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South Ripley Solar Project DRAFT Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

January 2022

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Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
94-c Regulations	Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law
AC	Alternating current
APO	Agency Historic Preservation Officer
BESS	Battery energy storage system
BMP	Best management practice
cfs	Cubic feet per second
CN	Curve number
ConnectGen	ConnectGen Chautauqua County, LLC
Contractor	Prime Contractor
CPv	Channel Protection Volume
Cu.ft	Cubic feet
CWA	Clean Water Act
DC	Direct current
DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
DOW	Division of Water (NYSDEC)
Engineer	Mott MacDonald
eNOI	Electronic Notice of Intent
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Controls
Facility	South Ripley Solar Project
Facility Site	Parcels containing the South Ripley Solar Project
General Permit	General Permit (GP-0-20-001)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GP	General Permit (GP-0-20-001)
IPaC	Information for Planning and Conservation
kV	kilovolt
Lbs	pounds
LOD	Limit-of-disturbance
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MWac	Megawatt alternating current
MV	Medium-voltage
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NLEB	Northern long-eared bat
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSSMDM	New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual
ORES	Office of Renewable Energy Siting
OPRHP	Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
Owner/Operator	ConnectGen Chautauqua County, LLC
POI	Point-of-Interconnect
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

Acronym	Definition
Project	South Ripley Solar Project
PV	photovoltaic
Qf	Extreme Flood Control
Qp	Overbank Flood Control
RRv	Runoff Reduction Volume
SHPA	State Historic Preservation Act
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
T&E	Threatened & Endangered
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
UNT	Unnamed tributary
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Service
WBD	Watershed Boundary Dataset

Executive summary

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

GENERAL PERMIT (GP-0-20-001) FOR

STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Project: South Ripley Solar Project
Town of Ripley
County of Chautauqua
State of New York

Owner: ConnectGen Chautauqua County, LLC
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Date Prepared: January 11, 2022

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The South Ripley Solar Project (the Facility) is a proposed 270 megawatt (MWac) photovoltaic (PV) solar energy generating facility located in the Town of Ripley, Chautauqua County, New York. The Facility will be sited on 73 tax parcels with a total area of approximately 3,248.8 acres (the Facility Site). Within the Facility Site, the total area of construction disturbance will be approximately 1,289.1 acres, known as the Limit-of-Disturbance (LOD) for the construction of the Facility. Additional Facility details are found in Section 2 of this document.

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction activities associated with the South Ripley Solar Project has been prepared by Mott MacDonald (Engineer) to provide instruction on appropriate construction best management practices (BMPs) that will guide ConnectGen Chautauqua County, LLC (Owner/Operator), in its construction activities and operations to minimize the potential discharge of pollutants, including sediment, in stormwater runoff and protect water quality during and after construction activities. A project contact list is provided as **Attachment A**.

ALL PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN THE SOUTH RIPLEY SOLAR PROJECT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL ABIDE BY THIS SWPPP.

1.2 SPDES Coverage

This SWPPP has been prepared for the Facility as part of the requirements for coverage under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (GP-0-20-001) (General Permit), effective January 29, 2020 with an expiration date of January 28, 2025. A copy of the General Permit is provided as **Attachment B**. The Notice of Intent (NOI) will be submitted to the NYSDEC, certifying that the Facility is in compliance with the technical requirements of the General Permit. A copy of the NOI and the NYSDEC's approval letter will be retained with this SWPPP as **Attachment C**. This Facility is also subject to the regulations implementing Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law and the requirements of 19 NYCRR Part 900 (94-c Regulations) for major renewable energy facilities. The Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES) reviews applications and issues permits for renewable energy facilities.

NYSDEC requires coverage under GP-0-20-001 for any project that involves disturbance of one (1) acre or more of soil disturbance and has potential to discharge to surface waters of the State. The primary construction activities for this Facility (requiring coverage under GP-0-20-001) will include soil disturbance for the installation of the 270 MWac solar energy generation facility. Vegetation clearing and removal will be required in some areas to allow for installation of the Facility components. The contents of this SWPPP provide a project scope and site description and describe how the construction activities for the Facility will comply with requirements of the General Permit.

1.3 Purpose of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Report

This SWPPP has been developed to ensure that the Facility complies with the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-20-001). This SWPPP defines the existing and proposed site conditions, how stormwater will be managed during and after the construction period, the timing of soil disturbing and stabilization practices, and designates who will be responsible for implementing and maintaining the erosion and sediment control practices.

The purpose of stormwater management is to minimize erosion from occurring both on the construction site and surrounding undisturbed areas, and to prevent sedimentation of natural watercourses and vegetated

areas. This is generally accomplished through soil stabilization and structural stormwater management control practices. Stormwater Management also addresses pollution prevention using measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater as well as using good housekeeping practices on the construction site. The Facility has developed a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan to address pollution prevention from other sources.

This SWPPP covers the common construction activities that may result in ground disturbance or may affect stormwater quality discharge conditions and provides the contractor with a “toolbox” of acceptable practices that would be needed for proper erosion and sediment control. The NYSDEC’s BMP's are one of the major components of this SWPPP, and as such, have been incorporated and detailed in the Civil and Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plans and Details for the Facility, provided in **Attachment D**, in order to mitigate for potential pollutants, erosion and sedimentation.

This SWPPP serves as the minimum requirements necessary for proper stormwater management during construction. If unanticipated site conditions warrant additional methods of control, then the contractor, in consultation with the project Qualified Inspector, will be required to implement those measures in accordance with the NYSDEC’s Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control. Amendments to this SWPPP or to the ESC Plans and Details will be documented using the Amendment Form provided in **Attachment G**.

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2 Project Description

2.1 Project Name

South Ripley Solar Project

2.2 Project Location

The Facility is located on portions of 73 privately held land parcels in the Town of Ripley, Chautauqua County, New York. The proposed solar facility will be accessible via gravel access roads connecting to the existing public roadway system. Primary public roads utilized to access the Facility Site include Sulphur Springs Road, North Road, Sherman Road, and Sinden Road. The project is located entirely within the NYSDEC Region 9 jurisdiction. To identify the Facility location, please refer to the overview map figures provided in **Attachment D**.

The Facility is not located within drainage areas managed under a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).

2.3 Project Overview

The South Ripley Solar Project is a proposed 270 MWac PV solar energy generating facility located within the Town of Ripley, Chautauqua County, New York. The Facility Site is located entirely within the NYSDEC Region 9 jurisdiction. Figures showing the general vicinity and existing conditions of the Facility Site are provided in **Attachment D**. The Facility's Construction LOD is sited on approximately 1,289.1 acres of leased private land, which is primarily rural and agricultural lands. The final location and layout of the Facility is identified in detail in Exhibit 3 and Exhibit 5 of the Section 94-c Application and on the Civil/ESC Plans and Details provided in **Attachment D**. The LOD is the boundary within which all activities related to site preparation, construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning will take place for the Facility. Facility components that define the LOD are described below:

- Arrays of PV panels which will produce direct current (DC) electricity mounted on fixed-tilt racking structures
- Inverters located within PV arrays throughout the Facility Site which will convert DC electricity to alternating current (AC) electricity
- A 34.5 kilovolt (kV) medium-voltage (MV) collection system that will aggregate the AC output from the inverters via MV transformers, underground collection lines, and overhead collection lines
- A collector substation where the Facility's electrical output voltage will be combined, and its voltage increased to the transmission line voltage of 230 kV via a step-up transformer and interconnected into adjacent designated point of interconnection (POI) via a tie-in switchyard.
- A 230kV transmission line will connect the collector substation to the tie-in switchyard.
- A 4-hour 20MW battery energy storage system (BESS) site
- O&M storage containers
- Temporary on-site laydown yards

Below is a summary of the Facility activities and associated land disturbance areas:

Facility Site:	3,283.8 acres
Limit of Disturbance:	1,290.2 acres
Limit of Ground Disturbance Activities:	234.7 acres

Existing Impervious Area:	6.7 acres
Post Construction Impervious Area:	46.6 acres

As addressed in Section 3.2, Facility construction activities will be phased such that only portions of the LOD will be disturbed at any given time. The LOD includes the limits to site PV and BESS infrastructure, limits of grading, limits of underground collection line installations (i.e., trenching activities), and limits of collection equipment installations. The Existing Impervious Area includes 6.7 acres of existing graveled or paved roads within the LOD. The Post-Construction Impervious Area includes the graveled facility sites and access roads.

To deliver power to the New York State power grid, the Owner proposes to interconnect with the existing 230 kV Erie to Dunkirk transmission line near the existing South Ripley Substation, which is owned and operated by National Grid.

2.4 Project Contacts

The Facility Site personnel contact list for construction and operation is provided in **Attachment A**. This list will be updated, as appropriate, to ensure that up-to-date contact information is available for the different phases of Construction and Operation. Contact information for the Owner is provided below. This contact information will be updated whenever a change in the Owner/Operator point of contact is required.

Owner/Operator:	ConnectGen Chautauqua County, LLC (ConnectGen)
Contact:	Isaac Phillips, Project Manager
Address:	1001 McKinney, Suite 700 Houston, TX 77002
Phone No.:	(800) 338-8905
Email:	info@southripleysolar.com

2.5 Project Responsibilities

The contractor shall comply with the requirements of this SWPPP and shall perform their operations in conformance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (November 2016) and the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (January 2015).

ConnectGen Chautauqua County, LLC is the Owner/Operator of the Facility. The contractor will be working for ConnectGen to perform earth-disturbing activities (including but not limited to: clearing, grading, excavating, and installation of erosion and sediment controls), and will be required to acknowledge their understanding of the contents of this SWPPP, as well as to certify (via their signature on the Contractor and Subcontractor Certification form provided in **Attachment H**) their commitment to perform all construction operations in conformance with all technical requirements included herein.

2.5.1 Owner/Operator Responsibilities

The Facility Owner shall be responsible for the successful implementation of the SWPPP which will include the following main duties:

1. Implementation of, and adherence to, the SWPPP.
2. Oversight of the implementation of the Best Management Practices outlined in the SWPPP.
3. Facilitating inspection and monitoring activities.
4. Identify unanticipated potential erosion, sediment and pollutant sources during construction and ensure they are appropriately addressed.
5. Ensuring the SWPPP is kept up-to-date and that necessary amendments are implemented.

6. Documenting all activities associated with implementation of this SWPPP.

Additionally, the Facility Owner shall also be responsible for the following specific tasks:

1. Submission of a completed NOI form (once filed, a paper copy of the eNOI will be retained in **Attachment C**) in order to be authorized to discharge under this General Permit to the NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits.
2. Ensuring SWPPP preparer sign the "SWPPP Preparer Certification" statement on the NOI prior to submitting the form to the NYSDEC.
3. Delaying commencement of construction activity until authorization to discharge under the General Permit goes into effect.
4. Paying the required initial and annual fees upon receipt of invoices from NYSDEC. These invoices are generally issued in the fall of each year.
5. Verifying the provisions of the SWPPP are implemented from the commencement of construction activity until all areas of disturbance have achieved final stabilization and the NOT has been submitted to the same address where the NOI was submitted. Once filed, a copy of the NOT form will be retained in **Attachment L**.
6. Maintaining a copy of the General Permit (GP-0-20-001), NOI, NOI Acknowledgment Letter, SWPPP, 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 NYSDEC. 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.
7. Ensuring the SWPPP is current at all times so that it accurately documents the erosion and sediment controls practices that are being used or will be used during construction.
8. Forwarding a copy of the NOI Acknowledgement Letter received from the DEC to the Owner's Engineer for Facility records, and to the Contractor for display at the job site.
9. Identifying the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for installing, constructing, repairing, inspecting, and maintaining the erosion and sediment control practices included in the SWPPP prior to the commencement of construction activity. The contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) must identify at least one trained individual from their company that will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. Each of these contractors and subcontractors must sign a copy of the Contractor's Certification Statement included in **Attachment H**.
10. Ensuring that in areas where soil disturbance activity has been temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within 14 days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. The soil stabilization measures selected shall be in conformance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
11. Verifying that at least one trained contractor is on the Site daily when soil disturbance activities are being performed.
12. In accordance with GP-0-20-001, Part V.A.2.b, the owner may terminate coverage when one or more of 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 postconstruction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational.

13. In accordance with GP-0-20-001, Part V.A.5.c, prior to submitting an NOT, for post-construction stormwater management practices that are privately owned, the owner or operator must have 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.
14. Submitting an NOT form upon receipt of the Owner's certification of final Site stabilization to the NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits.
15. Requesting and receiving all SWPPP records from the Owner's Engineer and archive those records for a minimum of five years after the NOT is filed.
16. Requiring the implementation of the Post-Construction Inspections and Maintenance procedures.

2.5.2 Owner's Engineer's Responsibilities

The Owner's Engineer shall be responsible for the following:

1. Preparing the SWPPP using good engineering practices, best management practices, and in compliance with all federal, state, and local regulatory requirements.
2. Preparing the NOI form, sign the "SWPPP Preparer Certification" section of the NOI, and forward to Owner/Operator for signature.
3. Preparing a construction Site Log Book to be used in maintaining a record of all inspection reports generated throughout the duration of construction.

2.5.3 Qualified Inspector's Responsibilities

The Qualified Inspector shall be responsible for the following:

1. Conducting an initial assessment of the site prior to the commencement of construction and certify in an inspection report that the appropriate erosion and sediment control measures described within this SWPPP have been adequately installed and implemented to verify overall preparedness of the site.
2. Providing on-site inspections to determine compliance with the SWPPP. The current SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001, requires that within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the Qualified Inspector shall notify the owner or operator and contractor identified in **Attachment A** of any corrective actions that need to be taken. All inspection reports shall be signed by the Qualified Inspector and shall be maintained on-site with the SWPPP within **Attachment F**. A sample inspection form is provided in **Attachment F**. 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 (e.g., pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;
    e. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance;
    f. 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;
    g. 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;
    h. Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices.
    i. Include color photographs with date stamp, taken with a digital camera that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. Color copies

of photographs shall be attached to the inspection report within seven calendar days of inspection. Color photographs with date stamp, taken with a digital camera must clearly show the condition of practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed. Color copies of the photographs, that document completion of the corrective action work within seven calendar days of inspection, shall be attached to inspection report.

3. Reviewing the Contractor's SWPPP records on a periodic basis to verify compliance with the requirements for daily reports and inspections and maintenance logs.
4. Maintaining the construction Site Log Book throughout the duration of construction.
5. Updating the SWPPP each time there is a significant modification to the pollution prevention measures or a change of the principal Contractor working on the Facility who may disturb site soil.
6. Conducting a final site assessment and prepare a certification letter to the Operator indicating that, upon review of the material testing and inspection reports prepared by the firm retained by the Operator, review of the completed topographic survey, and evaluation of erosion and sediment control measures and best management practices have been constructed substantially in accordance with the contract documents and should function as designed.
7. Preparing the NOT. Sign the NOT Certifications VI (Final Stabilization) and forward the NOT to the Owner/Operator for his signature on Certification VIII (Owner or Operator Certification).
8. Transferring the SWPPP documents, along with all NOIs, permit certificates, NOTs, construction Site Log Book, and written records required by the General Permit to the Operator for archiving.

2.5.4 Contractor's Responsibilities

The Contractor shall be responsible for the following:

1. Signing the SWPPP Contractor's Certification Form and forward to the Owner for inclusion in the Site Log Book.
2. Identifying at least one Trained Contractor that will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. Verify that at least one Trained Contractor is on the Site daily when soil disturbance activities are being performed.
3. Providing the names and addresses of all subcontractor(s) responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. Require all subcontractors who will be involved with construction activities that will result in soil disturbance to identify at least one Trained Contractor that will be on site daily when soil disturbance activities are being performed; and to sign a copy of the Contractor's Certification Form and forward to the Owner for inclusion into the Site Log Book.
4. Maintaining a SPCC Plan developed for the Facility Site by the Owner. The SPCC Plan details the steps needed to be followed in the event of an accidental spill and identifies contact names and phone numbers of people and agencies that must be notified. The SPCC Plan will be maintained on the site and will include Safety Data Sheets for all materials to be stored on-site. All workers on-site will be required to be trained on safe handling and spill prevention procedures for all materials used during construction. Regular tailgate safety meetings shall be held and all workers that are expected on the site during the week shall be required to attend. The SPCC Plan will be maintained on site and available for review. This Plan shall be provided to the Owner for inclusion in the Site Log Book.
5. Designating areas for equipment cleaning, maintenance, and repair. The Contractor and subcontractors will utilize those areas. The designated areas will be located no nearer than 100 feet from the nearest waterbody and will be protected/stabilized by a temporary perimeter berm.
6. If Contractor plans to utilize adjacent properties for material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage areas, Contractor shall submit a request to the Owner for approval prior to utilization.

   Construction materials shall be stored in dedicated staging areas that are to be located no nearer than 100 feet from the nearest waterbody to minimize potential impacts to water quality. Chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other toxic material must be stored in waterproof containers. Except during application, the contents must be kept in trucks or within storage facilities.

- For construction of the panels, the individual array areas would be used as temporary staging and equipment laydown areas, as required, instead of a centralized location.
- For construction of the substations, an all-purpose lay down yard/area will be utilized. In the location of the proposed substations there is a field area located east of the transmission ROW comprising 10.5 acres in total. This location is depicted on the civil drawings. The temporary laydown/staging area will occupy an area of approximately 7.8 acres of available land.

7. Implementing site stabilization, erosion and sediment control measures, and other requirements of the SWPPP.
8. In addition to the inspections performed by the Qualified Inspector, routine inspections shall be performed by the Contractor and include a visual check of all erosion and sediment control measures. All inspections and maintenance shall be performed in accordance with the inspection and maintenance schedule provided on the drawings.
9. Maintaining a record of the dates when major grading activities occur, when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and when stabilization measures are initiated, until the NOT is filed.
10. The current SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001 requires the Contractor to begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of receipt of notification by the Qualified Inspector that deficiencies exist with the erosion and sedimentation control measures employed at the site. Corrective actions shall be completed within a reasonable timeframe.

