

BROOKLYN BOTTLING COMPANY

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared for the Applicant, Brooklyn Bottling Company. The property is approximately 21 acres in size and is located at 9 Riverview Drive in the Town of Marlborough. The existing use of the parcel will remain the same in post development conditions and is classified as wholesale storage and light industrial per town code. The existing site is currently developed with an approximately 118,000 sf building / warehouse with paved driveway areas, parking, stormwater conveyance measures, on-site wastewater disposal system and on-site water mains for water supply and fire suppression. The property is bordered to the north by forest, to the east by forest and an automobile auction yard, to the west by Route 9W and to the south by various commercial businesses.

The Applicant is proposing to add an addition to the existing building of approximately 51,700 sf. This will be an expansion of the existing on-site use. All proposed land disturbance is in relation to the development of the storage facility and its associated improvements.

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been developed in accordance with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity Permit No. GP-0-15-002, dated January 12, 2015 which authorizes stormwater discharges to surface waters of the State from the following construction activities identified within 40 CFR Parts 122.26(b)(14)(x), 122.26(b)(15)(i) and 122.26(b)(15)(ii), provided all of the eligibility provisions of this permit are met:

1. Construction activities involving soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres; including disturbances of less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; excluding routine maintenance activity that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of a facility;
2. Construction activities involving soil disturbances of less than one (1) acre where the Department has determined that a SPDES permit is required for stormwater discharges based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to surface waters of the State.
3. Construction activities located in the New York City, East of Hudson watershed, that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5,000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

This project qualifies for SPDES coverage under provision 1 as stated above.

The objectives of this SWPPP are as follows:

- To develop a sediment and erosion control plan in accordance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, which implements best management practices to stabilize disturbed areas, protect off site areas and sensitive areas and minimize the transport of sediment.
- To develop the permanent stormwater management system for the site which will control the rate of stormwater discharge from the site after construction, reduce the overall volume of runoff being discharged from the site and treat the stormwater for runoff pollutants. The stormwater management system has been designed in accordance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Stormwater Management Design Manual (the Design Manual).

Construction activities are not permitted to begin until such time that authorization is obtained under the General Permit. This project is located within a designated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) area and thus must be reviewed by the Municipalities designated Stormwater Officer. Authorization to commence construction activities may commence five (5) days following receipt of the Notice of Intent (NOI) accompanied by the MS4 Acceptance Form.

A copy of the General Permit, SWPPP, NOI, NOI acknowledgment letter, MS4 SWPPP acceptance form, inspection reports and accompanying plans shall be maintained on-site from the date of initiation of construction activities until final stabilization of all disturbed areas has been achieved and the Notice of Termination (NOT) has been submitted.

1.2 Land Disturbance

Per the General Permit, no more than five (5) acres of land disturbance may occur at any one time without written approval from the NYSDEC.

Disturbance of more than five (5) acres at any one time is not anticipated for this project, as the total disturbance is approximately 2.8 acres. For areas where construction activity temporarily or permanently ceases, stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and be completed within fourteen (14) days of the date that the soil disturbance activity ceased in accordance with the SPDES permit.

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Site Soils and Ground Cover Description

The 21-acre parcel proposed for development is partially wooded with the entirety of development occurring in previously developed areas. The soils encountered on the portion of the site proposed for development consist of Riverhead and Bath-Nassau soils, however, almost

all disturbance occurs on previously paved areas. On-site soil classifications and their approximate boundaries have been taken from the *Ulster County Soil Survey*. The soil locations are shown on the attached Soil Report. Site soils include the following soil types:

Table 2.1 Soil Types		
Soil Name	Soil Symbol	Hydrologic Soil Group
Bath-Nassau Complex	BnC	C
Riverhead fine sandy loam	RvB	A

2.2 Hydrologic Soil Group Information

Type A-Soils- These soils have low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Soils are excessively drained and are typically comprised of less than 10 percent clay and more than 90 percent sand or gravel.

Type B-Soils- These soils have moderate infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of moderately deep to deep, moderately well to well drained soils with moderately fine to moderately coarse textures.

Type C-Soils- These soils have a moderately high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. These soils are poorly drained and typically contain between 20 and 40 percent clay and less than 50 percent sand or gravel.

Type D-Soils- These soils have high runoff potential, with low infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of clay soils with a high swelling potential, high water table, and shallow soils over impervious material.

Additional soils data can be found in the Appendices.

2.3 Name of Receiving Waters

All drainage flows from the property into a large detention pond at the southeastern corner of the site. This pond area is densely vegetated and consists of Riverhead sandy soils and all runoff entering the pond typically infiltrates into the highly permeable soils. In the unlikely event that runoff overtops the pond, it will flow to the east to the Hudson River.

2.4 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

There are no environmentally sensitive areas located on the project site.

3.0 STORMWATER OBJECTIVES

Development of the site will result in several impacts to the existing drainage patterns at the site, both during and after construction. During construction, there is potential for erosion as disturbed areas are not yet vegetated. This lack of vegetation during construction creates the potential for significant amounts of sediment to enter the existing wetlands and watercourses. Excess sediment can be damaging to existing habitats both on-site and downstream.

Temporary and permanent erosion control measures shall be implemented to reduce sediment discharge from the site into wetlands and watercourses located on adjacent properties. Best Management Practices will be incorporated for all erosion and sediment control practices and may include the use of silt fence, temporary silt basins, silt barriers, diversion swales, sediment forebays, check dams, stone construction entrances, rip rap, and vegetative means both during and after construction. Permanent erosion and sediment control measures to be implemented may include, but are not limited to, establishment of a stabilizing ground cover in all areas, storm sewers, catch basins and water quality treatment units. Specific measures will be implemented to ensure the protection of the site's undisturbed areas, to limit soil transport and to provide for increased monitoring of stormwater management and erosion control facilities throughout the construction process.

This SWPPP will describe provisions for the treatment of the Water Quality Volume (WQv) and Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv) and for Channel Protection Volume (CPv), the attenuation of the Overbank Flood Flow (Q_p – “10 year storm”) and Extreme Flood Flow (Q_f – “100 year storm”) as defined by the NYSDEC Manual if required. If these parameters are not required to be met, the SWPPP will detail why the project is exempt.

As noted above, the stormwater management system will meet all conditions set forth in the Design Manual with regards to Water Quality Volume (WQv). All of the stormwater runoff from disturbed / improved areas will be directed to one of the stormwater planters where the runoff will be treated and discharged into the existing stormwater conveyance system located east of the site.

As noted in the redevelopment section below, Runoff Reduction requirements (RRv) is not required for areas of the site proposed as redevelopment.

4.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Redevelopment Activity

Redevelopment of previously developed sites is encouraged from a watershed protection standpoint because it often provides an opportunity to conserve natural resources in less impacted areas by targeting development to areas with existing services and infrastructures. At the same time, redevelopment provides an opportunity to correct existing problems and reduce pollutant discharges from older developed areas that were constructed without effective stormwater pollution controls.

In accordance with the Design Manual, redevelopment activity is considered when a project includes disturbance and reconstruction of existing impervious surfaces. As described above, the

existing use of the site is wholesale storage and light industrial, which includes existing buildings, and paved driveways and parking areas among other improvements. The proposed building addition will be constructed entirely within an area that is currently paved. Also, repaving of the site will take place on currently paved areas as needed. These impervious surfaces proposed to be improved are considered redevelopment areas.

The Design Manual provides alternative sizing criteria for stormwater management practices proposed as part of redevelopment activities. Implementation of the alternative sizing criteria will result in pollution reductions over existing conditions with no or substandard practices in place.

The alternative sizing criteria to be utilized for water quality volume at this site is described in option 2 of Chapter 9 of the manual. Option 2 states that a minimum of 25% of the WQv from the disturbed impervious area is captured and treated by the implementation of standard stormwater management practices or reduced by application of green infrastructure techniques. RRv is not required for redevelopment areas.

4.2 Quantitative Analysis

The proposed project consists entirely of redevelopment activity as the building addition and repaving will be constructed on previously paved surfaces, hence there will be no additional impervious surface at the site and there will be no change to existing drainage patterns in post-development conditions. Per NYSDEC Design Manual, §9.2.1 'If the redevelopment activities result in no change to hydrology that increases the discharge rate from the project site, the ten-year and hundred-year criteria do not apply. This is true because the calculated discharge of pre-development versus post-development flows results in zero net increase.'

Additionally, 'Channel Protection for redevelopment activities is not required if there are no changes to hydrology that increase the discharge rate from the project site.' There will be no changes to hydrology for the project site as no additional impervious surface is being added and drainage patterns are being maintained from pre-development to post-development conditions. All runoff will continue to be directed to the existing on-site detention pond.

Rainfall events and types were obtained from the Northeast Regional Climate Center, which provides local, specific rainfall events for a particular location. Rainfall information from the NRCC is included in the Appendix.

4.3 Qualitative Analysis

Stormwater run-off is recognized as a major contributor of pollution that can adversely affect the quality of receiving water bodies. Water quality contaminants are transported from land, particularly impervious surface, during the initial stages of storm events. The initial stormwater volume created as part of the storm event is referred to as the Water Quality Volume (WQv). This is the target volume to be treated with the proposed stormwater measures as per the Design Manual.

The Water Quality Volume (WQv) can be determined using the following equation from Section 4 of the New York State Stormwater Design Manual:

$$WQv = (P) * (R_v) * (A) / 12$$

Where:

WQv = Water quality volume (in acre-feet)

P = 90% Rainfall Event Number

$R_v = .05 + 0.009 * (I)$, where I is percent impervious

A = Site area in acres

As noted in the above redevelopment section, only 25% of the WQv for the new impervious surfaces is required for treatment. Stormwater Planters were incorporated into the stormwater management system to capture and treat the WQv identified for the site. Each practice has been designed in accordance with the Design Manual, latest edition. Calculations for WQv are included as an Appendix.

As noted in the Design Manual, treatment of Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv) is not required for redevelopment projects.

4.4 Site Design

As required by the SPDES permit, runoff from the proposed redeveloped impervious surface at the site is directed to a standard SMP. This runoff enters either one of the stormwater planter areas where the WQv is treated. The runoff outlets to the existing stormwater conveyance system where it is ultimately discharged into the on-site pond. The “treatment train”, as required by the Design Manual provides a high level of water quality treatment, efficiently removing pollutants before discharging to the downstream wetland and watercourse system.

Please see below for a summary table of the WQv. For additional information please see the Appendices.

Parameter	Required	Provided	Practice / Information
WQv	1,436 cf	1,468 cf	Stormwater Planters

4.5 Water Quality Treatment

The qualitative analysis focuses on the methods proposed to provide treatment of the Water Quality Volume (WQv) in order to prevent pollutants from being discharged into existing wetlands and watercourses, post-development. The WQv calculations have been provided in the Appendices. The following is a brief description of the water quality practices, which were designed in accordance with the Design Manual.

The stormwater planters have been designed to capture and treat the required Water Quality Volume (WQv). Runoff from the building will be piped directly into the stormwater planter areas, which have been sized according to the redevelopment WQv this portion of the site. Overflow from the planter areas will discharge into a catch basin located within each planter bed. This catch basin will collect overflow from larger storm events and convey the runoff to the stormwater conveyance system. The stormwater planters meet the requirements set forth in the NYSDEC Design Manual.

4.6 Green Infrastructure Practices

Green Infrastructure Planning Practices were utilized in order to preserve sensitive areas, reduce impervious cover and promote reduction of the total runoff volume discharging from the site.

- Development is in areas previously developed to preserve undisturbed areas and locate development in less sensitive areas.
- All planned development is located away from the steep slopes which exist on the property. Pavement areas, buildings and associated development were located at the less steep portion of the property to best fit site terrain.

5.0 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING SCHEDULE

Construction activities shall be scheduled in such a manner as to minimize the impacts that stormwater will have during construction on receiving waters both on and off-site. The total area of disturbance for the proposed project is approximately 2.8 acres.

5.1 Construction Sequence

The project will be constructed in controlled phases to minimize overall disturbance. Erosion Controls must be installed prior to the start of construction and must be maintained throughout the construction process. Each phase of the project will have a specific construction sequencing schedule to ensure proper temporary and permanent erosion controls are in place. The Contractor will be responsible for implementing the sequencing schedule.

A typical sequencing schedule will be provided on the "Erosion and Sediment Control Plan". The schedule will address the following items.

- Pre-Construction Activities
- Installation of erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures
- Approval of ESC measures
- Clearing and grading activities
- Maintenance of ESC measures and installation of additional ESC measures as necessary
- Installation of utilities
- Surface stabilization

- Building construction
- Landscaping and final stabilization
- Final inspection

6.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

6.1 General

The most sensitive stage of the development cycle is the period when clearing takes place and a site is graded. The potential impacts to on-site and off-site receiving waters and adjoining properties are particularly high at this stage. For example, trees and topsoil are removed, soils are exposed to erosion, and natural topography and drainage patterns are altered. Control of erosion and sediment during these periods is an essential function of this SWPPP and accompanying plans.

Effective and practical measures employed to minimize the erosion potential and prevent sediment from leaving the construction site and reaching streams or other water bodies have been recommended in accordance with:

- New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, August 2005

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the measures recommended herein, routine inspections and documentation, along with procedures for monitoring the findings, maintenance, and corrective actions resulting from each inspection are outlined within this section of the SWPPP.

6.2 Timing of Control Measures

As indicated above in the Construction Sequence Schedule, all erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed prior to commencing any clearing or grading of the site. Structural controls (i.e. check dams) shall be installed concurrently with the applicable activity. Areas where construction activity temporarily or permanently cease shall have stabilization initiated by the end of the next business day and be completed within fourteen (14) days of the last disturbance in accordance with the SPDES permit. Once construction activity ceases permanently in an area, silt fences and hay bale barriers and any earth/dikes shall be removed once permanent vegetation/stabilization is established.

The exposed areas or soil stockpile shall have stabilization initiated by the end of the next business day and be completed within the 14-day period. Stabilization measures to be used include temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching and stone riprap.

During construction, runoff shall be diverted around the site with earth dikes, piping, or stabilized channels where possible. Sheet runoff from the site shall be filtered through silt fences. All storm drain inlets shall be provided with barrier filters. Stone riprap shall be provided at the outlets of drainage pipes where erosive velocities are encountered.

After major site construction has been completed, soil restoration is required across areas of the developed site where soils have been disturbed and will be vegetated in order to recover the original properties and porosity of the soil. This practice is applied in the cleanup, restoration and landscaping phase of construction followed by the permanent establishment of an appropriate, deep-rooted groundcover to help maintain the restored soil structure. Soil restoration includes mechanical decompaction, compost amendment, or both. Refer to section 5.1.6 of the NYSDEC Stormwater Management Design Manual for additional information.

As noted above, the majority of all development will take place in previously disturbed, impervious surfaces, however, minor disturbances of vegetated areas will take place to install the diversion swale at the north end of the property.

6.3 Planned Erosion and Sediment Control Practices

6.3.1 *Stabilized Construction Entrance*

A stabilized construction entrance consists of a pad of aggregate overlaying a geotextile fabric located at a point where construction vehicles enter or exit a site to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public right of ways, street, alleys or parking areas, thereby preventing the transportation of sediment into local stormwater collection systems. Efficiency is greatly increased when a washing area is included as part of a stabilized construction entrance.

Stabilized construction entrances shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet long and twelve (12) feet wide, but not less than the full width of points where vehicles enter and exit the site. Where there is only one access point to the site, the stabilized construction entrance shall be a minimum of twenty-four (24) feet wide. Stabilized construction entrances shall be a minimum of six (6) inches in depth consisting of one (1) to four (4) inch stone, or reclaimed or recycled equivalent.

6.3.2 *Silt Fencing*

A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of a filter fabric stretched across and attached to supporting posts, entrenched, and supported with woven wire fence. Silt fences are installed on the contours across a slope and used to trap sediment by intercepting and detaining sediment laden runoff from disturbed areas in order to promote sedimentation on the uphill side of the fence.

Silt fences are suitable for perimeter and interior control, placed below areas where runoff may occur in the form of sheet flow. It should not be placed in channels or areas where flow is concentrated. In addition to interior and perimeter control a silt fence can be applied in the following applications:

- Below the toe or down slope of exposed and erodible slopes.
- Along streams and channels banks.
- Around temporary spoil area and stockpiles.

6.3.3 *Dust Control*

Dust control measures reduce the surface and air transport of dust, thereby preventing pollutants from mixing into stormwater. Dust control measures for the construction activities associated within this project consist of windbreaks, minimization of soil disturbance (preserving buffer areas of vegetation where practical), mulching, temporary and permanent vegetation cover, barriers (i.e. geotextile on driving surfaces) and water spraying.

Construction activities shall be scheduled to minimize the amount of area disturbed at any one time.

6.3.4 *Straw Bales*

Straw bales will be placed around catch basins. Straw bales will be placed in a row with ends tightly abutting the adjacent bales. Each bale will be embedded in the soil a minimum of four inches. Bales will be securely anchored in place by stakes or re-bars driven through the bales. The first stake in each bale will be angled toward the previously laid bale to force the bales together.

6.3.5 *Temporary Sediment Basin*

Various types of sediment containment facilities, consisting of rip-rap outlet traps and pipe outlet traps may be proposed as part of the erosion and sediment control plan. These facilities purpose is to intercept sediment-laden surface runoff and enable sediment settlement prior to discharge from the site. The outlet for these traps will be properly stabilized to avoid erosion at the discharge point. Sediment traps shall be located and installed in all drainage ways, storm drain inlets, pipe outlets, grass outlets, stone outlets, riprap outlets and at other points of collection from the disturbed area. Sediment traps shall be located and installed prior to grading or filling the drainage area they are to protect.

6.3.6 *Stone Check Dam*

Check dams shall be placed in channels to reduce scour and erosion by reducing flow velocity and promoting sediment settlement. Check dams shall be spaced in the channel so that the crest of the downstream dam is at the elevation of the toe of the upstream dam. Check dams, consisting of a well-graded stone two (2) – nine (9) inches in size (NYSDOT – Light Stone) shall maintain a height of two (2) feet with side slopes of 2:1 extending beyond the bank of the channel by a minimum of one and a half (1.5) feet. Check dams shall be anchored in the channel by a cutoff trench of one and a half (1.5) feet in width by a half (0.5) foot in depth.

6.3.7 *Temporary Diversion Swales*

Temporary diversions swales will be constructed and installed to direct runoff away from disturbed areas, as required. Swales will be installed with stone check dams to prevent downstream siltation. Diverted runoff from disturbed areas will be directed into the temporary sediment basins. Temporary diversion swales will be stabilized and operational before land disturbing activities begin.

6.3.8 *Tree Preservation and Protection*

Fencing shall be used wherever trees are to be protected adjacent to areas of disturbance. Trees to be detained within 40 feet of any proposed structure or excavation shall be protected by

fencing as specified on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Fences may also be used to prevent compaction or disturbance of sensitive soils.

6.3.9 Temporary Soil Stockpiles

Material, such as topsoil, will be temporarily stockpiled (if necessary) on the site throughout the construction. Stockpiles will be located in areas away from the path of stormwater and will be protected from erosion by a surrounding silt fence barrier. Soil and topsoil stockpiles will be seeded or stabilized by the end of the next business day they are created and completed within 14 days.

6.3.10 Limit of Disturbance

Construction fence: a standard, 40" high construction fence shall be used if necessary. Construction fences shall be secured at all clearing limits, using standard steel fence posts set six feet apart. If plastic mesh "mirafi" fence is used, post spacing shall be as per manufacturer's specifications.

6.3.11 Land Grading

A waiver to disturb an area greater than five acres at any one time will not be required prior to construction as the total land disturbance associated with this project is less than 5 acres.

- Topsoil shall be distributed to form a uniform depth over the area. It shall not be placed when it is partly frozen, muddy, or on frozen slopes or over ice, snow, or standing water.
- Topsoil placed and graded on slopes steeper than 5% shall be promptly fertilized, seeded, mulched and stabilized by "tracking" with suitable equipment.
- Apply topsoil in the following amounts for intended use:
 - Mowed lawn: four to six inches
 - Area not to be maintained: one to two inches
 - Complete rough grading and final grade, allowing for depth of topsoil to be added.
 - Scarify all compact, slowly permeable, medium and fine textured subsoil areas. Scarify at approximately right angles to the slope direction in soil areas that are steeper than 5%.
 - Remove refuse, woody plant parts, stones over three inches in diameter, and other litter.
 - The furnishing of new topsoil shall be of a better or equal to quality of the existing adjacent topsoil. It shall meet the following criteria:
 - Topsoil shall have at least 2% by weight of fine textured stable organic material, and no greater than 6%.
 - Topsoil shall have not less than 20% fine texture material (passing the no. 200 sieve) and not more than 15% clay.
 - Topsoil shall be relatively free of stones over 1½" diameter, thrash, noxious weeds, and shall have less than 10% gravel by volume.

6.3.12 Temporary Vegetative Cover (during construction)

Temporary seeding may be used in disturbed areas to minimize erosion and sediment loss. Any disturbed area that will not be redisturbed for 7 days or more will be stabilized by the 7th day after the last disturbance. After grass has appeared, those areas which fail to show a uniform stand of grass shall be reseeded. This process will be repeated until all areas are covered with satisfactory growth.

- Site Preparation: same as permanent vegetative cover
- Seed Mixtures:
 - Rapidly germinating annual ryegrass (30 lbs. per acre)
 - Perennial ryegrass (100 lbs. per acre)
 - Cereal rye (30 lbs. per acre)
- Seeding: same as permanent vegetative cover

6.3.13 Permanent Vegetative Cover (after construction)

1. Site Preparation:

- Bring area to be seeded to required grade. A minimum of four inches of topsoil is required.
- Prepare seedbed-loosening soil to a depth of four to six inches.
- Remove all stones over one inch in diameter, sticks and foreign matter from the surface.
- Lime to pH of 6.5.
- Where the soil has been compacted by construction operations, loosen soil to a depth of two (2) inches before applying fertilizer, lime and seed.
- Apply fertilizer at the rate of 600 pounds per acre of 5-10-10. Apply limestone (equivalent to 50 percent calcium plus magnesium oxide) at a rate of three tons per acre.
- Incorporate lime and fertilizer in the top two to four inches of topsoil.
- Smooth and firm the seedbed.

2. Seeding:

- Apply seed uniformly by hand, cyclone seeder, or hydro-seeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer). Hydro-seeding, which includes mulch, may be left on soil surface. Seeding rates must be increased 10% when hydro-seeding.
- Mulch seeded areas with hay or straw mulch (2000 lbs./acre).
- Irrigate to fully saturate soil layer, but not to dislodge planting soil.
- Seed between April 1st and May 15th or August 15th and October 15th. Seeding may occur between May 15th and August 15th if adequate irrigation is provided.

6.3.14 *Water Barriers*

Water barriers will be used to prevent water from concentrating on unprotected road surfaces. The water barriers will be designed to divert runoff into a temporary sediment trap or stabilized drainage channel thereby protecting the road surface from gully erosion.

