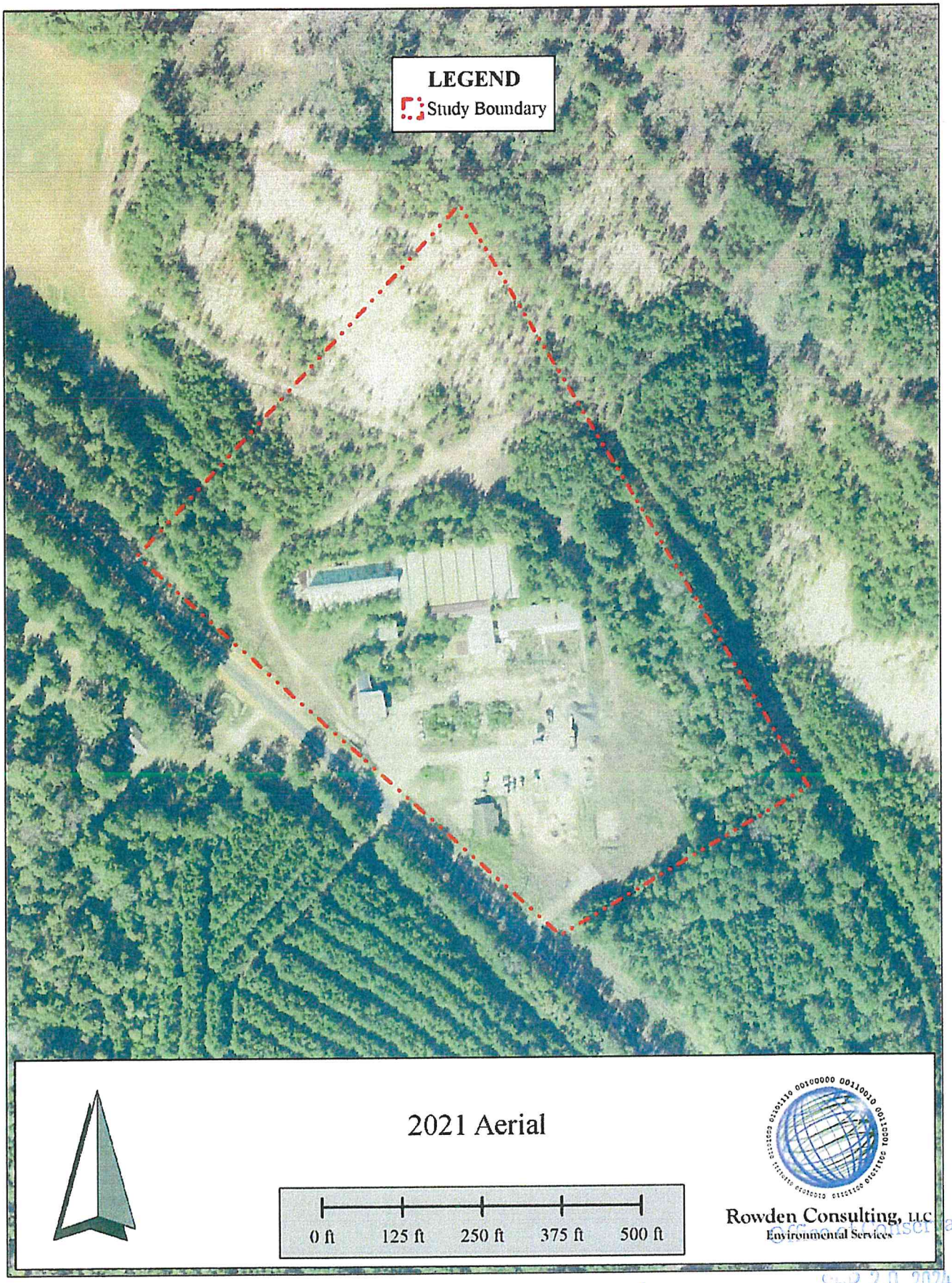
Office of Conservation

SEP 20 2024

Environmental Division



2004 Aerial

0 ft 125 ft 250 ft 375 ft 500 ft

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

1998 Aerial

0 ft 250 ft 500 ft 1000 ft

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

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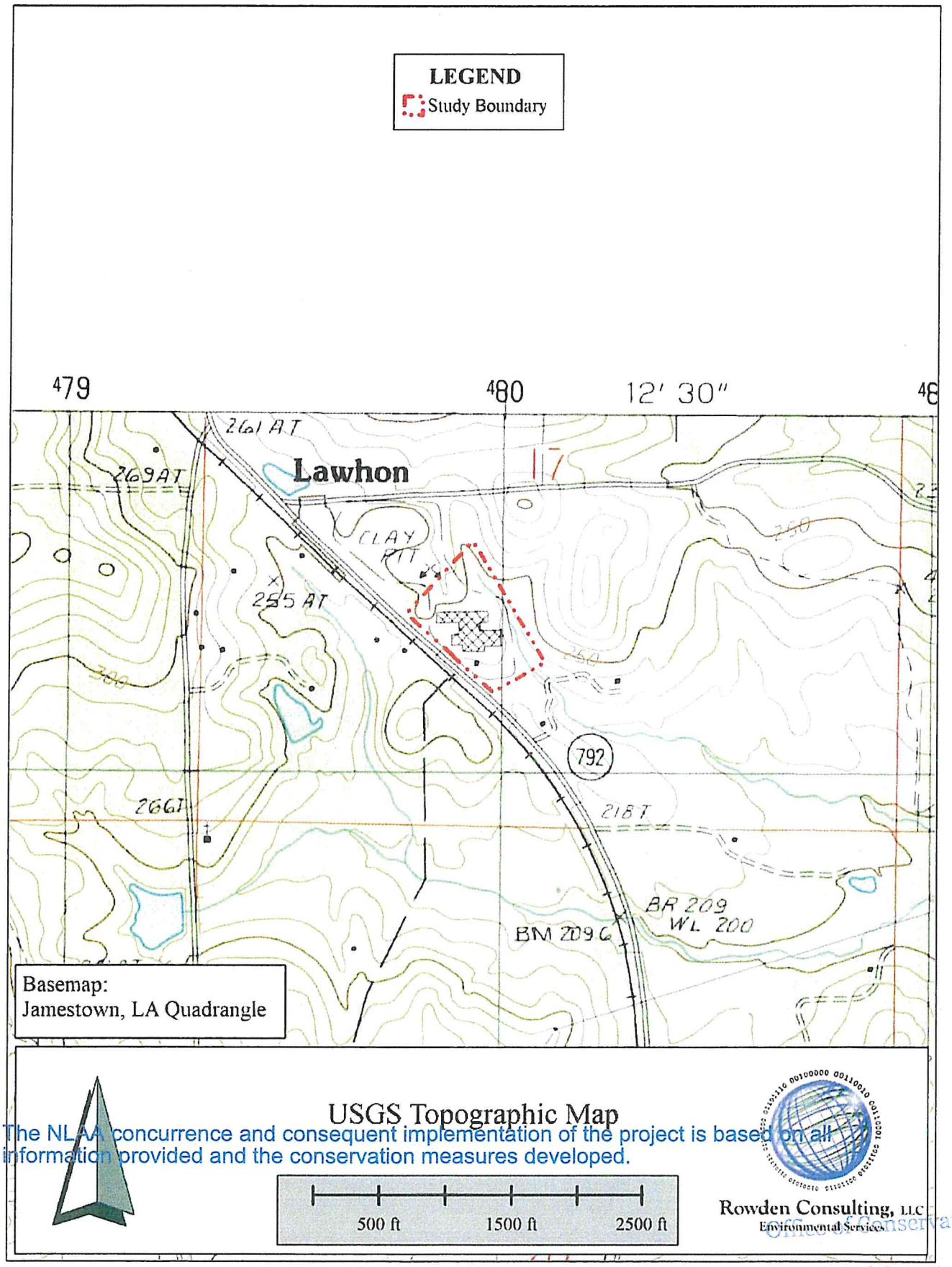

USGS Topographic Map

The NLAA concurrence and consequent implementation of the project is based on all information provided and the conservation measures developed.

