

**Part II – Siting Report
MSW Registration No. (To Be Issued)**

Prepared For:

**Terrabon, Inc.
Demonstration Facility
Bryan, TX
Brazos County**

Prepared By:

**RPS
December 2009**

For Permitting Purposes Only

PART II – Siting Report

Information contained in Part II of the application contains site-specific information regarding conditions for Terrabon, Inc.'s (Terrabon's) Demonstration Facility in support of the overall objectives for protection of the environment as well as human health, welfare, and property. The mailing address for the Terrabon facility is 6150 Mumford Road, Bryan, Texas 77807, and the geographical coordinates for the facility are Latitude N 30.71083 and Longitude W - 96.41674. It should be noted that the Terrabon facility is an existing facility that was built to demonstrate conversion of biomass materials to energy products, and this plan has been prepared to describe the design of the Terrabon facility as it currently exists in its transition from using other feedstocks (e.g., crop silage, paper, etc.) to using solid waste (e.g., municipal solid waste [MSW]) as a feedstock. Information in this report has been prepared in consideration of the following topics:

- Existing conditions;
- Materials managed;
- General location;
- Facility layout;
- Topographic conditions;
- Aerial features;
- Land-use;
- Surrounding areas;
- Transportation;
- Geology and soils;
- Ground and surface water;
- Abandoned wells;
- Floodplain/wetlands;
- Endangered or threatened species;
- Historical status; and
- Local government review.

Terrabon believes that information presented in this Siting Report (per the requirements of 30 TAC 330.61) and associated attachments demonstrate safeguarding of the health, welfare, and physical property of the public and the environment with respect to site-specific conditions.

It should be noted that the facility is a Type V facility and is not a municipal solid waste landfill. As such, the following Part II requirements are not applicable per details reflected in the following regulatory citations:

- Five year waste acceptance rate – 30 TAC 330.61(b)(1)(C);
- Landfill features – 30 TAC 330.61(d)(9);
- Airport impacts – 30 TAC 330.61(h)(5);
- Geologic features – 30 TAC 330.61(j)(2) – (4); and
- Endangered Species Act compliance – 30 TAC 330.61(n)(2).

In accordance with the general application requirements of 30 TAC 330.57(g), a title page and table of contents sealed by a professional engineer, as required by the Texas Engineering Practice Act, are provided.

1.0 Existing Conditions

The purpose of the Terrabon facility, which is the subject of this application, is to demonstrate on a large scale the commercial viability of receive incoming materials (that would otherwise be considered solid wastes) from residential, commercial, and some industrial sources and conversion of the solid waste, which serves as feedstock, into energy and/or chemical products (i.e. energy products).

The facility is existing and has been in prior operation using alternate feedstocks (e.g., crop silage and shredded paper) to demonstrate the fermentation process. Accordingly, site features already exist and have been constructed to support these initial operations. This application is being submitted to authorize receipt of incoming solid waste regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 330 (e.g., MSW). As such, coordination letters demonstrating the “green field” status of the site are not submitted as part of this report. Further, as described in subsequent sections, no adverse site conditions have been observed.

2.0 Wastes Managed

The Terrabon facility receives incoming materials and converts them into energy products through a fermentation process. Other sources of solid waste may be managed at the facility, but the initial waste stream managed consists of MSW that has been processed through a “pulping” or “fluffing” process. The pulping/fluffing process (hereafter referenced in the application as pulping) is a mechanical process that treats MSW through heat/steam/pressure to a finer consistency where it is then processed through screening equipment to cull materials that are not amenable to energy conversion but are amenable to recycling (e.g., glass, metal,

plastics, etc.). The solid waste received at the facility can be a mixture of rubbish and garbage as is typical for municipal solid waste as well as other municipal solid wastes. The facility operating hours for receipt of MSW is 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. The maximum processing capacity of the facility is 25 tons (wet weight basis) of MSW per week.

The types of materials in the solid waste received generally include a mixture of typical garbage and rubbish with high cellulose content (e.g., paper, cardboard, and food wastes). However, other materials (e.g., food and/or food product wastes from commercial/industrial sources) may also be managed at the facility. The incoming materials undergo fermentation under controlled conditions to produce energy products. Most material is processed using a pulping process before it arrives at the Demonstration Facility so virtually all of the incoming MSW (i.e., greater than 95%) will be processed to produce energy products, which constitutes materials recovery. Accordingly, the facility is subject to a registration pursuant to 30 TAC 330.9(f)(1).