6.3.15 *Dewatering*

Dewatering will be used to intercept sediment-laden stormwater or pumped groundwater and allow it to settle out of the pumped discharge prior to being released from the site. Water resulting from dewatering operations shall be direct to temporary sediment traps or dewatering devices. Temporary sediment traps and dewatering bags will be provided, installed and maintained at down-gradient locations to control sediment deposits offsite. Water from dewatering operations shall be treated to eliminate the discharge of sediment and other pollutants.

6.3.16 *Outlet Stabilization Structures*

Rip Rap outlet protection will be placed at all pipe discharge locations, in order to reduce depth, velocity, and energy of the discharge flow and to minimize downstream erosion. A filter layer will be placed between the rip-rap and underlying soil surface to prevent soil movement into and through the rip-rap. Rock outlet protection will be designed in accordance with the New York State Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control.

6.3.17 *Concrete Washout Area*

Best management practice objectives for concrete washout are to collect and retain all the concrete washout water and solids in leak proof containers, preventing caustic material from reaching the soil surface and migrating to surface waters or into ground waters. 100 percent of collected concrete washout water and solids should be recycled. Several different types of EPA approved washout containers are available, all of which are capable of containing all concrete washout materials. Washout containers should not be placed within 50 feet of storm drains, open ditches and water bodies. Washout facilities should be inspected daily during use and after heavy rains to check for leaks. When the contains has reached 75% capacity, the washwater should be vacuumed off or allowed to evaporate to avoid overflows. The hardened materials should be removed and recycled.

6.4 General Inspection and Maintenance Practice

6.4.1 *Pre-Construction Inspection and Maintenance*

Prior to the commencement of construction, a qualified professional shall conduct an assessment of the site and certify that the appropriate erosion and sediment control structures have been adequately installed and implemented.

6.4.2 *Construction Inspection and Maintenance*

Owner or Operator Maintenance Inspection Requirements:

The owner or operator shall inspect, in accordance with the requirements in the most current version of the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, the erosion and sediment controls identified in the SWPPP to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times.

Qualified Inspector Inspection Requirements:

The owner or operator shall have a qualified inspector conduct site inspection. In order to perform these inspections, the qualified inspector has to be a:

- Licensed Professional Engineer
- Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control
- Registered Landscape Architect, or
- Someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided they have received four hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity.

For construction sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the qualified inspector shall conduct a site inspection at least once every seven days.

For construction sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going and the owner or operator has received authorization in accordance with Part II.C.3 of GP-0-15-002 to disturb greater than five acres of soil at any one time, the qualified inspector shall conduct at least two site inspections every seven calendar days. The two inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two full calendar days.

The qualified inspector shall prepare an inspection report subsequent to each and every inspection. At a minimum, the inspection report shall include and / or address the following:

1. Date and time of inspection
2. Name and title of person performing inspection
3. A description of the weather and soil conditions at the time of inspection
4. A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the construction site. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment from the construction site. Include discharges from conveyance systems and overland flow.
5. A description of the condition of all natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the construction site which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment to the surface waterbody
6. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance

7. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced
8. Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and / or final) since the last inspection
9. Current phase of construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices and identification of all construction that is not in conformance with the SWPPP and technical standards
10. Corrective actions that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice
11. Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. The qualified inspector shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report being maintained onsite within seven calendar days of the date of the inspection. The qualified inspector shall also take digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of the practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed. The qualified inspector shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report that documents the completion of the corrective action work within seven calendar days of that inspection.

Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the qualified inspector shall notify the owner or operator and appropriate contractor or subcontractor identified in Part III.A.6 of GP-0-15-002 of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The contractor or subcontractor shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

All inspection reports shall be signed by the qualified inspector. The inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP.

The contractor is responsible for the installation and maintenance of all erosion and sediment control measures throughout the course of construction.

The contractor is responsible for controlling dust by sprinkling exposed soil areas periodically with water as required. The contractor is to supply all equipment and water.

6.5 Reporting

6.5.1 *Inspection / Maintenance Reports*

Inspection/maintenance reports will be prepared prior to and during construction in accordance with the schedule outlined above, by the qualified professional. All inspection reports shall be signed by the qualified inspector. Pursuant to Part II.C.2, the inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP.

6.5.2 Site Log Book

During construction, the contractor shall maintain a record of all erosion and sediment control inspection reports at the site in a log book. The site log book shall be maintained on-site and made available to the permitting authority.

6.5.3 Post Construction

The owner or operator shall retain a copy of the NOI, NOI Acknowledgment Letter, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form and any inspection reports that were prepared in conjunction with this permit for a period of at least five years from the date that the site achieves final stabilization. This period may be extended by the Department, in its sole discretion, at any time upon written notification.

With the exception of the NOI, NOT and MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form (which must be submitted to the address referenced in Part II.A.1), all written correspondence requested by the Department, including individual permit applications, shall be sent to the address of the appropriate Department Regional Office listed in Appendix F of GP-0-15-002.

The operator shall also prepare a written summary of its status with respect to compliance with this general permit at a minimum frequency of every three months during which coverage under this permit exists. The summary should address the status of achieving the overall goal of the SWPPP. This summary shall be handled in the same manner as prescribed for SWPPP's under Part III, subsection B of the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit GP-0-15-002.

7.0 STORMWATER MEASURES

The following section describes the design of each stormwater measure and the maintenance requirements. All maintenance activities are the responsibility of the property owner. Construction specifications for each stormwater measure are identified on the approved plans.

7.1 Flow-Through Planters

7.1.1 Stormwater Flow-Through Planters – Design

Stormwater runoff from the roof will be directed toward these building adjacent planting areas, identified as Stormwater Flow-Through Planter areas. These Green Infrastructure practices will be integrated into the site to provide treatment for the required WQv for the roof runoff of the proposed building addition.

The Planter areas have been sized to pond water for less than 12 hours with a maximum ponding depth of 12 inches, as per the Design Manual. Runoff in excess of this volume will enter an overflow pipe and outlet the system to the existing pond.

Elements of the system include waterproofing for building adjacent planters, a watertight wall enclosing the planter area, splash blocks where downspouts outlet, 18 inches of loose growing / filter soil above a 12-inch gravel drainage layer surrounding perforated pipes, an overflow structure and an outlet pipe.

Vegetation selected for the stormwater planters should be relatively self-sustaining and adaptable. Native species are recommended, and fertilizer and pesticide use should be avoided whenever possible. Tree planting is encouraged in and adjacent to flow-through planters for the infiltration, habitat and interception benefits they can provide.

Captured runoff will infiltrate through the filter / growing media and move downward into the underlying gravel layer. The filtered runoff will be collected by underground perforated pipes, and then be directed to the specified outlet location.

Flow-Through Planters will be incorporated to provide both water quality treatment and to reduce the runoff reduction volume of impervious surfaces as much as feasibly possible. The use of this green infrastructure practice will not only provide qualitative benefits but will also add to the aesthetic beauty of the site.

7.1.2 Stormwater Flow-Through Planters – Maintenance and Inspection

A regular and thorough inspection regime is vital to the proper and efficient function of stormwater planters. Debris and trash removal should be conducted on a weekly or monthly basis, depending on likelihood of accumulation. Following construction, planters should be inspected after each storm event greater than 0.5 inches, and at least twice in the first six months. Subsequently, inspections should be conducted seasonally and after storm events equal to or greater than the 1-year storm event. Routine maintenance activities include pruning and replacing dead or dying vegetation, plant thinning, and erosion repair. Since stormwater planters are not typically preceded by pre-treatment practices, the soil surface should be inspected for evidence of sediment build-up from the connected impervious surface and for surface ponding. Attention should be paid to additional seasonal maintenance needs as well as the first growing season.

8.0 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

8.1 General

The following good housekeeping and material management practices shall be followed to reduce the risk of spills or exposure of materials to stormwater runoff.

8.2 Chemical

Chemicals used on-site shall be kept in small quantities and stored in closed water tight containers undercover in a neat and orderly manner and kept out of direct contact with stormwater. Chemical products shall not be mixed with one another unless recommended by manufacturer.

All on-site personnel shall have access to material safety data sheets (MSDS) and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Guide to Chemical Hazards (latest edition) for all chemicals stored and used on-site.

Manufacturer's and/or Federal, State, County and Local guidelines for proper use and disposal shall be followed. Any spills or contamination of runoff with chemicals shall be contained, collected, cleaned up immediately and disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, County and Local regulations.

8.3 Fuels and Oil

All on-site vehicles, tools, and construction equipment shall be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. On-site vehicle and equipment refueling shall be conducted at a location away from access to surface waters and runoff. Any on-site storage tanks shall have a means of secondary containment. Oil products shall be kept in their original containers with original manufacturer's label. In the event of a spill, it shall be contained, cleaned up immediately and the material, including any contaminated soil, shall be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, County and Local regulations.

Fuel and oil spills in excess of reportable quantities shall be reported to the NYSDEC as soon as the discharge is discovered.

8.4 Fertilizers

Fertilizers used on-site shall be stored in closed water tight containers undercover in a neat orderly manner and kept out of direct contact with stormwater. Manufacturer's and/or Federal, State, County and Local guidelines for proper use and disposal shall be followed. Any spills or contamination of runoff with fertilizers shall be contained, collected, cleaned up immediately, and disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, County and Local regulations.

8.5 Sanitary Waste Facilities

Should portable units be located on-site, they shall be placed in upland areas away from direct contact with surface waters. They shall be serviced and cleaned on a weekly basis by a licensed portable toilet and septic disposal service. Any spills occurring during service shall be cleaned up immediately and disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, County, and Local regulations.

8.6 Concrete and Asphalt Trucks

Concrete and asphalt trucks shall not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus material on-site unless within an approved washout facility.

9.0 CERTIFICATIONS

9.1 Preparer of the SWPPP

The following certification will be signed by the preparer of the final SWPPP to accompany the site plan and subdivision set.

"I hereby certify that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this project has been prepared in accordance with the terms and conditions of the GP-0-15-002. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of this permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and / or administrative proceedings."

Name	Andrew Willingham, PE
*Title	Principal
Firm/Business Name	Willingham Engineering, PLLC
Address	10 Main Street – Suite 321
Telephone Number	(845) 255-0210
Signature	_____
Date	_____

* Person providing signature shall meet the requirements of Part V.H. of General Permit GP-0-15-002

9.2 Site Contractor and Sub-Contractors

The general contractor, and all subcontractor's involved with construction activity that disturbs site soil or who implement erosion and sediment control measures identified in this preliminary SWPPP, and subsequent SWPPP's for the project are responsible for complying with the requirements set forth in the NYSDEC SPDES Permit GP-0-15-002 and therefore must provide the following certification.

"I hereby certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the qualified inspector during a site inspection. I also understand that the owner or operator must comply with the terms and conditions of the most current version of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities and that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. Furthermore, I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, that I do not believe to be true, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Name _____

*Title _____

Firm/Business Name _____

Address _____

Telephone Number _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Person providing signature shall meet the requirements of Part V.H. of General Permit GP-0-15-002

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SOILS DATA

APPENDIX B: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS

APPENDIX C: NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

APPENDIX D: GP-0-15-002

APPENDIX E: WEEKLY INSPECTION FORM

APPENDIX F: MS4 ACCEPTANCE FORM

APPENDIX G: STORMWATER CALCULATIONS

APPENDIX H: CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE CHECKLISTS

APPENDIX I: NRCC MEAN PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

APPENDIX A

SOILS DATA



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Ulster County, New York**



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

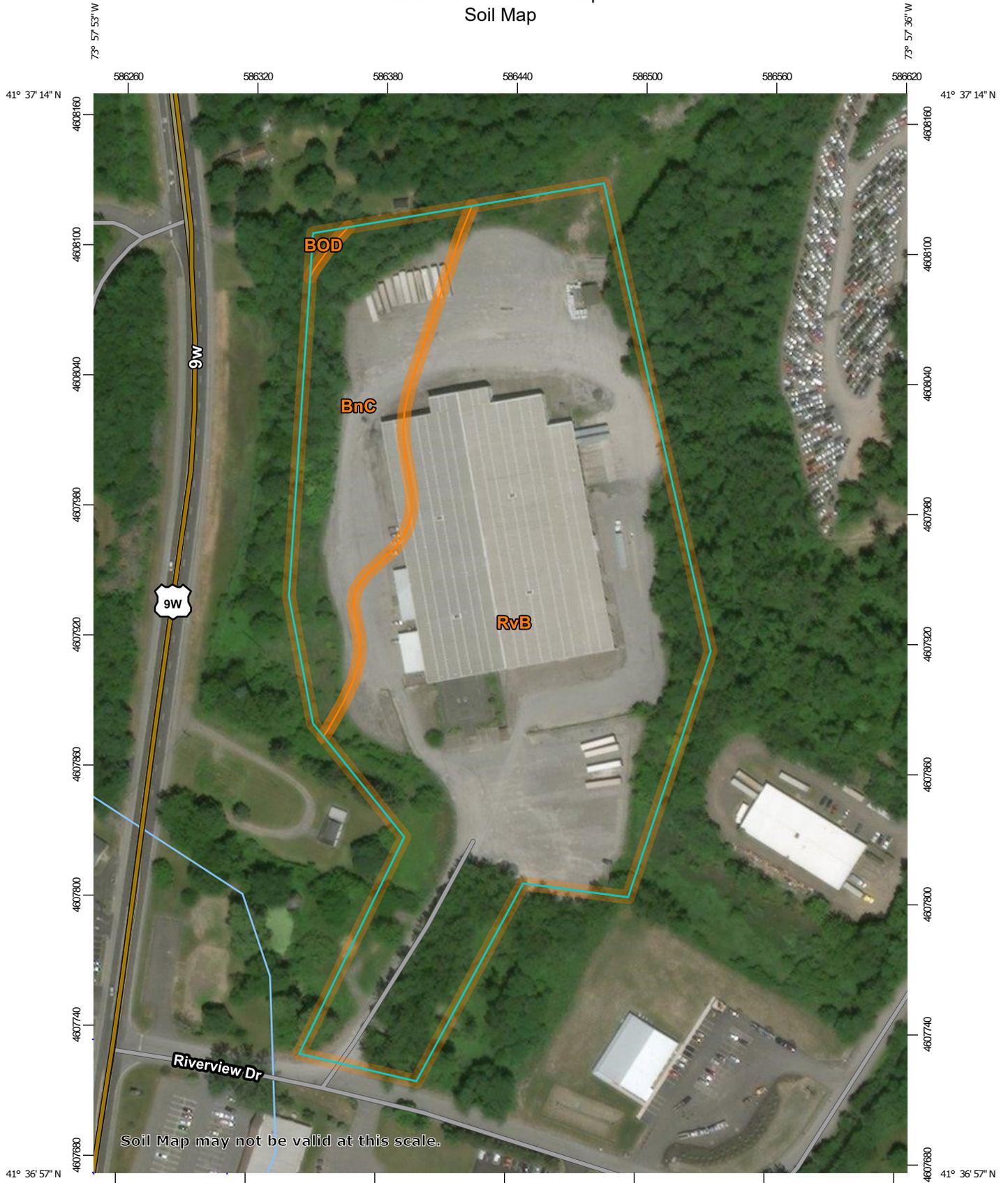
Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

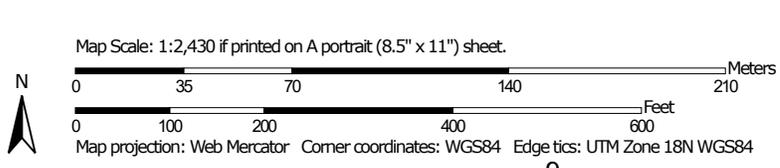
Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

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 1:15,800.

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: Ulster County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 3, 2018

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 7, 2013—Feb 26, 2017

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.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BnC	Bath-Nassau complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes	2.6	18.9%
BOD	Bath-Nassau-Rock outcrop complex, hilly	0.0	0.3%
RvB	Riverhead fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	11.1	80.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		13.8	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or

Custom Soil Resource Report

landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Ulster County, New York

BnC—Bath-Nassau complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xft
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bath and similar soils: 50 percent
Nassau and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bath

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from gray and brown siltstone, sandstone, and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 6 to 28 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 28 to 48 inches: very gravelly loam
H4 - 48 to 52 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 26 to 38 inches to fragipan; 40 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 37 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Nassau

Setting

Landform: Benches, ridges, till plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Channery loamy till derived mainly from local slate or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: channery silt loam

H2 - 6 to 16 inches: very channery silt loam

H3 - 16 to 20 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cambridge

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Manlius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Volusia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Hudson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

BOD—Bath-Nassau-Rock outcrop complex, hilly

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xfv
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bath and similar soils: 40 percent
Nassau and similar soils: 25 percent
Rock outcrop: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bath

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from gray and brown siltstone, sandstone, and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 6 to 28 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 28 to 48 inches: very gravelly loam
H4 - 48 to 52 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 26 to 38 inches to fragipan; 40 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 37 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Nassau

Setting

Landform: Benches, ridges, till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Channery loamy till derived mainly from local slate or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 6 to 16 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 16 to 20 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Hudson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Manlius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Mardin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Volusia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

RvB—Riverhead fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xj8

Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 110 to 200 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverhead and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverhead

Setting

Landform: Deltas, terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits overlying stratified sand and gravel

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 8 to 26 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 26 to 49 inches: loamy sand

H4 - 49 to 62 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Custom Soil Resource Report

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hoosic

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Plainfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pompton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

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Custom Soil Resource Report

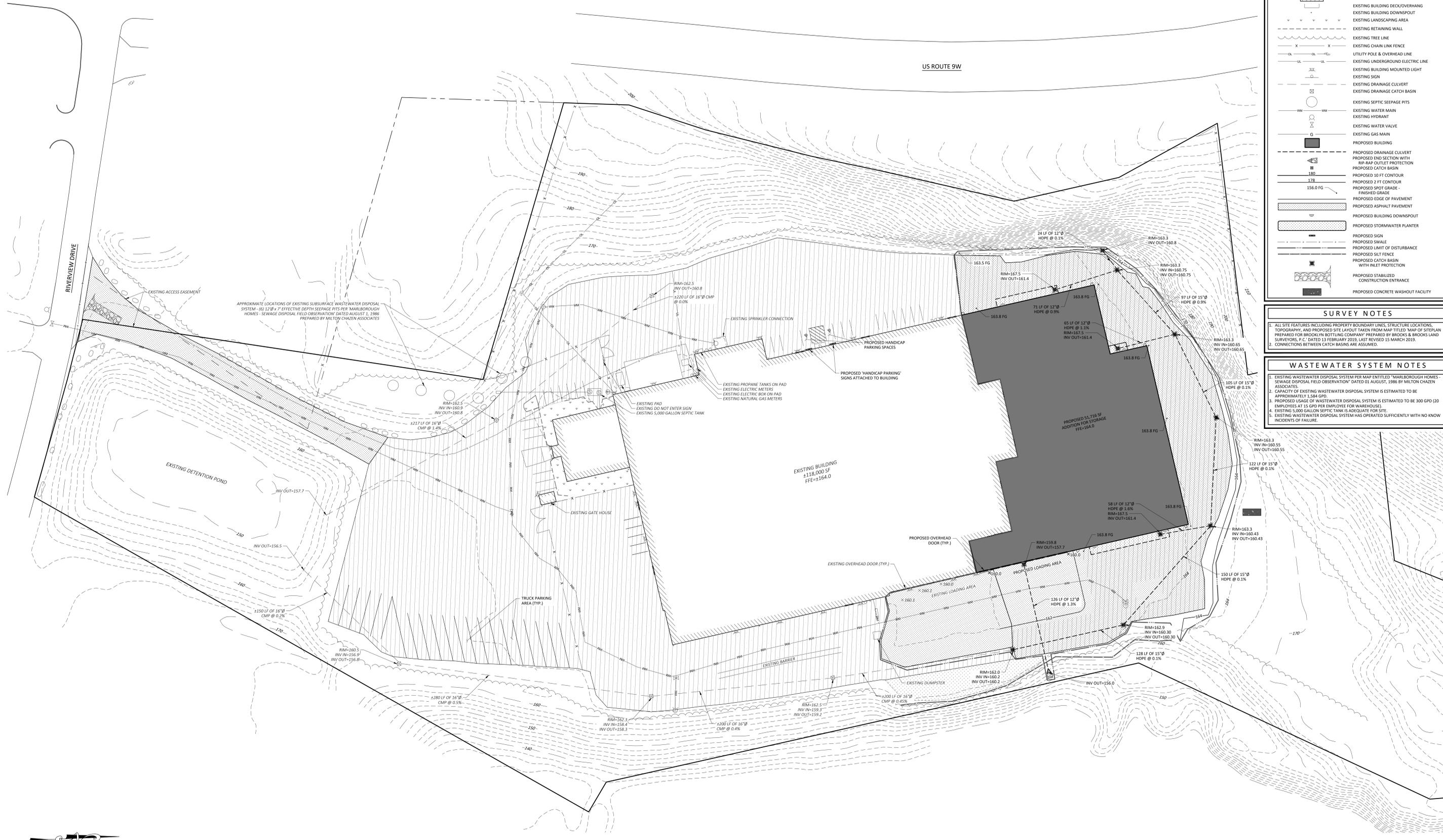
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APPENDIX B

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS



LEGEND	
	EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
	ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING ACCESS EASEMENT
	EXISTING PAVEMENT
	EXISTING GRAVEL
	EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
	EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
	EXISTING BUILDING
	EXISTING BUILDING DECK/OVERHANG
	EXISTING BUILDING DOWNSPOUT
	EXISTING LANDSCAPING AREA
	EXISTING RETAINING WALL
	EXISTING TREE LINE
	EXISTING CHAIN LINK FENCE
	UTILITY POLE & OVERHEAD LINE
	EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE
	EXISTING BUILDING MOUNTED LIGHT
	EXISTING SIGN
	EXISTING DRAINAGE CULVERT
	EXISTING DRAINAGE CATCH BASIN
	EXISTING SEPTIC SEEPAGE PITS
	EXISTING WATER MAIN
	EXISTING HYDRANT
	EXISTING WATER VALVE
	EXISTING GAS MAIN
	PROPOSED BUILDING
	PROPOSED DRAINAGE CULVERT
	PROPOSED END SECTION WITH RIP-RAP OUTLET PROTECTION
	PROPOSED CATCH BASIN
	PROPOSED 10 FT CONTOUR
	PROPOSED 2 FT CONTOUR
	PROPOSED SPOT GRADE
	FINISHED GRADE
	PROPOSED EDGE OF PAVEMENT
	PROPOSED ASPHALT PAVEMENT
	PROPOSED BUILDING DOWNSPOUT
	PROPOSED STORMWATER PLANTER
	PROPOSED SIGN
	PROPOSED SWALE
	PROPOSED LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
	PROPOSED BELT FENCE
	PROPOSED CATCH BASIN WITH INLET PROTECTION
	PROPOSED STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
	PROPOSED CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY

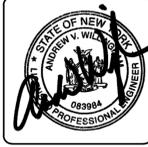
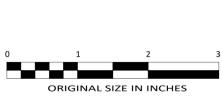
SURVEY NOTES

- ALL SITE FEATURES INCLUDING PROPERTY BOUNDARY LINES, STRUCTURE LOCATIONS, TOPOGRAPHY, AND PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT TAKEN FROM MAP TITLED "MAP OF SITE PLAN PREPARED FOR BROOKLYN BOTTLING COMPANY" PREPARED BY BROOKS & BROOKS LAND SURVEYORS, P.C. DATED 13 FEBRUARY 2019, LAST REVISED 15 MARCH 2019.
- CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CATCH BASINS ARE ASSUMED.