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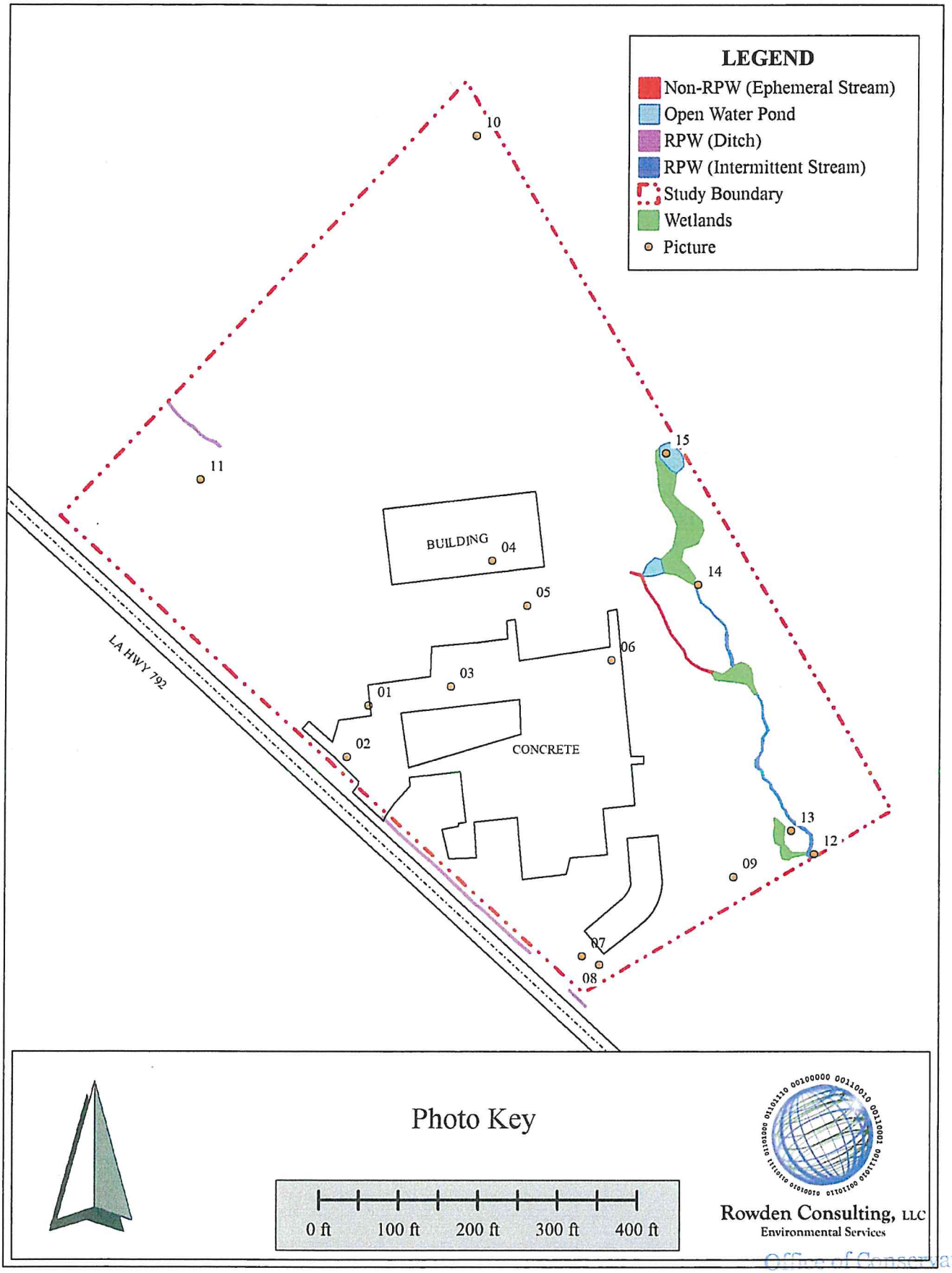
Office of Conservation
SEP 20 2024
Environmental Division



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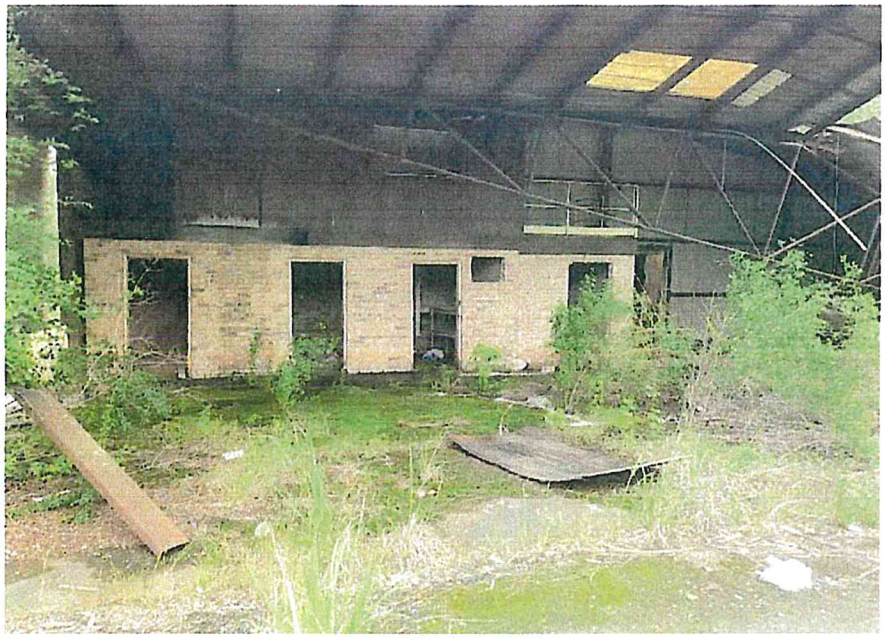
Site Photos



1

View of falling structure formerly used as a part of the brick plant.

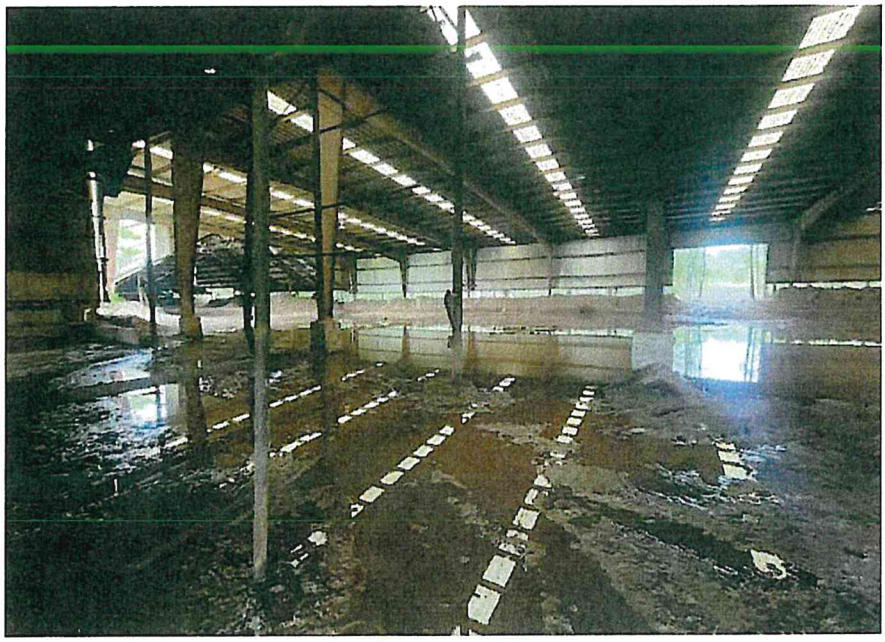
2

View of open pavement and a vacant residential structure or office building.

Site Photos

3

View of the former brick plant.



4

Interior view of the former brick plant.

Site Photos

5

Interior view of an apparent kiln.

6

View from the middle of the property facing southwest.

Site Photos

7

View of the property from the southeast corner facing northwest.

8

View of the property from the southeast corner facing northeast.

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Site Photos

9

View of the property from the southeast side facing facing northwest.

10

View of the property from the north corner facing south and overlooking an area formerly cleared for clay extraction and/or material storage.

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The NLAA concurrence and consequent implementation of the project is based on all information provided and the conservation measures developed.

Site Photos

11

View of the property from near the west corner facing east.

12

View of an intermittent stream on the east side of the property. Impacts will be avoided.

Site Photos

13

View of wetlands on the east side of the property. Impacts will be avoided.

14

View of wetlands on the east side of the property. Impacts will be avoided.

Site Photos

15

View of a spring-fed pond on the east side of the property. Impacts will be avoided.

Attachment 2 – USFWS Species List and Determination Keys

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Louisiana Ecological Services Field Office
200 Dulles Drive
Lafayette, LA 70506
Phone: (337) 291-3100 Fax: (337) 291-3139

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2024-0086804
Project Name: Bienville Parish SWD Facility

05/07/2024 16:47:45 UTC

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and candidate species, as well as designated and proposed critical habitat that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and may be affected by your proposed project. The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is providing this list under section 7 (c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Changes in this species list may occur due to new information from updated surveys, changes in species habitat, new listed species and other factors. Because of these possible changes, feel free to contact our office (337-291-3109) for more information or assistance regarding impacts to federally listed species. The Service recommends visiting the IPaC site or the Louisiana Ecological Services Field Office website (https://www.fws.gov/southeast/lafayette) at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updated species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the habitats upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of Federal trust resources and to determine whether projects may affect Federally listed species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)).

Bald eagles have recovered and were removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Species as of August 8, 2007. Although no longer listed, please be aware that bald eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.).

The Service developed the National Bald Eagle Management (NBEM) Guidelines to provide landowners, land managers, and others with information and recommendations to minimize potential project impacts to bald eagles, particularly where such impacts may constitute "disturbance", which is prohibited by the BGEPA. A copy of the NBEM Guidelines is available at: https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationalbaldeaglenanagementguidelines.pdf

Those guidelines recommend: (1) maintaining a specified distance between the activity and the nest (buffer area); (2) maintaining natural areas (preferably forested) between the activity and nest trees (landscape buffers); and (3) avoiding certain activities during the breeding season. Onsite personnel should be informed of the possible presence of nesting bald eagles within the project boundary, and should identify, avoid, and immediately report any such nests to this office. If a bald eagle nest occurs or is discovered within or adjacent to the proposed project area, then an evaluation must be performed to determine whether the project is likely to disturb nesting bald eagles. That evaluation may be conducted on-line at: https://www.fws.gov/southeast/our-services/eagle-technical-assistance/. Following completion of the evaluation, that website will provide a determination of whether additional consultation is necessary. The Division of Migratory Birds for the Southeast Region of the Service (phone: 404/679-7051, e-mail: SEmigratorybirds@fws.gov) has the lead role in conducting any necessary consultation.

Activities that involve State-designated scenic streams and/or wetlands are regulated by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, respectively. We, therefore, recommend that you contact those agencies to determine their interest in proposed projects in these areas.

Activities that would be located within a National Wildlife Refuge are regulated by the refuge staff. We, therefore, recommend that you contact them to determine their interest in proposed projects in these areas.