2.5.5 SWPPP Plan Amendments

The Contractor, in consultation with the Qualified Inspector, shall amend the SWPPP when modifications to the design, construction, operator or maintenance of the Facility could have an effect on the potential for discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff or dewatering activity. Any necessary modifications to this SWPPP, or to the ESC Plans and Details, shall be implemented within seven calendar days of an inspection. A SWPPP Amendment Form is included in **Attachment G,** amendments to this document will be retained within **Attachment G**. Example situations in which the SWPPP would be amended include:

- If the currently installed erosion and sediment control practices are ineffective in minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges.
- If an additional contractor will be implementing the stormwater management and/or erosion and sediment control facilities.
- If issues are identified by qualified inspector, a NYSDEC representative, or other regulatory authority that require a modification.

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3 Project Site Conditions and Scope of Work

3.1 Existing Site Conditions

The South Ripley Solar Project is located within the Town of Ripley, Chautauqua County, New York. The Facility Site and surrounding area consists of rolling terrain with primarily rural agricultural, rural residential, and wooded stand land types. Detail regarding site environmental and cultural characteristics is included below.

3.1.1 Watershed, Wetlands, Waterbodies and 303(d) Waters

The Facility Site is located within the Chautauqua-Conneaut River HUC8 Watershed (04120101) and the French River HUC8 Watershed (05010004), as mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD). Table 1 provides a summary of the HUC 12 local watershed areas crossed by the Facility and the USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) named streams and unnamed tributaries (UNT) that the Facility would drain to. Wetland and stream delineations were conducted within the Facility Site from June through November of 2020. In addition to onsite delineations, the Owner conducted a jurisdictional review and field verification with ORES. Results of these on-site surveys show there are 147 wetlands and 129 stream segments within the studied area within the Facility Site. Of the wetlands delineated, 24 are jurisdictional under Article 24 of the Freshwater Wetlands Act, and all but two are likely jurisdictional under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Of the streams delineated, 14 stream segments are considered protected by the NYSDEC under Article 15 Protection of Waters, and 66 are likely jurisdictional under Section 401 of the CWA. Construction of the Facility has the potential to result in direct impacts within the wetlands, streams, and buffer limits. However, final federal jurisdictional determinations for all wetlands and streams delineated within the Study Area must be made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The Owner will seek coverage for jurisdictional activities under applicable permits, such as a Nationwide Permit issued by the USACE and Article 24 and 15 permitting and Water Quality Certification issued by the NYSDEC. The Facility will comply with applicable permit standards and conditions, including those conditions pursuant to 94-c Regulations. HUC12 Watershed boundaries and delineated streams are identified on the Drainage Map within **Attachment D**. Delineated streams and wetlands are identified on the Civil/ESC Plans and Details in **Attachment D**. Local drainage areas are identified within the Stormwater Calculations and Exhibits in **Attachment I**.

The Facility Site drains to Twentymile Creek and UNTs to Sixteenmile Creek, Twelvemile Creek, Twentymile Creek, and the French River; none of which are listed as a 303d waterbody (sources: EPA 303(d) GIS dataset and NYS Final Section 303(d) List, June 2020). The Facility Site is not located within a designated Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) watershed (source: NYSDEC TMDL Watersheds GIS dataset).

Table 1: Facility LOD Watersheds and Streams

HUC8 Watershed	HUC12 Local Watershed	LOD Acres	NHD Streams
Chautauqua-Conneaut River (04120101)	Sixteenmile Creek (041201010403)	28.2	UNTs to Sixteenmile Creek
	Twelvemile Creek-Frontal Lake Erie (041201010404)	71.9	UNTs to Twelvemile Creek
	Twentymile Creek (041201010402)	851.9	Twentymile Creek and UNTs to Twentymile Creek
French River (05010004)	Findley Lake-West Branch French Creek (050100040101)	337.1	UNTs to French River
TOTAL		**1,289.1**	

Source: USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) and Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD)

3.1.2 Soils

The soil types and map units associated with the Facility's LOD are provided in the Civil/ESC Plans and Details in **Attachment D**. Per United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Hydrologic soils are grouped into one of four groups based on the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms. The four hydrologic soil groups are classified as either A, B, C, or D and three dual classes as either A/D, B/D, or C/D. Refer to the legend below Table 1 for a description of each hydrologic group. Work that is 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, are ineligible for coverage under this General Permit. As depicted in Table 2 below, approximately 10.12 acres (0.8%) of the Facility LOD has soils identified as an E or F with slopes of 25% or greater. Further review of these steeply sloped soils within the LOD identified that 0.21 acres (<0.1%) of proposed ground disturbance is attributable to the grading limits associated with one access road crossing soils mapped as ChE and 2.52 acres (0.2%) of proposed ground disturbance is attributable to the grading limits associated with PV arrays crossing soils mapped as ChE, ChF, and ToF.

Table 2 provides a summary of the hydrologic soil characteristics of the Facility LOD as identified by the USDA NRCS soil survey GIS data available through the Web Soil Survey at: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm.

Table 2: Facility LOD Soil Parameters

Map Soil Unit	Map Unit Name	Hydrologic Soil Group Rating	Acres	Percent
Ad	Alden mucky silt loam	C/D	1.09	0.1
As	Ashville silt loam	C/D	32.83	2.5
BsA	Busti silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	C/D	17.09	1.3
BsB	Busti silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	C/D	106.89	8.3
BsC	Busti silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	C/D	54.00	4.2
Cb	Canandaigua silt loam, loamy substratum	C/D	0.27	<0.1
Cc	Canandaigua mucky silt loam	C/D	4.53	0.4
ChB	Chadakoin silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	12.30	1.0
ChC	Chadakoin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	B	19.56	1.5
ChD	Chadakoin silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	B	14.85	1.2
ChE	Chadakoin silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	B	5.46	0.4
ChF	Chadakoin silt loam, 35 to 50 percent slopes	B	1.30	0.1
CkB	Chautauqua silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	C/D	33.23	2.6

Map Soil Unit	Map Unit Name	Hydrologic Soil Group Rating	Acres	Percent
CkC	Chautauqua silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	C/D	79.80	6.2
CkD	Chautauqua silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	C/D	4.31	0.3
CnB	Chenango gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	A	1.82	0.1
CoB	Chenango channery loam, fan, 3 to 8 percent slopes	A	0.64	<0.1
DaA	Dalton silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	D	1.16	0.1
DeC	Darien silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	C/D	15.24	1.2
ErA	Erie silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	D	48.40	3.8
ErB	Erie silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	D	370.24	28.7
ErC	Erie silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	D	3.92	0.3
Fe	Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded	A/D	0.78	0.1
FmA	Fremont silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	D	0.54	<0.1
FmB	Fremont silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	D	3.66	0.3
Ho	Holderton silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	B/D	0.10	<0.1
LnB	Langford silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	D	203.77	15.8
LnC	Langford silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	D	159.78	12.4
ShB	Schuyler silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	C/D	6.12	0.5
ShC	Schuyler silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	C/D	4.24	0.3
ToF	Towerville silt loam, 35 to 50 percent slopes	C/D	3.36	0.3
VaB	Valois gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	1.54	0.1
VlA	Volusia gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	D	<0.01	<0.1
VlB	Volusia gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	D	0.04	<0.1
VoA	Volusia channery silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	D	52.37	4.1
VoB	Volusia channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	D	23.57	1.8

Map Soil Unit	Map Unit Name	Hydrologic Soil Group Rating	Acres	Percent
W	Water	N/A	0.30	<0.1
Total			**1,289.10**	**100.0**
Summary of Hydrologic Soil Types within the LOD				
		A	2.46	0.2
		B	55.01	4.3
		C	0.00	0.0
		D	867.45	67.3
		A/D	0.78	0.1
		B/D	0.10	<0.1
		C/D	363.00	28.2
		N/A	0.30	<0.1
		Total	**1,289.10**	**100.0**

Source: USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey

*Legend: Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission. Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission. Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission. Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high-water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission. If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

**Note: Any difference between the totals reported and the sum of the individual records is a result of rounding; total acreage values were derived using GIS data.

3.2 Scope of Work

3.2.1 Description of Work

The project includes installation of a 270 MWac solar energy generation facility with associated panels in arrays, driven steel posts for a racking system, security fencing, gravel access roads, transformers, inverters, and a substation and tie-in switchyard interconnecting the facility to an existing National Grid owned transmission line. Following installation of project components, the disturbed areas will be seeded to establish herbaceous/grass vegetation. Where necessary to prepare access roads, inverters, the substation and tie-in switchyard and limited solar panel locations, some site grading is anticipated to establish grades appropriate for installing the facility. Refer to the Civil/ESC Plans and Details in **Attachment D** for the site plan, limits of disturbance, and construction details for acceptable BMPs required for temporary erosion and sediment control. When applicable, these NYSDEC BMP's will be installed prior to, and maintained in acceptable condition throughout the duration of any clearing and/or earthmoving/disturbing operations. Those temporary measures will be continually monitored and maintained until the permanent groundcover within the affected segment of the project is re-established. The ESC Plans depict perimeter fencing and limits of disturbance and clearing limits for all Facility components (PV panels, inverters, access roads, electric lines, substations, fences, inverters, etc.). Grading Plans depict proposed final contours.

The final ground surface in all disturbed areas will be primarily pervious. Under solar panels, the facility will be established and maintained in an herbaceous state comprised of meadow and grasses. The proposed gravel access roads, substation and tie-in switchyard area will be considered impervious, so stormwater management will be required for these areas. The contractor shall ensure that areas are stabilized with mulch and seed as soon as possible to minimize the amount of disturbance at one time. Refer to the stabilization requirements summarized in Section 5.3 of this document.

3.2.2 Sequence and Timing of Construction Activities

Facility construction will begin with site mobilization and tree clearing activities. Construction (as described above) will continue in a phased approach throughout the Facility Site that will include minor grading and other earthwork, driving posts, trenching activities, electrical and mechanical installations, tie-in switchyard and substation work. The Contractor is responsible for installing and implementing erosion control practices, as defined within this SWPPP, and for the site to be stabilized per the NYS Standards for Erosion and Sediment Control.

The Contractor, under direction from the Owner/Operator, will determine the phased construction sequencing of the Solar Array Site Areas, temporary and permanent access roads, and facility sites. It is anticipated that more than 5 acres of ground disturbance will be required at one time during construction. Therefore, a written authorization from the NYSDEC regional stormwater specialist is required before the five (5) acres of ground disturbance occurs. Written requests, when filed with NYSDEC, will be retained with this SWPPP as **Attachment K**. Below is an outline of the general sequence for construction implementation tasks; additional notes, details, and specifications are included within the ESC Plans in **Attachment D**:

1. Receive SPDES coverage from NYSDEC.
2. Conduct a pre-construction meeting on-site.
3. Establish limits of site disturbance, including site clearings, stockpiled soil, access roads, and clearly identify areas where disturbance is not permitted.
4. Installation of stabilized construction entrances.
5. Clearing and grubbing only as necessary for installation of perimeter controls.
6. Install perimeter controls; i.e., silt fencing, rock filter outlets and other required erosion and sediment controls, prior to soil disturbances.
7. Clearing and grubbing only in areas of sediment basins.
8. Installation of sediment basins and installations of diversions to those structures (outlet structures must be completely installed as shown on the details before proceeding to next step; areas draining to these structures cannot be disturbed until the structures and diversions to the structures are completely installed). Upon completion of perimeter and sediment controls, construction activities can begin.
9. Clearing and grubbing of site (sediment and erosion control measures for these areas must already be installed).
10. Strip topsoil and create stabilized stockpile areas, where needed.
11. Rough minor-grading operations commence.
12. Install solar facility components; PV arrays, invertors, electrical cabling, substation/switchyard facilities, access roads, and security fencing.
13. Install topsoil and complete Soil Restoration per Section 5.1.6 of the Design Manual on all disturbed areas that will be vegetated in its final state and on existing access roads identified to be restored. Apply permanent seeding and stabilization measures to the site in accordance with the seeding and mulching rates and seed mixtures provided on Sheet SRS-C-101-07 & SRS-C-101-08 of the Civil/ESC Plans and Details (**Attachment D**) also refer to the temporary stabilization requirements within Section 5.3 of this SWPPP.
14. Construct permanent stormwater management practices including dry swales, filter strips, and permanent vegetative stabilization.

15. When site has reached final stabilization (80% vegetative stabilization), and after review and confirmation by the Owner's representative, the Contractor shall remove temporary erosion and sediment control measures as directed by the Qualified Inspector.

3.2.3 Authorized Stormwater Discharges

Discharges from the following sources are authorized provided that they are directed to a sediment trapping device:

a. Clean wash water (does not contain soaps, detergents or solvents) from cleaning construction vehicles and equipment.
b. Site dewatering (ground water) from pits, excavations, and trenches

Sediment trapping devices, that are in addition to those identified in the ESC Plans, are to be located by the Contractor under direction from the Qualified Inspector and approved by the Owner and the Engineer prior to installation.

If clean, potable water is discharged from the site for any reason, it shall be directed over a grassed area prior to reaching off-site areas. Potable water shall not be discharged directly to a natural waterbody or watercourse.

Water used for dust control shall be applied using appropriate quantities and methods. No chemicals, soaps, detergents, etc., shall be used.

3.2.4 Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

The following discharges are prohibited:

a. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of concrete, stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials. (It is a requirement of this SWPPP that these materials be washed out into a containment area or tank on site. All waste material must be disposed of off-site in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements);
b. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
c. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
d. Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

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4 Stormwater Management Controls

4.1 Stormwater Quantity Management

The primary goals of this SWPPP are to maintain the pre-development rate of runoff in order to minimize impacts to adjacent or downstream properties, apply runoff reduction methods, and to minimize the impact to the quality of runoff exiting the site. The Facility will have a negligible hydrologic effect on the existing overall watershed, with the use of runoff reduction facilities. Except for permanent Facility components (access roads, inverter pads, substation, tie-in switchyard and BESS pads), the ground surface within the limits of construction disturbance will be restored mainly to pervious vegetated surface conditions, including changing the land use of areas traditionally used for row crops into pasture/meadow conditions. The grading work associated with the Facility will be performed with the goal of retaining the current general surface drainage patterns. New impervious areas, such as the proposed gravel access roads, have the potential to result in higher runoff flow rates under proposed conditions. Therefore, dry swales will be installed along the proposed gravel access roads and buffer filter strips will be planted at increased flow areas to provide water quality and quantity mitigation. These swales are designed to capture runoff and promote infiltration with a minimum design infiltration rate of 0.5 inches per hour. The substation, tie-in switchyard and BESS area will also be covered by gravel. The increase in runoff from this landcover change will be treated through a series of dry swales discharging to a small detention area with a control structure sized to have discharge rates match pre-development conditions. The Facilities Stormwater Calculations and Exhibits which detail the hydrologic model of the pre- and post-construction stormwater condition is provided in **Attachment I** of this SWPPP.

Stormwater quantity requirements include the following:

- Channel Protection Volume (Cpv) – 24-hour extended detention of post developed 1-year, 24-hour storm event; remaining after runoff reduction, to protect stream channels from erosion.
- Overbank Flood Control (Qp) – control the peak discharge from the 10-year storm post-construction peak discharge rate to preconstruction rates.
- Extreme Flood Control (Qf) – control the peak discharge from the 100-year storm post-construction peak discharge rate to preconstruction rates. Safely pass the 100-year storm event.

This SWPPP considers the impacts associated with the intended development with the following goals:

- Maintain existing drainage patterns as much as possible while continuing the conveyance of upland watershed runoff;
- Control stormwater runoff resulting from the proposed development so as not to adversely alter downstream conditions; and
- Minimize potential stormwater quality impacts and prevent soil erosion and sedimentation resulting from stormwater runoff generated both during and after construction.

4.1.1 Design Methodology

The development and construction of the Facility has the potential to impact the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff generated within the local watersheds. Construction activities that alter natural vegetation and re-contouring of existing grades, combined with increased impervious improvements such as access roads, can result in the decrease of groundwater infiltration. A reduction in groundwater infiltration can cause an increase in the overland stormwater runoff discharge rates from the affected watershed which can degrade the water quality of downstream receiving waters. A hydrologic analysis is used to evaluate the net effect the proposed site improvements will have on existing conditions.

This SWPPP analyzes stormwater runoff at common analysis points including locations where peak discharge rates could be compared for existing and proposed conditions. The USDA NRCS (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) TR-55 and TR-20 hydrologic models are used to calculate peak runoff rates at each analysis point. The TR-55 and TR-20 hydrologic models have been incorporated into a Windows based computer analysis software program, "HydroCAD," as distributed by HydroCAD Stormwater Solutions LLC. This hydrologic analysis program has been used to determine the peak runoff rates at each of the analysis points. Each of the analysis points were established at the critical discharge locations within the analysis area to provide a fixed point at which existing and proposed peak stormwater quantities can be compared. The overall drainage areas contributing to each of the analysis points were further subdivided into smaller drainage cover-type areas to better analyze the post-development conditions of the site. In addition to drainage area size, a curve number and time of concentration was computed to determine peak runoff rates contributing to each of the analysis points. The curve numbers were determined using GIS software incorporating cover types and soil information.

Detention facility stage-storage-discharge relationships are traditionally dependent upon the storage facilities dimensions and the corresponding outlet control structures hydraulic capacity. The relationship equates the hydraulic discharge rate and storage volume to a particular elevation (stage). Outlet pipes and control structures are typically sized for various flow rates and head water elevations based on each structure's geometry, entrance configuration, material type, slope, length, roughness coefficient and hydraulic open areas. In this case, the facilities are sized to attenuate up to the 100-year storm event without an increase of discharge. The analysis was done using the computer program "HydroCAD". The tailwater condition was assumed to be at the outlet invert when the analysis was performed. The resulting relationship is used to compute storage volumes and discharge rates for the stormwater management facilities. The program's final output provides the data necessary to make the comparison between the (pre-developed) existing conditions and the (post-developed) proposed conditions and verify the discharge rates are satisfactory to the intended stormwater management design.