WASTEWATER SYSTEM NOTES

- EXISTING WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM PER MAP ENTITLED "MARLBOROUGH HOMES - SEWAGE DISPOSAL FIELD OBSERVATION" DATED 01 AUGUST, 1986 BY MILTON CHAZEN ASSOCIATES.
- CAPACITY OF EXISTING WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM IS ESTIMATED TO BE APPROXIMATELY 1,584 GPD.
- PROPOSED USAGE OF WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM IS ESTIMATED TO BE 300 GPD (20 EMPLOYEES AT 15 GPD PER EMPLOYEE FOR WASHWATER).
- EXISTING 5,000 GALLON SEPTIC TANK IS ADEQUATE FOR SITE.
- EXISTING WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM HAS OPERATED SUFFICIENTLY WITH NO KNOWN INCIDENTS OF FAILURE.

APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM - 401 1219 - 7' EFFECTIVE DEPTH SEWAGE PITS PER MARLBOROUGH HOMES - SEWAGE DISPOSAL FIELD OBSERVATION DATED AUGUST 1, 1986 PREPARED BY MILTON CHAZEN ASSOCIATES



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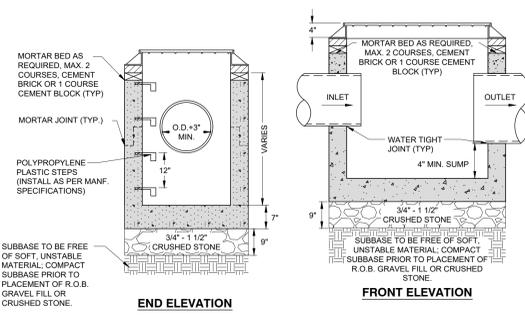
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

GRADING & UTILITY PLAN

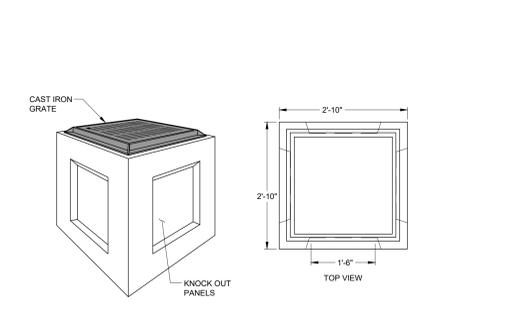
BROOKLYN BOTTLING COMPANY

9 RIVERVIEW DRIVE
TOWN OF MARLBOROUGH

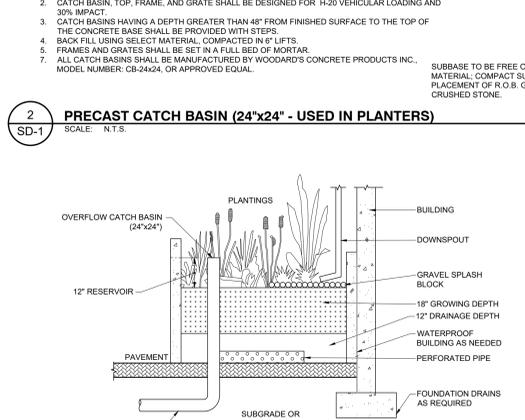
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
MLT	AWV
DATE	SCALE
05/24/19	1"=40'
PROJECT NO.	
19013	
SHEET NO.	
GU-1	



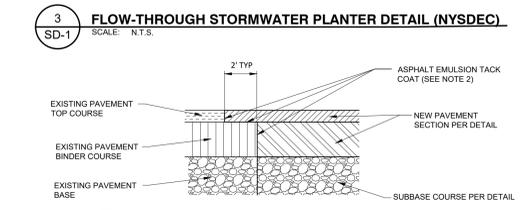
1 PRECAST CATCH BASIN (30"x30" - USED IN PARKING AREAS)
SCALE: N.T.S.



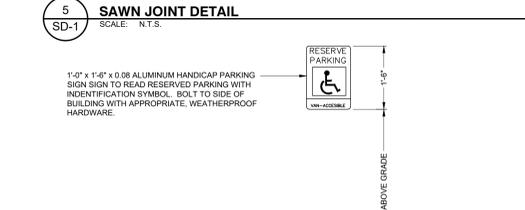
2 PRECAST CATCH BASIN (24"x24" - USED IN PLANTERS)
SCALE: N.T.S.



3 FLOW-THROUGH STORMWATER PLANTER DETAIL (NYSDEC)
SCALE: N.T.S.



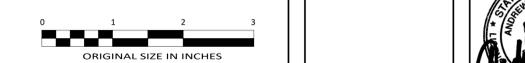
5 SAWN JOINT DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



7 HANDICAP PARKING SIGN DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



8 HANDICAP PARKING AREA DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



ORIGINAL SIZE IN INCHES

NOTES:

- CATCH BASIN SHALL BE PRE-CAST REINFORCED CONCRETE CONFORMING TO ASTM C-478 AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4000 PSI.
- CATCH BASIN, TOP, FRAME, AND GRATE SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR H-20 VEHICULAR LOADING AND 30% IMPACT.
- CATCH BASINS HAVING A DEPTH GREATER THAN 48" FROM FINISHED SURFACE TO THE TOP OF THE CONCRETE BASE SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH STEPS.
- BACK FILL USING SELECT MATERIAL, COMPACTED IN 4" LIFTS.
- FRAMES AND GRATES SHALL BE SET IN A FULL BED OF MORTAR.
- EXCAVATION FOR CATCH BASINS SHALL BE ACCUTURED BY WOODWARD'S CONCRETE PRODUCTS INC., MODEL NUMBER: CB-30-30, OR APPROVED EQUAL.
- ALL CATCH BASINS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED BY WOODWARD'S CONCRETE PRODUCTS INC., MODEL NUMBER: CB-30-30, OR APPROVED EQUAL.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES - GENERAL

ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS AND PRINCIPLES AS OUTLINED IN THE "NEW YORK STATE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL" AND THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL STANDARDS AND PRACTICES, IF SUCH A DOCUMENT EXISTS. THE INTENT OF THE OUTLINED MEASURES IS TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION, STABILIZE AND PROTECT THE SITE FROM EROSION AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE AND MITIGATE ANY ADVERSE IMPACTS TO STORMWATER QUALITY RESULTING FROM SEDIMENT RELEASE CAUSED BY CONCRETE ACTIVITIES.

NO SOIL STOCKPILE OR GRADED AREA SHALL REMAIN EXPOSED FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS. THE EXPOSED AREAS OR SOIL STOCKPILE SHALL BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE 14 DAY PERIOD. STABILIZATION MEASURES TO BE USED INCLUDE TEMPORARY SEEDING, PERMANENT SEEDING, MULCHING AND STONE RIP RAP. DURING CONSTRUCTION, RUNOFF SHALL BE DIVERTED AROUND THE SITE WITH EARTH DRIPS, PIPING, OR STABILIZED CHANNELS WHERE POSSIBLE. SHEET RUNOFF FROM THE SITE SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH BARRIERS/FILTERS. STONE RIP RAP SHALL BE PROVIDED AT THE OUTLETS OF DRAINAGE PIPES WHERE EROSION VULNERABILITIES ARE ENCOUNTERED.

TIMING OF CONTROL MEASURES

AS INDICATED ABOVE IN THE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE SCHEDULE, ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY CLEARING OR GRADING OF THE SITE. STRUCTURAL CONTROLS SHALL BE INSTALLED CONCURRENTLY WITH THE APPLICABLE ACTIVITY, AREAS WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY TEMPORARILY CEASES FOR MORE THAN TWENTY (21) DAYS WILL BE STABILIZED WITH A TEMPORARY SEED AND MULCH WITHIN FOURTEEN (14) DAYS OF THE LAST DISTURBANCE. ONCE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY CEASES PERMANENTLY IN AN AREA, SILT FENCES AND HAY BALE BARRIERS AND ANY EARTH DIKES WILL BE REMOVED ONCE PERMANENT MEASURES AND STABILIZATION ARE ESTABLISHED.

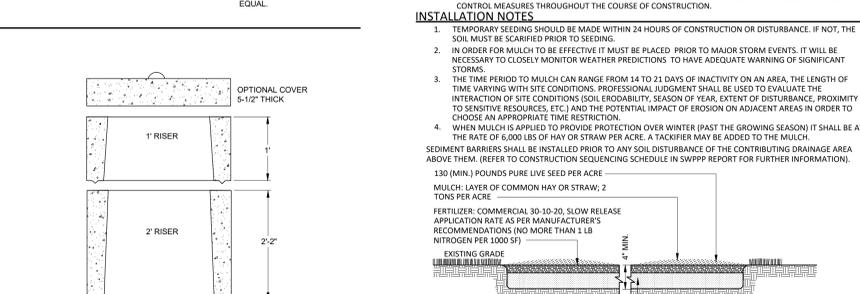
GENERAL INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICE

THESE ARE THE GENERAL INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICES THAT WILL BE USED TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN DURING CONSTRUCTION.

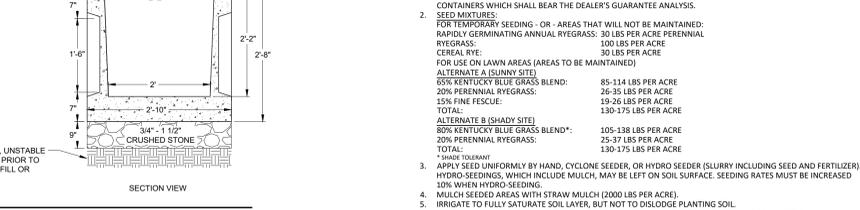
- THE SMALLEST PRACTICAL PORTION OF THE SITE WILL BE DISTURBED AT ONE TIME.
- ALL CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST ONCE EACH WEEK.
- ALL MEASURES WILL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD WORKING ORDER. IF A REPAIR IS NECESSARY IT WILL BE INITIATED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF REPORT.
- A MAINTENANCE INSPECTION REPORT WILL BE MADE AFTER EACH INSPECTION.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

INSTALLATION NOTES

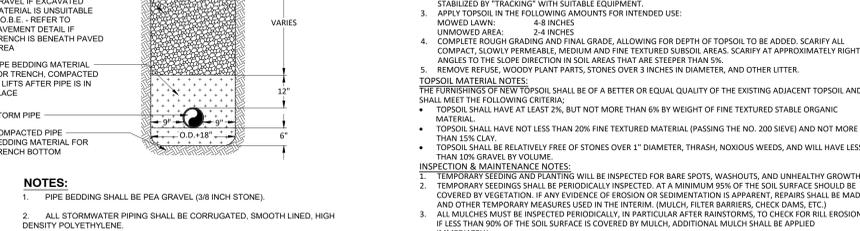
- TEMPORARY SEEDING SHOULD BE MADE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF CONSTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE. IF NOT, THE SOIL MUST BE SCARIFIED PRIOR TO SEEDING.
- IN ORDER FOR MULCH TO BE EFFECTIVE IT MUST BE PLACED PRIOR TO MAJOR STORM EVENTS. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO CLOSELY MONITOR WEATHER PREDICTIONS TO HAVE ADEQUATE WARNING OF SIGNIFICANT STORMS.
- THE TIME PERIOD TO MULCH CAN RANGE FROM 14 TO 21 DAYS OF INACTIVITY ON AN AREA. THE LENGTH OF TIME VARYING WITH SITE CONDITIONS. PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT SHALL BE USED TO EVALUATE THE INTERACTION OF SITE CONDITIONS (SOIL EROSION, SEASON OF YEAR, EXTENT OF DISTURBANCE, PROXIMITY TO SENSITIVE RESOURCES, ETC.) AND THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF EROSION ON ADJACENT AREAS IN ORDER TO CHOOSE AN APPROPRIATE RESTRICTION.
- WHEN MULCH IS APPLIED TO PROVIDE PROTECTION OVER WINTER (PAST THE GROWING SEASON) IT SHALL BE AT THE RATE OF 6,000 LB OR HAY OR STRAW PER ACRE. A TRACKER MAY BE ADDED TO THE MULCH.
- SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE OF THE CONTIGUOUS DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THEM. (REFER TO CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING SCHEDULE IN SWPPP REPORT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION).
- 130 (MIN.) POUNDS PURE LIVE SEED PER ACRE
MULCH: LAYER OF COMMON HAY OR STRAW 2 TONS PER ACRE
FERTILIZER: COMMERCIAL 30-10-20, SLOW RELEASE APPLICATION RATE AS PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS (DO NOT MORE THAN 1 LB NITROGEN PER 1000 SF)
EXISTING GRADE



4 STORMWATER TRENCH DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



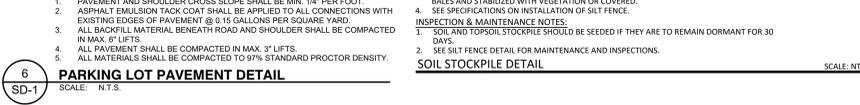
TOPSOIL, SEED AND MULCH DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



9 GRASS LINED SWALE SECTION
SCALE: N.T.S.



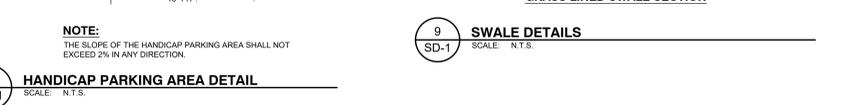
STONE CHECK DAM DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



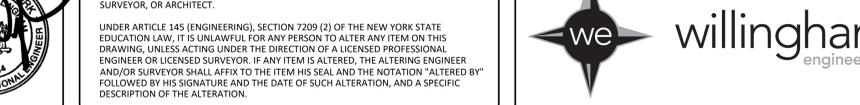
RIPPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



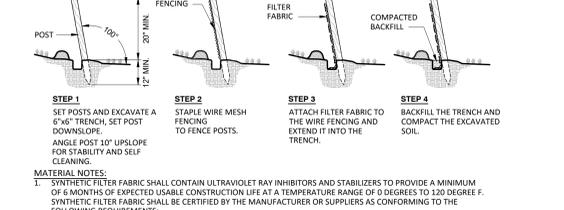
SILT FENCE DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



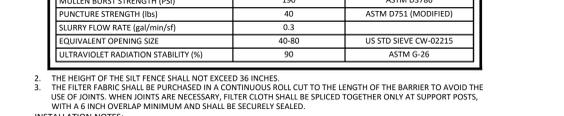
STRAW WATTLE DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



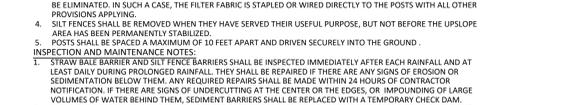
CATCH BASIN / YARD INLET PROTECTION DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



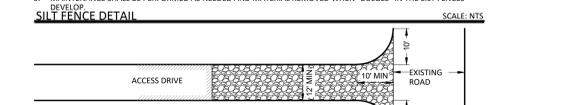
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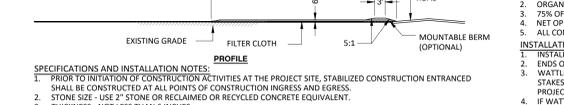
STRAW WATTLE PROFILE VIEW
SCALE: N.T.S.



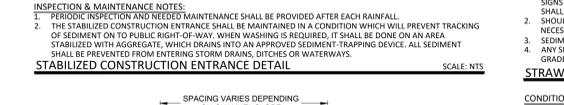
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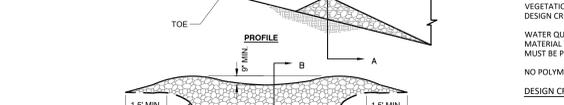
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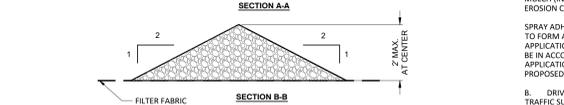
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DETAIL
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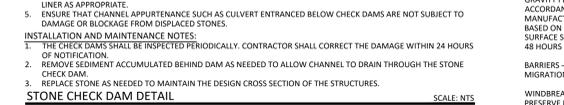
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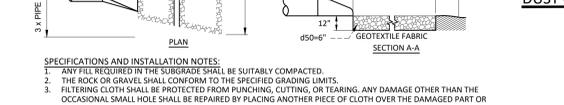
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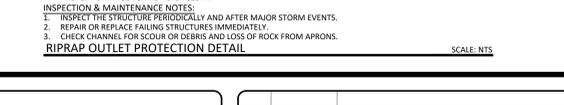
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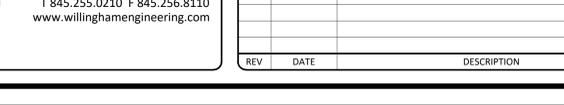
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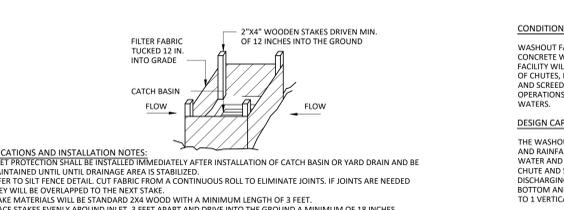
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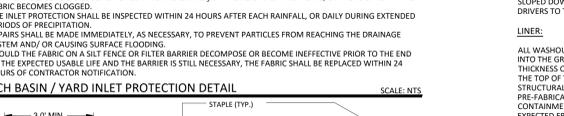
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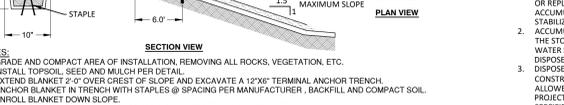
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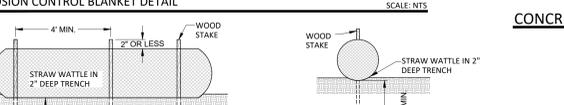
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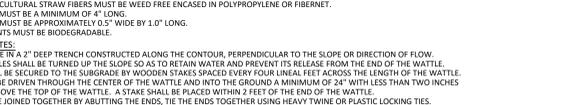
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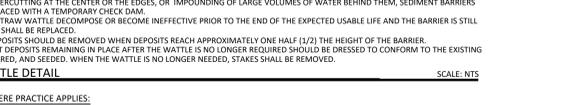
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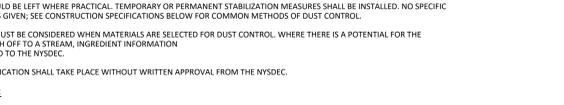
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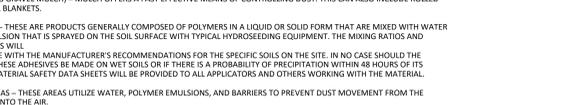
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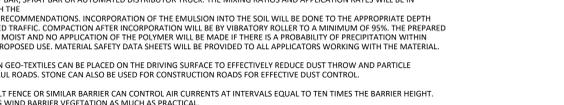
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RIPPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



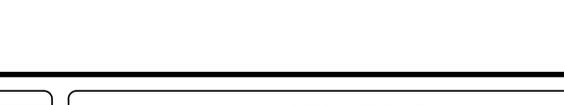
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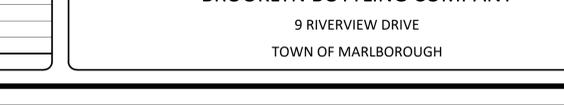
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CATCH BASIN / YARD INLET PROTECTION DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



SILT FENCE DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



STRAW WATTLE DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES:

WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR EVERY PROJECT WHERE CONCRETE WILL BE POURED OR OTHERWISE FORMED ON THE SITE. THIS FACILITY WILL RECEIVE HIGHLY ALKALINE WASH WATER FROM THE CLEANING OF CURBS, CURBS, VIBRATORS, TROWELS, AND SCREENS. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL WASH WATER FROM THESE OPERATIONS BE ALLOWED TO INFILTRATE INTO THE SOIL OR ENTER SURFACE WATERS.

DESIGN CAPACITY:

THE WASHOUT FACILITY SHOULD BE SIZED TO CONTAIN SOLIDS, WASH WATER, AND RAINFALL AND BE SIZED TO ALLOW FOR THE EVAPORATION OF THE WASH WATER AND RAINFALL. WASH WATER SHALL BE ESTIMATED AT 1 GALLON PER CURT AND 50 GALLONS PER HOPPER OF THE CONCRETE PUMP TRUCK AND/OR DISCHARGING DRUM. THE MINIMUM SIZE SHALL BE 8 FEET BY 8 FEET AT THE BOTTOM AND 2 FEET IF EXCAVATED. THE SIDE SLOPES SHALL BE HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL.

LOCATION:

LOCATE THE FACILITY A MINIMUM OF 100 FEET FROM DRAINAGE SWALES, STORM DRAIN INLETS, WETLANDS, STREAMS AND OTHER SURFACE WATERS. PREVENT WASH WATER FROM ENTERING THE STRUCTURE EXCEPT FOR THE ACCESS ROAD. PROVIDE APPROPRIATE ACCESS WITH A GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD SLOPED DOWN TO THE STRUCTURE. SIGNS SHALL BE 8 FEET BY 8 FEET AT THE BOTTOM AND 2 FEET TO THE FACILITY AFTER THEIR LOAD IS DISCHARGED.

LINER:

ALL WASHOUT FACILITIES WILL BE LINED TO PREVENT LEACHING OF LIQUIDS INTO THE GROUND. THE LINER SHALL BE PLASTIC SHEETING WITH A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 30 MILS WITH NO HOLES OR TEARS, AND ANCHORED UNDER THE TOP OF THE PIT WITH AN EARTHEN BRIM, SAND BAGS, STONE, OR OTHER STRUCTURAL APPURTENANCE EXCEPT AT THE ACCESS POINT. IF PRE-FABRICATED WASHOUTS ARE USED THEY MUST PREVENT THE CAPTURE AND CONTAINMENT OF THE CONCRETE WASH AND BE SIZED BASED ON THE EXPECTED FREQUENCY OF CONCRETE POURS. THEY SHALL BE SITED AS NOTED IN THE LOCATION CRITERIA.