Additional detail regarding materials managed at the facility is provided in the Waste Acceptance Plan in Part IV (Site Operating Plan) of this application. This remainder of this section provides general information regarding MSW managed as it relates to volume and source to support the design basis for the facility. In addition, relevant details are provided regarding wastes (ash/residue) that are generated by the production processes.

Incoming Wastes

As described, the composition of MSW managed at the facility is typically garbage and rubbish from household collection routes. The following types of wastes are NOT accepted at the Terrabon facility:

- Hazardous waste (with the exception of de minimus amounts that may be present from conditionally exempt small quantity generators);
- Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) waste;
- Class 1 Industrial solid waste;
- Radioactive waste;
- Asbestos containing materials;
- Hydrocarbon contaminated soils;
- Railroad Commission regulated wastes;
- Used oil/used oil filters; or
- Lead acid batteries.

The waste streams accepted at the facility are pre-qualified and evaluated using procedures detailed in the SOP to ensure that only materials, which are conducive for processing at the facility are managed.

The Terrabon facility is designed to manage a maximum of 40 wet tons per week (2,080 tons annually) of MSW. Based on the definition for "population equivalent" found in 30 TAC 330.3, the average generation rate for MSW is 5 pounds per capita per day. Accordingly, the population equivalent served by the Terrabon facility is 2,280 persons.

Facility-Generated Wastes

In addition to the materials received at the facility for processing, the facility generates the following materials that require subsequent, off-site management:

- Ash/residue from fermentation basin and storage tanks;
- Culled MSW;
- Maintenance wastes; and
- Operational wastes.

The vast majority of ash/residue generated from the process is from the fermentation basin following a production cycle. The ash/residue is primarily spent micro-organisms that are basically a smaller-diameter, granular -like material having the appearance of soil. Ash/residue is removed from the process via a combination of manual and mechanical means. With the appropriate supporting analytical data, the ash/residue may be transported to a permitted sanitary landfill and/or placed onsite for disposal. Appropriate testing is accomplished, as detailed in Section 6.0 of the Site Operating Plan, to establish the acceptability of the ash/residue for disposal.

Culled materials, which include those not amenable for processing at the facility, are segregated to an area of the tipping floor as they are encountered during processing of incoming loads. When sufficient culled material accumulates or when potential for significant odor generation exists, whichever occurs first, the culled materials are loaded into a container (e.g., rolloff box) and transported to an authorized disposal facility (e.g., landfill).

Another waste stream generated at the Terrabon facility is maintenance wastes, which are wastes associated with the operation of the facility's processing equipment. The primary maintenance waste stream generated at the facility results from routine housekeeping activities (e.g., floor sweepings). Since maintenance wastes may have the potential for being impacted

by operations, they are managed as such and are either processed through the process (i.e., fermentation basin) or sent to an authorized offsite facility for subsequent management.

Operational wastes (e.g., office trash, packaging, trash, etc.) are also generated as part of day-to-day activities at the facility. Operational wastes are collected and placed in appropriate containers (e.g., dumpsters, roll-off boxes, etc.) for subsequent processing in the fermentation basin, as appropriate, or sent to an authorized offsite facility for subsequent management.

3.0 General Location

A variety of maps and drawings are provided as attachments to this report and other supporting application materials (Part I, SDP, and SOP). These maps and drawings show existing features of the facility site, overall layout of the site, and features of surrounding lands. This section provides a summary of information on those maps/drawings and describes land use at the site as well as at surrounding sites and the areas as a whole. The maps/drawings included in this report include the following:

- Attachment II-A – Overall site plan;
- Attachment II-B – Topographic map;
- Attachment II-C – Aerial photos;
- Attachment II-D – Zoning map;
- Attachment II-E – Well location maps; and
- Attachment II-F – Bryan District traffic maps.

A review of the maps, drawings, and attachments to this application (as further discussed in this report) indicates the following:

- The prevailing wind direction is generally from the north and west in the cooler months and from the south in the warmer months.
- Attachments II-B and II-E indicate that there are 10 groundwater wells within the one-half mile radius, and there are six oil and gas wells with two being reported as being plugged.
- As reflected on the aerial photographs (Attachment II-C), there are no structures or inhabitable buildings within 500 feet of the facility boundary.
- The Bryan Recreational Complex and Davila Middle School are both located approximately 0.7 mile northeast of the facility. There are sparse residential and commercial areas approximately 0.8 mile east of the facility. A cemetery is situated approximately 0.7 mile east of the facility. There are no licensed day-care facilities, churches, hospitals, or lakes within one mile of the facility.
- The primary road within one mile of the facility that will be used for access to the facility is FM 2818, which is an asphalt-paved road maintained by the City of

Bryan and Brazos County. Since it is maintained by the City and County, traffic count data from TxDOT are not available.