4.1.2 Design Storm

The USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service's hydrologic analysis methodology uses synthetic storm events when calculating rainfall runoff hydrographs. The synthetic storm events are based on statistical analysis of actual storm events for different durations over a broad geographical area. The NRCS categorizes rainfall by distribution type ascribed to a geographical area, and by the total number of inches of precipitation that are assumed to occur over a 24-hour duration.

The proposed Facility Site is located within the geographical boundary categorized as having a Type II rainfall distribution (Source: Figure B-2 of TR-55). The following table contains the rainfall depths for each design storm frequency used in the Hydrologic Analysis sourced from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10, Version 3 for the facility located in the Town of Ripley, New York.

Table 3: Rainfall Depth for Design Storm Event

Design Storm Event Frequency (24-hour duration)	Total Rainfall Depth (inches)
1 -year	2.25
2-year	2.70
10-year	4.05
100-year	6.20

4.1.3 Stormwater Quantity Management Facilities

The Facility will utilize dry swales for stormwater management. The proposed dry swales are considered a green infrastructure technique, which can provide water quality, quantity and runoff reduction treatment through infiltration, evapotranspiration, and/or reuse. Dry swales are vegetated channels explicitly designed and constructed to capture and treat stormwater runoff within dry cells formed by check dams. The 4' wide (typical) swale with 1'V:3'H side slopes has a 30" deep permeable soil layer over a 6" gravel layer. Runoff percolates through the soil layer which filters out sediment particles.

The dry swales will be sized to completely capture and infiltrate runoff from the proposed facility gravel drives generated from up to and including the 100-year storm event. The proposed drives will be pitched to a roadside vegetated ditch. The downstream end of the ditch will have the permeable soil layer in the bottom for the length required to provide the necessary water quality and quantity treatment volume. A flow spreader, diffuser or stone lined emergency overflow weir will be provided at the downstream end of each swale. Therefore, runoff from these new impervious areas will be treated for water quality and runoff reduction, as well as reducing downstream flow rates for the 1, 10, and 100-year storm events.

4.1.4 Findings of the Proposed Conditions Hydrologic Analysis

A comparison of the peak discharge rates for the overall project analysis area are summarized in the following table. The proposed stormwater management design reduced the discharge rates for each analyzed storm event. Calculations can be found in **Attachment I**.

Table 4: Peak Discharge Rate Comparison

Overall Analysis Area (acres)	Design Storm Event Frequency (24-hour duration)	Existing Peak Discharge (cfs)	Proposed Peak Discharge (cfs) [No Buffer Filter Strip]	*Proposed Peak Discharge (cfs) [With Buffer Filter Strip]
	1 -year	1,284	1,441	1,275
	10-year	4,112	4,463	4,100
	100-year	7,994	8,549	7,990

*Time of concentrations for Post Construction conditions increased to account for sheet flow across buffer filter strip at outfall of drainage areas.

4.2 Stormwater Quality Management

It is expected that compliance with this SWPPP and the General Permit, will prevent discharges of pollutants which would cause or contribute to a violation of the surface water quality standards contained in Parts 700 through 705 of Title 6 of Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York. Potential violations include:

- An increase in turbidity that will cause substantial visible contrast to natural conditions;
- An increase of suspended, colloidal or settleable solids that will cause deposition or impair surface waters for their best usages; and
- A residue from oil and floating substances, visible oil film, or globules of grease.

If there is evidence indicating that the stormwater discharges authorized by the General Permit are causing, have reasonable potential to cause, or are contributing to a violation of surface water quality standards; the Owner or Operator must take appropriate corrective action within one business day. The corrective action must be documented in the next SWPPP inspection report. To address the surface water quality standard

violation, the Owner or Operator may need to provide additional information, include and implement appropriate controls from this SWPPP to correct the problem, or obtain an individual SPDES Permit.

The proposed Facility will have gravel drives for site access as well as graveled tie-in switchyard, substation and BESS facility sites, which are considered “impervious area” by the NYSDEC. The proposed SWPPP utilizes dry swales and vegetated filter strips to accommodate stormwater quality volumes generated by the graveled, impervious areas.

The minimum threshold for mitigating water quality has been established within the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit requirements for stormwater discharges from construction disturbance areas greater than one (1) acre in size. The current technical standards associated with the SPDES General Permit require the capture and treatment of 90% of the average annual stormwater runoff volume.

Post-construction stormwater management practices have been designed to meet rate reduction requirements as provided on the Civil/ESC Plans and Details (**Attachment D**) and stormwater calculations provided in **Attachment I**. Dry swales and vegetated filter strips are designed Stormwater Management Practices that have been evaluated and will be employed on the site.

4.2.1 Stormwater Quality Management Facilities

The proposed dry swales will provide stormwater quality treatment for the gravel access drives as outlined in the Stormwater Quantity Management Facilities section of this report. Water quality for increased runoff from land use changes will be treated by 50’ (+/-) wide vegetated filter strips. Runoff from the substation, tie-in switchyard and BESS facilities will sheet flow from the gravel pad to the filter strip where vegetation will remove pollutants prior to downstream discharge. In addition, the area downstream of the filter strip will also be vegetated. All buffer filter strips will be sized to accommodate the runoff from corresponding contributing areas.

4.2.2 Findings of the Proposed Stormwater Quality Analysis

The following table compares the minimum overall required water quality treatment volume to the actual volume provided (which includes the provided Runoff Reduction volume). Calculations can be found in **Attachment I**.

Table 5: Stormwater Quality Treatment Volume Comparison

Total Area Contributing to Water Quality Treatment Features (acres)	Required Water Quality Volume (cu.ft)	Provided Water Quality Volume (cu.ft)
509.2	244,662	244,662

4.3 Runoff Reduction Capacity

The proposed South Ripley Solar Project will incorporate runoff reduction techniques (dry swales and vegetated filter strips) into the design as shown on the Civil/ESC Plans and Details in **Attachment D**. Runoff reduction entails reducing the volume of runoff that discharges from a site following development. Soil parameters were obtained from USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey data. The parameters were then used to define curve numbers based on land use when calculating runoff. The dry swales have been designed to withstand the Runoff Reduction Volume needed to not create an impact to the site. Refer to Section 3.1.2 for a summary of soil types within the construction LOD of the proposed Facility.

Stormwater runoff volumes were calculated using a design storm event as stated in 4.1.2 over a 24-hour period combined with a weighted curve number based on land use. The Site’s Stormwater Calculations and

Exhibits, which provide results for pre-construction and post-construction runoff rates are provided in **Attachment I**.

4.3.1 Runoff Reduction Management Facilities

The proposed dry swales are vegetated channels explicitly designed and constructed to capture and treat stormwater runoff within dry cells formed by rock check dams or other means. The swales have a 30" deep permeable soil layer over a 6" gravel layer with underdrain. Runoff percolates through the soil layer which filters out sediment particles.

Runoff Reduction from the proposed substation, tie-in switchyard and BESS area will be treated by a 50' (+/-) wide vegetated filter strip. Runoff will sheet flow from the gravel pad to the filter strip where runoff will be captured in low areas and infiltrated.

4.3.2 Findings of the Runoff Reduction Analysis

The following table summarizes the runoff reduction volumes (RRv) to be provided with this Facility. The calculations and summary tables can be found in **Attachment I**.

Table 6: Stormwater Runoff Reduction Volume Comparison

Overall Analysis Area (acres)	Required RRv (cu.ft)	Provided RRv (cu.ft)
509.2	35,064	53,591

4.4 Additional Stormwater Management Controls

The following are additional Best Management Practices to be implemented at the site to minimize pollutant transport:

Material Transport – take proper precautions to prevent spilling materials during transport. Any spilled materials will be swept or removed as soon as practicable so that they do not enter a surface or subsurface drainage system.

Dust Control – provide dust control measures to prevent dust from leaving the site and mixing into stormwater. Measures may include minimization of soil disturbance, water application or mulching but shall not include use of chemical additives. Any sediment that is tracked off the site shall be removed using a hand broom or other cleaning equipment. A Dust Control Plan has been developed for the site and is provided as **Attachment J**.

Solid Waste Management – store waste in covered dumpsters or other appropriate containers. Waste is to be disposed of regularly and properly in accordance with local, state, and/or federal regulations.

Building materials storage – properly store and contain building materials on-site.

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5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

5.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Features

The ESC measures and devices included in this SWPPP were selected to minimize the discharge of pollutants and to assist in the prevention of a violation of the water quality standards as discussed in the General Permit under Section 1.B for Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharges from Construction Activities. If there are any deviations proposed, then a demonstration of equivalence must be included. The SWPPP for the Facility has been prepared with no deviations from the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (November 2016).

As required in Section C of the General Permit, the post-construction stormwater management practices included in this SWPPP were selected and designed to meet the performance criteria in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (January 2015).

The SWPPP and Civil/ESC Plans and Details (provided in **Attachment D**) identify the temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures that have been incorporated into the design of this Facility. These measures will be implemented and maintained during construction, to minimize soil erosion and control sediment transport off-site, and prevent a violation of the water quality standards.

When considering the requirements for erosion and sediment control during construction, the Engineer and Owner/Operator considered that typical site construction projects often require the following general operations that have the potential for erosion and sedimentation due to stormwater runoff.

- Construction Site Entrance: Vehicles leaving the site can track soil onto public roadways.
- Grading Operations: Exposed soils have the potential for erosion and transport of sediment to off-site areas.
- Movement of Construction Vehicles: The continuous movement of construction vehicles can create soil disturbance and in particular rutting, especially on softer ground surfaces. When rutting occurs on grades steeper than 2%, erosion and sedimentation is often an adverse effect. This activity should be minimized by stabilizing access roadways and utilizing existing roads.
- Fugitive Dust: Dust generated by construction vehicles can be deposited in wetlands, on adjacent properties, and in waterways. A Dust Control Plan has been developed for the Facility (provided as **Attachment J**).
- Construction Vehicles: Refueling of vehicles may spill or drip gasoline and/or diesel fuel onto the ground. On-site maintenance of heavy equipment may drip hydraulic fluid, lubricants and/or antifreeze onto the ground.
- Waste Management Practices: Typical construction projects often generate significant quantities of solid waste from sources such as material wrappings, personnel-generated trash, waste, and construction debris.

5.2 Temporary Erosion Control/Slope Stabilization Practices

Based upon observed site conditions as well as temporary conditions that are anticipated due to construction-related operations, the following summarizes the temporary control structural BMP measures that have been included in the Facility Civil/ESC Plans and Details (refer to **Attachment D**).

- Silt Fence and rock filter outlets: installed along perimeter of the LOD, along proposed road construction areas and at all facility locations including the lay-down yards to reduce the effects of runoff velocity and subsequent erosion of exposed soil surfaces.

- Stabilized construction entrance(s): to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public right-of-way or paved roadways.
- Check dams and dry swales: to restrict runoff velocities and reduce erosion and sediment transport within defined channels and swales.
- Compost filter sock: to reduce the effects of runoff velocity and subsequent erosion of exposed soil surfaces as a substitute for silt fence in sheet flow situations. Compost filter sock can also be substituted for stone check dams where they can restrict concentrated flow velocities and reduce erosion and sediment transport within ditches and swales.
- Construction ditches: to prevent clean offsite drainage from entering disturbed areas, construction ditches should be installed upstream and around the perimeter of the disturbance areas.
- Dust control: to prevent surface and air transport of dust from disturbed soil surfaces that may cause off-site sedimentation, health hazards, or safety concerns.
- Level spreaders: to disperse concentrated runoff flows uniformly into a shallow, low velocity sheet flow. Level spreaders should be installed at the downstream end of the construction ditches.
- Buffer filter strips: to reduce the effects of runoff velocity and subsequent erosion of exposed soil surfaces as a substitute for silt fence in sheet flow situations.
- Surface roughening: to reduce water flow velocity and potential soil scouring.
- Water bars: to reduce water flow velocity and potential soil scouring along access roads.
- Rolled erosion control products: to reduce or prevent the erosion of sediment from disturbed areas on sloping land. Rolled erosion control products may be placed on steep slopes (i.e., greater than 3H:1V) when anchored with staples or other means.
- Soil Restoration (Decompaction): to recover the original properties and porosity of the soil, providing a sustainable growth medium for vegetation, reduction of runoff and filtering of pollutants from stormwater runoff.
- Temporary sediment trap/basin: to be located downstream of PV array grading activities to intercept sediment laden runoff and reduce the amount of sediment leaving the disturbed area in order to protect drainageways, properties, and rights-of way below the sediment trap/basin.
- Temporary stockpiles of topsoil: to provide acceptable plant cover growing conditions, thereby reducing erosion, reducing irrigation water needs, and reducing the need for nitrogen fertilizer application.
- Temporary soil stabilization including seeding and mulching: to reduce soil erosion of disturbed soils by providing stabilization through vegetative or mulch cover.
- Tree/Vegetation protection fencing: to prevent damage to existing vegetation important for soil erosion control, water quality protection, screening, buffers, wildlife habitat, wetland protection, etc.
- Timber/construction mats: to limit rutting or wetland impact in locations where vehicles will traverse through wetland where the ground surface is soft and excessive wheel rutting is expected. Mats can also be used if soil conditions are wet and the installed erosion control features become compromised.

If it is necessary to remove water from a trench or pit, a Pumped Water Filter Bag will be used. Bags should be located in a well-vegetated area and discharged into a stable, erosion-resistant area.

5.3 Stabilization Practices

The following stabilization practices, per the 2016 New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment, will be employed by the Contractor as follows:

- For portions of the site where soil disturbance activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, stabilization measures, including seeding, must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within 14 days from the date the most recent soil disturbance activity ceased, or within seven days if the current project disturbance is five acres or greater.

- Where land disturbance is necessary, temporary seeding or mulching must be used on areas which will be exposed for more than 7 days. Permanent stabilization should be performed as soon as possible after completion of final grading. Slopes greater than 3:1 shall use anchor stabilizing mats approved by the NYSDEC in addition to seed.
- For stabilization on slopes greater than 5%, to the extent possible, the Contractor shall maintain existing drainage patterns to allow for no increase in runoff from pre to post developed conditions. Therefore, stormwater runoff will consist of sheet flow to shallow concentrated flow.
- Temporary stabilization measures shall be completed within seven (7) days of stockpile formation. Stabilization measures shall include mulching of the stockpile and erection of a perimeter silt fence. Stockpiles shall be located away from environmentally sensitive areas.
- Post-construction vegetative restoration will include reseeding disturbed areas with appropriate native seed mix. Seed mixes are provided on Sheet SRS-C-211-05 of the Civil/ESC Plans and Details (**Attachment D**).
- If the site is snow covered and/or frozen then stabilization measure shall be implemented as soon as practicable.

During operation, it is anticipated that Vegetation Management and Invasive Species Management Plans will be implemented. The Vegetation Maintenance performed around the solar panels will utilize a combination of chemical and mechanical control methods within the solar array fields. Mowing may not be feasible. However, trimming near the forested areas or brush lines shall be performed along with chemical application, in accordance with local and state rules; these may be necessary management tools to control certain invasive species and maintain adequately cleared areas in-between arrays. Implementation of a vegetation management plan that enhances wildlife habitat is preferred.

5.3.1 Temporary Stabilization Seeding Requirements

Refer to **Attachment D**, the Civil/ESC Plans and Details for a typical seed mix and other requirements associated with temporary soil stabilization groundcover. Per the Departments New York Fertilizer, Lime and Seeding Recommendations for Restoration of Construction Projects on Farmland in NY, for large construction projects that will likely result in one year of construction and one year of restoration, the following temporary stabilization and seeding requirements apply:

- Topsoil stockpile - topsoil that is stripped and stockpiled in late spring to midsummer should be seeded with either Oats (96 lbs. per acre) or Aroostook Winter Rye (100 lbs. per acre). A light to moderate application (1500 - 2000 lbs. per acre) of weed-free straw or hay mulch may be necessary to retain soil moisture. For large stockpiles, it may be necessary to grade the surface of the stockpile using small, light-weight equipment, to achieve a uniform seed application. Grading of the topsoil stockpile should be done on a limited basis and should be minimized to prevent compaction.
- Exposed construction surface (subsoil) - if seeding before the end of October, apply Aroostook Winter Rye at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre if a broadcast seeder is used or 100 lbs. per acre if a drill seeder is used. The surface of the exposed subsoil should be scarified, generally parallel to the slope's contours if possible, and fertilized prior to temporary seeding. Apply weed-free straw or hay mulch at a rate of approximately 1000 lbs. per acre after seeding.
- Winterization - when construction activity is being suspended and the area is being stabilized for the winter with temporary seeding being applied between the middle of September and late October, any topsoil stockpiles and exposed work surfaces (subsoil) should be seeded with Aroostook Winter Rye at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre if using a broadcast seeder or 100 lbs. per acre if using a drill seeder.

Temporary Stabilization is achieved when 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

exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and anchored stabilization matting (e.g. jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats, etc.).

All Temporary seeded areas shall have vegetation removed and the ground scarified prior to establishing the final surface condition and final stabilization.

5.3.2 Final Stabilization Seeding Requirements

Refer to **Attachment D**, the Civil/ESC Plans and Details for a typical seed mix and other requirements associated with final stabilization groundcover. Per the Departments New York Fertilizer, Lime and Seeding Recommendations for Restoration of Construction Projects on Farmland in NY, the following permanent stabilization and seeding requirements apply:

- A favorable seedbed must be prepared to improve soil to seed contact. The seedbed should be firm but not compacted and should not be too wet (soil should not stick to seeder or tractor tires).
- Fresh inoculants must be mixed with all legumes (alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and clover) at the time of planting.

Common hayland plantings:

- Alfalfa - 20 lbs. per acre. If timothy, orchard grass or bromegrass are being added to the alfalfa, they should be added at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre.
- Pardee birdsfoot trefoil - 16 lbs. per acre and either: timothy, orchardgrass, or bromegrass at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre.
- Red clover - 15 lbs. per acre and either: timothy, orchardgrass, or bromegrass should be added at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre.