MAINTENANCE:

- ALL CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSPECTED DAILY. DAMAGED OR LEAKING FACILITIES SHALL BE DEACTIVATED AND REPAIRED OR REPLACED IMMEDIATELY. EXCESS RAINWATER THAT HAS ACCUMULATED OVER HARDENED CONCRETE SHOULD BE PUMPED TO A STABILIZED AREA, SUCH AS A GRASS FILTER STRIP.
- ACCUMULATED HARDENED MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN 75% OF THE STORAGE CAPACITY OF THE STRUCTURE IS FILLED. ANY EXCESS WASH WATER SHALL BE PUMPED INTO A CONTAINMENT VESSEL AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF OFF SITE.
- CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION LANDFILL, ON-SITE DISPOSAL MAY BE ALLOWED IF THIS HAS BEEN APPROVED AND APPROVED AS PART OF THE PROJECTS SWPPP. IN THAT CASE, THE MATERIAL SHOULD BE RECYCLED AS SPECIFIED, OR BURIED AND COVERED WITH A MINIMUM OF 2 FEET OF CLEAN COVERED EARTH/CLAY THAT IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED TO PREVENT EROSION.
- THE PLASTIC LINER SHALL BE REPLACED WITH EACH CLEANING OF THE WASHOUT FACILITY.
- INSPECT THE PROJECT SITE FREQUENTLY TO ENSURE THAT NO CONCRETE DISCHARGES ARE TAKING PLACE IN NON-DESIGNATED AREAS.

SPECIFICATIONS AND INSTALLATION NOTES:

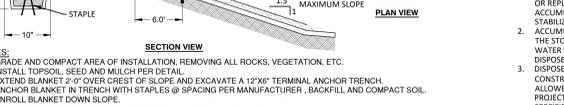
- INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER INSTALLATION OF CATCH BASIN OR DRAIN AND BE MAINTAINED UNTIL DRAINAGE AREA IS STABILIZED.
- REFER TO SILT FENCE DETAIL. CUT FABRIC FROM A CONTINUOUS ROLL TO ELIMINATE JOINTS. IF JOINTS ARE NEEDED THEY WILL BE OVERLAPPED TO THE NEXT STAKE.
- STAKE MATERIALS WILL BE STANDARD 2X4 WOOD WITH A MINIMUM LENGTH OF 3 FEET.
- SPACE STAKES EVENLY AROUND INLET. 3 FEET APART AND DRIVE INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES.
- FABRIC SHALL BE EMBEDDED 1 FOOT MINIMUM BELOW GRADE AND BACKFILLED. IT SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE STAKES AND FRAME.
- SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHALL BE REMOVED AFTER REACHING 2" OF THE HEIGHT OF THE FABRIC, OR MORE OFTEN IF THE FABRIC BECOMES CLOGGED.
- THE INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSPECTED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EACH RAINFALL, OR DAILY DURING EXTENDED PERIODS OF PRECIPITATION.
- REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, AS NECESSARY, TO PREVENT PARTICLES FROM REACHING THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND/OR CAUSING SURFACE FLOODING.
- SHOULD THE FABRIC ON A SILT FENCE OR FILTER BARRIER DECOMPOSE OR BECOME INEFFECTIVE PRIOR TO THE END OF THE EXPECTED USABLE LIFE AND THE BARRIER IS STILL NECESSARY, THE FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF CONTRACTOR NOTIFICATION.

INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE NOTES:

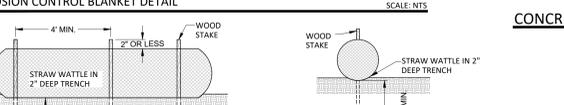
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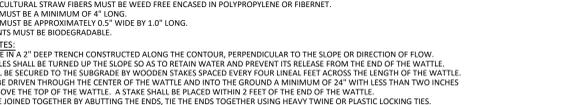
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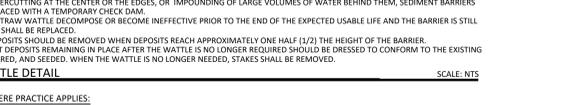
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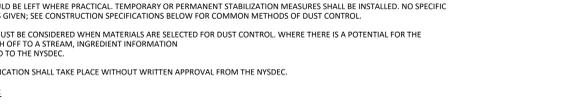
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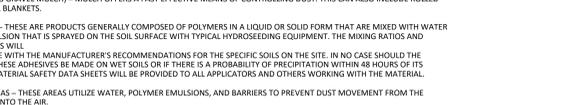
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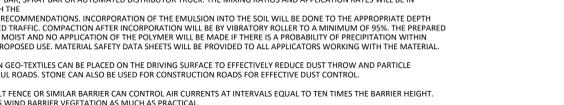
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STONE CHECK DAM DETAIL
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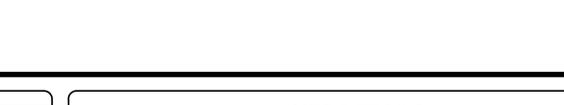
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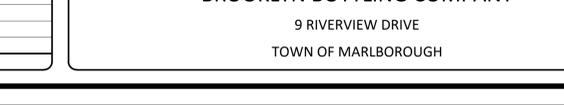
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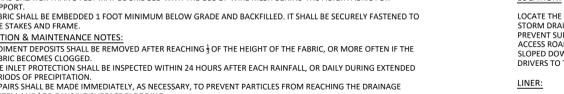


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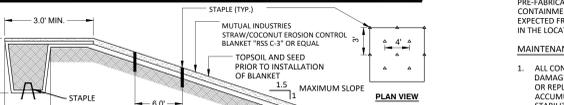


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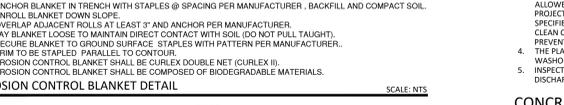
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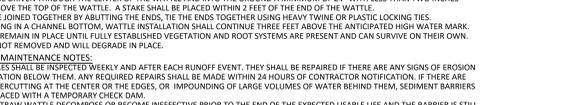
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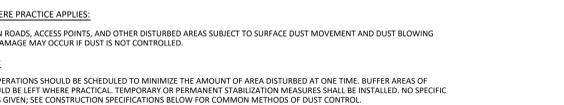
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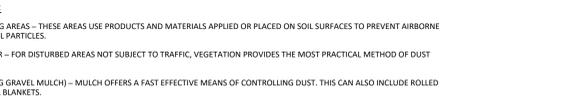
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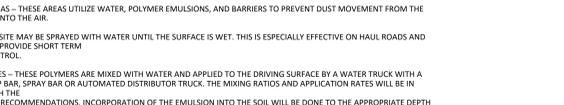
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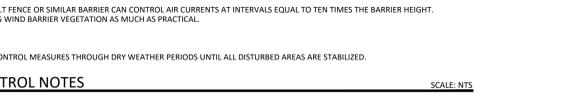
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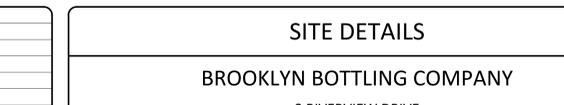
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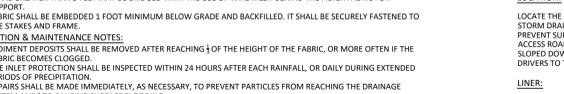


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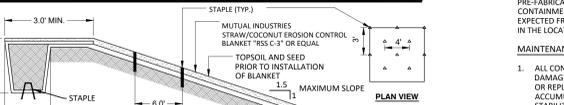


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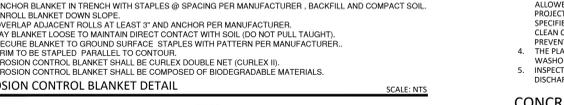
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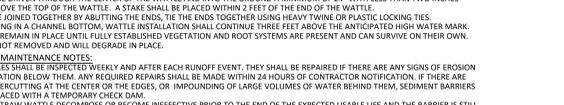
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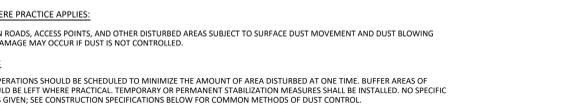
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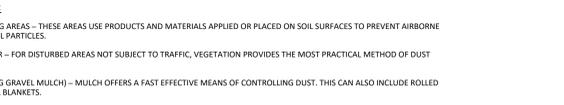
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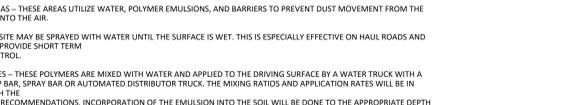
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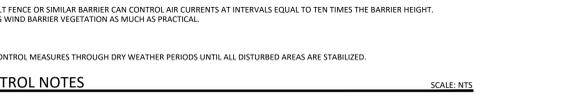
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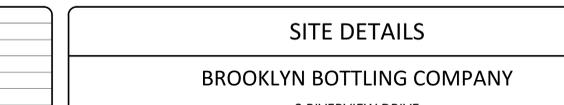
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UNDER ARTICLE 145 (ENGINEERING), SECTION 7209 (2) OF THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW, IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON TO ALTER ANY ITEM ON THIS DRAWING UNLESS ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OR LICENSED SURVEYOR. IF ANY ITEM IS ALTERED, THE ALTERING ENGINEER AND/OR SURVEYOR SHALL AFFIX TO THE ITEM HIS SEAL AND THE NOTATION "ALTERED BY" FOLLOWED BY HIS SIGNATURE AND THE DATE OF SUCH ALTERATION, AND A SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERATION.

we **willingham** **engineering**

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T 845.255.0210 F 845.256.8110
www.willinghamengineering.com

SITE DETAILS

BROOKLYN BOTTLING COMPANY

9 RIVERVIEW DRIVE
TOWN OF MARLBOROUGH

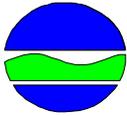
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MLT	AWW
DATE	SCALE
05/24/19	AS NOTED
PROJECT NO.	
19013	
SHEET NO.	
SD-1	

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

APPENDIX C

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

NOTICE OF INTENT



**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-3505**

NYR
(for DEC use only)

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit # GP-0-15-002
All sections must be completed unless otherwise noted. Failure to complete all items may result in this form being returned to you, thereby delaying your coverage under this General Permit. Applicants must read and understand the conditions of the permit and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prior to submitting this NOI. Applicants are responsible for identifying and obtaining other DEC permits that may be required.

- IMPORTANT -
RETURN THIS FORM TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE
OWNER/OPERATOR MUST SIGN FORM

Owner/Operator Information

Owner/Operator (Company Name/Private Owner Name/Municipality Name)

Owner/Operator Contact Person Last Name (NOT CONSULTANT)

Owner/Operator Contact Person First Name

Owner/Operator Mailing Address

City

State Zip -

Phone (Owner/Operator) - - Fax (Owner/Operator) - -

Email (Owner/Operator)

FED TAX ID - (not required for individuals)

15. Does the site runoff enter a separate storm sewer system (including roadside drains, swales, ditches, culverts, etc)? Yes No Unknown

16. What is the name of the municipality/entity that owns the separate storm sewer system?

Two rows of empty grid boxes for text entry.

17. Does any runoff from the site enter a sewer classified as a Combined Sewer? Yes No Unknown

18. Will future use of this site be an agricultural property as defined by the NYS Agriculture and Markets Law? Yes No

19. Is this property owned by a state authority, state agency, federal government or local government? Yes No

20. Is this a remediation project being done under a Department approved work plan? (i.e. CERCLA, RCRA, Voluntary Cleanup Agreement, etc.) Yes No

21. Has the required Erosion and Sediment Control component of the SWPPP been developed in conformance with the current NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (aka Blue Book)? Yes No

22. Does this construction activity require the development of a SWPPP that includes the post-construction stormwater management practice component (i.e. Runoff Reduction, Water Quality and Quantity Control practices/techniques)? Yes No
If No, skip questions 23 and 27-39.

23. Has the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP been developed in conformance with the current NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual? Yes No

Post-construction Stormwater Management Practice (SMP) Requirements

Important: Completion of Questions 27-39 is not required if response to Question 22 is No.

27. Identify all site planning practices that were used to prepare the final site plan/layout for the project.

- Preservation of Undisturbed Areas
- Preservation of Buffers
- Reduction of Clearing and Grading
- Locating Development in Less Sensitive Areas
- Roadway Reduction
- Sidewalk Reduction
- Driveway Reduction
- Cul-de-sac Reduction
- Building Footprint Reduction
- Parking Reduction

27a. Indicate which of the following soil restoration criteria was used to address the requirements in Section 5.1.6("Soil Restoration") of the Design Manual (2010 version).

- All disturbed areas will be restored in accordance with the Soil Restoration requirements in Table 5.3 of the Design Manual (see page 5-22).
- Compacted areas were considered as impervious cover when calculating the **WQv Required**, and the compacted areas were assigned a post-construction Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) designation that is one level less permeable than existing conditions for the hydrology analysis.

28. Provide the total Water Quality Volume (WQv) required for this project (based on final site plan/layout).

Total WQv Required

. acre-feet

29. Identify the RR techniques (Area Reduction), RR techniques (Volume Reduction) and Standard SMPs with RRv Capacity in Table 1 (See Page 9) that were used to reduce the Total WQv Required (#28).

Also, provide in Table 1 the total impervious area that contributes runoff to each technique/practice selected. For the Area Reduction Techniques, provide the total contributing area (includes pervious area) and, if applicable, the total impervious area that contributes runoff to the technique/practice.

Note: Redevelopment projects shall use Tables 1 and 2 to identify the SMPs used to treat and/or reduce the WQv required. If runoff reduction techniques will not be used to reduce the required WQv, skip to question 33a after identifying the SMPs.

Table 1 - Runoff Reduction (RR) Techniques and Standard Stormwater Management Practices (SMPs)

<u>RR Techniques (Area Reduction)</u>	<u>Total Contributing Area (acres)</u>		and/or	<u>Total Contributing Impervious Area(acres)</u>	
<input type="radio"/> Conservation of Natural Areas (RR-1) ...	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers/Filters Strips (RR-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Tree Planting/Tree Pit (RR-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff (RR-4) ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
 <u>RR Techniques (Volume Reduction)</u>					
<input type="radio"/> Vegetated Swale (RR-5)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Rain Garden (RR-6)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Stormwater Planter (RR-7)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Rain Barrel/Cistern (RR-8)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Porous Pavement (RR-9)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Green Roof (RR-10)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
 <u>Standard SMPs with RRv Capacity</u>					
<input type="radio"/> Infiltration Trench (I-1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Infiltration Basin (I-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Dry Well (I-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Underground Infiltration System (I-4)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Bioretention (F-5)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Dry Swale (O-1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
 <u>Standard SMPs</u>					
<input type="radio"/> Micropool Extended Detention (P-1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Wet Pond (P-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Wet Extended Detention (P-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Multiple Pond System (P-4)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Pocket Pond (P-5)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Surface Sand Filter (F-1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Underground Sand Filter (F-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Perimeter Sand Filter (F-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Organic Filter (F-4)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Shallow Wetland (W-1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Extended Detention Wetland (W-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Pond/Wetland System (W-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Pocket Wetland (W-4)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Wet Swale (O-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

33. Identify the Standard SMPs in Table 1 and, if applicable, the Alternative SMPs in Table 2 that were used to treat the remaining total WQv(=Total WQv Required in 28 - Total RRv Provided in 30).

Also, provide in Table 1 and 2 the total impervious area that contributes runoff to each practice selected.

Note: Use Tables 1 and 2 to identify the SMPs used on Redevelopment projects.

33a. Indicate the Total WQv provided (i.e. WQv treated) by the SMPs identified in question #33 and Standard SMPs with RRv Capacity identified in question 29.

WQv Provided

						
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APPENDIX D

GP-0-15-002



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
SPDES GENERAL PERMIT
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES

From

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Permit No. GP-0-15-002

Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70
of the Environmental Conservation Law

Effective Date: January 29, 2015

Expiration Date: January 28, 2020

Modification Date:

July 14, 2015 – Correction of typographical error in definition of “New Development”,
Appendix A

John J. Ferguson
Chief Permit Administrator


Authorized Signature

Date

7-15-15

Address: NYS DEC
Division of Environmental Permits
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, N.Y. 12233-1750

PREFACE

Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (“CWA”), stormwater *discharges* from certain *construction activities* are unlawful unless they are authorized by a *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”)* permit or by a state permit program. New York’s *State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“SPDES”)* is a NPDES-approved program with permits issued in accordance with the *Environmental Conservation Law (“ECL”)*.

This general permit (“permit”) is issued pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70 of the ECL. An *owner or operator* may obtain coverage under this permit by submitting a Notice of Intent (“NOI”) to the Department. Copies of this permit and the NOI for New York are available by calling (518) 402-8109 or at any New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (“the Department”) regional office (see Appendix G). They are also available on the Department’s website at:

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/>

An *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that is eligible for coverage under this permit must obtain coverage prior to the *commencement of construction activity*. Activities that fit the definition of “*construction activity*”, as defined under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x), (15)(i), and (15)(ii), constitute construction of a point source and therefore, pursuant to Article 17-0505 of the ECL, the *owner or operator* must have coverage under a SPDES permit prior to *commencing construction activity*. They cannot wait until there is an actual *discharge* from the construction site to obtain permit coverage.

***Note: The italicized words/phrases within this permit are defined in Appendix A.**

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES
FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

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(Part I)

I.

Part I. PERMIT COVERAGE AND LIMITATIONS

A. Permit Application

This permit authorizes stormwater *discharges to surface waters of the State* from the following *construction activities* identified within 40 CFR Parts 122.26(b)(14)(x), 122.26(b)(15)(i) and 122.26(b)(15)(ii), provided all of the eligibility provisions of this permit are met:

1. *Construction activities* involving soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres; including disturbances of less than one acre that are part of a *larger common plan of development or sale* that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; excluding *routine maintenance activity* that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of a facility;
2. *Construction activities* involving soil disturbances of less than one (1) acre where the Department has determined that a *SPDES* permit is required for stormwater *discharges* based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a *water quality standard* or for significant contribution of *pollutants* to *surface waters of the State*.
3. *Construction activities* located in the watershed(s) identified in Appendix D that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5,000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

B. Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharges from Construction Activities

Discharges authorized by this permit must achieve, at a minimum, the effluent limitations in Part I.B.1. (a) – (f) of this permit. These limitations represent the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable technology currently available.

1. Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements - The *owner or operator* must select, design, install, implement and maintain control measures to *minimize* the *discharge of pollutants* and prevent a violation of the *water quality standards*. The selection, design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of these control measures must meet the non-numeric effluent limitations in Part I.B.1.(a) – (f) of this permit and be in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated August 2005, using sound engineering judgment. Where control measures are not designed in conformance with the design criteria included in the technical standard, the *owner or operator* must include in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (“SWPPP”) the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information

(Part I.B.1)

which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

a. **Erosion and Sediment Controls.** Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* and prevent a violation of the *water quality standards*. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed and maintained to:

- (i) *Minimize* soil erosion through application of runoff control and soil stabilization control measure to *minimize pollutant discharges*;
- (ii) Control stormwater *discharges* to *minimize* channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of the *discharge* points;
- (iii) *Minimize* the amount of soil exposed during *construction activity*;
- (iv) *Minimize* the disturbance of *steep slopes*;
- (v) *Minimize* sediment *discharges* from the site;
- (vi) Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct stormwater to vegetated areas and maximize stormwater infiltration to reduce *pollutant discharges*, unless *infeasible*;
- (vii) *Minimize* soil compaction. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that it be compacted; and
- (viii) Unless *infeasible*, preserve a sufficient amount of topsoil to complete soil restoration and establish a uniform, dense vegetative cover.

b. **Soil Stabilization.** In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within fourteen (14) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. For construction sites that *directly discharge* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E or is located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven (7) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. See Appendix A for definition of *Temporarily Ceased*.

c. **Dewatering.** *Discharges* from dewatering activities, including *discharges*

(Part I.B.1.c)

from dewatering of trenches and excavations, must be managed by appropriate control measures.

d. **Pollution Prevention Measures.** Design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* and prevent a violation of the *water quality standards*. At a minimum, such measures must be designed, installed, implemented and maintained to:

- (i) *Minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. This applies to washing operations that use clean water only. Soaps, detergents and solvents cannot be used;
- (ii) *Minimize* the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a *discharge* of *pollutants*, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use) ; and
- (iii) Prevent the *discharge* of *pollutants* from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.

e. **Prohibited Discharges.** The following *discharges* are prohibited:

- (i) Wastewater from washout of concrete;
- (ii) Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
- (iii) Fuels, oils, or other *pollutants* used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
- (iv) Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
- (v) Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

f. **Surface Outlets.** When discharging from basins and impoundments, the outlets shall be designed, constructed and maintained in such a manner that sediment does not leave the basin or impoundment and that erosion

(Part I.B.1.f)

at or below the outlet does not occur.

C. Post-construction Stormwater Management Practice Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that requires post-construction stormwater management practices pursuant to Part III.C. of this permit must select, design, install, and maintain the practices to meet the *performance criteria* in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (“Design Manual”), dated January 2015, using sound engineering judgment. Where post-construction stormwater management practices (“SMPs”) are not designed in conformance with the *performance criteria* in the Design Manual, the *owner or operator* must include in the SWPPP the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.
2. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that requires post-construction stormwater management practices pursuant to Part III.C. of this permit must design the practices to meet the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part I.C.2.a., b., c. or d. of this permit.

a. Sizing Criteria for New Development

- (i) Runoff Reduction Volume (“RRv”): Reduce the total Water Quality Volume (“WQv”) by application of RR techniques and standard SMPs with RRv capacity. The total WQv shall be calculated in accordance with the criteria in Section 4.2 of the Design Manual.
- (ii) Minimum RRv and Treatment of Remaining Total WQv: *Construction activities* that cannot meet the criteria in Part I.C.2.a.(i) of this permit due to *site limitations* shall direct runoff from all newly constructed *impervious areas* to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity unless *infeasible*. The specific *site limitations* that prevent the reduction of 100% of the WQv shall be documented in the SWPPP. For each *impervious area* that is not directed to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity, the SWPPP must include documentation which demonstrates that all options were considered and for each option explains why it is considered *infeasible*.

In no case shall the runoff reduction achieved from the newly constructed *impervious areas* be less than the Minimum RRv as calculated using the criteria in Section 4.3 of the Design Manual. The remaining portion of the total WQv

(Part I.C.2.a.ii)

that cannot be reduced shall be treated by application of standard SMPs.