- Latitude and longitude for the facility are shown and are 30.71476° N and - 96.43130° W.
- Wind roses for Houston and Waco are provided on the topographic map (Attachment II-B). Information for Bryan, TX was not directly available; however, it is situated midway between Houston and Waco.
- Surface water features in the vicinity of the facility are presented on the Topographic Map (Attachment II-B) as well as the road and traffic maps (Attachments I-A and II-F) and indicate only the presence of intermittent streams to the east and west of the facility and a drainage ditch along the southern border of the facility. The nearest significant water features consist of Lake Bryan, which is situated approximately 1.5 miles west of the facility.
- As shown on Attachment I-B, the area's major public airport is the Easterwood Airport, and it is situated approximately nine miles south southeast of the facility. A smaller airport (Coulter Field) is situated approximately four miles east of the facility.
- The property boundary of the Terrabon facility is shown on the maps/drawings.
- There is a 30 foot easement (by the City of Brian) running along the eastern border of the facility for overhead electric and water line utilities. There are no other drainage, pipeline, or utility easements within or immediately adjacent to the facility.
- The MSW management areas at the Terrabon facility are located greater than 50 feet from a property boundary.
- No archaeological sites, historical sites, or sites with exceptional aesthetic qualities are known to exist adjacent to the facility. A letter requesting review from the Texas Antiquities Committee is included.

4.0 Facility Layout

The layout of the Terrabon facility is provided in Attachment II-A (Overall Site Plan), which shows prominent features of the site as required by 30 TAC 330.61(d). Note that this drawing is also provided as Attachment III-A of the Site Development Plan.

5.0 Topography

A topographic map is provided as Attachment II-B, which shows the Terrabon facility as well as surrounding lands for a distance of at least one mile surrounding the property.

6.0 Aerial Features

Attachment II-C contains aerial photographs of the facility over six time periods: 1951, 1964, 1972, 1995, 2004, 2006, and 2008. Evident from these three time period are the growth trends in the vicinity of the site. Each shows the facility boundary and surrounding areas for at least one mile.

7.0 Land Use

The Terrabon facility is located along the western boundary of the City of Bryan in Brazos County. The City of Bryan has a Land Use Map for areas within the city limits. A copy of that Land Use Map for areas surrounding the Terrabon facility is provided as Attachment II-D. As reflected on Attachment II-D (Zoning Map), the site is reflected as being "Agricultural Open" status. Areas immediately surrounding the facility property are designated for use as agricultural open, commercial, and/or industrial. With the adjacent zoning and existing land use, the operation of the facility will be compatible with existing uses.

With regard to growth trends, the population of the City of Bryan recent growth pattern is as follows:

- 27,542 in 1960,
- 33,141 in 1970,
- 44,337 in 1980,
- 55,002 in 1990, and
- 65,660 in 2000.

In general, growth in the vicinity of the Terrabon facility has been minimal (with the exception of commercial and industrial facilities) and is expected to remain as such for the foreseeable future. The growth rates for the City of Bryan do not indicate large-scale future development of residential areas within a five mile radius of the facility and predict slight to moderate increases in population in areas of the community more centrally located. Continued development of properties within a five-mile radius as commercial and industrial areas is expected to continue. Accordingly, the facility is expected to be consistent with property development trends and have a very small effect on nearby land use.

The regional solid waste management plan developed for the Brazos Valley Council of Governmental (BVCOG) covers the seven-county BVCOG planning region. The plan describes primary goals and objectives to be used as a policy guide for the development of future solid waste projects and programs within the planning region. As a part of this application, information requesting evaluation of and demonstration of compliance with the regional solid waste plan is presented.

8.0 Surrounding Areas

The City of Bryan has published a zoning and land use map that shows the location of the Terrabon facility and properties in the surrounding areas. Attachment II-D is a copy of that

zoning/land use map. In light of Attachment II-D and the Topographic Map (Attachment II-B), facility operations are compatible with surrounding land uses that are predominantly industrial, commercial, and agricultural open.