Common pasture plantings:

- Ladino white clover - 3 lbs. per acre and either: timothy (6 lbs. per acre), orchardgrass (8 lbs. per acre), or bromegrass (10 lbs. per acre).

Final stabilization seeding includes the following:

- Apply lime (1/2 ton per acre)
- Apply fertilizer commercial 5-10-10 or equivalent (600 lbs per acre)
- Apply final stabilization seed mix (application rates specified above)
- Apply straw mulch (2 ton per acre)

Final Stabilization is achieved when all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a coverage density of eighty (80) percent over the entire pervious surface has been established. As part of final stabilization of disturbed areas, it is highly recommended that the contractor spread a seed mixture that combines both annual (for fast growth) and perennial (for long-term durability) seed.

The project site is located within an agricultural district, but the existing active agricultural sites where panels are installed will no longer be actively farmed until the project is decommissioned. As part of the 94-c regulatory process, ConnectGen will coordinate with ORES and NYS Agriculture and Markets to apply mitigation guidelines for construction and restoration activities in agricultural lands.

5.3.3 Visual Mitigation Planting Plan Seeding Requirements

The South Ripley Solar Project has developed a Visual Mitigation Planting Plan that utilizes a native grass seed mix and a pollinator habitat seed mix. The visual mitigation planting areas will be stabilized in accordance with the Facility's Visual Planting Plan.

5.4 Maintenance and Inspections

The Owner will be responsible to provide a Qualified Inspector to inspect erosion and sediment control practices, post-construction stormwater management practices that are under construction, disturbed areas, and all points of discharge from the construction site.

The Qualified Inspector shall complete inspection at least once every seven calendar days. If authorization to disturb greater than five acres of soil at one time is received, the Qualified Inspector shall conduct at least two site inspections every seven calendar days. There shall be a minimum of two full calendar days between inspections. An Inspection Report Form for conducting the inspections is included in **Attachment F**. Completed inspection reports are to remain on file at the site in **Attachment F**.

As previously noted in Section 2.5 of this SWPPP, the current SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001, requires that within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the Qualified Inspector shall notify the Owner/Operator and Contractor identified in **Attachment A** of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The Contractor shall begin implementing the corrective action within one business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable timeframe. Refer to Section 2.5.3 for a complete list of the Qualified Inspectors responsibilities.

The Contractor shall perform daily inspections and shall implement any required remedial actions identified as a result of the inspections.

If construction activities or design modifications are made to the Facility that could impact stormwater, then this SWPPP document will be amended appropriately. The amended SWPPP will then include a description of the new activities, their associated impacts, and a summary of the appropriate and applicable controls to minimize those impacts. The SWPPP Plan Amendment Form (provided in **Attachment G**) will be completed and retained with the on-site SWPPP. Amendments to this document will be retained within **Attachment G**.

If a portion of the site has achieved permanent stabilization, then inspections can cease in that area as long as the final stabilization condition has been properly documented.

If soil disturbing activities have been suspended, such as for winter shutdown, and temporary stabilization measures have been applied (i.e. temporary seeding) to all disturbed areas, the Owner may reduce inspections to a minimum of one inspection every 30 calendar days. The Owner shall notify the NYSDEC Division of Water (DOW), SPDES Program contact at the NYSDEC Regional Office in writing prior to reducing the frequency of inspections. The Owner shall resume inspections in accordance with this section as soon as soil disturbance activities resume.

The Qualified Inspector shall perform a final inspection of the site to certify that:

a. All disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization;
b. Temporary erosion and sediment control practices have been removed; and
c. Post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP.

Prior to certification, the Contractor at their own cost, shall supply as-built topographic surveys of all post-construction stormwater management practices to document that the stage/storage relationship has been met. Upon satisfactory completion of the final site inspection, the Qualified Inspector shall sign the appropriate sections of the NOT form (**Attachment L**).

5.5 Temporary Sediment Basin Design

The New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (NYSSMDM) defines a temporary sediment basin as a barrier or dam constructed across a drainage way or at other suitable locations to intercept sediment-laden runoff and reduce the amount of sediment leaving the disturbed area in order to protect

drainageways, properties, and rights-of-way below the sediment basin. Two sediment basins are proposed to intercept runoff from the 14.6-acre temporary laydown. The basins have been designed per NYSSMDM guidelines. Refer to **Attachment I** for temporary sediment basin design data sheets.

5.5.1 Size & Shape of Basin

The sediment basin will contain two separate zones, the sediment storage zone (minimum of 1 ft depth), and the dewatering zone (minimum of 3 ft depth). The calculation for each zone area is provided below. The length to width ratio shall be 2:1 or greater.

$$Sediment\ Storage\ Zone = 1000\ ft^3\ x\ \#\ of\ Disturbed\ Acres = \_\_\_\_\_\ ft^3$$

$$Dewatering\ Zone\ Volume = 3600 ft^3\ x\ \#\ of\ Drainage\ Area\ Acres = \_\_\_\_\_ ft^3$$

5.5.2 Surface Area

The relationship between surface area and peak inflow rates gives a trapping efficiency of 75% for silt loam soils and greater than 90% for loamy sand soils. Given the calculations below, the larger of the values will be used.

A = the basin surface area, acres, measured at the service spillway crest

Q_p = the peak inflow rate for the design storm (10-year 24-hour storm event)

DA = contributing drainage area

$$A = 0.01x\ Q_p$$

$$A = 0.015\ x\ DA$$

5.5.3 Principal Spillway Design

The minimum capacity of the principal spillway is 0.2 ft^3/s per acre of drainage area when the water surface is at the emergency spillway crest elevation. If no emergency spillway is proposed, then the principal spillway shall have the capacity to handle the peak flow from the 10-year 24-hour frequency storm event. Spillway design information is shown in Figures 5.1 and 5.2. All pipe connections shall be watertight except for the inlet top opening or a dewatering opening. An anti-vortex device and trash rack shall be installed on top of all riser structures and shall be concentric as shown below in Figure 5.3. Anti-Seep Collars will need to be installed and designed per Figures 5.4, 5.5, and 5.6.

Figure 5.1: Pipe Spillway Design (NYDEC)

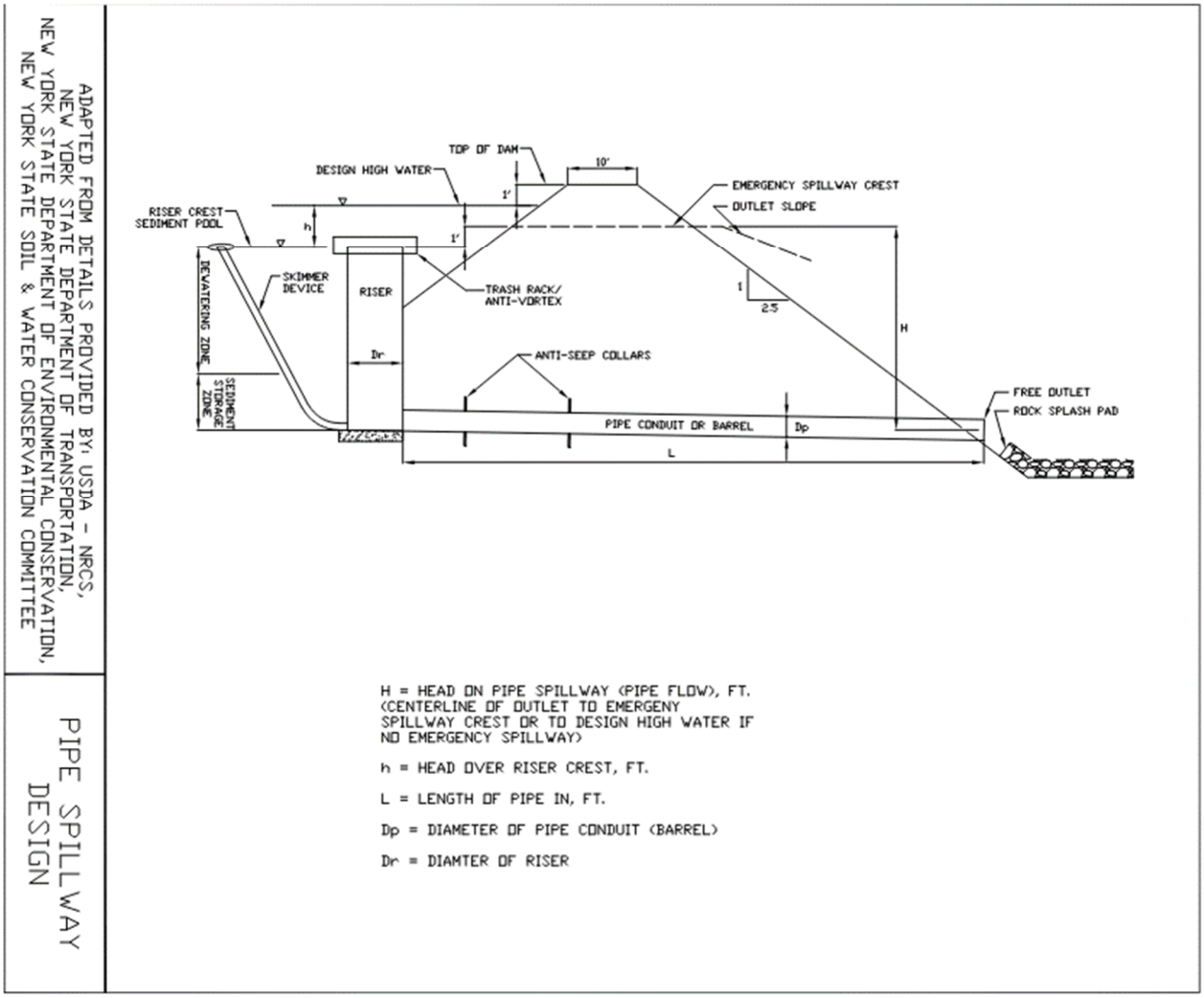


Figure 5.2: Sediment Basin Details

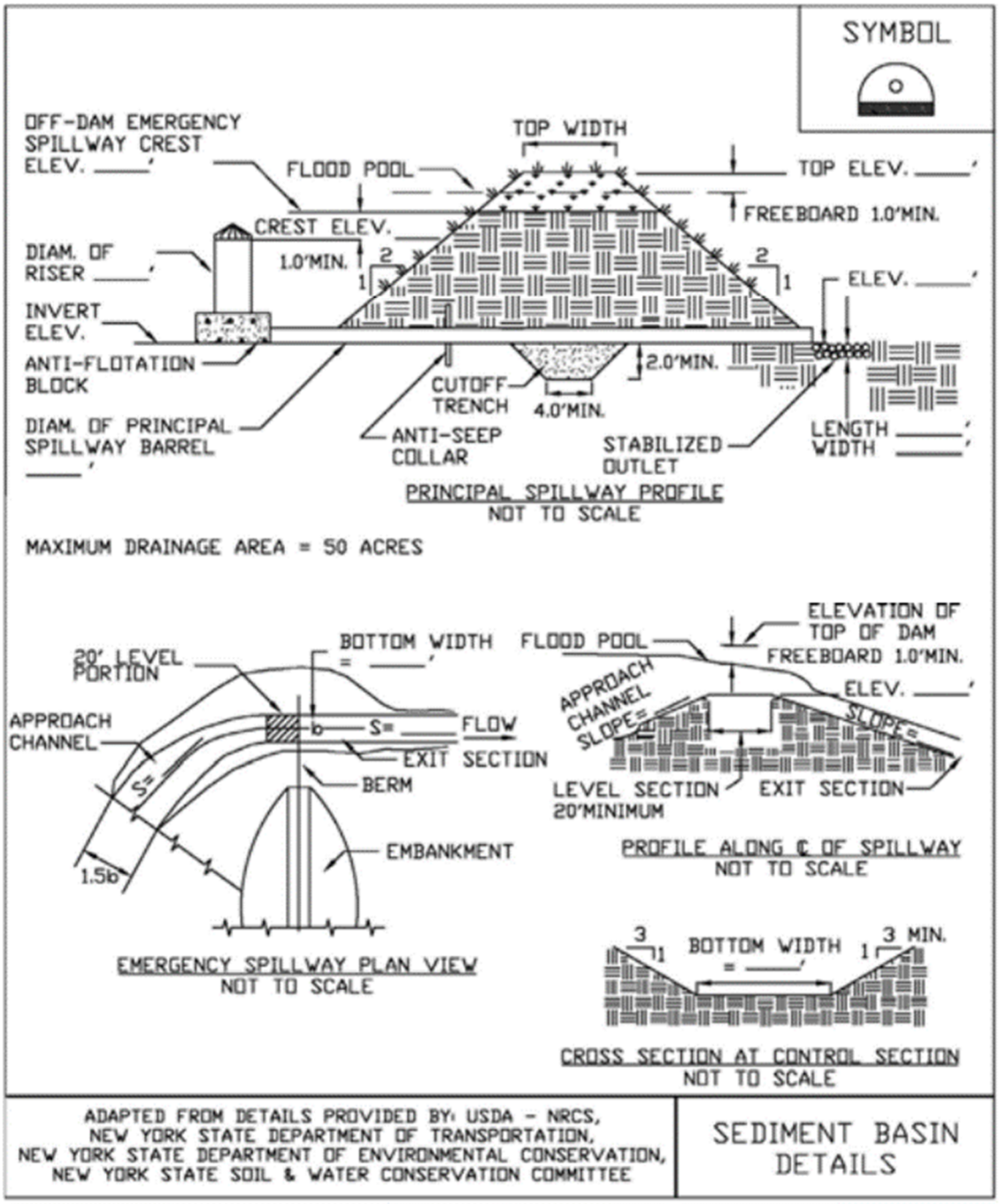
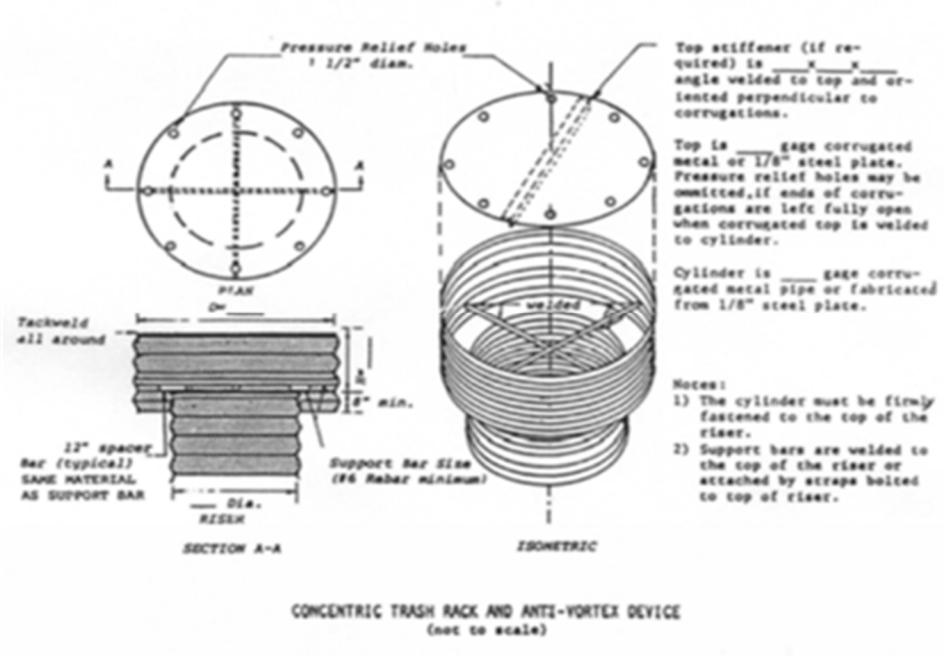


Figure 5.3: Concentric Trash Rack and Anti-Vortex Device (USDA – NRCS)



Riser Diam (in)	Cylinder Diam (in.)	Thick. Gage	H (in.)	Minimum Size Support Bar	Minimum Top Thickness	Stiffener
12	18	16	6	#6 Rebar	16 ga.	—
15	21	16	7	#6 Rebar	16 ga.	—
18	27	16	8	#6 Rebar	16 ga.	—
21	30	16	11	#6 Rebar	16 ga.	—
24	36	16	13	#6 Rebar	14 ga.	—
27	42	16	15	#6 Rebar	14 ga.	—
36	54	14	17	#8 Rebar	12 ga.	—
42	60	14	19	#8 Rebar	12 ga.	—
48	72	12	21	1 1/4" pipe or 1 1/4x1 1/4x1/4 angle	10 ga.	—
54	78	12	25	See 48" Riser	10 ga.	—
60	90	12	29	1 1/2" pipe or 1 1/2x1 1/2x1/2 angle	8 ga.	—
66	96	10	33	2" pipe or 2x2x3/16 angle	8 ga. w/stiffener	2x2x1/4 angle
72	102	10	36	——See 66" Riser——		2 1/2x2 1/2x1/4 angle
78	114	10	39	2 1/2" pipe or 2x2x1/4 angle	See 72" Riser	See 72" Riser
84	120	10	42	2 1/2" pipe or 2 1/2x2 1/2x1/4 angle	See 72" Riser	2 1/2x 2 1/2x 5/16 angle

Note: The criteria for sizing the cylinder is that the area between the inside of the cylinder and the outside of the riser is equal to or greater than the area inside the riser. Therefore, the above table is invalid for use with concrete pipe risers.

Figure 5.4: Anti-Seep Collar Design (USDA- NRCS)

This procedure provides the anti-seep collar dimensions for only temporary sediment basins to increase the seepage length by 15% for various pipe slopes, embankment slopes and riser heights.

The first step in designing anti-seep collars is to determine the length of pipe within the saturated zone of the embankment. This can be done graphically or by the following equation, assuming that the upstream slope of the embankment intersects the invert of the pipe at its upstream end. (See embankment-invert intersection on the drawing below:

$$L_s = y\,(z + 4)\left[1 + \frac{\text{pipe slope}}{0.25 - \text{pipe slope}}\right]$$

Where: L_s = length of pipe in the saturated zone (ft.)

y = distance in feet from upstream invert of pipe to highest normal water level expected to occur during the life of the structure, usually the top of the riser.

z = slope of upstream embankment as a ratio of z ft. horizontal to one ft. vertical.

pipe slope = slope of pipe in feet per foot.