- (iii) Channel Protection Volume (“Cpv”): Provide 24 hour extended detention of the post-developed 1-year, 24-hour storm event; remaining after runoff reduction. The Cpv requirement does not apply when:
 - (1) Reduction of the entire Cpv is achieved by application of runoff reduction techniques or infiltration systems, or
 - (2) The site *discharges* directly to tidal waters, or fifth order or larger streams.
- (iv) Overbank Flood Control Criteria (“Qp”): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 10-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qp) to predevelopment rates. The Qp requirement does not apply when:
 - (1) the site *discharges* directly to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or
 - (2) A downstream analysis reveals that overbank control is not required.
- (v) Extreme Flood Control Criteria (“Qf”): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 100-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qf) to predevelopment rates. The Qf requirement does not apply when:
 - (1) the site *discharges* directly to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or
 - (2) A downstream analysis reveals that overbank control is not required.

b. Sizing Criteria for New Development in Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Watershed

- (i) Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv): Reduce the total Water Quality Volume (WQv) by application of RR techniques and standard SMPs with RRv capacity. The total WQv is the runoff volume from the 1-year, 24 hour design storm over the post-developed watershed and shall be calculated in accordance with the criteria in Section 10.3 of the Design Manual.
- (ii) Minimum RRv and Treatment of Remaining Total WQv: *Construction activities* that cannot meet the criteria in Part I.C.2.b.(i) of this permit due to *site limitations* shall direct runoff from all newly constructed *impervious areas* to a RR technique or

(Part I.C.2.b.ii)

standard SMP with RRv capacity unless *infeasible*. The specific *site limitations* that prevent the reduction of 100% of the WQv shall be documented in the SWPPP. For each *impervious area* that is not directed to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity, the SWPPP must include documentation which demonstrates that all options were considered and for each option explains why it is considered *infeasible*.

In no case shall the runoff reduction achieved from the newly constructed *impervious areas* be less than the Minimum RRv as calculated using the criteria in Section 10.3 of the Design Manual. The remaining portion of the total WQv that cannot be reduced shall be treated by application of standard SMPs.

- (iii) Channel Protection Volume (Cpv): Provide 24 hour extended detention of the post-developed 1-year, 24-hour storm event; remaining after runoff reduction. The Cpv requirement does not apply when:
 - (1) Reduction of the entire Cpv is achieved by application of runoff reduction techniques or infiltration systems, or
 - (2) The site *discharges* directly to tidal waters, or fifth order or larger streams.
- (iv) Overbank Flood Control Criteria (Qp): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 10-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qp) to predevelopment rates. The Qp requirement does not apply when:
 - (1) the site *discharges* directly to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or
 - (2) A downstream analysis reveals that overbank control is not required.
- (v) Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 100-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qf) to predevelopment rates. The Qf requirement does not apply when:
 - (1) the site *discharges* directly to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or
 - (2) A downstream analysis reveals that overbank control is not required.

c. Sizing Criteria for Redevelopment Activity

(Part I.C.2.c.i)

- (i) Water Quality Volume (WQv): The WQv treatment objective for *redevelopment activity* shall be addressed by one of the following options. *Redevelopment activities* located in an Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Watershed (see Part III.B.3. and Appendix C of this permit) shall calculate the WQv in accordance with Section 10.3 of the Design Manual. All other *redevelopment activities* shall calculate the WQv in accordance with Section 4.2 of the Design Manual.
- (1) Reduce the existing *impervious cover* by a minimum of 25% of the total disturbed, *impervious area*. The Soil Restoration criteria in Section 5.1.6 of the Design Manual must be applied to all newly created pervious areas, or
 - (2) Capture and treat a minimum of 25% of the WQv from the disturbed, *impervious area* by the application of standard SMPs; or reduce 25% of the WQv from the disturbed, *impervious area* by the application of RR techniques or standard SMPs with RRv capacity., or
 - (3) Capture and treat a minimum of 75% of the WQv from the disturbed, *impervious area* as well as any additional runoff from tributary areas by application of the alternative practices discussed in Sections 9.3 and 9.4 of the Design Manual., or
 - (4) Application of a combination of 1, 2 and 3 above that provide a weighted average of at least two of the above methods. Application of this method shall be in accordance with the criteria in Section 9.2.1(B) (IV) of the Design Manual.

If there is an existing post-construction stormwater management practice located on the site that captures and treats runoff from the *impervious area* that is being disturbed, the WQv treatment option selected must, at a minimum, provide treatment equal to the treatment that was being provided by the existing practice(s) if that treatment is greater than the treatment required by options 1 – 4 above.

- (ii) Channel Protection Volume (Cpv): Not required if there are no changes to hydrology that increase the *discharge* rate from the project site.
- (iii) Overbank Flood Control Criteria (Qp): Not required if there are no changes to hydrology that increase the *discharge* rate from the project site.

(Part I.C.2.c.iv)

- (iv) Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf): Not required if there are no changes to hydrology that increase the *discharge* rate from the project site.

d. Sizing Criteria for Combination of Redevelopment Activity and New Development

Construction projects that include both *New Development* and *Redevelopment Activity* shall provide post-construction stormwater management controls that meet the *sizing criteria* calculated as an aggregate of the *Sizing Criteria* in Part I.C.2.a. or b. of this permit for the *New Development* portion of the project and Part I.C.2.c of this permit for *Redevelopment Activity* portion of the project.

D. Maintaining Water Quality

The Department expects that compliance with the conditions of this permit will control *discharges* necessary to meet applicable *water quality standards*. It shall be a violation of the *ECL* for any discharge to either cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards* as contained in Parts 700 through 705 of Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, such as:

1. There shall be no increase in turbidity that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions;
2. There shall be no increase in suspended, colloidal or settleable solids that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages; and
3. There shall be no residue from oil and floating substances, nor visible oil film, nor globules of grease.

If there is evidence indicating that the stormwater *discharges* authorized by this permit are causing, have the reasonable potential to cause, or are contributing to a violation of the *water quality standards*; the *owner or operator* must take appropriate corrective action in accordance with Part IV.C.5. of this general permit and document in accordance with Part IV.C.4. of this general permit. To address the *water quality standard* violation the *owner or operator* may need to provide additional information, include and implement appropriate controls in the SWPPP to correct the problem, or obtain an individual SPDES permit.

If there is evidence indicating that despite compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit it is demonstrated that the stormwater *discharges* authorized by this permit are causing or contributing to a violation of *water quality standards*, or

(Part I.D)

if the Department determines that a modification of the permit is necessary to prevent a violation of *water quality standards*, the authorized *discharges* will no longer be eligible for coverage under this permit. The Department may require the *owner or operator* to obtain an individual SPDES permit to continue discharging.

E. Eligibility Under This General Permit

1. This permit may authorize all *discharges* of stormwater from *construction activity to surface waters of the State* and *groundwaters* except for ineligible *discharges* identified under subparagraph F. of this Part.
2. Except for non-stormwater *discharges* explicitly listed in the next paragraph, this permit only authorizes stormwater *discharges* from *construction activities*.
3. Notwithstanding paragraphs E.1 and E.2 above, the following non-stormwater *discharges* may be authorized by this permit: *discharges* from firefighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; waters to which cleansers or other components have not been added that are used to wash vehicles or control dust in accordance with the SWPPP, routine external building washdown which does not use detergents; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; uncontaminated *groundwater* or spring water; uncontaminated *discharges* from construction site de-watering operations; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents. For those entities required to obtain coverage under this permit, and who *discharge* as noted in this paragraph, and with the exception of flows from firefighting activities, these *discharges* must be identified in the SWPPP. Under all circumstances, the *owner or operator* must still comply with *water quality standards* in Part I.D of this permit.
4. The *owner or operator* must maintain permit eligibility to *discharge* under this permit. Any *discharges* that are not compliant with the eligibility conditions of this permit are not authorized by the permit and the *owner or operator* must either apply for a separate permit to cover those ineligible *discharges* or take steps necessary to make the *discharge* eligible for coverage.

F. Activities Which Are Ineligible for Coverage Under This General Permit

All of the following are **not** authorized by this permit:

(Part I.F)

1. *Discharges after construction activities* have been completed and the site has undergone *final stabilization*;
2. *Discharges* that are mixed with sources of non-stormwater other than those expressly authorized under subsection E.3. of this Part and identified in the SWPPP required by this permit;
3. *Discharges* that are required to obtain an individual SPDES permit or another SPDES general permit pursuant to Part VII.K. of this permit;
4. *Construction activities or discharges from construction activities* that may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species unless the *owner or operator* has obtained a permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 182 for the project or the Department has issued a letter of non-jurisdiction for the project. All documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility shall be maintained on site in accordance with Part II.C.2 of this permit.
5. *Discharges* which either cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards* adopted pursuant to the *ECL* and its accompanying regulations;
6. *Construction activities* for residential, commercial and institutional projects:
 - a. Where the *discharges* from the *construction activities* are tributary to waters of the state classified as AA or AA-s; and
 - b. Which disturb one or more acres of land with no existing *impervious cover*; and
 - c. Which are undertaken on land with a Soil Slope Phase that is identified as an E or F, or the map unit name is inclusive of 25% or greater slope, on the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”) Soil Survey for the County where the disturbance will occur.
7. *Construction activities* for linear transportation projects and linear utility projects:
 - a. Where the *discharges* from the *construction activities* are tributary to waters of the state classified as AA or AA-s; and
 - b. Which disturb two or more acres of land with no existing *impervious cover*; and
 - c. Which are undertaken on land with a Soil Slope Phase that is identified as an E or F, or the map unit name is inclusive of 25% or greater slope, on the USDA Soil Survey for the County where the disturbance will occur.

(Part I.F.8)

8. *Construction activities* that have the potential to affect an *historic property*, unless there is documentation that such impacts have been resolved. The following documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility with this requirement shall be maintained on site in accordance with Part II.C.2 of this permit and made available to the Department in accordance with Part VII.F of this permit:
- a. Documentation that the *construction activity* is not within an archeologically sensitive area indicated on the sensitivity map, and that the *construction activity* is not located on or immediately adjacent to a property listed or determined to be eligible for listing on the National or State Registers of Historic Places, and that there is no new permanent building on the construction site within the following distances from a building, structure, or object that is more than 50 years old, or if there is such a new permanent building on the construction site within those parameters that NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), a Historic Preservation Commission of a Certified Local Government, or a qualified preservation professional has determined that the building, structure, or object more than 50 years old is not historically/archeologically significant.
 - 1-5 acres of disturbance - 20 feet
 - 5-20 acres of disturbance - 50 feet
 - 20+ acres of disturbance - 100 feet, or
 - b. DEC consultation form sent to OPRHP, and copied to the NYS DEC Agency Historic Preservation Officer (APO), and
 - (i) the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) with a negative declaration or the Findings Statement, with documentation of OPRHP's agreement with the resolution; or
 - (ii) documentation from OPRHP that the *construction activity* will result in No Impact; or
 - (iii) documentation from OPRHP providing a determination of No Adverse Impact; or
 - (iv) a Letter of Resolution signed by the owner/operator, OPRHP and the DEC APO which allows for this *construction activity* to be eligible for coverage under the general permit in terms of the State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA); or
 - c. Documentation of satisfactory compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for a coterminous project area:
 - (i) No Affect
 - (ii) No Adverse Affect

(Part I.F.8.c.iii)

(iii) Executed Memorandum of Agreement, or

d. Documentation that:

(i) SHPA Section 14.09 has been completed by NYS DEC or another state agency.

9. *Discharges from construction activities* that are subject to an existing SPDES individual or general permit where a SPDES permit for *construction activity* has been terminated or denied; or where the *owner or operator* has failed to renew an expired individual permit.

II. Part II. OBTAINING PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Notice of Intent (NOI) Submittal

1. An *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that is not subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* must first prepare a SWPPP in accordance with all applicable requirements of this permit and then submit a completed NOI form to the Department in order to be authorized to *discharge* under this permit. An *owner or operator* shall use either the electronic (eNOI) or paper version of the NOI that the Department prepared. Both versions of the NOI are located on the Department's website (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/>). The paper version of the NOI shall be signed in accordance with Part VII.H. of this permit and submitted to the following address.

**NOTICE OF INTENT
NYS DEC, Bureau of Water Permits
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-3505**

2. An *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that is subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* must first prepare a SWPPP in accordance with all applicable requirements of this permit and then have its SWPPP reviewed and accepted by the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* prior to submitting the NOI to the Department. The *owner or operator* shall have the "MS4 SWPPP Acceptance" form signed in accordance with Part VII.H., and then submit that form along with a completed NOI to the Department. An *owner or operator* shall use either the electronic (eNOI) or paper version of the NOI.

The paper version of the NOI shall be signed in accordance with Part VII.H. of this permit and submitted to the address in Part II.A.1.

(Part II.A.2)

The requirement for an *owner or operator* to have its SWPPP reviewed and accepted by the *MS4* prior to submitting the NOI to the Department does not apply to an *owner or operator* that is obtaining permit coverage in accordance with the requirements in Part II.E. (*Change of Owner or Operator*) or where the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity* is the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*.

3. The *owner or operator* shall have the SWPPP preparer sign the “SWPPP Preparer Certification” statement on the NOI prior to submitting the form to the Department.
4. As of the date the NOI is submitted to the Department, the *owner or operator* shall make the NOI and SWPPP available for review and copying in accordance with the requirements in Part VII.F. of this permit.

B. Permit Authorization

1. An *owner or operator* shall not *commence construction activity* until their authorization to *discharge* under this permit goes into effect.
2. Authorization to *discharge* under this permit will be effective when the *owner or operator* has satisfied all of the following criteria:
 - a. project review pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (“SEQRA”) have been satisfied, when SEQRA is applicable. See the Department’s website (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/>) for more information,
 - b. where required, all necessary Department permits subject to the *Uniform Procedures Act (“UPA”)* (see 6 NYCRR Part 621) have been obtained, unless otherwise notified by the Department pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(4). *Owners or operators of construction activities* that are required to obtain *UPA* permits must submit a preliminary SWPPP to the appropriate DEC Permit Administrator at the Regional Office listed in Appendix F at the time all other necessary *UPA* permit applications are submitted. The preliminary SWPPP must include sufficient information to demonstrate that the *construction activity* qualifies for authorization under this permit,
 - c. the final SWPPP has been prepared, and
 - d. a complete NOI has been submitted to the Department in accordance with the requirements of this permit.
3. An *owner or operator* that has satisfied the requirements of Part II.B.2 above

(Part II.B.3)

will be authorized to *discharge* stormwater from their *construction activity* in accordance with the following schedule:

a. For *construction activities* that are not subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*:

- (i) Five (5) business days from the date the Department receives a complete electronic version of the NOI (eNOI) for *construction activities* with a SWPPP that has been prepared in conformance with the design criteria in the technical standard referenced in Part III.B.1 and the *performance criteria* in the technical standard referenced in Parts III.B., 2 or 3, for *construction activities* that require post-construction stormwater management practices pursuant to Part III.C.; or
- (ii) Sixty (60) business days from the date the Department receives a complete NOI (electronic or paper version) for *construction activities* with a SWPPP that has not been prepared in conformance with the design criteria in technical standard referenced in Part III.B.1. or, for *construction activities* that require post-construction stormwater management practices pursuant to Part III.C., the *performance criteria* in the technical standard referenced in Parts III.B., 2 or 3, or;
- (iii) Ten (10) business days from the date the Department receives a complete paper version of the NOI for *construction activities* with a SWPPP that has been prepared in conformance with the design criteria in the technical standard referenced in Part III.B.1 and the *performance criteria* in the technical standard referenced in Parts III.B., 2 or 3, for *construction activities* that require post-construction stormwater management practices pursuant to Part III.C.

b. For *construction activities* that are subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*:

- (i) Five (5) business days from the date the Department receives both a complete electronic version of the NOI (eNOI) and signed “MS4 SWPPP Acceptance” form, or
- (ii) Ten (10) business days from the date the Department receives both a complete paper version of the NOI and signed “MS4 SWPPP Acceptance” form.

4. The Department may suspend or deny an *owner’s or operator’s* coverage

(Part II.B.4)

under this permit if the Department determines that the SWPPP does not meet the permit requirements. In accordance with statute, regulation, and the terms and conditions of this permit, the Department may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual SPDES permit based on a review of the NOI or other information pursuant to Part II.

5. Coverage under this permit authorizes stormwater *discharges* from only those areas of disturbance that are identified in the NOI. If an *owner or operator* wishes to have stormwater *discharges* from future or additional areas of disturbance authorized, they must submit a new NOI that addresses that phase of the development, unless otherwise notified by the Department. The *owner or operator* shall not *commence construction activity* on the future or additional areas until their authorization to *discharge* under this permit goes into effect in accordance with Part II.B. of this permit.

C. General Requirements For Owners or Operators With Permit Coverage

1. The *owner or operator* shall ensure that the provisions of the SWPPP are implemented from the *commencement of construction activity* until all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization* and the Notice of Termination (“NOT”) has been submitted to the Department in accordance with Part V. of this permit. This includes any changes made to the SWPPP pursuant to Part III.A.4. of this permit.
2. The *owner or operator* shall maintain a copy of the General Permit (GP-0-15-002), NOI, *NOI Acknowledgment Letter*, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form, inspection reports, and all documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility with this permit at the construction site until all disturbed areas have achieved *final stabilization* and the NOT has been submitted to the Department. The documents must be maintained in a secure location, such as a job trailer, on-site construction office, or mailbox with lock. The secure location must be accessible during normal business hours to an individual performing a compliance inspection.
3. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* shall not disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time without prior written authorization from the Department or, in areas under the jurisdiction of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* (provided the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* is not the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity*). At a minimum, the *owner or operator* must comply with the following requirements in order to be authorized to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time:
 - a. The *owner or operator* shall

(Part II.C.3.a)

have a *qualified inspector* conduct **at least** two (2) site inspections in accordance with Part IV.C. of this permit every seven (7) calendar days, for as long as greater than five (5) acres of soil remain disturbed. The two (2) inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.

- b. In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven (7) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. The soil stabilization measures selected shall be in conformance with the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated August 2005.
 - c. The *owner or operator* shall prepare a phasing plan that defines maximum disturbed area per phase and shows required cuts and fills.
 - d. The *owner or operator* shall install any additional site specific practices needed to protect water quality.
 - e. The *owner or operator* shall include the requirements above in their SWPPP.
4. In accordance with statute, regulations, and the terms and conditions of this permit, the Department may suspend or revoke an *owner's or operator's* coverage under this permit at any time if the Department determines that the SWPPP does not meet the permit requirements. Upon a finding of significant non-compliance with the practices described in the SWPPP or violation of this permit, the Department may order an immediate stop to all activity at the site until the non-compliance is remedied. The stop work order shall be in writing, describe the non-compliance in detail, and be sent to the *owner or operator*.
5. For *construction activities* that are subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, the *owner or operator* shall notify the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* in writing of any planned amendments or modifications to the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP required by Part III.A. 4. and 5. of this permit. Unless otherwise notified by the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, the *owner or operator* shall have the SWPPP amendments or modifications reviewed and accepted by the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* prior to commencing construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice

(Part II.D)

D. Permit Coverage for Discharges Authorized Under GP-0-10-001

1. Upon renewal of SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from *Construction Activity* (Permit No. GP-0-10-001), an *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* with coverage under GP-0-10-001, as of the effective date of GP-0-15-002, shall be authorized to *discharge* in accordance with GP-0-15-002, unless otherwise notified by the Department.

An *owner or operator* may continue to implement the technical/design components of the post-construction stormwater management controls provided that such design was done in conformance with the technical standards in place at the time of initial project authorization. However, they must comply with the other, non-design provisions of GP-0-15-002.

E. Change of *Owner or Operator*

2. When property ownership changes or when there is a change in operational control over the construction plans and specifications, the original *owner or operator* must notify the new *owner or operator*, in writing, of the requirement to obtain permit coverage by submitting a NOI with the Department. Once the new *owner or operator* obtains permit coverage, the original *owner or operator* shall then submit a completed NOT with the name and permit identification number of the new *owner or operator* to the Department at the address in Part II.A.1. of this permit. If the original *owner or operator* maintains ownership of a portion of the *construction activity* and will disturb soil, they must maintain their coverage under the permit.

Permit coverage for the new *owner or operator* will be effective as of the date the Department receives a complete NOI, provided the original *owner or operator* was not subject to a sixty (60) business day authorization period that has not expired as of the date the Department receives the NOI from the new *owner or operator*.

(Part III)

III. **Part III. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)**

A. General SWPPP Requirements

1. A SWPPP shall be prepared and implemented by the *owner or operator* of each *construction activity* covered by this permit. The SWPPP must document the selection, design, installation, implementation and maintenance of the control measures and practices that will be used to meet the effluent limitations in Part I.B. of this permit and where applicable, the post-construction stormwater management practice requirements in Part I.C. of this permit. The SWPPP shall be prepared prior to the submittal of the NOI. The NOI shall be submitted to the Department prior to the *commencement of construction activity*. A copy of the completed, final NOI shall be included in the SWPPP.
2. The SWPPP shall describe the erosion and sediment control practices and where required, post-construction stormwater management practices that will be used and/or constructed to reduce the *pollutants* in stormwater *discharges* and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. In addition, the SWPPP shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater *discharges*.
3. All SWPPPs that require the post-construction stormwater management practice component shall be prepared by a *qualified professional* that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of stormwater management and treatment.
4. The *owner or operator* must keep the SWPPP current so that it at all times accurately documents the erosion and sediment controls practices that are being used or will be used during construction, and all post-construction stormwater management practices that will be constructed on the site. At a minimum, the *owner or operator* shall amend the SWPPP:
 - a. whenever the current provisions prove to be ineffective in minimizing *pollutants* in stormwater *discharges* from the site;
 - b. whenever there is a change in design, construction, or operation at the construction site that has or could have an effect on the *discharge* of *pollutants*; and
 - c. to address issues or deficiencies identified during an inspection by the *qualified inspector*, the Department or other regulatory authority.
5. The Department may notify the *owner or operator* at any time that the

(Part III.A.5)

SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification shall be in writing and identify the provisions of the SWPPP that require modification. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of such notification, or as otherwise indicated by the Department, the *owner or operator* shall make the required changes to the SWPPP and submit written notification to the Department that the changes have been made. If the *owner or operator* does not respond to the Department's comments in the specified time frame, the Department may suspend the *owner's or operator's* coverage under this permit or require the *owner or operator* to obtain coverage under an individual SPDES permit in accordance with Part II.C.4. of this permit.

6. Prior to the *commencement of construction activity*, the *owner or operator* must identify the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for installing, constructing, repairing, replacing, inspecting and maintaining the erosion and sediment control practices included in the SWPPP; and the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for constructing the post-construction stormwater management practices included in the SWPPP. The *owner or operator* shall have each of the contractors and subcontractors identify at least one person from their company that will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. This person shall be known as the *trained contractor*. The *owner or operator* shall ensure that at least one *trained contractor* is on site on a daily basis when soil disturbance activities are being performed.

The *owner or operator* shall have each of the contractors and subcontractors identified above sign a copy of the following certification statement below before they commence any *construction activity*:

"I hereby certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the *qualified inspector* during a site inspection. I also understand that the *owner or operator* must comply with the terms and conditions of the most current version of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") general permit for stormwater *discharges* from *construction activities* and that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards*. Furthermore, I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, that I do not believe to be true, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations"

In addition to providing the certification statement above, the certification page must also identify the specific elements of the SWPPP that each contractor and subcontractor will be responsible for and include the name and title of the person providing the signature; the name and title of the

(Part III.A.6)

trained contractor responsible for SWPPP implementation; the name, address and telephone number of the contracting firm; the address (or other identifying description) of the site; and the date the certification statement is signed. The *owner or operator* shall attach the certification statement(s) to the copy of the SWPPP that is maintained at the construction site. If new or additional contractors are hired to implement measures identified in the SWPPP after construction has commenced, they must also sign the certification statement and provide the information listed above.