9.0 Transportation

The site is accessible by one roadway – Mumford Road, which is located adjacent to and south of the Terrabon facility. Mumford Road is a two-lane asphalt roadway that is maintained by the City of Bryan and Brazos County. The major roadway leading to Mumford Road is Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 2818 (also known as N. Harvey Mitchell Parkway), which is also a two-lane asphalt road that is maintained by City of Bryan, Brazos County, and TxDOT.

Mumford Road has a gross vehicle limit of 58,420 pounds and a current speed limit of 55 miles per hour. FM 2818 has a current speed limit of 60 miles per hour. The roadway is not restricted for either hazardous or non-hazardous materials. It should be noted that these roads service a Bryan industrial park situated immediately south of Mumford Road and have been used by commercial/industrial load vehicles by occupants of the industrial park for a number of years to transport loads equivalent to those associated with incoming MSW. The vehicles being used to transport MSW to the Terrabon facility are compatible with roadway design loadings.

Internal roadways used for loading/unloading within the Terrabon facility are constructed of 8-inch thick flexible base compacted to 95% of standard proctor density to assure all weather movement and to reduce the amount of airborne particulate at the facility.

Transporters will use FM 2818 and Mumford Road as the primary access roadways to the facility. This route is along the southern perimeter of Terrabon property. In 2008, the daily vehicular traffic for FM 2818 ranged from an annual daily average of 32,000 vehicles along the southern stretch of the road in College Station near the intersection with FM 2347 to an annual daily average of 4,900 vehicles along the northern stretch of the road in Bryan (near the facility) at the intersection with FM 1687 (see the TxDOT Bryan District Traffic Map provided as Attachment II-F). With an expected annual daily average of two to five vehicles delivering MSW to the facility at an expected weight of 55,000 pounds/vehicle (weight of empty vehicle is approximately 35,000 pounds and average weight of MSW load at capacity is approximately 20,000 pounds), neither the increased vehicular volume or weight is expected to have a significant impact on Mumford Road or FM 2818. The projected traffic volume increase on FM 2818 due to the Terrabon facility is approximately 0.08% above current volume levels (based on

an increase of 5 vehicles/day and an average current use rate of 5,800 vehicles/day, which is the volume on FM 2818 near Mumford Road).

A letter requesting review from the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) is included as Attachment II-G.

The Terrabon facility is not located within 10,000 feet of any public airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any public airport runway end used by only piston-type aircraft. The closest major public airport (Easterwood Airport) to the facility is just over 9 miles to the south southeast. A smaller airport (Coulter Field) is situated approximately four miles to the east. However, it should be noted that loading/unloading activities will be conducted within enclosed buildings. Therefore, no bird activity that could have an impact on airports is expected at this facility.

A letter requesting review from the Federal Aviation Administration is included as Attachment II-H.

10.0 Geology and Soils

Although the Terrabon facility is a Type V processing facility and not a municipal solid waste landfill unit, general information regarding geology and soils present at the facility is provided in this section to support facility siting.

The site lies within the Western Gulf Coastal Plain of the Coastal Plain, characterized by its irregular coastal plain topography with mostly forest or savanna-type vegetation. The area is part of the Blackland Prairie Province. Soils in this area are primarily formed under post oak savannah vegetation (generally consisting of light colored sandy loam) with some soils forming under prairie vegetation (consisting mostly of dark clays and loam). The area soils were generally formed from the weathering of the underlying Easterwood Shale Member of the Yegua Formation.

According to the *Soil Survey of Brazos County, Texas* (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services, 2002) was reviewed and noted the presence of five soil types on the site: 1) Silawa fine sandy loam with 5 to 8% slopes (SmD); 2) Tabor fine sandy loam with 0 to 2% slopes (TaA); 3) Wilson loam with 0 to 1% slopes (WzA); 4) Zack very fine sandy loam with 2 to 5% slopes (ZaC2); and 5) Zulch fine sandy loam with 1 to 3% slopes (ZuB). The Silawa, Tabor and Wilson soils are formed along stream terraces with the Zack and

Zulch soils being representative of uplands. Attachment II-I provides a copy of the associated soil survey map for the site.