Additional information on Federal trust species in Louisiana can be obtained from the Louisiana Ecological Services website at: https://www.fws.gov/southeast/lafayette

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

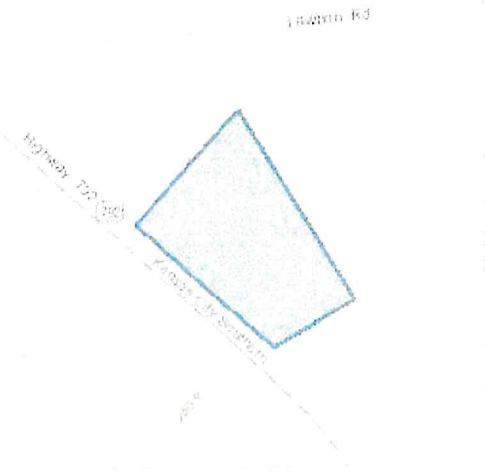
This species list is provided by:

Louisiana Ecological Services Field Office
200 Dulles Drive
Lafayette, LA 70506
(337) 291-3100

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0086804
Project Name: Bienville Parish SWD Facility
Project Type: Deep Well Disposal / Underground Injection Control (UIC)
Project Description: Class II Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@32.370916,-93.21368681452475,14z



Counties: Bienville County, Louisiana

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 6 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 1 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

---

1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis*	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:	
▪ This species only needs to be considered if the project includes wind turbine operations.	
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus*	Proposed Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Red-cockaded Woodpecker *Picoides borealis*	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614	

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii*	Proposed Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658	
Louisiana Pinesnake *Pituophis ruthveni*	Threatened
There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.	
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4092	

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	Candidate
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

---

1. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

THERE ARE NO BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLES WITHIN THE VICINITY OF YOUR PROJECT AREA.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

---

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

THERE ARE NO FWS MIGRATORY BIRDS OF CONCERN WITHIN THE VICINITY OF YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Rowden Consulting, LLC
Name: Jeremy Rowden
Address: 23334 Oak Grove Road
City: Bullard
State: TX
Zip: 75757
Email jeremy@rowdenconsulting.com
Phone: 9038946410

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Louisiana Ecological Services Field Office
200 Dulles Drive
Lafayette, LA 70506
Phone: (337) 291-3100 Fax: (337) 291-3139

In Reply Refer To: 05/16/2024 15:48:35 UTC
Project code: 2024-0086804
Project Name: Bienville Parish SWD Facility

Subject: Consistency letter for the project named 'Bienville Parish SWD Facility' for specified threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location pursuant to the Louisiana Endangered Species Act project review and guidance for other federal trust resources determination key (Louisiana DKey).

Dear Jeremy Rowden:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on May 16, 2024 your effects determination(s) for the 'Bienville Parish SWD Facility' (the Action) using the Louisiana DKey within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. The Service developed this system in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based on your answers, and the assistance in the Service's Louisiana DKey, you made the following effect determination(s) for the proposed Action:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Louisiana Pinesnake (*Pituophis ruthveni*)	Threatened	May affect
Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*)	Endangered	No effect

Further coordination with the Louisiana Ecological Services Office is recommended for those species with a determination of "may affect" listed above. Please contact our office at 337-291-3100 or lafayette@fws.gov to discuss methods to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to those species.

This IPaC-generated letter only applies to the species in the above table and **does not** apply to the following ESA-protected species that also may occur in the Action Area:

- Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii* Proposed Threatened
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
- Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Endangered

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- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

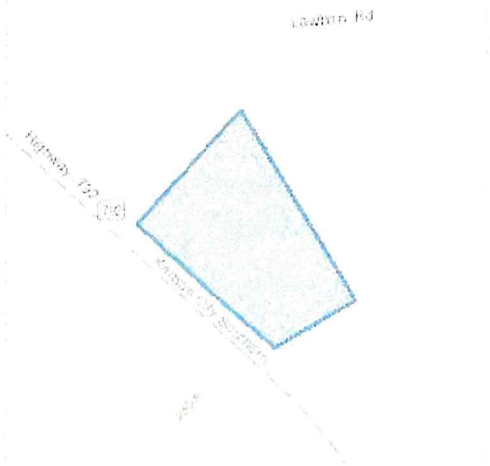
Bienville Parish SWD Facility

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Bienville Parish SWD Facility':

Class II Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@32.370916,-93.21368681452475,14z



The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the information provided and offers the following comments in accordance with provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (87 Stat. 884 as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Based on the justification given, we concur with your determination that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect the federally listed and/or proposed species and their critical habitats as described herein.

We recommend that you contact the Service for additional consultation if: 1) the scope or location of the proposed project is changed significantly; 2) new information reveals that the action may affect listed species or designated critical habitat; 3) the action is modified in a manner that causes effects to listed species or designated critical habitat; or 4) a new species is listed, or critical habitat designated. Additional consultation because of any of the above conditions or for changes not covered in this consultation should occur before changes are made and or finalized.

Deputy Field Supervisor

DUSTIN GARIG

Digitally signed by DUSTIN GARIG
Date: 2024.06.21 10:05:26 -05'00'

FOR Brigette D. Firmin DATE
Field Supervisor
Louisiana Ecological Services Office

Office of Conservation
SEP 20 2024
Environmental Division

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QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?

   No

2. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project intersect the red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) AOI?

   Automatically answered
   Yes

3. Will the project involve removal of suitable RCW foraging habitat (pine or pine/hardwood stands in which 50 percent or more of the dominant trees are pines and the dominant pine trees are 30 years of age or older)?

   No

4. Will the project occur within suitable RCW nesting habitat (pine or pine/hardwood stands that contain pines 60 years of age or older)?

   No

5. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project intersect the pink mucket mussel AOI ?

   Automatically answered
   No

6. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project intersect the Louisiana pinesnake AOI?

   Automatically answered
   Yes

7. Does the project occur on land that is forested or on land that is either undeveloped or non-farmed and is located within 1,920ft of adjacent forested lands?

   Yes

8. [Semantic] Is the project located within a Louisiana pinesnake Estimated Occupied Habitat Area (EOHA)?

   Automatically answered
   No

9. Will the project activities involve surface or subsurface ground disturbance?

   Yes

10. (Semantic) Does the project intersect the Louisiana black bear Range?

    Automatically answered
    No

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Office of Conservation

SEP 2 0 2024

Environmental Division

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Rowden Consulting, LLC
Name: Jeremy Rowden
Address: 23334 Oak Grove Road
City: Bullard
State: TX
Zip: 75757
Email jeremy@rowdenconsulting.com
Phone: 9038946410

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Louisiana Ecological Services Field Office
200 Dulles Drive
Lafayette, LA 70506
Phone: (337) 291-3100 Fax: (337) 291-3139

In Reply Refer To:
Project code: 2024-0086804
Project Name: Bienville Parish SWD Facility

05/16/2024 15:51:24 UTC

Federal Nexus: no
Federal Action Agency (if applicable):

Subject: Technical assistance for 'Bienville Parish SWD Facility'

Dear Jeremy Rowden:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on May 16, 2024, for 'Bienville Parish SWD Facility' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2024-0086804 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements are not complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project.

Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter. ***Answers to certain questions in the DKey commit the project proponent to implementation of conservation measures that must be followed for the ESA determination to remain valid.***

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat

Based upon your IPaC submission and a standing analysis, your project is not reasonably certain to cause incidental take of the northern long-eared bat. Unless the Service advises you within 15 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the Action is not likely to result in unauthorized take of the northern long-eared bat.

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination for the northern long-eared bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii* Proposed Threatened
- Louisiana Pinesnake *Pituophis ruthveni* Threatened
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
- Red-cockaded Woodpecker *Picoides borealis* Endangered
- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may cause prohibited take of the animal species and/or critical habitat listed above. Note that if a new species is listed that may be affected by the identified action before it is complete, additional review is recommended to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

Next Steps

Coordination with the Service is complete. This letter serves as technical assistance. All conservation measures should be implemented as proposed. Thank you for considering federally listed species during your project planning.

We are uncertain where the northern long-eared bat occurs on the landscape outside of known locations. Because of the steep declines in the species and vast amount of available and suitable forest habitat, the presence of suitable forest habitat alone is a far less reliable predictor of their presence. Based on the best available information, most suitable habitat is now expected to be unoccupied. During the interim period, while we are working on potential methods to address this uncertainty, we conclude take is not reasonably certain to occur in areas of suitable habitat where presence has not been documented.

If no changes occur with the Project or there are no updates on listed species, no further consultation/coordination for this project is required for the northern long-eared bat. However, the Service recommends that project proponents re-evaluate the Project in IPaC if: 1) the scope, timing, duration, or location of the Project changes (includes any project changes or amendments); 2) new information reveals the Project may impact (positively or negatively) federally listed species or designated critical habitat; or 3) a new species is listed, or critical habitat designated. If any of the above conditions occurs, additional coordination with the Service should take place before project implements any changes which are final or commits additional resources.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the Louisiana Ecological Services Field Office and reference Project Code 2024-0086804 associated with this Project.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

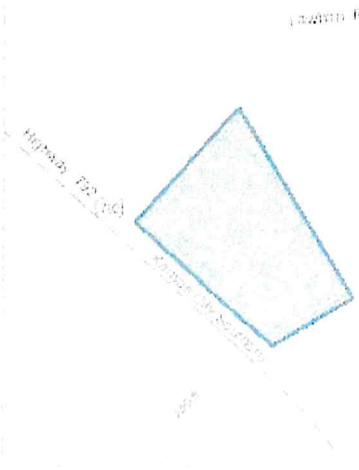
Bienville Parish SWD Facility

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Bienville Parish SWD Facility':

Class II Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@32.370916,-93.21368681452475,14z



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DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the answers provided, the proposed Action is consistent with a determination of "may affect, but not likely to adversely affect" for the Endangered northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*).

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of the northern long-eared bat or any other listed species?

   Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

   No

2. Your project overlaps with an area where northern long-eared bats may be present year-round. Time-of-year restrictions may not be appropriate for your project due to bats being active all year.

   Do you understand that your project may impact bats at any time during the year and time-of-year restrictions may not apply to your project?