7. For projects where the Department requests a copy of the SWPPP or inspection reports, the *owner or operator* shall submit the documents in both electronic (PDF only) and paper format within five (5) business days, unless otherwise notified by the Department.

B. Required SWPPP Contents

1. Erosion and sediment control component - All SWPPPs prepared pursuant to this permit shall include erosion and sediment control practices designed in conformance with the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated August 2005. Where erosion and sediment control practices are not designed in conformance with the design criteria included in the technical standard, the *owner or operator* must demonstrate *equivalence* to the technical standard. At a minimum, the erosion and sediment control component of the SWPPP shall include the following:
 - a. Background information about the scope of the project, including the location, type and size of project;
 - b. A site map/construction drawing(s) for the project, including a general location map. At a minimum, the site map shall show the total site area; all improvements; areas of disturbance; areas that will not be disturbed; existing vegetation; on-site and adjacent off-site surface water(s); floodplain/floodway boundaries; wetlands and drainage patterns that could be affected by the *construction activity*; existing and final contours ; locations of different soil types with boundaries; material, waste, borrow or equipment storage areas located on adjacent properties; and location(s) of the stormwater *discharge(s)*;
 - c. A description of the soil(s) present at the site, including an identification of the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG);
 - d. A construction phasing plan and sequence of operations describing the intended order of *construction activities*, including clearing and grubbing, excavation and grading, utility and infrastructure installation and any other

(Part III.B.1.d)

activity at the site that results in soil disturbance;

- e. A description of the minimum erosion and sediment control practices to be installed or implemented for each *construction activity* that will result in soil disturbance. Include a schedule that identifies the timing of initial placement or implementation of each erosion and sediment control practice and the minimum time frames that each practice should remain in place or be implemented;
- f. A temporary and permanent soil stabilization plan that meets the requirements of this general permit and the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated August 2005, for each stage of the project, including initial land clearing and grubbing to project completion and achievement of *final stabilization*;
- g. A site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location(s), size(s), and length(s) of each erosion and sediment control practice;
- h. The dimensions, material specifications, installation details, and operation and maintenance requirements for all erosion and sediment control practices. Include the location and sizing of any temporary sediment basins and structural practices that will be used to divert flows from exposed soils;
- i. A maintenance inspection schedule for the contractor(s) identified in Part III.A.6. of this permit, to ensure continuous and effective operation of the erosion and sediment control practices. The maintenance inspection schedule shall be in accordance with the requirements in the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated August 2005;
- j. A description of the pollution prevention measures that will be used to control litter, construction chemicals and construction debris from becoming a *pollutant* source in the stormwater *discharges*;
- k. A description and location of any stormwater *discharges* associated with industrial activity other than construction at the site, including, but not limited to, stormwater *discharges* from asphalt plants and concrete plants located on the construction site; and
- l. Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the design criteria in the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated August 2005. Include the reason for the deviation or alternative design

(Part III.B.1.I)

and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

2. Post-construction stormwater management practice component – The *owner or operator* of any construction project identified in Table 2 of Appendix B as needing post-construction stormwater management practices shall prepare a SWPPP that includes practices designed in conformance with the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part I.C.2.a., c. or d. of this permit and the *performance criteria* in the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual dated January 2015

Where post-construction stormwater management practices are not designed in conformance with the *performance criteria* in the technical standard, the *owner or operator* must include in the SWPPP the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

The post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP shall include the following:

- a. Identification of all post-construction stormwater management practices to be constructed as part of the project. Include the dimensions, material specifications and installation details for each post-construction stormwater management practice;
- b. A site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location and size of each post-construction stormwater management practice;
- c. A Stormwater Modeling and Analysis Report that includes:
 - (i) Map(s) showing pre-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, and design points;
 - (ii) Map(s) showing post-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, design points and post-construction stormwater management practices;
 - (iii) Results of stormwater modeling (i.e. hydrology and hydraulic analysis) for the required storm events. Include supporting calculations (model runs), methodology, and a summary table that compares pre and post-development runoff rates and volumes for the different storm events;
 - (iv) Summary table, with supporting calculations, which demonstrates

(Part III.B.2.c.iv)

that each post-construction stormwater management practice has been designed in conformance with the *sizing criteria* included in the Design Manual;

- (v) Identification of any *sizing criteria* that is not required based on the requirements included in Part I.C. of this permit; and
 - (vi) Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the *performance criteria* in the Design Manual. Include the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the Design Manual;
- d. Soil testing results and locations (test pits, borings);
 - e. Infiltration test results, when required; and
 - f. An operations and maintenance plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each post-construction stormwater management practice. The plan shall identify the entity that will be responsible for the long term operation and maintenance of each practice.
3. Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards - All construction projects identified in Table 2 of Appendix B that are located in the watersheds identified in Appendix C shall prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part I.C.2. b., c. or d. of this permit and the *performance criteria*, Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the Design Manual. At a minimum, the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP shall include items 2.a - 2.f. above.

C. Required SWPPP Components by Project Type

Unless otherwise notified by the Department, *owners or operators of construction activities* identified in Table 1 of Appendix B are required to prepare a SWPPP that only includes erosion and sediment control practices designed in conformance with Part III.B.1 of this permit. *Owners or operators of the construction activities* identified in Table 2 of Appendix B shall prepare a SWPPP that also includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with Part III.B.2 or 3 of this permit.

(Part IV)

IV. Part IV. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. General Construction Site Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* must ensure that all erosion and sediment control practices (including pollution prevention measures) and all post-construction stormwater management practices identified in the SWPPP are inspected and maintained in accordance with Part IV.B. and C. of this permit.
2. The terms of this permit shall not be construed to prohibit the State of New York from exercising any authority pursuant to the ECL, common law or federal law, or prohibit New York State from taking any measures, whether civil or criminal, to prevent violations of the laws of the State of New York, or protect the public health and safety and/or the environment.

B. Contractor Maintenance Inspection Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* of each *construction activity* identified in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B shall have a *trained contractor* inspect the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures being implemented within the active work area daily to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times. If deficiencies are identified, the contractor shall begin implementing corrective actions within one business day and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.
2. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and *temporary stabilization* measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *trained contractor* can stop conducting the maintenance inspections. The *trained contractor* shall begin conducting the maintenance inspections in accordance with Part IV.B.1. of this permit as soon as soil disturbance activities resume.
3. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the *trained contractor* can stop conducting the maintenance inspections if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational.

C. Qualified Inspector Inspection Requirements

(Part IV.C)

The *owner or operator* shall have a *qualified inspector* conduct site inspections in conformance with the following requirements:

[Note: The *trained contractor* identified in Part III.A.6. and IV.B. of this permit **cannot** conduct the *qualified inspector* site inspections unless they meet the *qualified inspector* qualifications included in Appendix A. In order to perform these inspections, the *trained contractor* would have to be a:

- licensed Professional Engineer,
- Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC),
- Registered Landscape Architect, or
- someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided they have received four (4) hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity].

1. A *qualified inspector* shall conduct site inspections for all *construction activities* identified in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B, with the exception of:
 - a. the construction of a single family residential subdivision with 25% or less *impervious cover* at total site build-out that involves a soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres of land but less than five (5) acres and is not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E;
 - b. the construction of a single family home that involves a soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres of land but less than five (5) acres and is not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E;
 - c. construction on agricultural property that involves a soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres of land but less than five (5) acres; and
 - d. *construction activities* located in the watersheds identified in Appendix D that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5,000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.
2. Unless otherwise notified by the Department, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct site inspections in accordance with the following timetable:
 - a. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every seven (7) calendar days.
 - b. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going and

(Part IV.C.2.b)

the *owner or operator* has received authorization in accordance with Part II.C.3 to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. The two (2) inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.

- c. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and *temporary stabilization* measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days. The *owner or operator* shall notify the DOW Water (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office (see contact information in Appendix F) or, in areas under the jurisdiction of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* (provided the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* is not the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity*) in writing prior to reducing the frequency of inspections.
- d. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the *qualified inspector* can stop conducting inspections if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational. The *owner or operator* shall notify the DOW Water (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office (see contact information in Appendix F) or, in areas under the jurisdiction of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* (provided the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* is not the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity*) in writing prior to the shutdown. If soil disturbance activities are not resumed within 2 years from the date of shutdown, the *owner or operator* shall have the *qualified inspector* perform a final inspection and certify that all disturbed areas have achieved *final stabilization*, and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP by signing the “*Final Stabilization*” and “*Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice*” certification statements on the NOT. The *owner or operator* shall then submit the completed NOT form to the address in Part II.A.1 of this permit.
- e. For construction sites that directly *discharge* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E or is located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. The two (2) inspections shall

(Part IV.C.2.e)

be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.

3. At a minimum, the *qualified inspector* shall inspect all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures to ensure integrity and effectiveness, all post-construction stormwater management practices under construction to ensure that they are constructed in conformance with the SWPPP, all areas of disturbance that have not achieved *final stabilization*, all points of *discharge* to natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the construction site, and all points of *discharge* from the construction site.
4. The *qualified inspector* shall prepare an inspection report subsequent to each and every inspection. At a minimum, the inspection report shall include and/or address the following:
 - a. Date and time of inspection;
 - b. Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;
 - c. A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;
 - d. A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of *discharge* from the construction site. This shall include identification of any *discharges* of sediment from the construction site. Include *discharges* from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;
 - e. A description of the condition of all natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the construction site which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This shall include identification of any *discharges* of sediment to the surface waterbody;
 - f. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that need repair or maintenance;
 - g. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;
 - h. Description and sketch of areas with active soil disturbance activity, areas that have been disturbed but are inactive at the time of the inspection, and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;

(Part IV.C.4.i)

- i. Current phase of construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices and identification of all construction that is not in conformance with the SWPPP and technical standards;
 - j. Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s);
 - k. Identification and status of all corrective actions that were required by previous inspection; and
 - l. Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. The *qualified inspector* shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report being maintained onsite within seven (7) calendar days of the date of the inspection. The *qualified inspector* shall also take digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of the practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed. The *qualified inspector* shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report that documents the completion of the corrective action work within seven (7) calendar days of that inspection.
5. Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the *qualified inspector* shall notify the *owner or operator* and appropriate contractor or subcontractor identified in Part III.A.6. of this permit of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The contractor or subcontractor shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.
 6. All inspection reports shall be signed by the *qualified inspector*. Pursuant to Part II.C.2. of this permit, the inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP.

V. **Part V. TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE**

A. Termination of Permit Coverage

1. An *owner or operator* that is eligible to terminate coverage under this permit must submit a completed NOT form to the address in Part II.A.1 of this permit. The NOT form shall be one which is associated with this permit, signed in accordance with Part VII.H of this permit.

(Part V.A.2)

2. An *owner or operator* may terminate coverage when one or more the following conditions have been met:
 - a. Total project completion - All *construction activity* identified in the SWPPP has been completed; and all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization*; and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational;
 - b. Planned shutdown with partial project completion - All soil disturbance activities have ceased; and all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization*; and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational;
 - c. A new *owner or operator* has obtained coverage under this permit in accordance with Part II.E. of this permit.
 - d. The *owner or operator* obtains coverage under an alternative SPDES general permit or an individual SPDES permit.
3. For *construction activities* meeting subdivision 2a. or 2b. of this Part, the *owner or operator* shall have the *qualified inspector* perform a final site inspection prior to submitting the NOT. The *qualified inspector* shall, by signing the “*Final Stabilization*” and “*Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice certification statements*” on the NOT, certify that all the requirements in Part V.A.2.a. or b. of this permit have been achieved.
4. For *construction activities* that are subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* and meet subdivision 2a. or 2b. of this Part, the *owner or operator* shall have the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* sign the “*MS4 Acceptance*” statement on the NOT in accordance with the requirements in Part VII.H. of this permit. The *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* official, by signing this statement, has determined that it is acceptable for the *owner or operator* to submit the NOT in accordance with the requirements of this Part. The *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* can make this determination by performing a final site inspection themselves or by accepting the *qualified inspector’s* final site inspection certification(s) required in Part V.A.3. of this permit.

(Part V.A.5)

5. For *construction activities* that require post-construction stormwater management practices and meet subdivision 2a. of this Part, the *owner or operator* must, prior to submitting the NOT, ensure one of the following:
 - a. the post-construction stormwater management practice(s) and any right-of-way(s) needed to maintain such practice(s) have been deeded to the municipality in which the practice(s) is located,
 - b. an executed maintenance agreement is in place with the municipality that will maintain the post-construction stormwater management practice(s),
 - c. for post-construction stormwater management practices that are privately owned, the *owner or operator* has a mechanism in place that requires operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan, such as a deed covenant in the *owner or operator's* deed of record,
 - d. for post-construction stormwater management practices that are owned by a public or private institution (e.g. school, university, hospital), government agency or authority, or public utility; the *owner or operator* has policy and procedures in place that ensures operation and maintenance of the practices in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan.

VI. Part VI. REPORTING AND RETENTION OF RECORDS

A. Record Retention

The *owner or operator* shall retain a copy of the NOI, NOI Acknowledgment Letter, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form and any inspection reports that were prepared in conjunction with this permit for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that the Department receives a complete NOT submitted in accordance with Part V. of this general permit.

B. Addresses

With the exception of the NOI, NOT, and MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form (which must be submitted to the address referenced in Part II.A.1 of this permit), all written correspondence requested by the Department, including individual permit applications, shall be sent to the address of the appropriate DOW Water (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office listed in Appendix F.

(Part VII)

VII. Part VII. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Duty to Comply

The *owner or operator* must comply with all conditions of this permit. All contractors and subcontractors associated with the project must comply with the terms of the SWPPP. Any non-compliance with this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the ECL and is grounds for an enforcement action against the *owner or operator* and/or the contractor/subcontractor; permit revocation, suspension or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Upon a finding of significant non-compliance with this permit or the applicable SWPPP, the Department may order an immediate stop to all *construction activity* at the site until the non-compliance is remedied. The stop work order shall be in writing, shall describe the non-compliance in detail, and shall be sent to the *owner or operator*.

If any human remains or archaeological remains are encountered during excavation, the *owner or operator* must immediately cease, or cause to cease, all *construction activity* in the area of the remains and notify the appropriate Regional Water Engineer (RWE). *Construction activity* shall not resume until written permission to do so has been received from the RWE.

B. Continuation of the Expired General Permit

This permit expires five (5) years from the effective date. If a new general permit is not issued prior to the expiration of this general permit, an *owner or operator* with coverage under this permit may continue to operate and *discharge* in accordance with the terms and conditions of this general permit, if it is extended pursuant to the State Administrative Procedure Act and 6 NYCRR Part 621, until a new general permit is issued.

C. Enforcement

Failure of the *owner or operator*, its contractors, subcontractors, agents and/or assigns to strictly adhere to any of the permit requirements contained herein shall constitute a violation of this permit. There are substantial criminal, civil, and administrative penalties associated with violating the provisions of this permit. Fines of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation and imprisonment for up to fifteen (15) years may be assessed depending upon the nature and degree of the offense.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for an *owner or operator* in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the *construction activity* in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

(Part VII.E)

E. Duty to Mitigate

The *owner or operator* and its contractors and subcontractors shall take all reasonable steps to *minimize* or prevent any *discharge* in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

F. Duty to Provide Information

The *owner or operator* shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable specified time period of a written request, all documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility and any information to determine compliance with this permit or to determine whether cause exists for modifying or revoking this permit, or suspending or denying coverage under this permit, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The NOI, SWPPP and inspection reports required by this permit are public documents that the *owner or operator* must make available for review and copying by any person within five (5) business days of the *owner or operator* receiving a written request by any such person to review these documents. Copying of documents will be done at the requester's expense.

G. Other Information

When the *owner or operator* becomes aware that they failed to submit any relevant facts, or submitted incorrect information in the NOI or in any of the documents required by this permit, or have made substantive revisions to the SWPPP (e.g. the scope of the project changes significantly, the type of post-construction stormwater management practice(s) changes, there is a reduction in the sizing of the post-construction stormwater management practice, or there is an increase in the disturbance area or *impervious area*), which were not reflected in the original NOI submitted to the Department, they shall promptly submit such facts or information to the Department using the contact information in Part II.A. of this permit. Failure of the *owner or operator* to correct or supplement any relevant facts within five (5) business days of becoming aware of the deficiency shall constitute a violation of this permit.

H. Signatory Requirements

1. All NOIs and NOTs shall be signed as follows:
 - a. For a corporation these forms shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the

(Part VII.H.1.a.i)

corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

- (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship these forms shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency these forms shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

- (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or

- (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

2. The SWPPP and other information requested by the Department shall be signed by a person described in Part VII.H.1. of this permit or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part VII.H.1. of this permit;

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of *equivalent* responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named

(Part VII.H.2.b)

individual or any individual occupying a named position) and,

- c. The written authorization shall include the name, title and signature of the authorized representative and be attached to the SWPPP.
3. All inspection reports shall be signed by the *qualified inspector* that performs the inspection.
4. The MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form shall be signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official from the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

It shall constitute a permit violation if an incorrect and/or improper signatory authorizes any required forms, SWPPP and/or inspection reports.

I. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations. *Owners or operators* must obtain any applicable conveyances, easements, licenses and/or access to real property prior to *commencing construction activity*.

J. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

K. Requirement to Obtain Coverage Under an Alternative Permit

1. The Department may require any *owner or operator* authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual SPDES permit or another SPDES general permit. When the Department requires any *discharger* authorized by a general permit to apply for an individual SPDES permit, it shall notify the *discharger* in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a time frame for the *owner or operator* to file the application for an individual SPDES permit, and a deadline, not sooner than 180 days from *owner or operator* receipt of the notification letter, whereby the authorization to

(Part VII.K.1)

discharge under this general permit shall be terminated. Applications must be submitted to the appropriate Permit Administrator at the Regional Office. The Department may grant additional time upon demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Department, that additional time to apply for an alternative authorization is necessary or where the Department has not provided a permit determination in accordance with Part 621 of this Title.

2. When an individual SPDES permit is issued to a discharger authorized to *discharge* under a general SPDES permit for the same *discharge(s)*, the general permit authorization for outfalls authorized under the individual SPDES permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit unless termination is earlier in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750.

L. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The *owner or operator* shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the *owner or operator* to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of the SWPPP.

M. Inspection and Entry

The *owner or operator* shall allow an authorized representative of the Department, EPA, applicable county health department, or, in the case of a construction site which *discharges* through an *MS4*, an authorized representative of the *MS4* receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the *owner's or operator's* premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required by this permit.
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act or ECL, any substances or parameters at any location.

(Part VII.N)

N. Permit Actions

This permit may, at any time, be modified, suspended, revoked, or renewed by the Department in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621. The filing of a request by the *owner or operator* for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not limit, diminish and/or stay compliance with any terms of this permit.

O. Definitions

Definitions of key terms are included in Appendix A of this permit.

P. Re-Opener Clause

1. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any stormwater discharge associated with *construction activity* covered by this permit, the *owner or operator* of such discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or alternative general permit in accordance with Part VII.K. of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.
2. Any Department initiated permit modification, suspension or revocation will be conducted in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621, 6 NYCRR 750-1.18, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.20.

Q. Penalties for Falsification of Forms and Reports

In accordance with 6NYCRR Part 750-2.4 and 750-2.5, any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished in accordance with ECL §71-1933 and or Articles 175 and 210 of the New York State Penal Law.

R. Other Permits

Nothing in this permit relieves the *owner or operator* from a requirement to obtain any other permits required by law.

VIII. APPENDIX A

Definitions

Alter Hydrology from Pre to Post-Development Conditions - means the post-development peak flow rate(s) has increased by more than 5% of the pre-developed condition for the design storm of interest (e.g. 10 yr and 100 yr).

Combined Sewer - means a sewer that is designed to collect and convey both “sewage” and “stormwater”.

Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities - means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavation activities; or other construction related activities that disturb or expose soils such as demolition, stockpiling of fill material, and the initial installation of erosion and sediment control practices required in the SWPPP. See definition for “*Construction Activity(ies)*” also.

Construction Activity(ies) - means any clearing, grading, excavation, filling, demolition or stockpiling activities that result in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include, but are not limited to, logging equipment operation, the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

Direct Discharge (to a specific surface waterbody) - means that runoff flows from a construction site by overland flow and the first point of discharge is the specific surface waterbody, or runoff flows from a construction site to a separate storm sewer system and the first point of discharge from the separate storm sewer system is the specific surface waterbody.

Discharge(s) - means any addition of any pollutant to waters of the State through an outlet or point source.

Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) - means chapter 43-B of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, entitled the Environmental Conservation Law.

Equivalent (Equivalence) – means that the practice or measure meets all the performance, longevity, maintenance, and safety objectives of the technical standard and will provide an equal or greater degree of water quality protection.

Final Stabilization - means that all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other equivalent stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied

on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete or pavement.

General SPDES permit - means a SPDES permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.21 and Section 70-0117 of the ECL authorizing a category of discharges.

Groundwater(s) - means waters in the saturated zone. The saturated zone is a subsurface zone in which all the interstices are filled with water under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere. Although the zone may contain gas-filled interstices or interstices filled with fluids other than water, it is still considered saturated.

Historic Property – means any building, structure, site, object or district that is listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places or is determined to be eligible for listing on the State or National Registers of Historic Places.

Impervious Area (Cover) - means all impermeable surfaces that cannot effectively infiltrate rainfall. This includes paved, concrete and gravel surfaces (i.e. parking lots, driveways, roads, runways and sidewalks); building rooftops and miscellaneous impermeable structures such as patios, pools, and sheds.

Infeasible – means not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale - means a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct *construction activities* are occurring, or will occur, under one plan. The term “plan” in “larger common plan of development or sale” is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, marketing plan, advertisement, drawing, permit application, State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) environmental assessment form or other documents, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating that *construction activities* may occur on a specific plot.

For discrete construction projects that are located within a larger common plan of development or sale that are at least 1/4 mile apart, each project can be treated as a separate plan of development or sale provided any interconnecting road, pipeline or utility project that is part of the same “common plan” is not concurrently being disturbed.

Minimize – means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) - a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters,

ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

- (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to surface waters of the State;
- (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- (iii) Which is not a *combined sewer*; and
- (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) - means the national system for the issuance of wastewater and stormwater permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act).

New Development – means any land disturbance that does not meet the definition of Redevelopment Activity included in this appendix.

NOI Acknowledgment Letter - means the letter that the Department sends to an owner or operator to acknowledge the Department's receipt and acceptance of a complete Notice of Intent. This letter documents the owner's or operator's authorization to discharge in accordance with the general permit for stormwater discharges from *construction activity*.

Owner or Operator - means the person, persons or legal entity which owns or leases the property on which the *construction activity* is occurring; and/or an entity that has operational control over the construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to the plans and specifications.