As further detailed in the *Soil Survey of Brazos County, Texas*, the following properties are associated with the five soil types found at the facility:

- Silawa fine sandy loam with 5 to 8% slopes (SmD) – The surface layer of this soil type is brown in color, is classified as a slightly acidic fine sandy loam, and ranges in thickness up to 15 inches. The subsoil unit (extending up to a depth of 60 inches) consists of a moderately acidic sandy to fine sandy clay loam ranging in color from reddish brown at the top to red at depth. This soil type is described as having moderate permeability.
- Tabor fine sandy loam with 0 to 2% slopes (TaA) – The surficial soils consist of a strongly acidic fine sandy loam, are pale brown in color, and extend to depths of up to 14 inches. The underlying subsoils grade from a strongly acidic clay at the top to a neutral sandy clay loam at depths up to 80 inches. The subsoils range in color from brownish gray to white with brown, yellow and red mottles. These soils are described as having a very slow permeability.
- Wilson loam with 0 to 1% slopes (WzA) – The surface soil layer is grayish brown in color, is classified as a moderately acidic loam, with a thickness of up to 8 inches. The surface layer is underlain by slightly acidic to slightly alkaline clay subsoils ranging in color from dark gray to gray with brown and yellowish brown mottles. This soil type is described as having a very slow permeability.
- Zack very fine sandy loam with 2 to 5% slopes (ZaC2) – The surface layer of this soil type consists of 0 to 2 inches of slightly acidic very fine sandy loam that is dark yellowish brown in color. The subsoil layer grades from a brown, moderately acidic clay with red mottles to a yellowish brown to dark grayish brown mottled neutral clay loam to depth up to 38 inches. The materials underlying the subsoils is a moderately alkaline, gray and brown shale with a clay loam texture up to 60 inches in depth. This soil type has a very slow permeability.
- Zulch fine sandy loam with 1 to 3% slopes (ZuB) – The Zulch soil type is characterized by a 5-inch thick, grayish brown, moderately acidic fine sandy loam underlain by a gray slightly acidic to slightly alkaline clay to depths up to 36 inches. The underlying material consists of a mottled grayish brown to light gray clay interbedded with soft shale. Due to its clayey nature, this soil type has a very slow permeability.

Since the facility is a Type V facility and not a landfill unit, information regarding the following is not required per 30 TAC Chapter 330:

- Faults,
- Seismic impact zones, and
- Unstable areas

Although information regarding the above is not required, it should be noted that the site of the Terrabon facility does not exhibit any of the above geological features.

11.0 Ground and Surface Water

The following provides a summary of ground and surface water conditions at the location of the facility to support evaluation of site features.

Four significant groundwater resources occur in the vicinity of the site. The deepest and most prolific water yielding aquifer is the Simsboro Sand (part of the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer). This aquifer lies approximately 2500 to 3000 feet below the ground surface and is tapped by the City of Bryan as part of its public water supply. Other fresh water-producing aquifers beneath the site are the Sparta Sand, Queen City Sand, and the Carrizo Sand. These aquifers lie at depths of approximately 250 feet, 500 feet, and 1200 feet below ground surface, respectively. The Sparta Sand is also used to provide large capacity water for the City of Bryan water supply (one such well being located in the northwest corner of the site).

The uppermost aquifer beneath the site is the Sparta Sand. The aquifer is under confined conditions with an estimated depth to groundwater at about 150 feet. This aquifer is overlain by approximately 500 feet of the Cook Mountain Formation, which consists of mostly clays. The depth to the aquifer and the overlying clays of the Cook Mountain Formation greatly limit the potential for impacts to the fresh water aquifer beneath the site.

There are no permanent surface water features at the Terrabon facility site. In general, surface water features surrounding the site are intermittent creeks or streams that are tributaries of Thompsons Creek. The surface topography of the Terrabon site slopes in a southwesterly direction. The most prominent surface water feature in the vicinity of the site is a drainage ditch along the southern border of the site that directs storm water flows into Thompsons Branch, which in turn feeds Thompsons Creek. As reflected in subsequent sections of this application, a storm water retention basin is provided as part of the facility design.

Terrabon has obtained coverage for storm water discharges under the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (TXR050000) prior to initiation of using MSW as a feedstock for their process. In this regard, a signed notice of intent (NOI) for storm water coverage under TXR050000 is provided as Attachment II-J. Wastewater generated from employees will be sent to the City of Bryan's publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) for treatment. Washdown and other wastewater from the process or operations may be sent to the fermentation basin for use in the process, as appropriate, or discharged to the City of Bryan's POTW for treatment. Authorization to discharge to the City of Bryan's POTW has been secured.

12.0 Abandoned Wells

As described, a search of water wells and oil and gas wells was performed for a 0.5 mile radius around the Terrabon facility. Ten active water wells were identified, and no abandoned water wells were identified (see Attachment II-E). Seven oil and gas wells were identified with four of the wells indicated as being plugged and abandoned (see Attachment II-E). It should be noted that none of the identified abandoned wells are situated on the Terrabon site, and the facility is not a landfill.