   Yes

3. The action area does not overlap with an area for which U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service currently has data to support the presumption that the northern long-eared bat is present. Are you aware of other data that indicates that northern long-eared bats (NLEB) are likely to be present in the action area?

   Bat occurrence data may include identification of NLEBs in hibernacula, capture of NLEBs, tracking of NLEBs to roost trees, or confirmed NLEB acoustic detections. Data on captures, roost tree use, and acoustic detections should post-date the year when white-nose syndrome was detected in the relevant state. With this question, we are looking for data that, for some reason, may have not yet been made available to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

   No

4. Does any component of the action involve construction or operation of wind turbines?

   Note: For federal actions, answer 'yes' if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

   No

5. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   No

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Rowden Consulting, LLC
Name: Jeremy Rowden
Address: 23334 Oak Grove Road
City: Bullard
State: TX
Zip: 75757
Email jeremy@rowdenconsulting.com
Phone: 9038946410

State Historic Preservation Office – Louisiana Office of Cultural Development

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

May 22, 2024

Kristin Sanders, State Historic Preservation Officer
Louisiana Office of Cultural Development
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4241

Office of Conservation
SEP 20 2024
Environmental Division

Re: Due Diligence Review Request
Bienville Parish Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility
13.22 acres, Highway 792, Bienville Parish, LA

Ms. Sanders,

Rowden Consulting, LLC is working with the owner of the referenced property, Brickyard Trucking, LLC, in the planning of a proposed saltwater disposal facility in Bienville Parish, Louisiana. Brickyard Trucking, LLC is the owner and developer of the new facility, and their mailing address is 415 Texas Street, Suite 400, Shreveport, LA 71101. The property will be developed by a private corporation on private land. We do not anticipate any federal permits being required for the development. No Section 404 permits will be required and no public funds are being used to develop the project. While the project is being undertaken by a private developer, we are requesting your review so that we may ensure compliance with federal and state preservation programs.

The proposed project is located along the northeast side of Louisiana Highway 792 approximately 1.7 miles north of Jamestown (Lat/Long: 32.37054443° N, 93.21301270° W). Some limited excavation and clearing will be required to develop the project, which will include a saltwater disposal facility, three disposal wells, a tank battery, truck loading areas, and an access drive to treat approved exploration and production waste fluids. The property is largely covered in dilapidated buildings and concrete-paved areas formerly associated with a brick plant. In review of historic aerials (attached), the former brick plant appears to have been constructed in the 1960s. All or portions of it will be demolished to facilitate site development.

We would like to ask the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development to advise us if the site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or any lists maintained by your office, and to advise us if there are other cultural or historic sensitivity issues which might need to be considered during our development plans for the site. Also, if regulations do not apply to this project due to a lack of SHPO regulation or federal nexus, we would appreciate receiving documentation confirming that regulations do not apply.

Thank you for your help with this matter.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Rowden, PG

Enclosures

This submission is a due diligence review request. This project will not impact any known archaeological sites or historic standing structures. Our office has no objection to the implementation of this project. If a federal agency initiates consultation, we will recommend to the agency that no historic properties are affected and no further cultural resource investigation is needed. This determination could change should new information come to our attention.

Chip McGimsey
Office of Cultural Development
State Archaeologist

Date 06/20/2024

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P.O. Box 978 • 23334 Oak Grove Rd. • Bullard, Texas 75757
903.894.6410 (O) • 903.894.7511 (F) • www.RowdenConsulting.com

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

May 22, 2024

Kristin Sanders, State Historic Preservation Officer
Louisiana Office of Cultural Development
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4241

Re: Due Diligence Review Request
Bienville Parish Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility
13.22 acres, Highway 792, Bienville Parish, LA

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Sincerely,

Jeremy Rowden, PG

Enclosures

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SEP 20 2024
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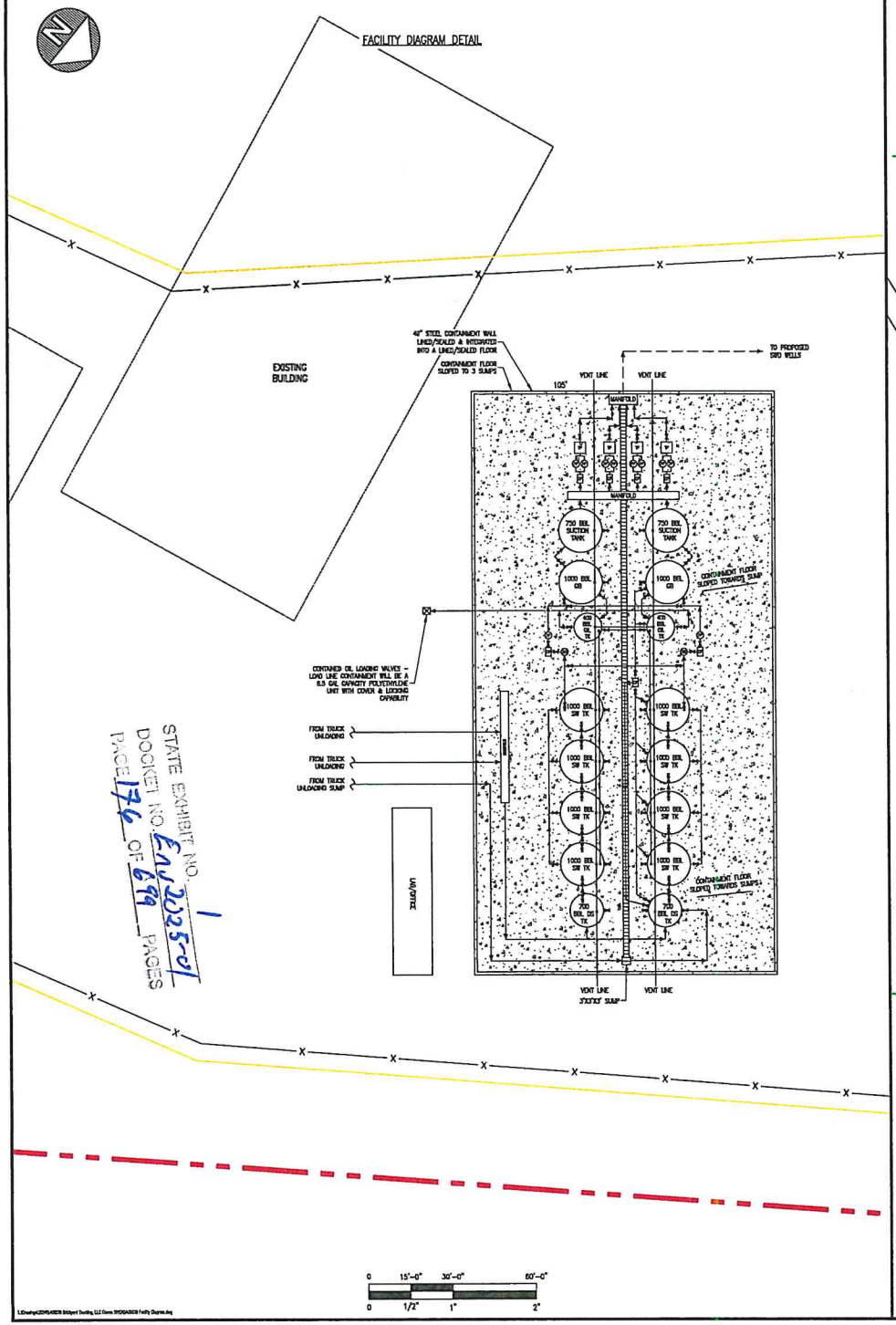
P.O. Box 978 • 23334 Oak Grove Rd. • Bullard, Texas 75757
903.894.6410 (O) • 903.894.7511 (F) • www.RowdenConsulting.com



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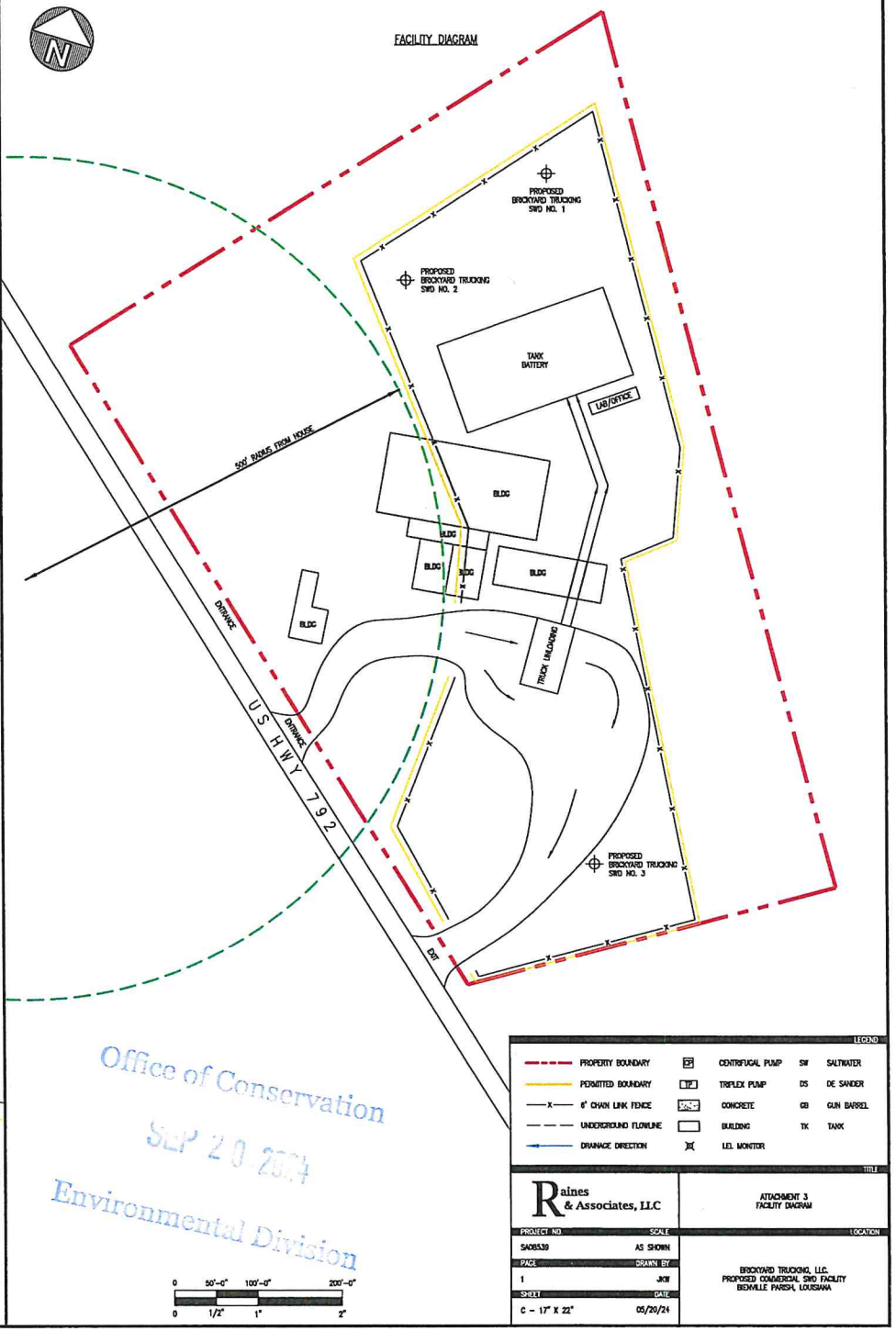