Performance Criteria – means the design criteria listed under the "Required Elements" sections in Chapters 5, 6 and 10 of the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, dated January 2015. It does not include the Sizing Criteria (i.e. WQv, RRv, Cpv, Qp and Qf) in Part I.C.2. of the permit.

Pollutant - means dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, agricultural waste and ballast discharged into water; which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the state in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in 6 NYCRR Parts 700 et seq .

Qualified Inspector - means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, or other Department endorsed individual(s).

It can also mean someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. Training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control means that the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect has received four (4) hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

It can also mean a person that meets the *Qualified Professional* qualifications in addition to the *Qualified Inspector* qualifications.

Note: Inspections of any post-construction stormwater management practices that include structural components, such as a dam for an impoundment, shall be performed by a licensed Professional Engineer.

Qualified Professional - means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of stormwater management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect or other Department endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing SWPPPs that require the post-construction stormwater management practice component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics. All components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article 145), shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York..

Redevelopment Activity(ies) – means the disturbance and reconstruction of existing impervious area, including impervious areas that were removed from a project site within five (5) years of preliminary project plan submission to the local government (i.e. site plan, subdivision, etc.).

Regulated, Traditional Land Use Control MS4 - means a city, town or village with land use control authority that is required to gain coverage under New York State DEC's SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems (MS4s).

Routine Maintenance Activity - means *construction activity* that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, including, but not limited to:

- Re-grading of gravel roads or parking lots,
- Stream bank restoration projects (does not include the placement of spoil material),
- Cleaning and shaping of existing roadside ditches and culverts that maintains the approximate original line and grade, and hydraulic capacity of the ditch,
- Cleaning and shaping of existing roadside ditches that does not maintain the approximate original grade, hydraulic capacity and purpose of the ditch if the changes to the line and grade, hydraulic capacity or purpose of the ditch are installed to improve water quality and quantity controls (e.g. installing grass lined ditch),
- Placement of aggregate shoulder backing that makes the transition between the road shoulder and the ditch or embankment,
- Full depth milling and filling of existing asphalt pavements, replacement of concrete pavement slabs, and similar work that does not expose soil or disturb the bottom six (6) inches of subbase material,
- Long-term use of equipment storage areas at or near highway maintenance facilities,
- Removal of sediment from the edge of the highway to restore a previously existing sheet-flow drainage connection from the highway surface to the highway ditch or embankment,
- Existing use of Canal Corp owned upland disposal sites for the canal, and
- Replacement of curbs, gutters, sidewalks and guide rail posts.

Site limitations – means site conditions that prevent the use of an infiltration technique and or infiltration of the total WQv. Typical site limitations include: seasonal high groundwater, shallow depth to bedrock, and soils with an infiltration rate less than 0.5 inches/hour. The existence of site limitations shall be confirmed and documented using actual field testing (i.e. test pits, soil borings, and infiltration test) or using information from the most current United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey for the County where the project is located.

Sizing Criteria – means the criteria included in Part I.C.2 of the permit that are used to size post-construction stormwater management control practices. The criteria include; Water Quality Volume (WQv), Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv), Channel Protection Volume (Cpv), Overbank Flood (Qp), and Extreme Flood (Qf).

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) - means the system established pursuant to Article 17 of the ECL and 6 NYCRR Part 750 for issuance of permits authorizing discharges to the waters of the state.

Steep Slope – means land area with a Soil Slope Phase that is identified as an E or F, or

the map unit name is inclusive of 25% or greater slope, on the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”) Soil Survey for the County where the disturbance will occur.

Surface Waters of the State - shall be construed to include lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic ocean within the territorial seas of the state of New York and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction. Waters of the state are further defined in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941.

Temporarily Ceased – means that an existing disturbed area will not be disturbed again within 14 calendar days of the previous soil disturbance.

Temporary Stabilization - means that exposed soil has been covered with material(s) as set forth in the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats (e.g. jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats).

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) - A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. It is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive on a daily basis and still meet *water quality standards*, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL stipulates wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges, load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety (MOS).

Trained Contractor - means an employee from the contracting (construction) company, identified in Part III.A.6., that has received four (4) hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the *trained contractor* shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

It can also mean an employee from the contracting (construction) company, identified in Part III.A.6., that meets the *qualified inspector* qualifications (e.g. licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, or someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided they have received four (4) hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity).

The *trained contractor* is responsible for the day to day implementation of the SWPPP.

Uniform Procedures Act (UPA) Permit - means a permit required under 6 NYCRR Part

621 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), Article 70.

Water Quality Standard - means such measures of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

IX. APPENDIX B

Required SWPPP Components by Project Type

**Table 1
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A SWPPP
THAT ONLY INCLUDES EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS**

<p>The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land, but less than five (5) acres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Single family home <u>not</u> located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or <u>not directly discharging</u> to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E• Single family residential subdivisions with 25% or less impervious cover at total site build-out and <u>not</u> located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and <u>not</u> directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E• Construction of a barn or other agricultural building, silo, stock yard or pen.
<p>The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installation of underground, linear utilities; such as gas lines, fiber-optic cable, cable TV, electric, telephone, sewer mains, and water mains• Environmental enhancement projects, such as wetland mitigation projects, stormwater retrofits and stream restoration projects• Bike paths and trails• Sidewalk construction projects that are not part of a road/ highway construction or reconstruction project• Slope stabilization projects• Slope flattening that changes the grade of the site, but does not significantly change the runoff characteristics• Spoil areas that will be covered with vegetation• Land clearing and grading for the purposes of creating vegetated open space (i.e. recreational parks, lawns, meadows, fields), excluding projects that <i>alter hydrology from pre to post development</i> conditions• Athletic fields (natural grass) that do not include the construction or reconstruction of <i>impervious area</i> <u>and</u> do not <i>alter hydrology from pre to post development</i> conditions• Demolition project where vegetation will be established and no redevelopment is planned• Overhead electric transmission line project that does not include the construction of permanent access roads or parking areas surfaced with <i>impervious cover</i>• Structural practices as identified in Table II in the “Agricultural Management Practices Catalog for Nonpoint Source Pollution in New York State”, excluding projects that involve soil disturbances of less than five acres and construction activities that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area
<p>The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All construction activities located in the watersheds identified in Appendix D that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5,000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

Table 2
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A SWPPP THAT INCLUDES
POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land:

- Single family home located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E
- Single family residential subdivisions located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E
- Single family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of between one (1) and five (5) acres of land with greater than 25% impervious cover at total site build-out
- Single family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of five (5) or more acres of land, and single family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of less than five (5) acres that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb five or more acres of land
- Multi-family residential developments; includes townhomes, condominiums, senior housing complexes, apartment complexes, and mobile home parks
- Airports
- Amusement parks
- Campgrounds
- Cemeteries that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area (>5% of disturbed area) or *alter the hydrology from pre to post development* conditions
- Commercial developments
- Churches and other places of worship
- Construction of a barn or other agricultural building(e.g. silo) and structural practices as identified in Table II in the “Agricultural Management Practices Catalog for Nonpoint Source Pollution in New York State” that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area*, excluding projects that involve soil disturbances of less than five acres.
- Golf courses
- Institutional, includes hospitals, prisons, schools and colleges
- Industrial facilities, includes industrial parks
- Landfills
- Municipal facilities; includes highway garages, transfer stations, office buildings, POTW’s and water treatment plants
- Office complexes
- Sports complexes
- Racetracks, includes racetracks with earthen (dirt) surface
- Road construction or reconstruction
- Parking lot construction or reconstruction
- Athletic fields (natural grass) that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area (>5% of disturbed area) or *alter the hydrology from pre to post development* conditions
- Athletic fields with artificial turf
- Permanent access roads, parking areas, substations, compressor stations and well drilling pads, surfaced with *impervious cover*, and constructed as part of an over-head electric transmission line project , wind-power project, cell tower project, oil or gas well drilling project, sewer or water main project or other linear utility project
- All other construction activities that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* or *alter the hydrology from pre to post development* conditions, and are not listed in Table 1

APPENDIX C**Watersheds Where Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards Are Required**

Watersheds where *owners or operators* of construction activities identified in Table 2 of Appendix B must prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (“Design Manual”).

- Entire New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River - Figure 1
- Onondaga Lake Watershed - Figure 2
- Greenwood Lake Watershed -Figure 3
- Oscawana Lake Watershed – Figure 4
- Kinderhook Lake Watershed – Figure 5

Figure 1 - New York City Watershed East of the Hudson

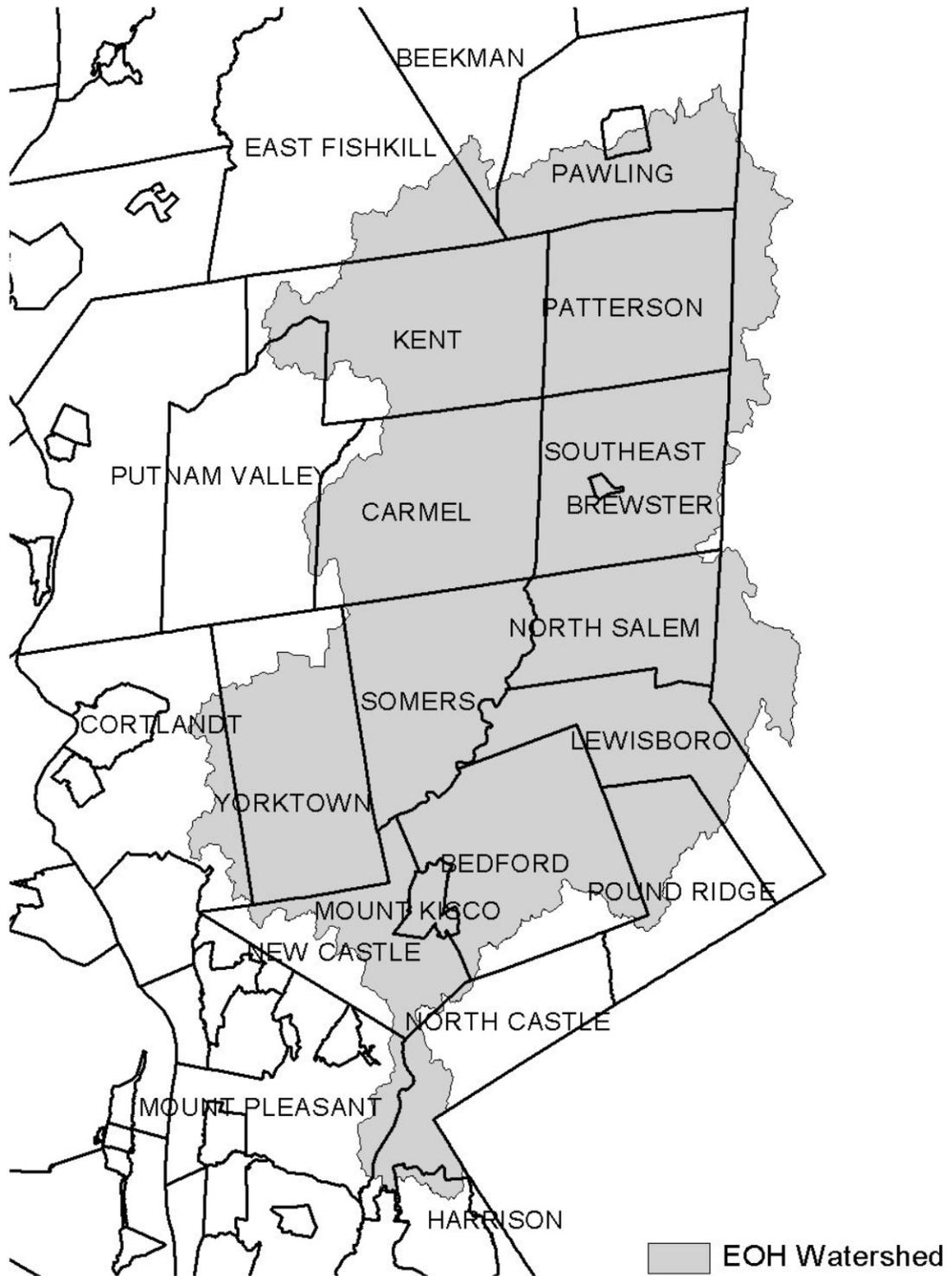


Figure 2 - Onondaga Lake Watershed



Figure 3 - Greenwood Lake Watershed

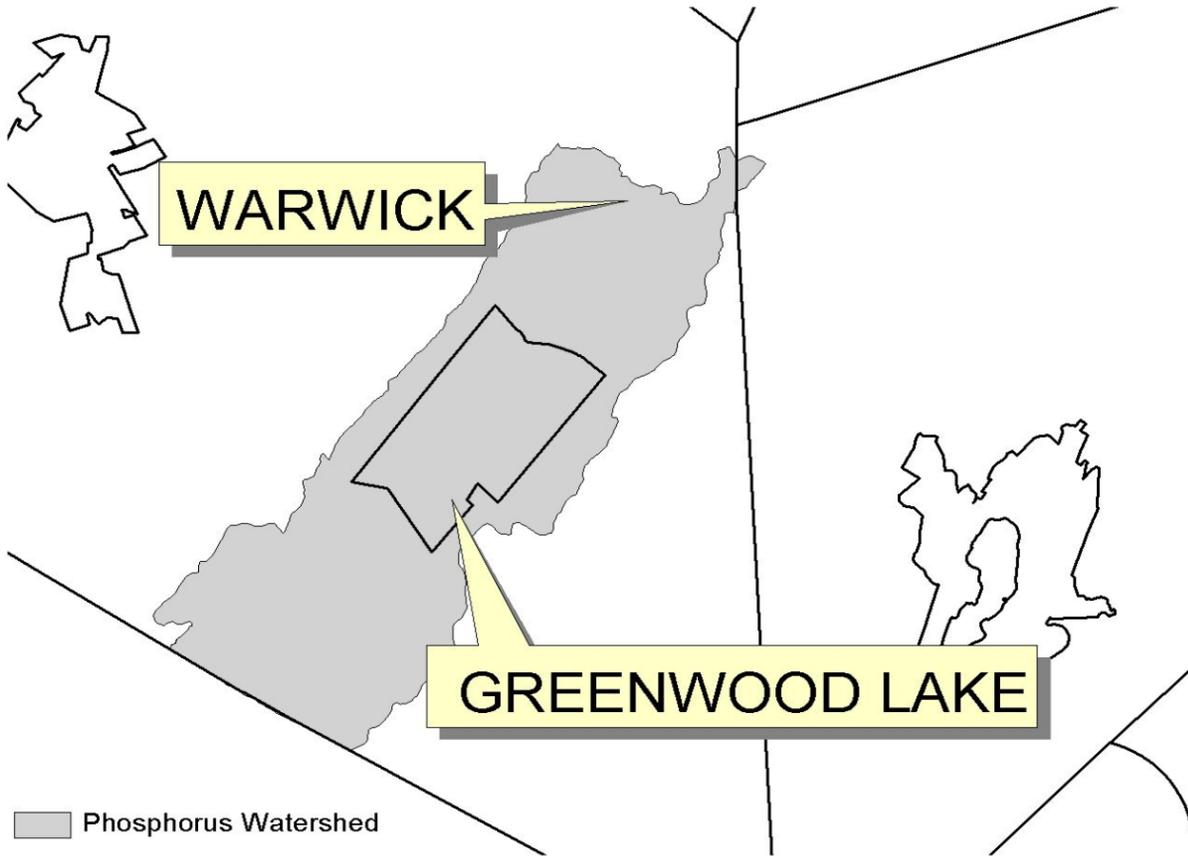


Figure 4 - Oscawana Lake Watershed

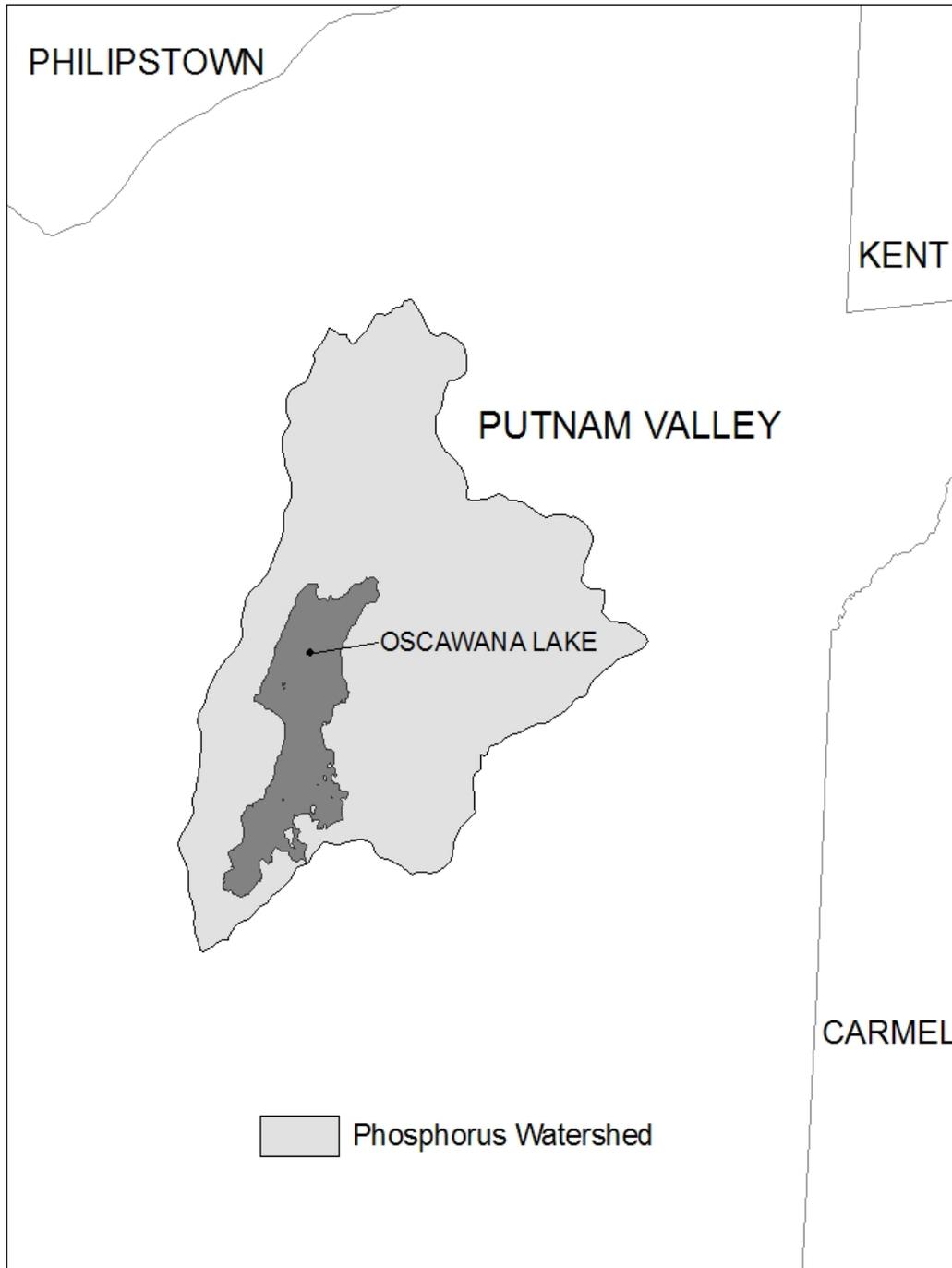
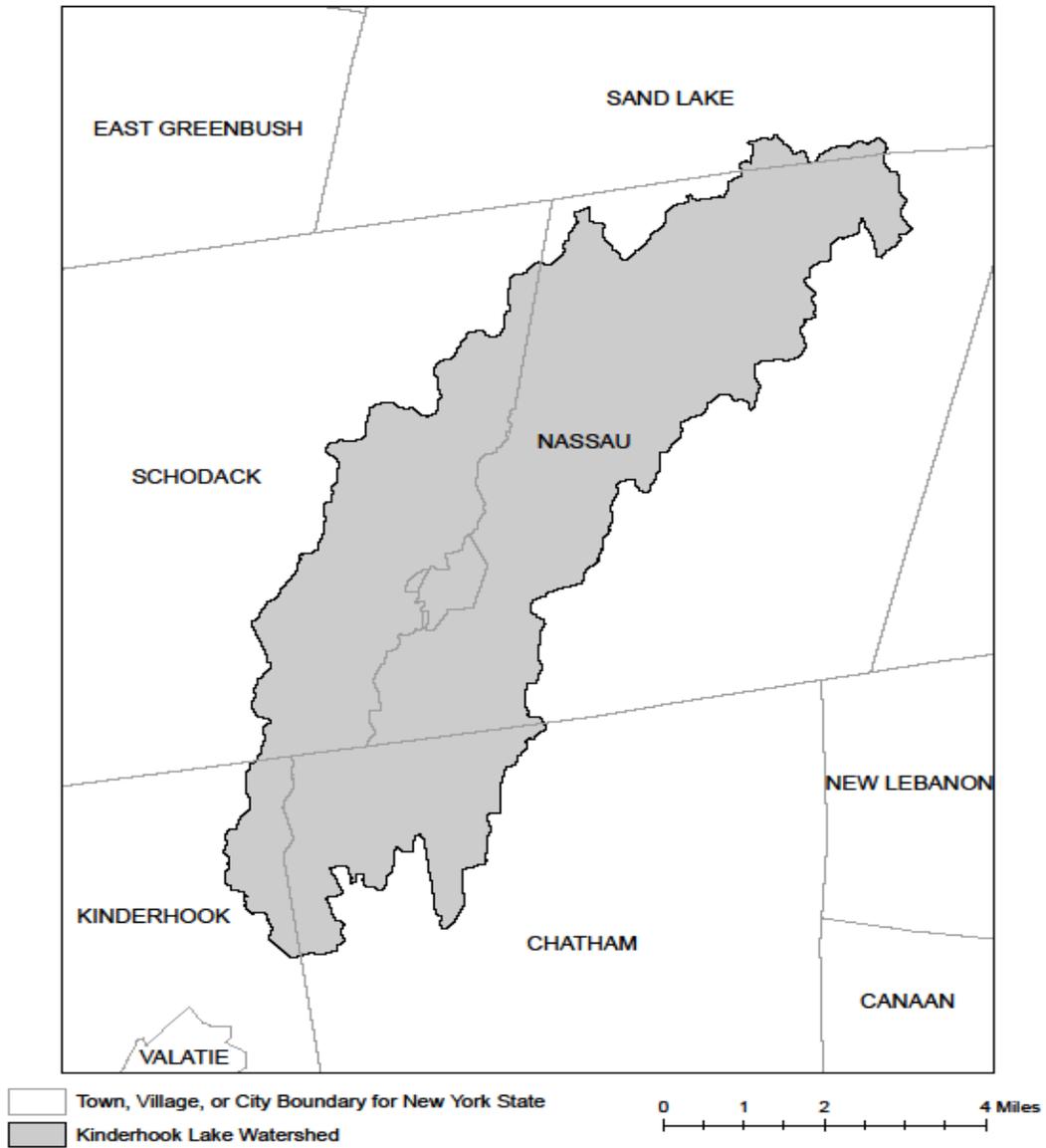


Figure 5: Kinderhook Lake Watershed



XI. **APPENDIX D**

Watersheds where *owners or operators* of construction activities that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land must obtain coverage under this permit.