13.0 Floodplains/Wetlands

The Terrabon site is not located within a floodplain. Attachment II-K is a copy of a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Floodplain Map showing the location of the site. Since the facility location is not in a floodplain, construction of a levee or other improvements are not required as part of the construction of this facility. As such, the requirements of 30 TAC 330.61(m)(1) for data on floodplains and levee construction are not applicable.

With respect to wetlands, Attachment II-K demonstrates that there are no areas of the Terrabon facility property within the 100-year floodplain. Both the US Army Corps of Engineers and US Environmental Protection Agency define wetlands as follows:

“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 adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.”

The site of the Terrabon facility has the following features:

- No swamps, marshes, bogs, or areas resembling these exist at the site;
- The facility is situated in an area with an annual average rainfall rate of approximately 38 inches per year with much occurring in quick-duration storms;
- The facility is situated in an area with a high average annual high temperature (~ 78.5 °F) and a gross annual evaporation rate of approximately 57 inches;
- There are no natural water features (e.g., creeks, streams, ponds, etc.) at the site;
- Except after major storm events, there are no areas at the site where water stands or ponds for any significant time period;
- Per the FEMA map (Attachment II-K), the nearest location of the 100-year floodplain is approximately 500 feet to the west and it is associated with an, intermittent tributary of Thompsons Creek; and
- Vegetation at the site does not include plant communities associated with wetlands such as cord grasses, cattails, and bulrushes.

Given that there are no observable swamps, marshes, bogs, or areas resembling these in existence at the site and given the above site features, it has been determined that there are no wetlands at the site of the facility. Further, it is evident that the features of the site are not conducive for wetlands formation. Since the site is not located in the 100-year floodplain and no indication of wetland features was observed, no determination from the US Army Corps of Engineers is required.

14.0 Endangered or Threatened Species

To determine if the facility property required protection of endangered species, a letter was submitted to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. A copy of this letter as well as their response is provided as Attachment II-L. It should be noted that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services was contacted regarding the Terrabon facility project to coordinate any identification and protection efforts. Representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Field Office in Austin, Texas responded that they no longer provide field determination services when requested and rely on Texas Parks and Wildlife Department personnel for these activities.

15.0 Historical Status

There were no historical structures visible at the facility prior to development and no known historical status for the site. To verify that no significant historical status was associated with the site, a letter was submitted to the Texas Historical Commission. A copy of this letter is provided as Attachment II-M.

16.0 Local Government Review

Parts I and II of the application are being submitted to the Brazos Valley Council of Governments for their review and concurrence that facility operations are in compliance with their regional solid waste management plan. A copy of that letter is provided as Attachment II-N.

ATTACHMENTS TO SITING REPORT

Attachment II-A – Overall Site Plan

Attachment II-B – Topographic Map

Attachment II-C – Aerial Photos

Attachment II-D – Zoning Map

Attachment II-E – Water Well Maps and Reports

Attachment II-F – Bryan District Traffic Maps

Attachment II-G – TxDOT Review Letter

Attachment II-H – FAA Review Letter

Attachment II-I – Soil Survey Map

Attachment II-J – Stormwater Certification

Attachment II-K – Floodplain Map

Attachment II-L – TPWD Review Letter

Attachment II-M – THC Review Letter

Attachment II-N – BVCOG Review Letter

Attachment II-A

Overall Site Plan

Attachment II-B

Topographic Map

Attachment II-C

Aerial Photos

Attachment II-D

Zoning Map

Attachment II-E

Water Well Maps and Reports

Attachment II-F

Bryan District Traffic Maps

Attachment II-G

TxDOT Review Letter

Attachment 1

Layout Drawing

Attachment 2

Location Map

Attachment 3

Aerial Photograph

Attachment II-H

FAA Review Letter

Attachment 1

Layout Drawing

Attachment 2

Location Map

Attachment 3

Highway Map

Attachment II-I

Soil Survey Map

Attachment II-J

Stormwater Certification

Attachment II-K

Floodplain Map

Attachment II-L

TPWD Review Letter

Attachment 1

30 TAC 330.61(n)

Attachment 2

Layout Drawing

Attachment 3

USGS Map

Attachment 4

Site Photographs

Attachment 5

Aerial Photograph

Attachment II-M

THC Review Letter

Attachment 1

Layout Drawing

Attachment 2

Location Map

Attachment 3

Aerial Photograph

Attachment II-N

BVCOG Review Letter