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LEGEND

PROPERTY BOUNDARY	CP	CENTRIFUGAL PUMP	SW	SALTWATER
PERMITTED BOUNDARY	TP	TREPLEX PUMP	DS	DE SANDER
6' CHAIN LINK FENCE	CONC	CONCRETE	GB	GUN BARREL
UNDERGROUND FLOWLINE		BUILDING	TK	TANK
DRAINAGE DIRECTION		LEL MONITOR		

TITLE

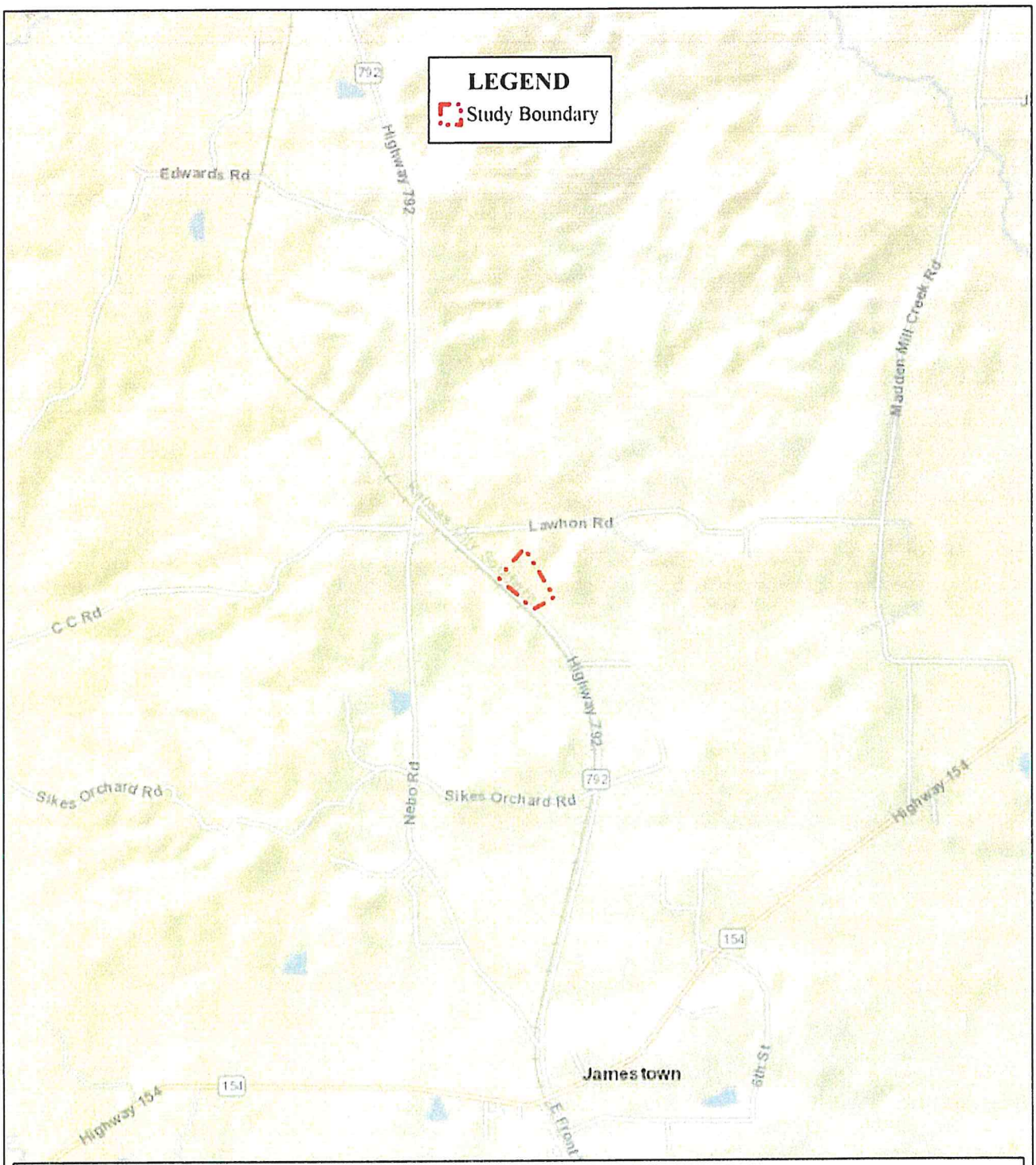
Raines & Associates, LLC

ATTACHMENT 3
FACILITY DIAGRAM

PROJECT NO.	SCALE
SA08539	AS SHOWN
PAGE	DRAWN BY
1	JKW
SHEET	DATE
C - 17" X 22"	05/20/24

LOCATION

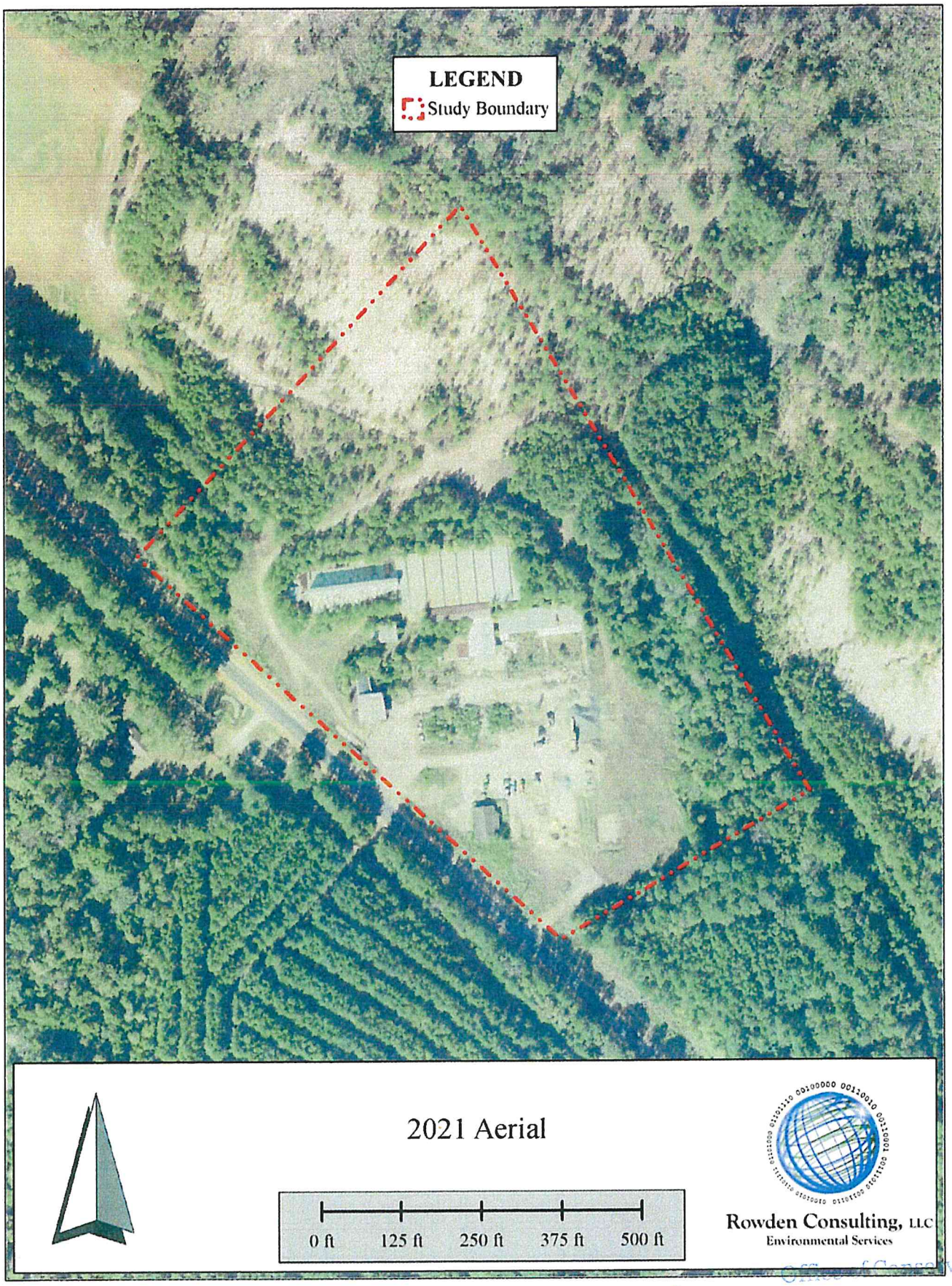
BRICKYARD TRUCKING, LLC.
PROPOSED COMMERCIAL SWD FACILITY
BEDVILLE PARISH, LOUISIANA