This procedure is based on the approximation of the phreatic line as shown in the drawing below:

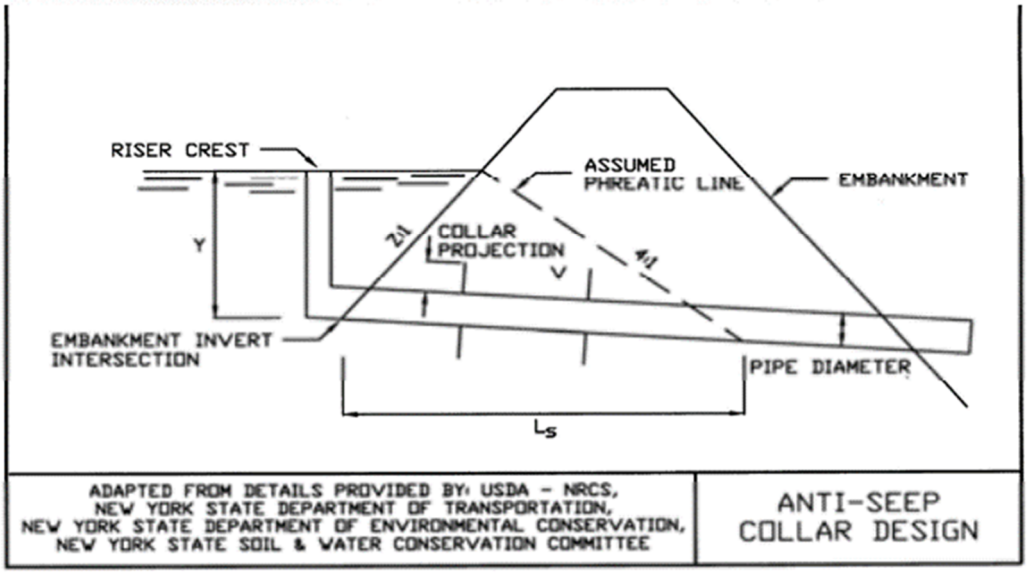


Figure 5.5: Anti-Seep Collar Design Charts (USDA-NRCS)

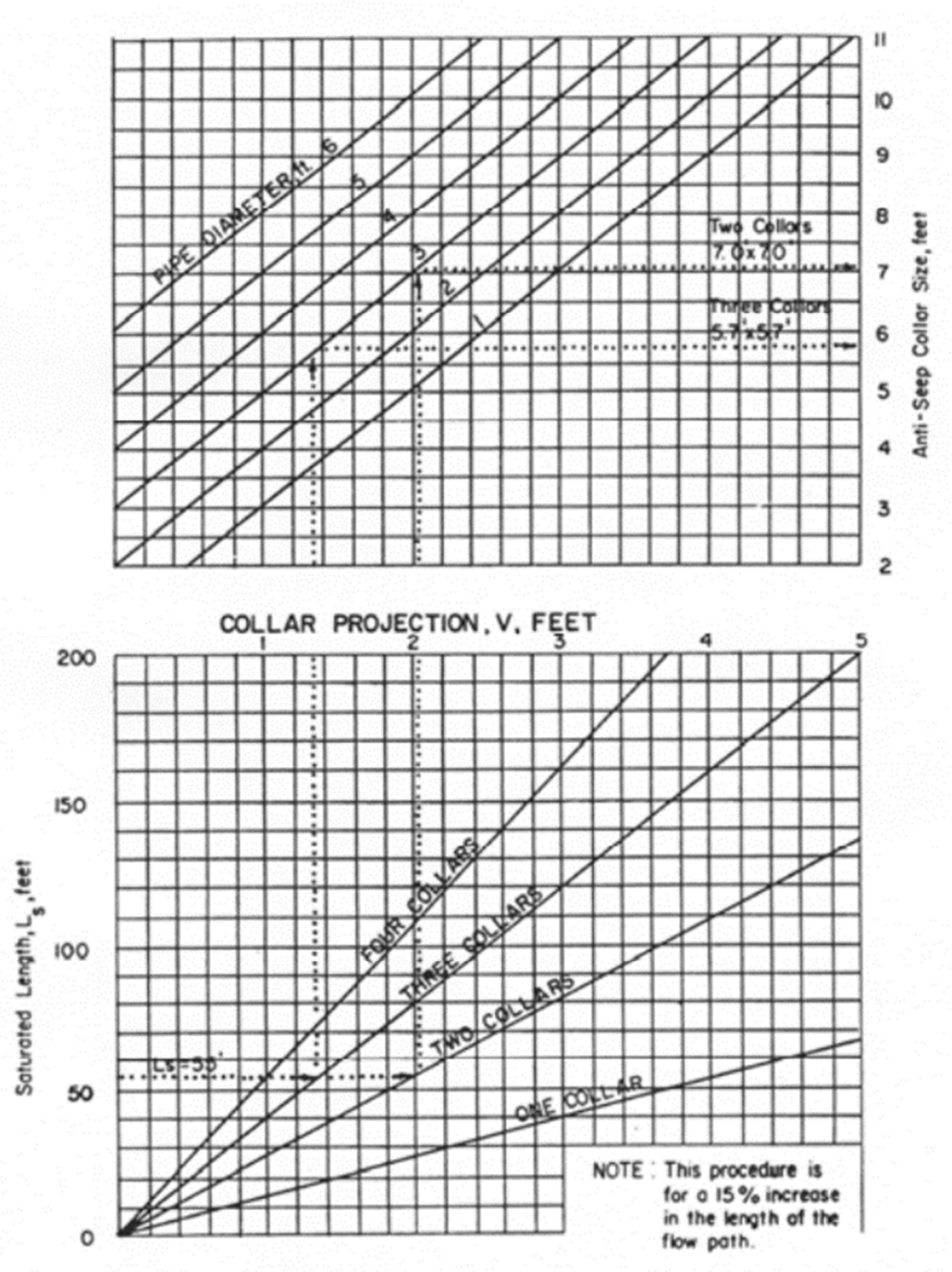
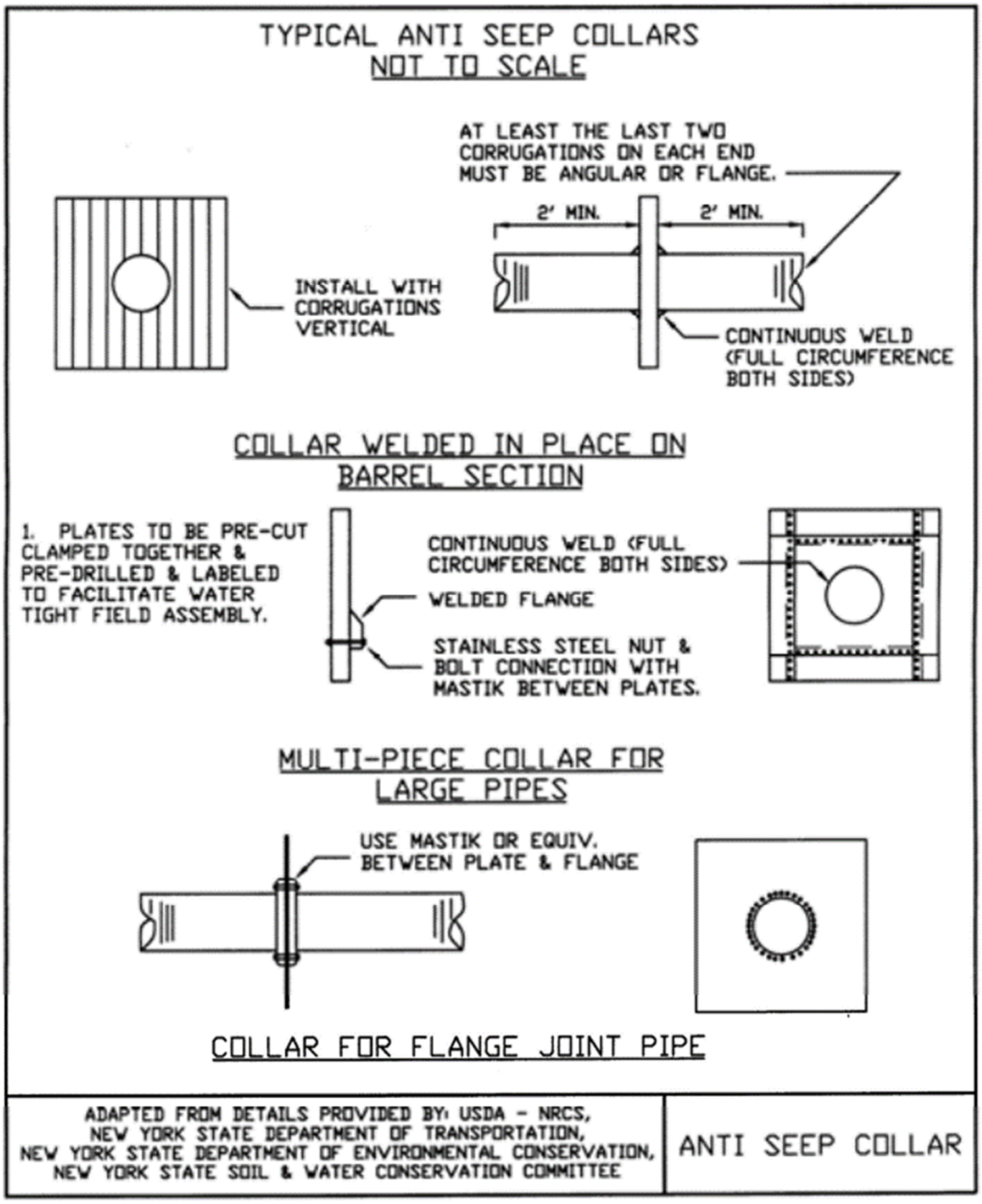


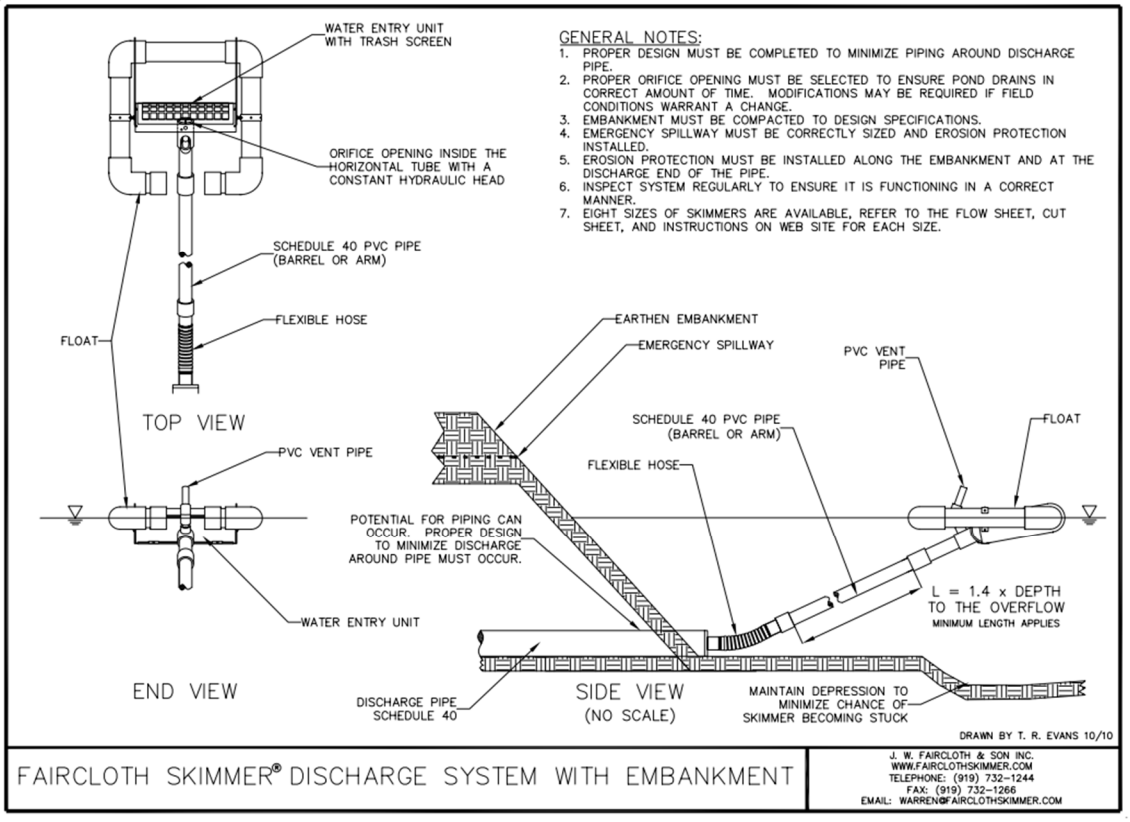
Figure 5.6: Anti-Seep Collar Detail (USDA-NRCS)



5.5.4 Dewatering

The preferred method of dewatering is using a surface skimmer to decant the cleaner top surface water from the basin as the sediment settles out. The basin shall be designed to release the dewatering zone volume between 2-7 days in non-sediment impaired watersheds. See figure 5.7 for typical dewatering skimmer detail.

Figure 5.7: Typical Dewatering Skimmer Detail



5.5.5 Maintenance

The basins shall be repaired for all damages caused by erosion and construction equipment daily. Sediment shall be removed from the basin when it reaches the specified depth for cleanout which will not exceed 50% capacity of the sediment storage zone. Refer to **Attachment I** for specified cleanout depth.

5.6 Temporary Sediment Trap Design

A temporary sediment control device, referred to as a sediment trap, is formed by excavation and/or embankment to intercept sediment-laden runoff and trap the sediment in order to protect drainageways, properties, and rights-of-way below the sediment trap from sedimentation. Sediment traps are typically installed to break up larger drainage areas into smaller sections where a sediment basin would be less effective.

5.6.1 Design Criteria

- The maximum drainage area for sediment traps are 5 acres.
- Sediments traps must not be located closer than 20 feet from a proposed building foundation.
- Volume measured from crest of the outlet shall be at least 3600 ft^3 per acre of drainage area
- Minimum Length to Width Ratio of 2:1
- Sediment shall be restored to original dimensions once sediment reaches ½ of design depth
- Embankment shall not exceed 5’ in depth.
- Embankment has a minimum of 4’ wide top.

5.6.2 Sediment Trap Outlets

Two (2) proposed sediment trap outlets are classified as Type II and one (1) proposed sediment trap outlet is classified as Type I. A Type II sediment trap has a stone outlet. The minimum outlet length is equal to 4 times the drainage area (acres). The outlet crest (top of stone in weir section) shall be level, at least one (1) foot below top of embankment and no more than one (1) foot above ground beneath the outlet. Stone used in the outlet shall be small riprap (4 in. x 8 in.). To provide more efficient trapping effect, a layer of filter cloth should be embedded one (1) foot back into the upstream face of the outlet stone or a one (1) foot thick layer of two (2) inch or finer aggregate shall be placed on the upstream face of the outlet. See Figure 5.8 for the sediment trap detail. A Type I sediment trap has a perforated riser and a pipe through the embankment.

5.7 Temporary Sediment Basin and Trap Design Calculations

Temporary Sediment Basin and Traps are identified within the Civil 111 Series Plan Set provided as **Attachment D** and are identified as “Temporary Stormwater Management Areas”. They have been located downstream of proposed site grading activities to intercept sediment laden water prior to leaving the Project Site. Surface area calculations were performed, and each feature is shown at a minimum 2:1 Length to Width Ratio based off runoff computations of the 10-year peak flows. A Temporary Sediment Basin Design Data Sheet was compiled for each sediment basin and trap on-site. Runoff computations to determine the 10-year peak flows and design data sheets can be found within **Attachment I**.

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6 Spill Prevention and Solid Waste Management

6.1 Management of Spills and Releases

Should a fuel, lubricant, or chemical spill occur, the appropriate entity, as identified in **Attachment A**, must be notified immediately to ensure that proper reporting and cleanup occurs. The appropriate entity will proceed in accordance with the NYSDEC spill notification requirements.

6.2 Refueling and Vehicle Lubrication

Vehicles requiring refueling or lubrication shall be brought to a portion of the site at least 100 feet from any environmentally sensitive areas (such as wetlands, streams, storm drains, culverts, wells, etc.). The operator shall take precautions to ensure that drips, spills, or seeps do not enter the ground. The use of absorbent towels beneath the fuel tank or equipment is recommended.

6.3 Solid Waste Management

The following describes solid waste control measures to be employed during construction of this Facility.

1. No solid or liquid waste, including building materials, are allowed to be discharged from the Facility Site with stormwater. All solid waste, including disposable materials incidental to the major construction activities, must be collected and placed in containers. The containers shall be emptied periodically by a licensed solid waste disposal service and hauled away from the site and disposed of within a permitted facility. Substances that have the potential for polluting surface and/or groundwater must be controlled by whatever means necessary in order to confirm that they do not discharge from the site. As an example, special care must be exercised during equipment fueling and servicing operations. A designated refueling area will be provided that will allow for appropriate containment; however, if a spill occurs, it must be contained and disposed so that it will not flow from the site or enter groundwater, even if this requires removal, treatment, and disposal of soil. In this regard, potentially polluting substances should be handled in a manner consistent with the impact they represent.
2. Proposed concrete washout areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet away from any wetland or waterbody.
3. All equipment and machinery shall be stored and safely contained more than 100 feet from wetlands and waterbodies at the end of each workday unless moving the equipment will cause additional environmental impact.
4. Fuel tanks or other chemical storage tanks shall be appropriately contained (refer to the Facility's SPCC Plan) and located a minimum of 100 feet away from any wetland or waterbody.
5. Temporary sanitary facilities will be provided throughout the construction phase. Portable toilets will be in locations where they will not be impacted by construction activities. Portable toilets will be secured by anchoring them to the ground to prevent tipping and spills caused by wind or other forces and cleaned regularly with their contents properly disposed. These facilities shall comply with state and local sanitary or septic system regulations.