Entire New York City Watershed that is located east of the Hudson River - See Figure 1 in Appendix C

XII. APPENDIX E

List of 303(d) segments impaired by pollutants related to *construction activity* (e.g. silt, sediment or nutrients). *Owners or operators* of single family home and single family residential subdivisions with 25% or less total impervious cover at total site build-out that involve soil disturbances of one or more acres of land, but less than 5 acres, and *directly discharge* to one of the listed segments below shall prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (“Design Manual”), dated January 2015.

COUNTY	WATERBODY	COUNTY	WATERBODY
Albany	Ann Lee (Shakers) Pond, Stump Pond	Greene	Sleepy Hollow Lake
Albany	Basic Creek Reservoir	Herkimer	Steele Creek tribs
Allegheny	Amity Lake, Saunders Pond	Kings	Hendrix Creek
Bronx	Van Cortlandt Lake	Lewis	Mill Creek/South Branch and tribs
Broome	Whitney Point Lake/Reservoir	Livingston	Conesus Lake
Broome	Fly Pond, Deer Lake	Livingston	Jaycox Creek and tribs
Broome	Minor Tribs to Lower Susquehanna (north)	Livingston	Mill Creek and minor tribs
Cattaraugus	Allegheny River/Reservoir	Livingston	Bradner Creek and tribs
Cattaraugus	Case Lake	Livingston	Christie Creek and tribs
Cattaraugus	Linlyco/Club Pond	Monroe	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western
Cayuga	Duck Lake	Monroe	Mill Creek/Blue Pond Outlet and tribs
Chautauqua	Chautauqua Lake, North	Monroe	Rochester Embayment - East
Chautauqua	Chautauqua Lake, South	Monroe	Rochester Embayment - West
Chautauqua	Bear Lake	Monroe	Unnamed Trib to Honeoye Creek
Chautauqua	Chadakoin River and tribs	Monroe	Genesee River, Lower, Main Stem
Chautauqua	Lower Cassadaga Lake	Monroe	Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem
Chautauqua	Middle Cassadaga Lake	Monroe	Black Creek, Lower, and minor tribs
Chautauqua	Findley Lake	Monroe	Buck Pond
Clinton	Great Chazy River, Lower, Main Stem	Monroe	Long Pond
Columbia	Kinderhook Lake	Monroe	Cranberry Pond
Columbia	Robinson Pond	Monroe	Mill Creek and tribs
Dutchess	Hillside Lake	Monroe	Shipbuilders Creek and tribs
Dutchess	Wappinger Lakes	Monroe	Minor tribs to Irondequoit Bay
Dutchess	Fall Kill and tribs	Monroe	Thomas Creek/White Brook and tribs
Erie	Green Lake	Nassau	Glen Cove Creek, Lower, and tribs
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nassau	LI Tribs (fresh) to East Bay
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Middle, and tribs	Nassau	East Meadow Brook, Upper, and tribs
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Upper, and tribs	Nassau	Hempstead Bay
Erie	Rush Creek and tribs	Nassau	Hempstead Lake
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nassau	Grant Park Pond
Erie	Beeman Creek and tribs	Nassau	Beaver Lake
Erie	Murder Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nassau	Camaans Pond
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs	Nassau	Halls Pond
Erie	Little Sister Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nassau	LI Tidal Tribs to Hempstead Bay
Essex	Lake George (primary county: Warren)	Nassau	Massapequa Creek and tribs
Genesee	Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs	Nassau	Reynolds Channel, east
Genesee	Tonawanda Creek, Middle, Main Stem	Nassau	Reynolds Channel, west
Genesee	Oak Orchard Creek, Upper, and tribs	Nassau	Silver Lake, Lofts Pond
Genesee	Bowen Brook and tribs	Nassau	Woodmere Channel
Genesee	Bigelow Creek and tribs	Niagara	Hyde Park Lake
Genesee	Black Creek, Middle, and minor tribs	Niagara	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western
Genesee	LeRoy Reservoir	Niagara	Bergholtz Creek and tribs
Greene	Schoharie Reservoir	Oneida	Ballou, Nail Creeks
		Onondaga	Ley Creek and tribs
		Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower and tribs

APPENDIX E

List of 303(d) segments impaired by pollutants related to construction activity, cont'd.

COUNTY	WATERBODY	COUNTY	WATERBODY
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Middle and tribs	Suffolk	Great South Bay, West
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Upp, and minor tribs	Suffolk	Mill and Seven Ponds
Onondaga	Harbor Brook, Lower, and tribs	Suffolk	Moriches Bay, East
Onondaga	Ninemile Creek, Lower, and tribs	Suffolk	Moriches Bay, West
Onondaga	Minor tribs to Onondaga Lake	Suffolk	Quantuck Bay
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower, and tribs	Suffolk	Shinnecock Bay (and Inlet)
Ontario	Honeoye Lake	Sullivan	Bodine, Montgomery Lakes
Ontario	Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs	Sullivan	Davies Lake
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs	Sullivan	Pleasure Lake
Orange	Monhagen Brook and tribs	Sullivan	Swan Lake
Orange	Orange Lake	Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End
Orleans	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Tompkins	Owasco Inlet, Upper, and tribs
Oswego	Pleasant Lake	Ulster	Ashokan Reservoir
Oswego	Lake Neatahwanta	Ulster	Esopus Creek, Upper, and minor tribs
Putnam	Oscawana Lake	Ulster	Esopus Creek, Lower, Main Stem
Putnam	Palmer Lake	Ulster	Esopus Creek, Middle, and minor tribs
Putnam	Lake Carmel	Warren	Lake George
Queens	Jamaica Bay, Eastern, and tribs (Queens)	Warren	Tribs to L.George, Village of L George
Queens	Bergen Basin	Warren	Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tribs
Queens	Shellbank Basin	Warren	Indian Brook and tribs
Rensselaer	Nassau Lake	Warren	Hague Brook and tribs
Rensselaer	Snyders Lake	Washington	Tribs to L.George, East Shr Lk George
Richmond	Grasmere, Arbutus and Wolfes Lakes	Washington	Cossayuna Lake
Rockland	Congers Lake, Swartout Lake	Washington	Wood Cr/Champlain Canal, minor tribs
Rockland	Rockland Lake	Wayne	Port Bay
Saratoga	Ballston Lake	Wayne	Marbletown Creek and tribs
Saratoga	Round Lake	Westchester	Lake Katonah
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs	Westchester	Lake Mohegan
Saratoga	Tribs to Lake Lonely	Westchester	Lake Shenorock
Saratoga	Lake Lonely	Westchester	Reservoir No.1 (Lake Isle)
Schenectady	Collins Lake	Westchester	Saw Mill River, Middle, and tribs
Schenectady	Duane Lake	Westchester	Silver Lake
Schenectady	Mariaville Lake	Westchester	Teatown Lake
Schoharie	Engleville Pond	Westchester	Truesdale Lake
Schoharie	Summit Lake	Westchester	Wallace Pond
Schuyler	Cayuta Lake	Westchester	Peach Lake
St. Lawrence	Fish Creek and minor tribs	Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Lower
St. Lawrence	Black Lake Outlet/Black Lake	Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Upp, and tribs
Steuben	Lake Salubria	Westchester	Sheldrake River and tribs
Steuben	Smith Pond	Westchester	Blind Brook, Lower
Suffolk	Millers Pond	Westchester	Blind Brook, Upper, and tribs
Suffolk	Mattituck (Marratooka) Pond	Westchester	Lake Lincolndale
Suffolk	Tidal tribs to West Moriches Bay	Westchester	Lake Meahaugh
Suffolk	Canaan Lake	Wyoming	Java Lake
Suffolk	Lake Ronkonkoma	Wyoming	Silver Lake
Suffolk	Beaverdam Creek and tribs		
Suffolk	Big/Little Fresh Ponds		
Suffolk	Fresh Pond		
Suffolk	Great South Bay, East		
Suffolk	Great South Bay, Middle		

Note: The list above identifies those waters from the final New York State "2014 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters Requiring a TMDL/Other Strategy", dated January 2015, that are impaired by silt, sediment or nutrients.

XIII. APPENDIX F

LIST OF NYS DEC REGIONAL OFFICES

<u>Region</u>	<u>COVERING THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES:</u>	<u>DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (DEP) PERMIT ADMINISTRATORS</u>	<u>DIVISION OF WATER (DOW) WATER (SPDES) PROGRAM</u>
1	NASSAU AND SUFFOLK	50 CIRCLE ROAD STONY BROOK, NY 11790 TEL. (631) 444-0365	50 CIRCLE ROAD STONY BROOK, NY 11790-3409 TEL. (631) 444-0405
2	BRONX, KINGS, NEW YORK, QUEENS AND RICHMOND	1 HUNTERS POINT PLAZA, 47-40 21ST ST. LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101-5407 TEL. (718) 482-4997	1 HUNTERS POINT PLAZA, 47-40 21ST ST. LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101-5407 TEL. (718) 482-4933
3	DUTCHESS, ORANGE, PUTNAM, ROCKLAND, SULLIVAN, ULSTER AND WESTCHESTER	21 SOUTH PUTT CORNERS ROAD NEW PALTZ, NY 12561-1696 TEL. (845) 256-3059	100 HILLSIDE AVENUE, SUITE 1W WHITE PLAINS, NY 10603 TEL. (914) 428 - 2505
4	ALBANY, COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, GREENE, MONTGOMERY, OTSEGO, RENSSELAER, SCHENECTADY AND SCHOHARIE	1150 NORTH WESTCOTT ROAD SCHENECTADY, NY 12306-2014 TEL. (518) 357-2069	1130 NORTH WESTCOTT ROAD SCHENECTADY, NY 12306-2014 TEL. (518) 357-2045
5	CLINTON, ESSEX, FRANKLIN, FULTON, HAMILTON, SARATOGA, WARREN AND WASHINGTON	1115 STATE ROUTE 86, Po Box 296 RAY BROOK, NY 12977-0296 TEL. (518) 897-1234	232 GOLF COURSE ROAD WARRENSBURG, NY 12885-1172 TEL. (518) 623-1200
6	HERKIMER, JEFFERSON, LEWIS, ONEIDA AND ST. LAWRENCE	STATE OFFICE BUILDING 317 WASHINGTON STREET WATERTOWN, NY 13601-3787 TEL. (315) 785-2245	STATE OFFICE BUILDING 207 GENESEE STREET UTICA, NY 13501-2885 TEL. (315) 793-2554
7	BROOME, CAYUGA, CHENANGO, CORTLAND, MADISON, ONONDAGA, OSWEGO, TIOGA AND TOMPKINS	615 ERIE BLVD. WEST SYRACUSE, NY 13204-2400 TEL. (315) 426-7438	615 ERIE BLVD. WEST SYRACUSE, NY 13204-2400 TEL. (315) 426-7500
8	CHEMUNG, GENESEE, LIVINGSTON, MONROE, ONTARIO, ORLEANS, SCHUYLER, SENECA, STEUBEN, WAYNE AND YATES	6274 EAST AVON-LIMA ROAD AVON, NY 14414-9519 TEL. (585) 226-2466	6274 EAST AVON-LIMA RD. AVON, NY 14414-9519 TEL. (585) 226-2466
9	ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, CHAUTAUQUA, ERIE, NIAGARA AND WYOMING	270 MICHIGAN AVENUE BUFFALO, NY 14203-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7165	270 MICHIGAN AVE. BUFFALO, NY 14203-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7070

APPENDIX E

WEEKLY INSPECTION FORM



183 Main Street
 New Paltz, NY 12561
 845-255-0210

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
Construction Duration Inspections

Project Name and Location:	Date:	Page Number:
	Permit Number:	Weather:
On-site Representative(s):	Entry Time:	Report Number:
Phone Number: _____	Exit Time:	Overall Inspection Rating:
SPDES Permittee Contact:	Contacted:	
	Yes	
	No	
Comments:		

Status of Site Work / Additional Notes:

 Inspector (Print Name)

 Date of Inspection

 Qualified Professional (Print Name)

 Qualified Professional Signature

The above signed acknowledges that to the best of his/her knowledge, all information provided on the forms is accurate and complete.

Maintaining Water Quality

Yes	No	NA	
			Is there an increase in turbidity causing a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions?
			Is there residue from oil and floating substances, visible oil film, or globules or grease?
			All disturbance is within the limits of the approved plans.
			Have receiving lake/bay, stream, and/or wetland been impacted by silt from the project?

Housekeeping

Yes No NA

1. General Site Conditions

			Is construction site litter and debris appropriately managed?
			Are facilities and equipment necessary for implementation of erosion and sediment control in working order and/or properly maintained?
			Is construction impacting the adjacent property?
			Is dust adequately controlled?

2. Temporary Stream Crossing

			Maximum diameter pipes necessary to span creek without dredging are installed.
			Installed non-woven geotextile fabric beneath approaches.
			Is fill composed of aggregate (no earth or soil)?
			Rock on approaches is clean enough to remove mud from vehicles & prevent sediment from entering stream during high flow.

Runoff Control Practices

Yes No NA

1. Excavation Dewatering

			Upstream and downstream berms (sandbags, inflatable dams, etc.) are installed per plan.
			Clean water from upstream pool is being pumped to the downstream pool.
			Sediment laden water from work area is being discharged to a silt-trapping device.
			Constructed upstream berm with one-foot minimum freeboard.

2. Level Spreader

			Installed per plan.
			Constructed on disturbed soil, not on fill, receiving only clear, non-sediment laden flow.
			Flow sheets out of level spreader without erosion on downstream edge.

3. Interceptor Dikes and Swales

			Installed per plan with minimum side slopes 2H:1V or flatter.
			Stabilized by geotextile fabric, seed, or mulch with no erosion occurring.
			Sediment-laden runoff directed to sediment trapping structure.

Runoff Control Practices (continued)

Yes No NA

4. Stone Check Dam

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is channel stable? (Flow is not eroding soil underneath or around the structure.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Check is in good condition. (Rocks in place and no permanent pools behind structure.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Has accumulated sediment been removed?

5. Rock Outlet Protection

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Installed per plan.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Installed concurrently with pipe installation.

Soil Stabilization

Yes No NA

1. Topsoil and Spoil Stockpiles

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stockpiles are stabilized with vegetation and/or mulch.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sediment control is installed at the toe of the slope.

2. Revegetation

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Temporary seedings and mulch have been applied to idle areas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 inches minimum of topsoil has been applied under permanent seedings.

Sediment Control Practices

Yes No NA

1. Stabilized Construction Entrance

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stone is clean enough to effectively remove mud from vehicles.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Installed per standards and specifications?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does all traffic use the stabilized entrance to enter and leave site?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is adequate drainage provided to prevent ponding at entrance?

2. Silt Fence

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Installed on contour, 10 feet from toe of slope (not across conveyance channels.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Joints constructed by wrapping the two ends together for continuous support.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fabric buried 6 inches minimum.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Posts are stable, fabric is tight and without rips or frayed areas. Sediment accumulation is
	<input type="text" value="0"/>		% of design capacity.

3. Storm Drain Inlet Protection (Use for Stone & Block, Filter Fabric, Curb, or Excavated Practices)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Installed concrete blocks lengthwise so open ends face outward, not upward.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Placed wire screen between No. 3 crushed stone and concrete blocks.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drainage area is 1 acre or less.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Excavated area is 900 cubic feet.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Excavated side slopes should be 2H:1V.

Sediment Control Practices (continued)

Yes No NA

3. Storm Drain Inlet Protection (continued)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2" x 4" frame is constructed and structurally sound.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Posts 3-foot maximum spacing between posts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fabric is embedded 1 to 1.5 feet below ground and secured to frame/posts with staples at max 8-inch spacing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Posts are stable, fabric is tight and without rips or frayed areas.
		<input type="text" value="NA"/>	% Design capacity of sediment accumulation.

4. Temporary Sediment Trap

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Outlet structure is constructed per the approved plan or drawing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geotextile fabric has been placed beneath rock fill.
		<input type="text" value="NA"/>	% Design capacity of sediment accumulation.

5. Temporary Sediment Basin

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basin and outlet structure constructed per the approved plan.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basin side slopes are stabilized with seed/mulch.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drainage structure flushed and basin surface restored upon removal of sediment basin facility.
		<input type="text" value="0"/>	% Design capacity of sediment accumulation.

Note: Not all erosion and sediment control practices are included in this listing. Add additional pages to this list as required by site specific design.

Construction inspection checklists for post-development stormwater management practices can be found in Appendix F of the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.

Additional Notes:

APPENDIX F

MS4 ACCEPTANCE FORM



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-3505

MS4 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Acceptance Form

for

Construction Activities Seeking Authorization Under SPDES General Permit
*(NOTE: Attach Completed Form to Notice Of Intent and Submit to Address Above)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

1. Owner/Operator Name:

2. Contact Person:

3. Street Address:

4. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

5. Project/Site Name:

6. Street Address:

7. City/State/Zip:

III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Review and Acceptance Information

8. SWPPP Reviewed by:

9. Title/Position:

10. Date Final SWPPP Reviewed and Accepted:

IV. Regulated MS4 Information

11. Name of MS4:

12. MS4 SPDES Permit Identification Number: NYR20A

13. Contact Person:

14. Street Address:

15. City/State/Zip:

16. Telephone Number:

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form - continued

V. Certification Statement - MS4 Official (principal executive officer or ranking elected official) or Duly Authorized Representative

I hereby certify that the final Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the construction project identified in question 5 has been reviewed and meets the substantive requirements in the SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s). Note: The MS4, through the acceptance of the SWPPP, assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of the design included in the SWPPP. In addition, review and acceptance of the SWPPP by the MS4 does not relieve the owner/operator or their SWPPP preparer of responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in the plan.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

VI. Additional Information

APPENDIX G

STORMWATER CALCULATIONS



Redevelopment Calculations

Existing Impervious to be removed and redeveloped

Building	1.19	Ac
Total	<input type="text" value="1.19"/>	Ac

Redeveloped impervious surface requiring 25% WQv treatment (no RRv requirement for redevelopment)
--

<input type="text" value="1.19"/>	ac
-----------------------------------	----

P= 1.4
Rv= 0.05 + 0.009 (I)
Rv= 0.95
I= Impervious Cover (percent)
I= 100%
A= 1.19

WQv = $\frac{(P)(Rv)(A)}{12}$ * 25% reduction for redevelopment
WQv = for portion of site to be redeveloped

Total WQv required

Total WQv = 1,437 cf

Note - RRv is not required for areas of redevelopment

Stormwater Planter Worksheet

$$A_f = WQ_v * (df) / [k * (hf + df)(tf)]$$

- where:
- A_f Required Surface Area (ft²)
 - WQ_v Water Quality Volume (ft³)
 - df Depth of the Soil Medium (ft)
 - k The Hydraulic Conductivity (ft/day), usually set at 4 ft/day when soil is loosely **Sand** - 3.5 ft/day (City of Austin 1988); **Peat** - 2.0 ft/day (Galli 1990); **Leaf Compost** - 8.7 ft/day (Claytor and Schueler, 1996); **Bioretention Soil**
 - hf Average Height of Water above planter bed (ft)
 - tf The Design Time to Filter the Treatment Volume Through the Filter Media (days)

Design Point:	Total Area (Acres)						
Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice							
Catchment Number	Total Area (Acres)	Impervious Area (Acres)	Percent Impervious %	Rv	WQv (ft ³)	Precipitation (in)	Description
1	0.30	0.30	1.00	0.95	1436.30	1.40	Stormwater Planter
Calculate the Minimum Filter Area							
Parameter	Value	Units					
WQv	1,436	ft ³	WQv				
Depth of Soil Media	1.5	ft	df				
Hydraulic Conductivity	4	ft/d	k				
Average Height of Ponding	0.5	ft	hf				
Filter Time	0.17	d	tf				
Required Area of Filter	1584	ft ²	A _f				
Area of Filter							
Width	9	ft					
Length	180	ft					
Area Provided	1620	ft ²					
Volume Provided	1468.8						
Runoff Reduction							
Soil Type	C						
Flow Through Planter?	No						
Determine the Runoff Reduction							
RRv	1,436	ft³					
RRv Applied	1,436	ft³					

APPENDIX H

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE CHECKLISTS

Sand/Organic Filter System Construction Inspection Checklist

Project:
 Location:
 Site Status:

Date:

Time:

Inspector:

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
1. Pre-construction		
Pre-construction meeting		
Runoff diverted		
Facility area cleared		
Facility location staked out		
2. Excavation		
Size and location		
Side slopes stable		
Foundation cleared of debris		
If designed as exfilter, excavation does not compact subsoils		
Foundation area compacted		
3. Structural Components		
Dimensions and materials		
Forms adequately sized		
Concrete meets standards		
Prefabricated joints sealed		
Underdrains (size, materials)		

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
4. Completed Facility Components		
24 hour water filled test		
Contributing area stabilized		
Filter material per specification		
Underdrains installed to grade		
Flow diversion structure properly installed		
Pretreatment devices properly installed		
Level overflow weirs, multiple orifices, distribution slots		
5. Final Inspection		
Dimensions		
Surface completely level		
Structural components		
Proper outlet		
Ensure that site is properly stabilized before flow is directed to the structure.		

Sand/Organic Filter Operation, Maintenance and Management Inspection Checklist

Project:
Location:
Site Status:

Date:

Time:

Inspector:

MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
1. Debris Cleanout (Monthly)		
Contributing areas clean of debris		
Filtration facility clean of debris		
Inlet and outlets clear of debris		
2. Oil and Grease (Monthly)		
No evidence of filter surface clogging		
Activities in drainage area minimize oil and grease entry		
3. Vegetation (Monthly)		
Contributing drainage area stabilized		
No evidence of erosion		
Area mowed and clipping removed		
4. Water Retention Where Required (Monthly)		
Water holding chambers at normal pool		
No evidence of leakage		
5. Sediment Deposition (Annual)		

MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
Filter chamber free of sediments		
Sedimentation chamber not more than half full of sediments		
6. Structural Components (Annual)		
No evidence of structural deterioration		
Any grates are in good condition		
No evidence of spalling or cracking of structural parts		
7. Outlet/Overflow Spillway (Annual)		
Good condition, no need for repairs		
No evidence of erosion (if draining into a natural channel)		
8. Overall Function of Facility (Annual)		
Evidence of flow bypassing facility		
No noticeable odors outside of facility		

Comments:

Actions to be Taken:

APPENDIX I

NRCC MEAN PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES



Northeast Regional Climate Center Extreme Precipitation Estimates (inches)
for Marlborough, Ulster County, New York

Mean precipitation frequency estimates

Duration	90%-Storm	1-Year	2-Year	5-Year	10-Year	25-Year	100-Year
Inches	1.4	2.61	3.15	3.93	4.65	5.82	8.16