Location Map

1000 ft 3000 ft 5000 ft 7000 ft

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services



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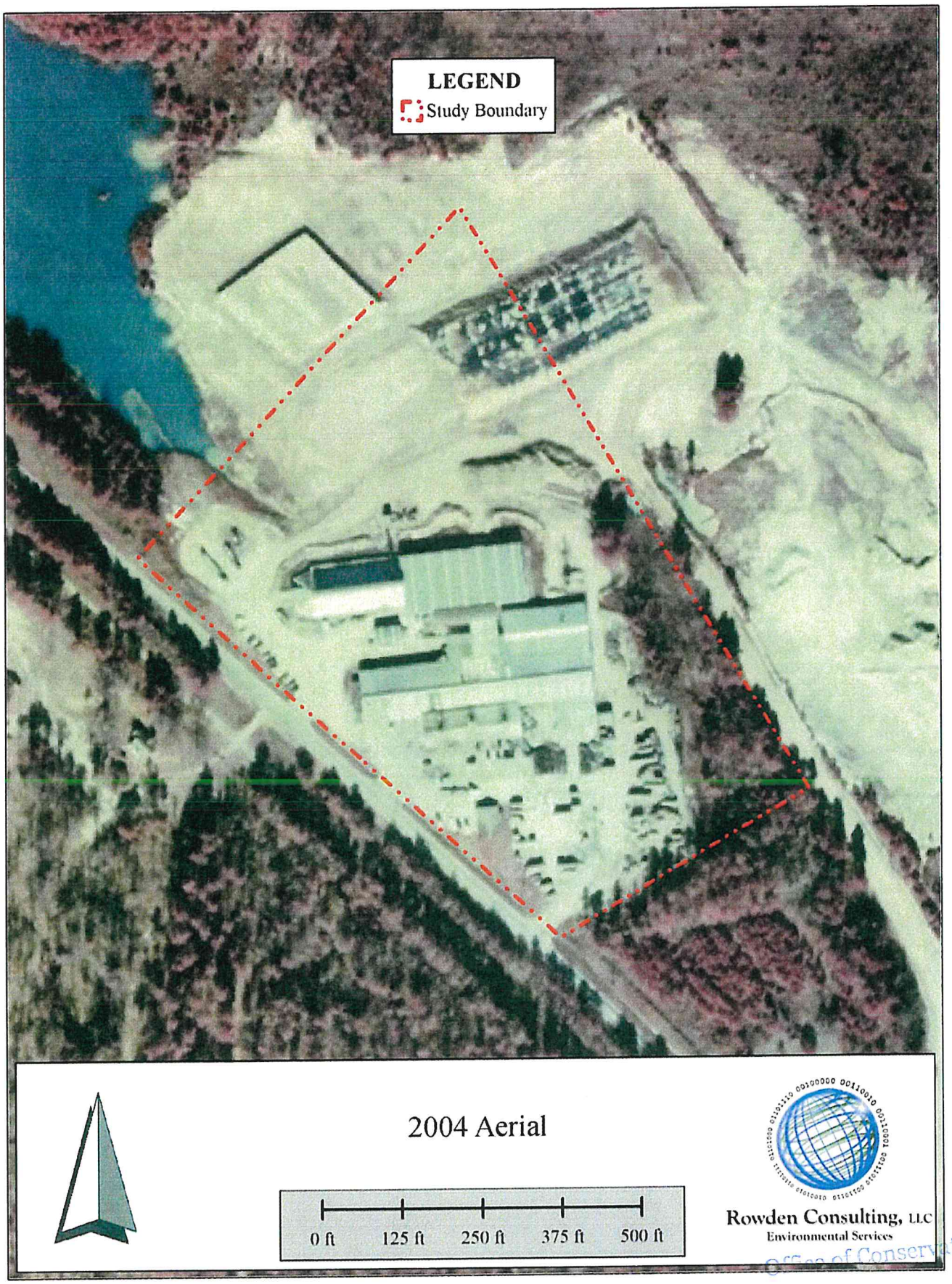
Office of Conservation
SEP 20 2024
Environmental Division



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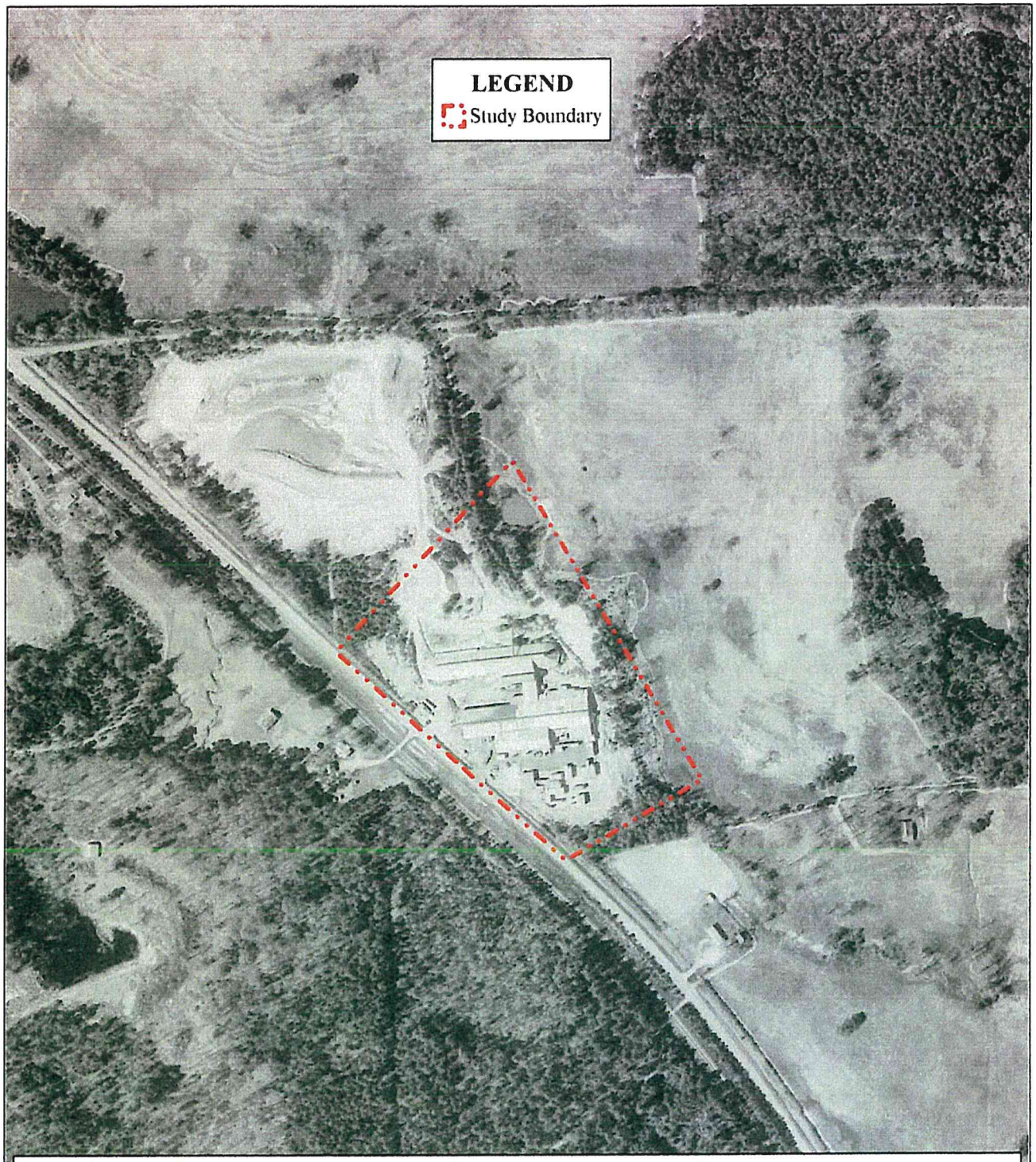