6.4 Spill Prevention Measures

All onsite vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled. Any asphalt substances used onsite will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Refer to the South Ripley Solar Project's SPCC Plan for additional information.

All mobile equipment, excluding dewatering pumps, must be fueled, repaired, or maintained in a location at least 100 feet from wetlands and waterbodies, to the maximum extent practicable or unless moving the equipment will cause additional environmental impact. Dewatering pumps operated closer than 100 feet from the stream bank, wetland, or waterbody, must be within a secondary containment large enough to hold the pump and accommodate refueling.

The following general material management practices will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of construction materials and substances to stormwater runoff:

a. Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not re-sealable.
b. Original labels and material safety data sheets will be retained; they contain important product information.
c. An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do the job.
d. All materials stored onsite will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure and/or on asphalt or concrete.
e. Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
f. Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container.
g. Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
h. The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure the proper use and disposal of materials onsite.
i. Manufacturers' recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
j. Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area onsite. Equipment and materials will include but not be limited to brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sand, sawdust and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
k. All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
l. The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
m. Spills, of any size, of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate State or local government agency.
n. The spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent this type of spill from recurring and how to clean up the spill if there is another one. A description of the spill, what caused it, and the cleanup measures will also be included.

6.4.1 Chemical and Oil Management

Secondary containment for oil containers shall be provided. If on-site above-ground oil storage exceeds either 660 gallons in a single container or 1,320 gallons in total, an SPCC Plan shall be developed. A Facility SPCC Plan has been developed conforming to requirements of 40 CFR §112 and is a separate stand-alone Plan, not an attachment of this SWPPP. The SPCC Plan will be maintained onsite throughout construction. Following completion of construction, an engineer reviewed and certified SPCC Plan will be finalized and distributed to the appropriate agencies for review.

Spills of petroleum products, chemicals and other hazardous materials shall be reported in accordance with State, Federal, and local regulations. If a reportable spill occurs at the site during construction the Contractors shall contact the NYSDEC Spill Hotline (1-800-457-7362) within 2 hours of discovery. Note that all petroleum spills that occur within New York State must be reported to the NYS Spill Hotline, **except** spills which meet **all of the following four (4) criteria**:

1. The quantity is known to be less than 5 gallons; and
2. The spill is contained and under the control of the spiller; and
3. The spill has not and will not reach the State's water or any land; and
4. The spill is cleaned up within 2 hours of discovery.

A spill is considered to have not impacted land if it occurs on a paved surface such as asphalt or concrete. A spill in a dirt or gravel parking lot or road is considered to have impacted land and is reportable. More details on notification and reporting requirements can be found in the NYSDEC Spill Guidance Manual, currently available at the following web address:

https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/1x1.pdf

The following material management practices are to be used by the Contractors to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of pollutants to stormwater runoff during construction:

- Products including, but not limited to, building materials, building products, construction waste, trash, landscaping materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, and sanitary waste shall be stored under a roof or other cover.
- Products shall be securely stored in their original containers, or as recommended by the manufacture, and labeled appropriately.
- The amount of product stored on site will be appropriate for usage on the site. Do not bring excessive quantities to the site for storage.
- Whenever practical, products are to be used up or containers resealed before proper disposal of contents and containers off-site.
- Substances are not to be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- Dispose of surplus product and empty containers in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and applicable regulations and/or permit conditions. Do not discharge any substances into the storm sewer.
- On-site vehicles are to be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage of petroleum products. Petroleum products are to be stored in closed containers that are clearly labeled.
- Used oils are to be disposed of properly.

In addition to the material management practices discussed above, the following practices are to be followed by the Contractor for spill preparedness and cleanup:

- Spills are to be reported and cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- Manufacturers' recommended methods for spill cleanup are to be followed in case of a spill, including the use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Safety Data Sheets for materials at the site provide information on spill cleanup and should be stored in the Facility office or other accessible location.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup are to be kept in designated material storage areas onsite. Spill response materials are to include items such as brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, spill control materials, sand, sawdust, disposal containers specifically for spill cleanup, and other response materials dependent on the materials stored at the site.
- If a spill does occur at the site, a spill report is to be completed and filed with this SWPPP. Include the date, a description of the spill, the cause, and the corrective actions taken.

Remainder of page intentionally left blank.

7 Compliance with Federal, State and Local Regulations

7.1 Endangered Species

The General Permit requires that a review of the Project be completed to assess whether potential construction activities or discharges from construction activities 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, the NYSDEC or United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), or applicable Agency, has issued a letter of no impact for the project, or appropriate mitigation measures are formally agreed upon in consultation with the applicable Agency.

The Owner has conducted consultations with ORES, NYSDEC and the USFWS to determine the potential for the Facility to impact state or federally listed threatened and/or endangered species. Review of the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online planning tool identified the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as the only federally-listed threatened and/or endangered (T&E) species that may occur on or near the proposed Facility Site. Upon review of the Wildlife Site Characterization Report, ORES concluded that there are no known NLEB maternity roosts within 1.5 miles of the Facility Site or hibernaculum within 5 miles of the Facility Site. However, in accordance with best practices to avoid potential impacts to NLEB (as outlined in Section 94-c Uniform Standards and Conditions), tree clearing will occur during the hibernation season (between November 1 and March 31). Additionally, a review of the USFWS IPaC will be completed approximately every 90 days throughout construction of the Facility to review potential changes to T&E species.

Through extensive consultation with ORES and NYSDEC in accordance with the Section 94-c process, no occupied habitat for protected species is found within the Facility and construction of the Facility is not anticipated to result in take of T&E species (see Exhibit 13 of the Application). The Facility will adhere to all applicable 94-c Uniform Standards and Conditions (Subpart 900-6.1(a)) to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to wildlife.

Documentation of this review and ORES' (in consultation with NYSDEC) determination that the Project will result in no take of listed species is included in **Attachment E**.

7.1.1 Grassland Bird Species Protection Measures

In the Winter of 2019/2020, the Owner conducted an on-site Winter Raptor Survey within the Facility Site consistent with NYSDEC draft protocol. In the Spring of 2020, the Owner conducted an on-site Breeding Bird Survey within the Facility Site consistent with NYSDEC draft protocol. Upon review of the avian field survey report and Wildlife Site Characterization Report, ORES concluded that there is no occupied habitat for state-listed threatened or endangered grassland bird species within the Facility Area and that the Facility will not result in adverse impacts to these species.

7.1.2 Recording Observations of T&E Species

Per 19 NYCRR 900; the Owner will maintain a record of all observations of New York State-listed T&E species during construction, post-construction, and through operation and maintenance life of the Facility. Reporting requirements documenting observations of T&E species are provided in 19 NYCRR-900-6.4(o)(7): Record All Observations of NYS Threated or Endangered Species.

7.1.3 Discovery of T&E Species Nests or Dead, Injured or Damaged T&E Species

In the event of a discovery of a threatened or endangered species' nest or dead, injured, or damaged threatened or endangered species within the Facility Site, the Owner will implement the measures outlined in 19 NYCRR-900-6.4(o)(8): Discovery of Nests or Dead or Injured NYS Threatened or Endangered Bird Species.

7.2 Cultural Resources

The General Permit requires that a review of the project be completed to determine whether stormwater discharge or construction activities would have an effect on a property that is a historic or archeological resource that is listed or eligible for listing on the State or National Register of Historic Places. The DEC consultation form shall be sent to Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and documentation from OPRHP must be received detailing that the construction activity will result in No Impact, a determination of No Adverse Impact, or a Letter of Resolution signed by the owner/operator, OPRHP and the Agency Historic Preservation Officer (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).

The project will comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the New York State Historic Preservation Act (Section 14.09). In consultation with the New York State OPRHP, the Owner has determined through a comprehensive Phase 1 Cultural Resource site investigation and Phase 1B Archaeological Resource Survey that there are no archaeological sites of historical importance that must be avoided within the construction LOD. (see Exhibit 9 of the Owner's Section 94-c Application). The Owner recognizes that despite previous archaeological investigations, it is possible that unanticipated archaeological features and/or artifacts may be encountered during construction activities. An Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan has been prepared as part of the Section 94-c process, which establishes procedures to be implemented in the event that resources of cultural, historical, or archaeological importance are encountered during construction-related activities (see Exhibit 9). This plan meets the requirements outlined in 19 NYCRR 900-2.10(a)(5).

Documentation of OPRHP consultation is provided within **Attachment E**.

7.3 Other Permit Regulations

Because construction will result in direct impacts within the wetlands, streams, and buffer limits, the project will seek coverage for jurisdictional activities under applicable permits, such as a Nationwide Permit issued by US Army Corps of Engineers and Water Quality Certification issued by the NYSDEC. The project will comply with applicable permit standards and conditions, including those conditions indicated in a permit issued pursuant to 94-c Regulations.

The applicability of any local building permit or other local permit/approval (if any) is specified in the project's contract documents.

7.4 Retention of Records

The Owner shall retain the following documents for a period of at least five years from the date that the site achieves final stabilization:

The SWPPP including:

- NOI
- NOI acknowledgement letter
- Contractor Certification(s)
- NOT

- Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Reports
- Contract Documents including Construction Drawings and Technical Specifications
- Amendments to the SWPPP
- Correspondence (from NYSDEC, town(s), engineer, etc.) regarding stormwater management
- All documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility shall be maintained on site in accordance with Part II.C.2 of the General Permit

During construction, this SWPPP will be kept at the Facility Site and made available for review by applicable regulatory agencies, the Engineer, and contractors. Regulatory agencies that have jurisdiction over the Facility may elect to review this SWPPP and if necessary, may notify the Owner that modifications to the SWPPP or site conditions are required.

The NOI (copy retained in **Attachment C**), NYSDEC Acknowledgement of NOI Letter (copy retained in **Attachment C**), SWPPP, and Inspection reports must be made available for public review by the Owner. The Owner shall produce copies of these documents for any person within five business days of the receipt of a written request. The requester is responsible for copying costs.

Remainder of page intentionally left blank.

8 Post-Construction Storm Water Management Measures

The proposed dry swales will be permanent storm water management facilities and will need to be maintained by the facility maintenance team. An Operation and Maintenance Plan will be prepared.

Remainder of page intentionally left blank.

9 Notice of Intent (NOI), Acknowledgement of NYSDEC's Receipt of the NOI, and Notice of Termination (NOT)

9.1 Notice of Intent

A copy of the Notice of Intent and a copy of the acknowledgment letter verifying receipt of the NOI by the NYSDEC are contained in **Attachment C.**

9.2 Notice of Termination

The NOT shall be filed with the NYSDEC when the Facility Site is permanently stabilized. The NOT requires certification from the Qualified Inspector that the site has been stabilized and that all post-construction practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP. ConnectGen Chautauqua County, LLC will maintain control of the permanent stormwater facilities, via easements and/or use agreements and are required to have a maintenance plan in place. Once filed, a copy of the NOT will be retained as **Attachment L**.

Remainder of page intentionally left blank.

10 Certifications

10.1 Contractor and Subcontractor Certification

A blank copy of the Contractor / Subcontractor SPDES Permit Certification form is provided in **Attachment H.** Completed Certification forms will be retained with this SWPPP within **Attachment H.**

Remainder of page intentionally left blank.

11 Attachments

A. South Ripley Project SWPPP Contact List

Name	Title	Company	Phone Number	Email
Isaac Phillips	Owner/Operator	ConnectGen Chautauqua County, LLC	800-338-3905	info@southripleysolar.com
Paul Carter, P.E.	SWPPP Engineer	Mott MacDonald	850-332-0714	Paul.carter@mottmac.com
	Contractor			
	Qualified Inspector			

B. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities, Permit No. GP0-20-001 (General Permit)

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES

From

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Permit No. GP- 0-20-001

Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70

of the Environmental Conservation Law

Effective Date: January 29, 2020

Expiration Date: January 28, 2025

John J. Ferguson

Chief Permit Administrator

1-23-20

Authorized Signature

Date

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 administers the approved State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) program with permits issued in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70.

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 ECL section 17-0505 and 17-0701, the *owner or operator* must have coverage under a SPDES permit prior to *commencing construction activity*. The *owner or operator* 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

Table of Contents

Part 1. 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

*Discharge*s 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 November 2016, 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 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 discharge*s;

   (ii) Control stormwater *discharge*s, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, 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 *discharge*s from the site;

   (vi) Provide and maintain *natural buffer*s around surface waters, direct stormwater to vegetated areas and maximize stormwater infiltration to reduce *pollutant discharge*s, 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;

   (viii) Unless *infeasible*, preserve a sufficient amount of topsoil to complete soil restoration and establish a uniform, dense vegetative cover; and

   (ix) *Minimize* dust. On areas of exposed soil, *minimize* dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques to control the generation of pollutants that could be discharged from the site.

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**. *Discharge*s from *dewatering* activities, including *discharge*s 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, hazardous and toxic 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 *Discharge*s.** The following *discharge*s 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 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 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 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 *discharge*s 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 *discharge*s 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 *discharge*s 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

(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.

(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 *discharge*s 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 *discharge*s 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 *discharge*s authorized by this permit are causing or contributing to a violation of *water quality standards*, or if the Department determines that a modification of the permit is necessary to prevent a violation of *water quality standards*, the authorized *discharge*s 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 *discharge*s; including stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, from *construction activities*.

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs E.1 and E.2 above, the following non-stormwater discharges are authorized by this permit: those listed in 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(29)(vi), with the following exception: "Discharges from firefighting activities are authorized only when the firefighting activities are emergencies/unplanned"; waters to which other components have not been added that are used to control dust in accordance with the SWPPP; and uncontaminated *discharge*s from *construction site* de-watering operations. All non-stormwater 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:

1. *Discharge*s after *construction activities* have been completed and the site has undergone *final stabilization*;

2. *Discharge*s 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.D.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 *discharge*s from the *construction activities* are tributary to waters of the state classified as AA or AA-s; and

   b. Which are undertaken on land with no existing *impervious cover*; and

   c. Which disturb one (1) or more acres of land designated on the current United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") Soil Survey as Soil Slope Phase "D", (provided the map unit name is inclusive of slopes greater than 25%), or Soil Slope Phase "E" or "F" (regardless of the map unit name), or a combination of the three designations.

7. *Construction activities* for linear transportation projects and linear utility projects:

   a. Where the *discharge*s from the *construction activities* are tributary to waters of the state classified as AA or AA-s; and

   b. Which are undertaken on land with no existing *impervious cover*; and

   c. Which disturb two (2) or more acres of land designated on the current USDA Soil Survey as Soil Slope Phase "D" (provided the map unit name is inclusive of slopes greater than 25%), or Soil Slope Phase "E" or "F" (regardless of the map unit name), or a combination of the three designations.

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.D.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
(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. *Discharge*s 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.

Part II. PERMIT COVERAGE

A. How to Obtain Coverage

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 Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Department to be authorized to discharge under this permit.

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 the 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.

3. The requirement for an *owner or operator* to have its SWPPP reviewed and accepted by the *regulated, traditional land use control 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.F. (Change of *Owner or Operator*) or where the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity* is the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* . This exemption does not apply to *construction activities* subject to the New York City Administrative Code.

B. Notice of Intent (NOI) Submittal

1. Prior to December 21, 2020, 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. Beginning December 21, 2020 and in accordance with EPA's 2015 NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule (40 CFR Part 127), the *owner or operator* must submit the NOI electronically using the *Department's* online NOI.

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.

C. 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), or the equivalent from another New York State agency, 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.C.2 above 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. 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.C. of this permit.

D. 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-0-20-001), NOI, *NOI Acknowledgment Letter*, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form, inspection reports, responsible contractor's or subcontractor's certification statement (see Part III.A.6.), 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 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 November 2016.

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 or consistent with Part VII.K..

5. 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*.

6. 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.

E. Permit Coverage for Discharges Authorized Under GP-0-15-002

1. Upon renewal of SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from *Construction Activity* (Permit No. GP-0-15-002), an *owner or operator* of *a construction activity* with coverage under GP-0-15-002, as of the effective date of GP- 0-20-001, shall be authorized to *discharge* in accordance with GP- 0-20-001, 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-0-20-001.

F. Change of Owner or Operator

1. 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. For *construction activities* subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4,* the original *owner or operator* must also notify the MS4, in writing, of the change in ownership at least 30 calendar days prior to the change in ownership.

2. 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.B.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.

3. 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. 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, including construction drawings:

    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*;

c. to address issues or deficiencies identified during an inspection by the *qualified inspector,* the Department or other regulatory authority; and

d. to document the final construction conditions.

5. The Department may notify the *owner or operator* at any time that the 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.D.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 *discharge*s 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 *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 November 2016. 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 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 November 2016, 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 November 2016;

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 November 2016. Include the reason for the deviation or alternative design 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 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. 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

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),
- New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder
- 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 the *owner or operator* has received authorization in accordance with Part II.D.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.B.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 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;

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.D.2. of this permit, the inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP.

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.B.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.

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.F. 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.

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.

Part VI. REPORTING AND RETENTION 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.B.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. 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.

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 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 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 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.

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.

APPENDIX A – Acronyms and Definitions

Acronyms

APO – Agency Preservation Officer
BMP – Best Management Practice
CPESC – Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control
Cpv – Channel Protection Volume
CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)
DOW – Division of Water
EAF – Environmental Assessment Form
ECL - Environmental Conservation Law
EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
HSG – Hydrologic Soil Group
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI – Notice of Intent
NOT – Notice of Termination
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OPRHP – Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Places
Qf – Extreme Flood
Qp – Overbank Flood
RRv – Runoff Reduction Volume
RWE – Regional Water Engineer
SEQR – State Environmental Quality Review
SEQRA - State Environmental Quality Review Act
SHPA – State Historic Preservation Act
SPDES – State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
UPA – Uniform Procedures Act
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
WQv – Water Quality Volume

Definitions

All definitions in this section are solely for the purposes of this permit.

Agricultural Building – a structure designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other horticultural products; excluding any structure designed, constructed or used, in whole or in part, for human habitation, as a place of employment where agricultural products are processed, treated or packaged, or as a place used by the public.