1981 Aerial

0 ft 250 ft 500 ft 1000 ft

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

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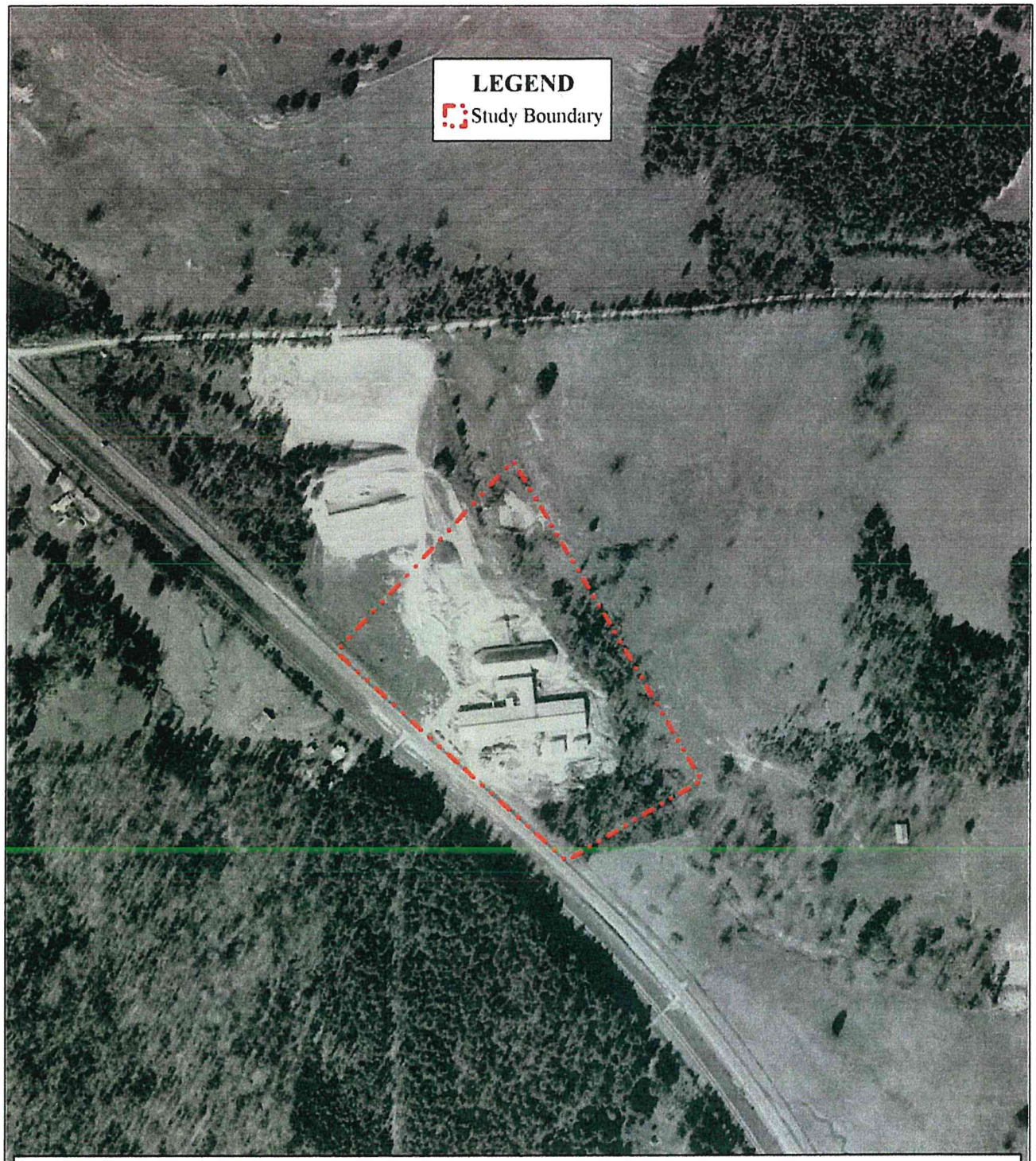
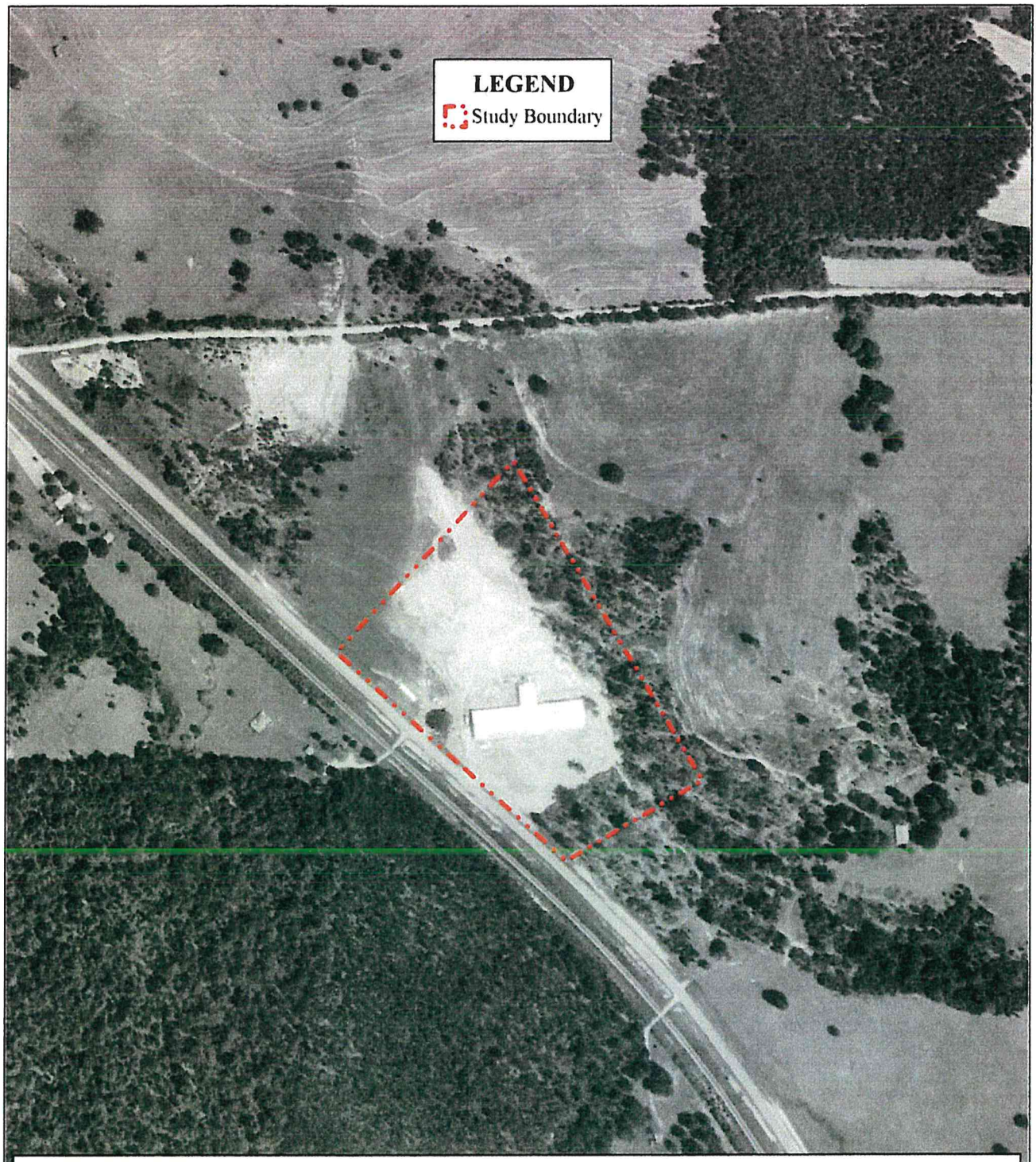