Agricultural Property –means the land for construction of a barn, *agricultural building*, silo, stockyard, pen or other structural practices identified in Table II in the "Agricultural Management Practices Catalog for Nonpoint Source Pollution in New York State" prepared by the Department in cooperation with agencies of New York Nonpoint Source Coordinating Committee (dated June 2007).

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.

Construction Site – means the land area where *construction activity(ies)* will occur. See definition for "*Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities"* and "*Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale" also.*

Dewatering – means the act of draining rainwater and/or groundwater from building foundations, vaults or excavations/trenches.

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*.

Embankment –means an earthen or rock slope that supports a road/highway.

Endangered or Threatened Species – see 6 NYCRR Part 182 of the Department's rules and regulations for definition of terms and requirements.

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).

Natural Buffer –means an undisturbed area with natural cover running along a surface water (e.g. wetland, stream, river, lake, etc.).

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

New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program – a certificate program that establishes and maintains a process to identify and recognize individuals who are capable of developing, designing, inspecting and maintaining erosion and sediment control plans on projects that disturb soils in New York State. The certificate program is administered by the New York State Conservation District Employees Association.

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*.

Nonpoint Source - means any source of water pollution or pollutants which is not a discrete conveyance or *point source* permitted pursuant to Title 7 or 8 of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law (see ECL Section 17-1403).

Overbank –means flow events that exceed the capacity of the stream channel and spill out into the adjacent floodplain.

Owner or Operator - means the person, persons or legal entity which owns or leases the property on which the *construction activity* is occurring; an entity that has operational control over the construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to the plans and specifications; and/or an entity that has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions.

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.

Point Source - means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft, or landfill leachate collection system from which *pollutants* are or may be discharged.

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, New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder 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 authorized to discharge under New York State DEC's

SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems (MS4s) or the City of New York's Individual SPDES Permit for their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (NY-0287890).

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,
- 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 stabilizes 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 designated on the current United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") Soil Survey as Soil Slope Phase "D", (provided the map unit name is inclusive of slopes greater than 25%) , or Soil Slope Phase E or F, (regardless of the map unit name), or a combination of the three designations.

Streambank – as used in this permit, means the terrain alongside the bed of a creek or stream. The bank consists of the sides of the channel, between which the flow is confined.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – means a project specific report, including construction drawings, that among other things: describes the construction activity(ies), identifies the potential sources of pollution at the *construction site*; describes and shows the stormwater controls that will be used to control the pollutants (i.e. erosion and sediment controls; for many projects, includes post-construction stormwater management controls); and identifies procedures the *owner or operator* will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. See Part III of the permit for a complete description of the information that must be included in the SWPPP.

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 source*s. 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 source*s, 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, New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder, 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.

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

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land, but less than five (5) acres:

- Single family home not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or not *directly discharging* 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 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
- Construction of a barn or other *agricultural building*, silo, stock yard or pen.

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land:

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.

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

- 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
- Pond construction
- Linear bike paths running through areas with vegetative cover, including bike paths surfaced with an impervious cover
- Cross-country ski trails and walking/hiking trails
- Sidewalk, bike path or walking path projects, surfaced with an impervious cover, that are not part of residential, commercial or institutional development;
- Sidewalk, bike path or walking path projects, surfaced with an impervious cover, that include incidental shoulder or curb work along an existing highway to support construction of the sidewalk, bike path or walking path.
- Slope stabilization projects
- Slope flattening that changes the grade of the site, but does not significantly change the runoff characteristics

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

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

- Spoil areas that will be covered with vegetation
- Vegetated open space projects (i.e. recreational parks, lawns, meadows, fields, downhill ski trails) excluding projects that *alter hydrology from pre to post development* conditions,
- Athletic fields (natural grass) that do not include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* and do not *alter hydrology from pre to post development* 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 *impervious cover*
- 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 greater than five acres and construction activities that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area
- Temporary access roads, median crossovers, detour roads, lanes, or other temporary impervious areas that will be restored to pre-construction conditions once the construction activity is complete

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 home that disturbs five (5) or more acres of land
- 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 duplexes, townhomes, condominiums, senior housing complexes, apartment complexes, and mobile home parks
- Airports
- Amusement parks
- Breweries, cideries, and wineries, including establishments constructed on agricultural land
- 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 development; includes hospitals, prisons, schools and colleges
- Industrial facilities; includes industrial parks
- Landfills
- Municipal facilities; includes highway garages, transfer stations, office buildings, POTW’s, water treatment plants, and water storage tanks
- Office complexes
- Playgrounds that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area
- Sports complexes
- Racetracks; includes racetracks with earthen (dirt) surface
- Road construction or reconstruction, including roads constructed as part of the construction activities listed in Table 1

Table 2 (Continued)

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:

- Parking lot construction or reconstruction, including parking lots constructed as part of the construction activities listed in Table 1
- 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
- Sidewalk, bike path or walking path projects, surfaced with an impervious cover, that are part of a residential, commercial or institutional development
- Sidewalk, bike path or walking path projects, surfaced with an impervious cover, that are part of a highway construction or reconstruction 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 Requiring Enhanced Phosphorus Removal

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

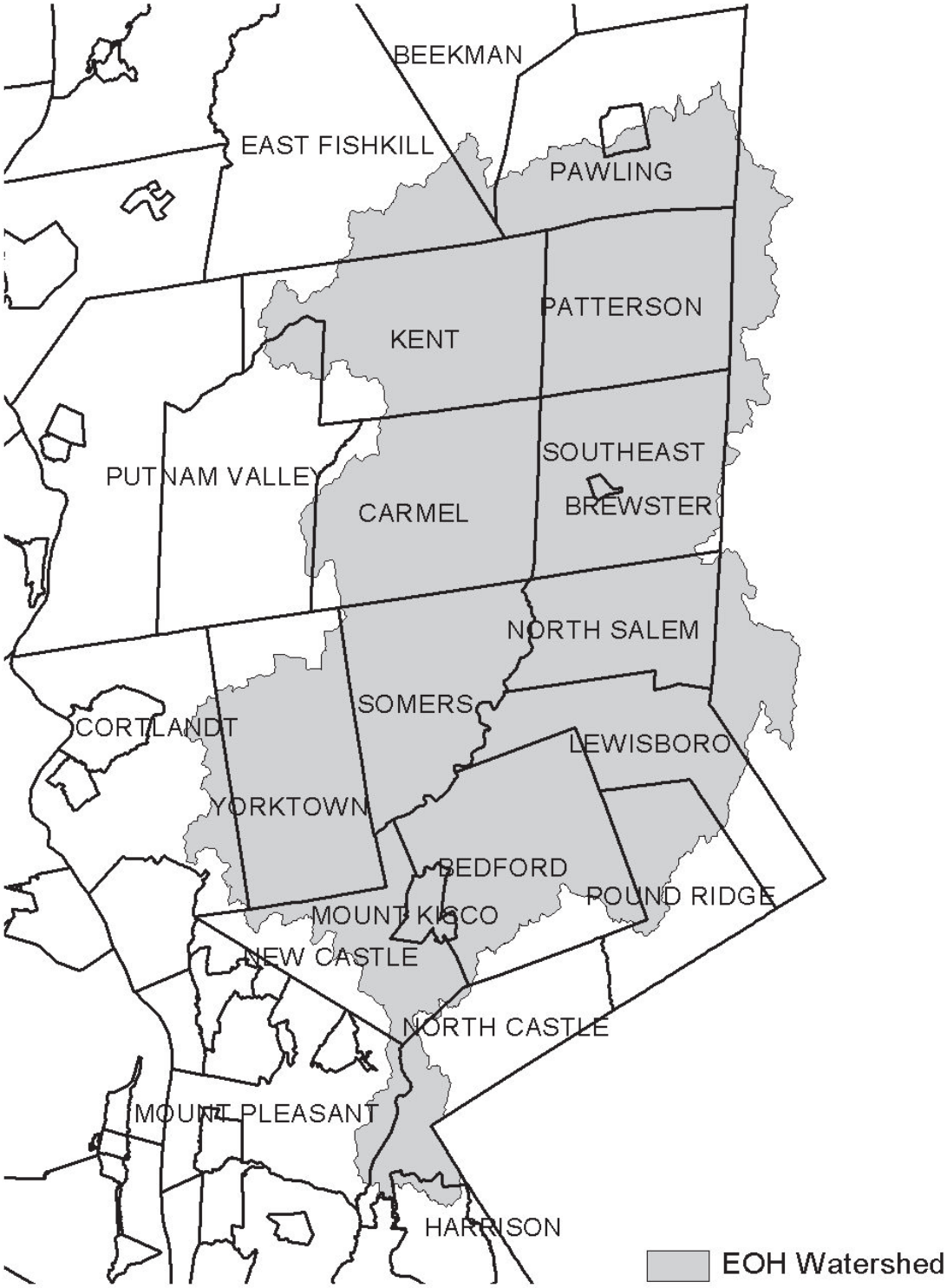


Figure 2 - Onondaga Lake Watershed

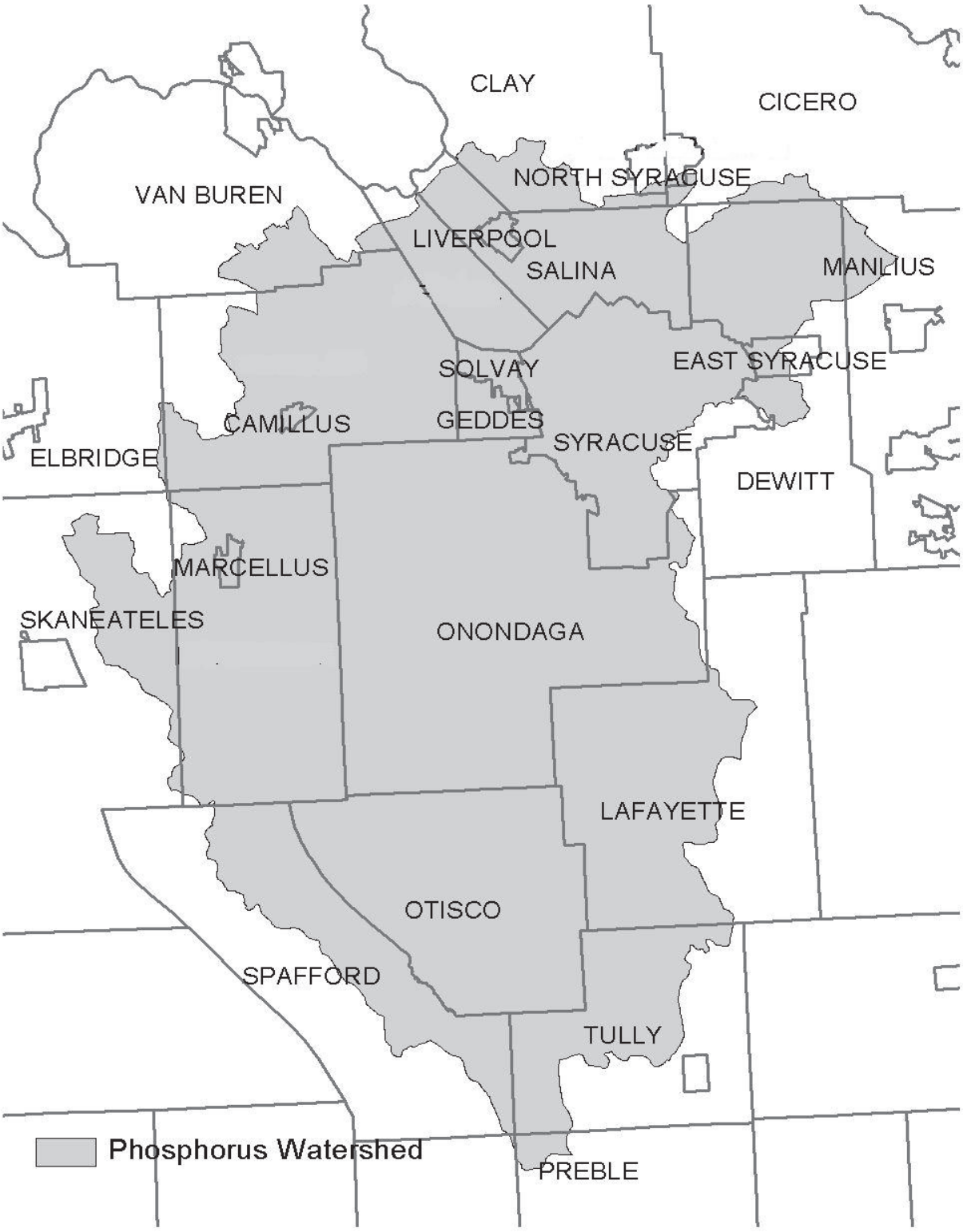


Figure 3 - Greenwood Lake Watershed

Figure 4 - Oscawana Lake Watershed

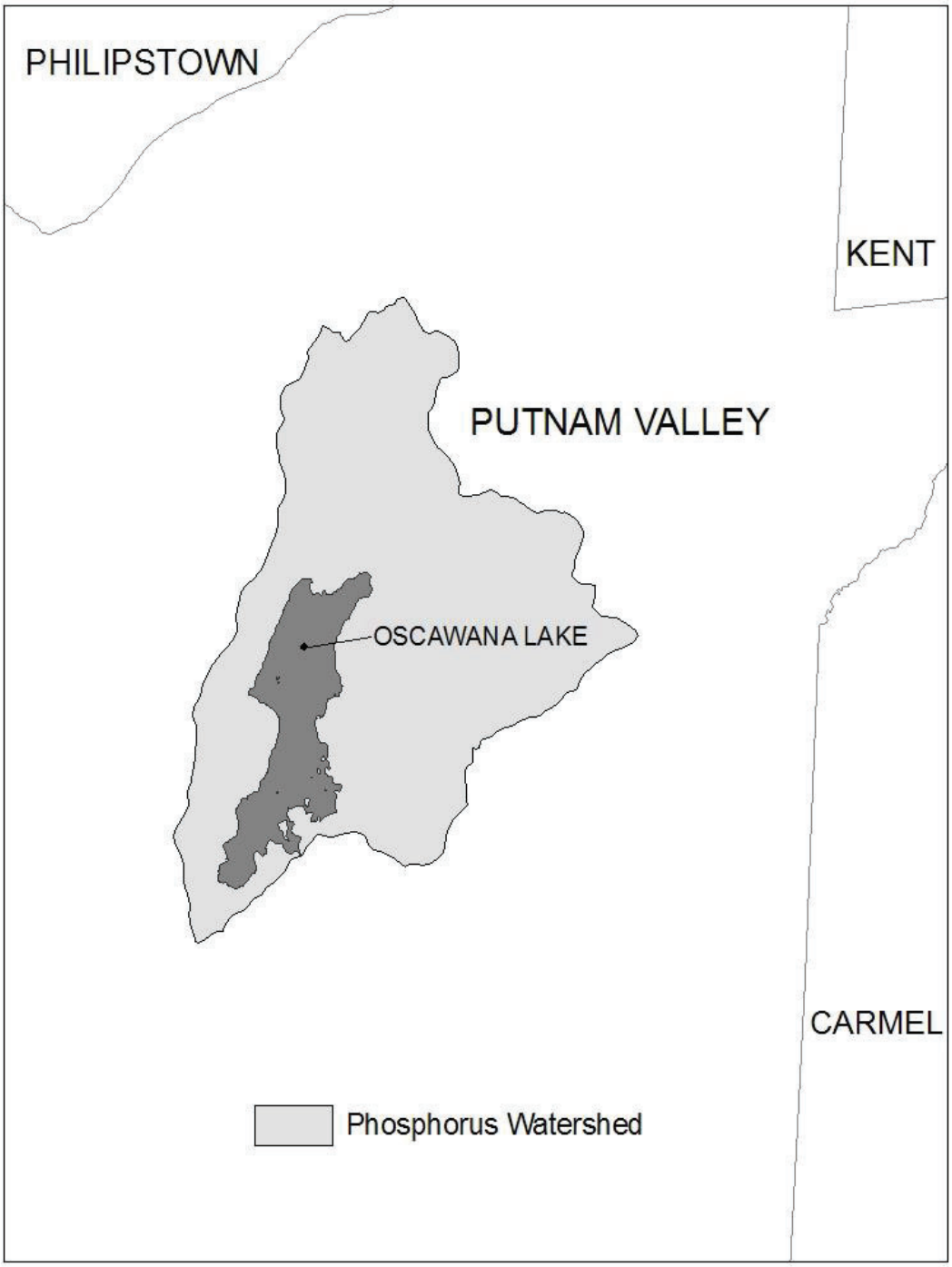
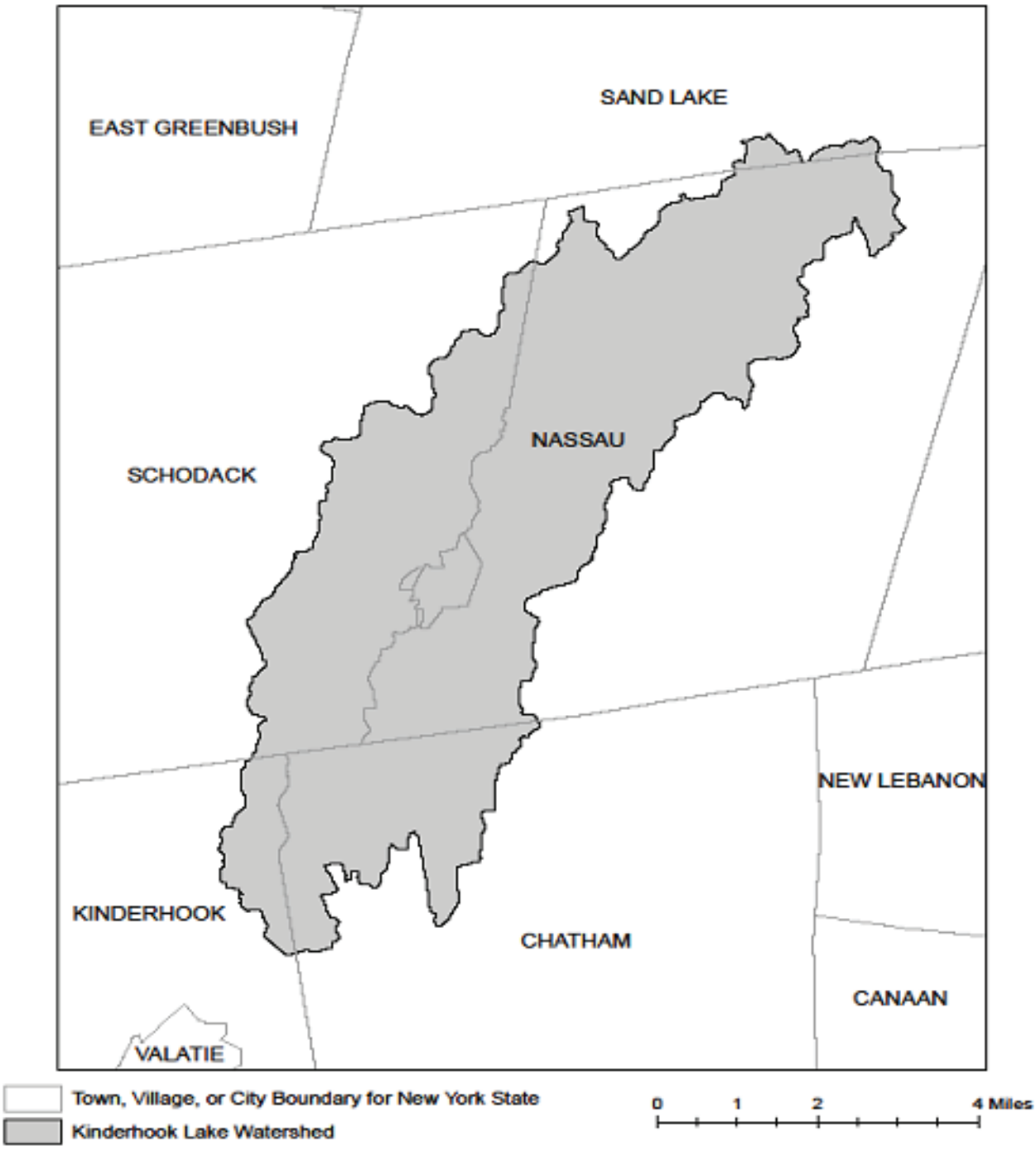