1971 Aerial

0 ft 250 ft 500 ft 1000 ft

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services



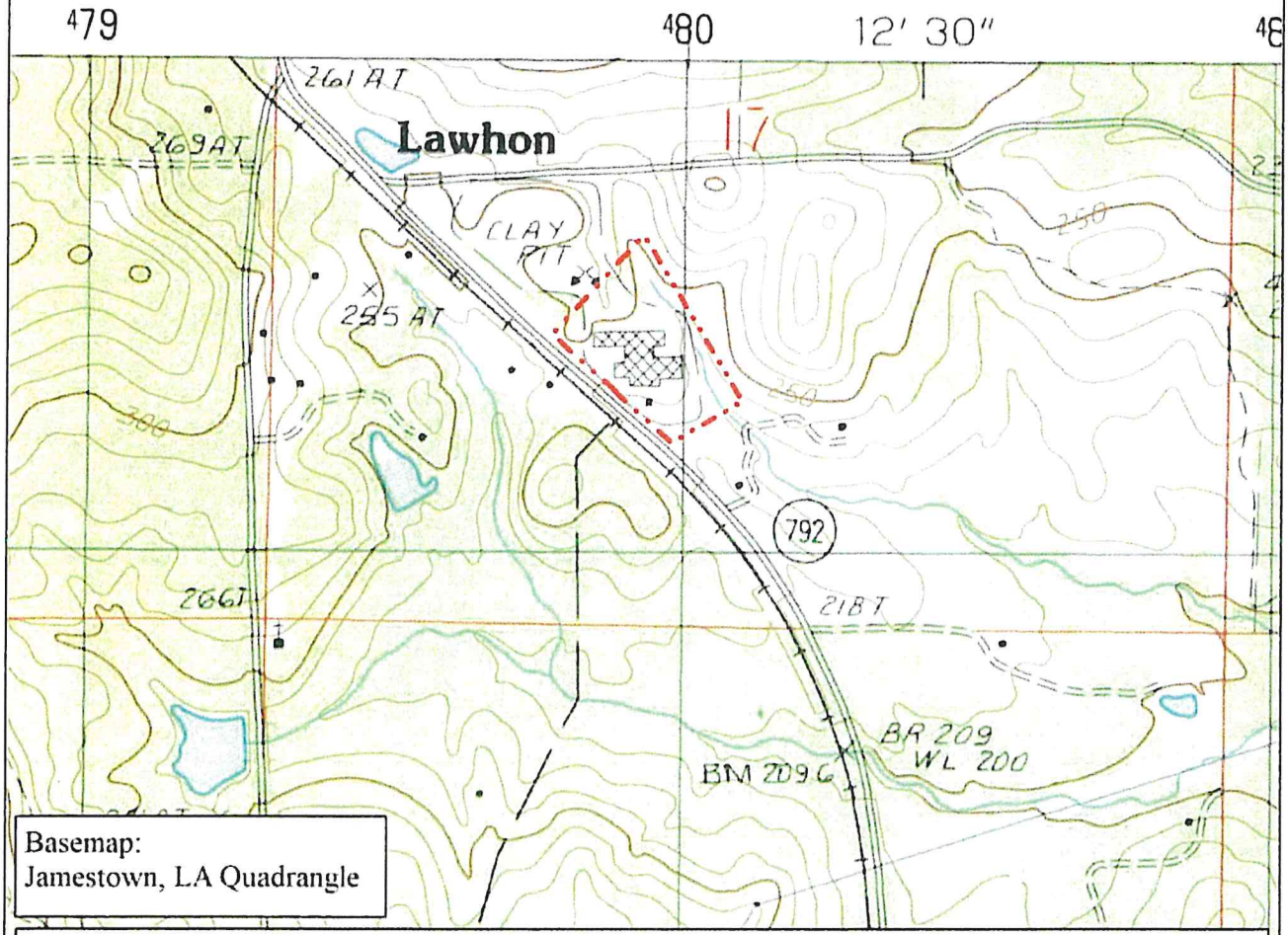
1967 Aerial

0 ft 250 ft 500 ft 1000 ft

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

LEGEND

Study Boundary

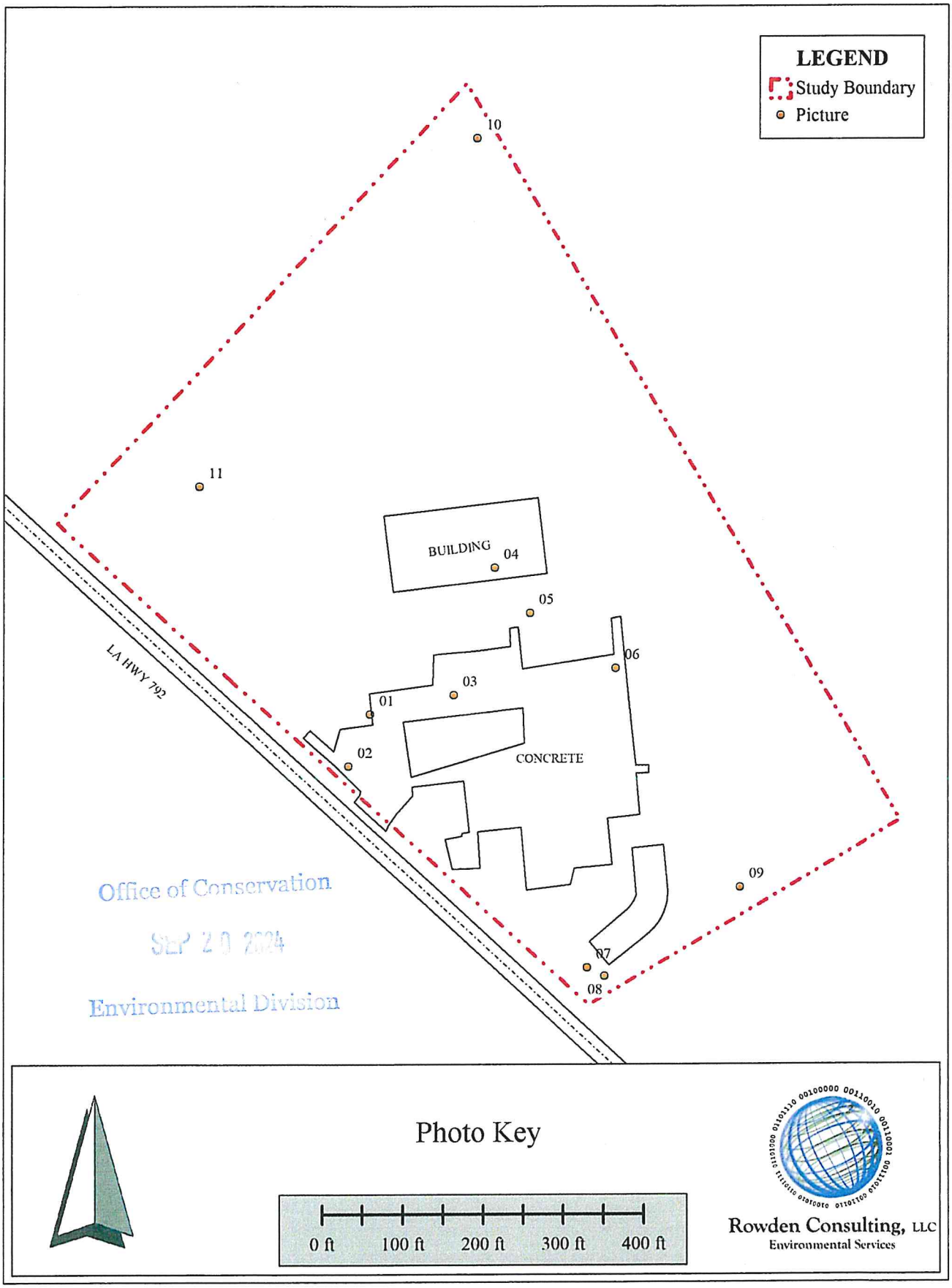


Basemap:
Jamestown, LA Quadrangle

USGS Topographic Map

500 ft 1500 ft 2500 ft

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services



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Site Photos

1

View of falling structure formerly used as a part of the brick plant.

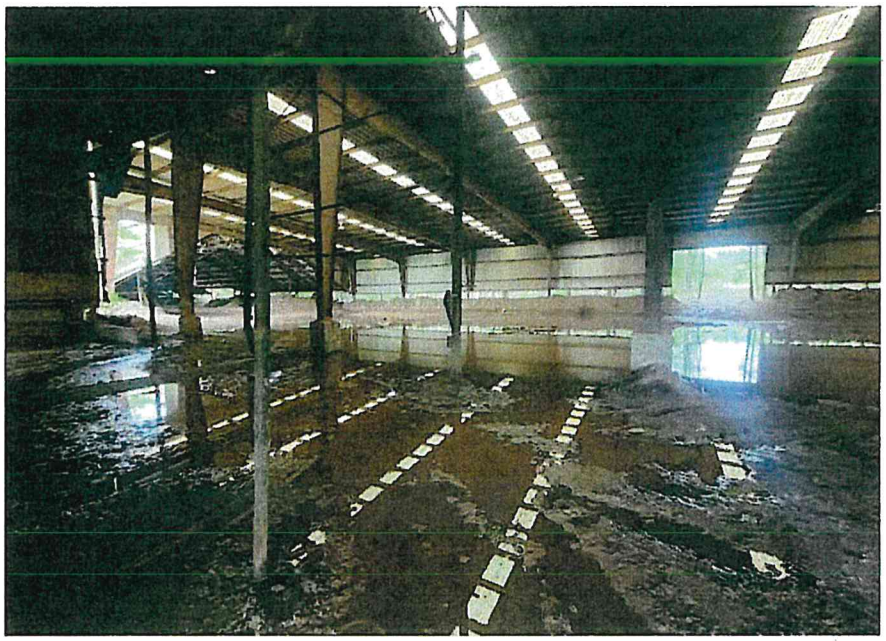
2

View of open pavement and a vacant residential structure or office building.

Site Photos

3

View of the former brick plant.



4

Interior view of the former brick plant.

Site Photos

5

Interior view of an apparent kiln.

6

View from the middle of the property facing southwest.

Site Photos

7

View of the property from the southeast corner facing northwest.

8

View of the property from the southeast corner facing northeast.

Site Photos

9

View of the property from the southeast side facing facing northwest.

10

View of the property from the north corner facing south and overlooking an area formerly cleared for clay extraction and/or material storage.

Site Photos

11

View of the property from near the west corner facing east.

Rowden Consulting, LLC
Environmental Services

May 22, 2024

Kristin Sanders, State Historic Preservation Officer
Louisiana Office of Cultural Development
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4241

Re: Due Diligence Review Request
Bienville Parish Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility
13.22 acres, Highway 792, Bienville Parish, LA

Ms. Sanders,

Rowden Consulting, LLC is working with the owner of the referenced property, Brickyard Trucking, LLC, in the planning of a proposed saltwater disposal facility in Bienville Parish, Louisiana. Brickyard Trucking, LLC is the owner and developer of the new facility, and their mailing address is 415 Texas Street, Suite 400, Shreveport, LA 71101. The property will be developed by a private corporation on private land. We do not anticipate any federal permits being required for the development. No Section 404 permits will be required and no public funds are being used to develop the project. While the project is being undertaken by a private developer, we are requesting your review so that we may ensure compliance with federal and state preservation programs.

The proposed project is located along the northeast side of Louisiana Highway 792 approximately 1.7 miles north of Jamestown (Lat/Long: 32.37054443° N, 93.21301270° W). Some limited excavation and clearing will be required to develop the project, which will include a saltwater disposal facility, three disposal wells, a tank battery, truck loading areas, and an access drive to treat approved exploration and production waste fluids. The property is largely covered in dilapidated buildings and concrete-paved areas formerly associated with a brick plant. In review of historic aerials (attached), the former brick plant appears to have been constructed in the 1960s. All or portions of it will be demolished to facilitate site development.

We would like to ask the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development to advise us if the site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or any lists maintained by your office, and to advise us if there are other cultural or historic sensitivity issues which might need to be considered during our development plans for the site. Also, if regulations do not apply to this project due to a lack of SHPO regulation or federal nexus, we would appreciate receiving documentation confirming that regulations do not apply.

Thank you for your help with this matter.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Rowden, PG

Enclosures

STATE EXHIBIT NO. 1
DOCKET NO. Eml 20250001
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This submission is a due diligence review request. This project will not impact any known archaeological sites or historic standing structures. Our office has no objection to the implementation of this project. If a federal agency initiates consultation, we will recommend to the agency that no historic properties are affected and no further cultural resource investigation is needed. This determination could change should new information come to our attention.

Chip McGimsey
Office of Cultural Development
State Archaeologist

Date 06/20/2024

Office of Conservation
SEP 20 2024
Environmental Division

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From:	jeremy@rowdenconsulting.com
To:	DCRT Section 106
Cc:	bobbyrainesjr@gmail.com
Subject:	Due Diligence Review Request - Commercial Saltwater Disposal Facility, Bienville Parish, LA
Date:	Monday, June 3, 2024 3:37:26 PM
Attachments:	BienvilleParish_SHPODueDiligenceRequest.pdf

Louisiana SHPO,

Please see attached for a due diligence request for a proposed saltwater disposal facility in Bienville Parish, LA. We would appreciate your review and comments. Thank you.

Thanks,

Jeremy Rowden, PG
Rowden Consulting, LLC
P.O. Box 978
Bullard, Texas 75757
(903) 894-6410