Figure 5 - Kinderhook Lake Watershed



APPENDIX D – Watersheds with Lower Disturbance Threshold

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

APPENDIX E – 303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

List of 303(d) segments impaired by pollutants related to *construction activity* (e.g. silt, sediment or nutrients). The list was developed using "The Final New York State 2016 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters Requiring a TMDL/Other Strategy" dated November 2016. *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	POLLUTANT
Albany	Ann Lee (Shakers) Pond, Stump Pond	Nutrients
Albany	Basic Creek Reservoir	Nutrients
Allegany	Amity Lake, Saunders Pond	Nutrients
Bronx	Long Island Sound, Bronx	Nutrients
Bronx	Van Cortlandt Lake	Nutrients
Broome	Fly Pond, Deer Lake, Sky Lake	Nutrients
Broome	Minor Tribs to Lower Susquehanna (north)	Nutrients
Broome	Whitney Point Lake/Reservoir	Nutrients
Cattaraugus	Allegheny River/Reservoir	Nutrients
Cattaraugus	Beaver (Alma) Lake	Nutrients
Cattaraugus	Case Lake	Nutrients
Cattaraugus	Linlyco/Club Pond	Nutrients
Cayuga	Duck Lake	Nutrients
Cayuga	Little Sodus Bay	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Bear Lake	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Chadakoin River and tribs	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Chautauqua Lake, North	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Chautauqua Lake, South	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Findley Lake	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Hulburt/Clymer Pond	Nutrients
Clinton	Great Chazy River, Lower, Main Stem	Silt/Sediment
Clinton	Lake Champlain, Main Lake, Middle	Nutrients
Clinton	Lake Champlain, Main Lake, North	Nutrients
Columbia	Kinderhook Lake	Nutrients
Columbia	Robinson Pond	Nutrients
Cortland	Dean Pond	Nutrients

303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

Dutchess	Fall Kill and tribs	Nutrients
Dutchess	Hillside Lake	Nutrients
Dutchess	Wappingers Lake	Nutrients
Dutchess	Wappingers Lake	Silt/Sediment
Erie	Beeman Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Green Lake	Nutrients
Erie	Little Sister Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Murder Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Rush Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Middle, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Upper, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Essex	Lake Champlain, Main Lake, South	Nutrients
Essex	Lake Champlain, South Lake	Nutrients
Essex	Willsboro Bay	Nutrients
Genesee	Bigelow Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Genesee	Black Creek, Middle, and minor tribs	Nutrients
Genesee	Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs	Nutrients
Genesee	Bowen Brook and tribs	Nutrients
Genesee	LeRoy Reservoir	Nutrients
Genesee	Oak Orchard Cr, Upper, and tribs	Nutrients
Genesee	Tonawanda Creek, Middle, Main Stem	Nutrients
Greene	Schoharie Reservoir	Silt/Sediment
Greene	Sleepy Hollow Lake	Silt/Sediment
Herkimer	Steele Creek tribs	Silt/Sediment
Herkimer	Steele Creek tribs	Nutrients
Jefferson	Moon Lake	Nutrients
Kings	Hendrix Creek	Nutrients
Kings	Prospect Park Lake	Nutrients
Lewis	Mill Creek/South Branch, and tribs	Nutrients
Livingston	Christie Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Livingston	Conesus Lake	Nutrients
Livingston	Mill Creek and minor tribs	Silt/Sediment
Monroe	Black Creek, Lower, and minor tribs	Nutrients
Monroe	Buck Pond	Nutrients
Monroe	Cranberry Pond	Nutrients

303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

Monroe	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Nutrients
Monroe	Long Pond	Nutrients
Monroe	Mill Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Monroe	Mill Creek/Blue Pond Outlet and tribs	Nutrients
Monroe	Minor Tribs to Irondequoit Bay	Nutrients
Monroe	Rochester Embayment - East	Nutrients
Monroe	Rochester Embayment - West	Nutrients
Monroe	Shipbuilders Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Monroe	Thomas Creek/White Brook and tribs	Nutrients
Nassau	Beaver Lake	Nutrients
Nassau	Camaans Pond	Nutrients
Nassau	East Meadow Brook, Upper, and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	East Rockaway Channel	Nutrients
Nassau	Grant Park Pond	Nutrients
Nassau	Hempstead Bay	Nutrients
Nassau	Hempstead Lake	Nutrients
Nassau	Hewlett Bay	Nutrients
Nassau	Hog Island Channel	Nutrients
Nassau	Long Island Sound, Nassau County Waters	Nutrients
Nassau	Massapequa Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Nassau	Milburn/Parsonage Creeks, Upp, and tribs	Nutrients
Nassau	Reynolds Channel, west	Nutrients
Nassau	Tidal Tribs to Hempstead Bay	Nutrients
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay	Nutrients
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	Tribs to Smith/Halls Ponds	Nutrients
Nassau	Woodmere Channel	Nutrients
New York	Harlem Meer	Nutrients
New York	The Lake in Central Park	Nutrients
Niagara	Bergholtz Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Niagara	Hyde Park Lake	Nutrients
Niagara	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Nutrients
Niagara	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Nutrients
Oneida	Ballou, Nail Creeks and tribs	Nutrients
Onondaga	Harbor Brook, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Onondaga	Ley Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Onondaga	Minor Tribs to Onondaga Lake	Nutrients
Onondaga	Ninemile Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Middle, and tribs	Nutrients

303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

Onondaga	Onondaga Lake, northern end	Nutrients
Onondaga	Onondaga Lake, southern end	Nutrients
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs	Silt/Sediment
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs	Nutrients
Ontario	Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs	Nutrients
Ontario	Honeoye Lake	Nutrients
Orange	Greenwood Lake	Nutrients
Orange	Monhagen Brook and tribs	Nutrients
Orange	Orange Lake	Nutrients
Orleans	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Nutrients
Orleans	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Nutrients
Oswego	Lake Neatahwanta	Nutrients
Oswego	Pleasant Lake	Nutrients
Putnam	Bog Brook Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	Boyd Corners Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	Croton Falls Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	Diverting Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	East Branch Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	Lake Carmel	Nutrients
Putnam	Middle Branch Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	Oscawana Lake	Nutrients
Putnam	Palmer Lake	Nutrients
Putnam	West Branch Reservoir	Nutrients
Queens	Bergen Basin	Nutrients
Queens	Flushing Creek/Bay	Nutrients
Queens	Jamaica Bay, Eastern, and tribs (Queens)	Nutrients
Queens	Kissena Lake	Nutrients
Queens	Meadow Lake	Nutrients
Queens	Willow Lake	Nutrients
Rensselaer	Nassau Lake	Nutrients
Rensselaer	Snyders Lake	Nutrients
Richmond	Grasmere Lake/Bradys Pond	Nutrients
Rockland	Congers Lake, Swartout Lake	Nutrients
Rockland	Rockland Lake	Nutrients
Saratoga	Ballston Lake	Nutrients
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs	Nutrients
Saratoga	Lake Lonely	Nutrients
Saratoga	Round Lake	Nutrients
Saratoga	Tribs to Lake Lonely	Nutrients

303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

Schenectady	Collins Lake	Nutrients
Schenectady	Duane Lake	Nutrients
Schenectady	Mariaville Lake	Nutrients
Schoharie	Engleville Pond	Nutrients
Schoharie	Summit Lake	Nutrients
Seneca	Reeder Creek and tribs	Nutrients
St.Lawrence	Black Lake Outlet/Black Lake	Nutrients
St.Lawrence	Fish Creek and minor tribs	Nutrients
Steuben	Smith Pond	Nutrients
Suffolk	Agawam Lake	Nutrients
Suffolk	Big/Little Fresh Ponds	Nutrients
Suffolk	Canaan Lake	Silt/Sediment
Suffolk	Canaan Lake	Nutrients
Suffolk	Flanders Bay, West/Lower Sawmill Creek	Nutrients
Suffolk	Fresh Pond	Nutrients
Suffolk	Great South Bay, East	Nutrients
Suffolk	Great South Bay, Middle	Nutrients
Suffolk	Great South Bay, West	Nutrients
Suffolk	Lake Ronkonkoma	Nutrients
Suffolk	Long Island Sound, Suffolk County, West	Nutrients
Suffolk	Mattituck (Marratooka) Pond	Nutrients
Suffolk	Meetinghouse/Terrys Creeks and tribs	Nutrients
Suffolk	Mill and Seven Ponds	Nutrients
Suffolk	Millers Pond	Nutrients
Suffolk	Moriches Bay, East	Nutrients
Suffolk	Moriches Bay, West	Nutrients
Suffolk	Peconic River, Lower, and tidal tribs	Nutrients
Suffolk	Quantuck Bay	Nutrients
Suffolk	Shinnecock Bay and Inlet	Nutrients
Suffolk	Tidal tribs to West Moriches Bay	Nutrients
Sullivan	Bodine, Montgomery Lakes	Nutrients
Sullivan	Davies Lake	Nutrients
Sullivan	Evens Lake	Nutrients
Sullivan	Pleasure Lake	Nutrients
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End	Nutrients
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End	Silt/Sediment
Tompkins	Owasco Inlet, Upper, and tribs	Nutrients
Ulster	Ashokan Reservoir	Silt/Sediment
Ulster	Esopus Creek, Upper, and minor tribs	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Hague Brook and tribs	Silt/Sediment

303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

Warren	Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Indian Brook and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Lake George	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Tribs to L.George, Village of L George	Silt/Sediment
Washington	Cossayuna Lake	Nutrients
Washington	Lake Champlain, South Bay	Nutrients
Washington	Tribs to L.George, East Shore	Silt/Sediment
Washington	Wood Cr/Champlain Canal and minor tribs	Nutrients
Wayne	Port Bay	Nutrients
Westchester	Amawalk Reservoir	Nutrients
Westchester	Blind Brook, Upper, and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Cross River Reservoir	Nutrients
Westchester	Lake Katonah	Nutrients
Westchester	Lake Lincolndale	Nutrients
Westchester	Lake Meahagh	Nutrients
Westchester	Lake Mohegan	Nutrients
Westchester	Lake Shenorock	Nutrients
Westchester	Long Island Sound, Westchester (East)	Nutrients
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Lower	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Upper, and minor tribs	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Muscoot/Upper New Croton Reservoir	Nutrients
Westchester	New Croton Reservoir	Nutrients
Westchester	Peach Lake	Nutrients
Westchester	Reservoir No.1 (Lake Isle)	Nutrients
Westchester	Saw Mill River, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Westchester	Saw Mill River, Middle, and tribs	Nutrients
Westchester	Sheldrake River and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Sheldrake River and tribs	Nutrients
Westchester	Silver Lake	Nutrients
Westchester	Teatown Lake	Nutrients
Westchester	Titicus Reservoir	Nutrients
Westchester	Truesdale Lake	Nutrients
Westchester	Wallace Pond	Nutrients
Wyoming	Java Lake	Nutrients
Wyoming	Silver Lake	Nutrients

APPENDIX F – List of NYS DEC Regional Offices

Region	Covering the following counties:	DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (DEP) Permit Administrators	DIVISION OF WATER (DOW) Water (SPDES) Program
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 ROADAVON, 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 AVENUE BUFFALO, NY 14203-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7070

C. NYSDEC Notice of Intent (NOI) and NYSDEC Acknowledgement of NOI Letter

(a copy of the eNOI filed will be retained in this Attachment for the on-site SWPPP)

0644089821

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-0-20-001

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)

Project Site Information

Project/Site Name

Street Address (NOT P.O. BOX)

Side of Street
○ **North** ○ **South** ○ **East** ○ **West**

City/Town/Village (THAT ISSUES BUILDING PERMIT)

State N Y Zip - County DEC Region

Name of Nearest Cross Street

Distance to Nearest Cross Street (Feet)

Project In Relation to Cross Street
○ **North** ○ **South** ○ **East** ○ **West**

Tax Map Numbers
Section-Block-Parcel

Tax Map Numbers

1. Provide the Geographic Coordinates for the project site. To do this, go to the NYSDEC Stormwater Interactive Map on the DEC website at:

https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/stormwater/

Zoom into your Project Location such that you can accurately click on the centroid of your site. Once you have located the centroid of your project site, go to the bottom right hand corner of the map for the X, Y coordinates. Enter the coordinates into the boxes below. For problems with the interactive map use the help function.

X Coordinates (Easting)
-7
Ex. -73.749

Y Coordinates (Northing)
4
Ex. 42.652

2. What is the nature of this construction project?

○ **New Construction**

○ **Redevelopment with increase in impervious area**

○ **Redevelopment with no increase in impervious area**

3. Select the predominant land use for both pre and post development conditions.
SELECT ONLY ONE CHOICE FOR EACH

Pre-Development Existing Land Use

- ○ FOREST
- ○ PASTURE/OPEN LAND
- ○ CULTIVATED LAND
- ○ SINGLE FAMILY HOME
- ○ SINGLE FAMILY SUBDIVISION
- ○ TOWN HOME RESIDENTIAL
- ○ MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- ○ INSTITUTIONAL/SCHOOL
- ○ INDUSTRIAL
- ○ COMMERCIAL
- ○ ROAD/HIGHWAY
- ○ RECREATIONAL/SPORTS FIELD
- ○ BIKE PATH/TRAIL
- ○ LINEAR UTILITY
- ○ PARKING LOT
- ○ OTHER

Post-Development Future Land Use

- ○ SINGLE FAMILY HOME
- ○ SINGLE FAMILY SUBDIVISION — Number of Lots
- ○ TOWN HOME RESIDENTIAL
- ○ MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- ○ INSTITUTIONAL/SCHOOL
- ○ INDUSTRIAL
- ○ COMMERCIAL
- ○ MUNICIPAL
- ○ ROAD/HIGHWAY
- ○ RECREATIONAL/SPORTS FIELD
- ○ BIKE PATH/TRAIL
- ○ LINEAR UTILITY (water, sewer, gas, etc.)
- ○ PARKING LOT
- ○ CLEARING/GRADING ONLY
- ○ DEMOLITION, NO REDEVELOPMENT
- ○ WELL DRILLING ACTIVITY *(Oil, Gas, etc.)
- ○ OTHER

***Note**: for gas well drilling, non-high volume hydraulic fractured wells only

4. In accordance with the larger common plan of development or sale, enter the total project site area; the total area to be disturbed; existing impervious area to be disturbed (for redevelopment activities); and the future impervious area constructed within the disturbed area. (Round to the nearest tenth of an acre.)

Total Site Area	**Total Area To Be Disturbed**	**Existing Impervious Area To Be Disturbed**	**Future Impervious Area Within Disturbed Area**
.	.	.	.

5. Do you plan to disturb more than 5 acres of soil at any one time? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**

6. Indicate the percentage of each Hydrologic Soil Group(HSG) at the site.

A	**B**	**C**	**D**
%	%	%	%

7. Is this a phased project? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**

8. Enter the planned start and end dates of the disturbance activities.

Start Date / / - **End Date** / /

9. Identify the nearest surface waterbody(ies) to which construction site runoff will discharge.

Name

9a. Type of waterbody identified in Question 9?

- ○ Wetland / State Jurisdiction On Site (Answer 9b)
- ○ Wetland / State Jurisdiction Off Site
- ○ Wetland / Federal Jurisdiction On Site (Answer 9b)
- ○ Wetland / Federal Jurisdiction Off Site
- ○ Stream / Creek On Site
- ○ Stream / Creek Off Site
- ○ River On Site
- ○ River Off Site
- ○ Lake On Site
- ○ Lake Off Site
- ○ Other Type On Site
- ○ Other Type Off Site

9b. How was the wetland identified?

- ○ Regulatory Map
- ○ Delineated by Consultant
- ○ Delineated by Army Corps of Engineers
- ○ Other (identify)

10. Has the surface waterbody(ies) in question 9 been identified as a 303(d) segment in Appendix E of GP-0-20-001? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**

11. Is this project located in one of the Watersheds identified in Appendix C of GP-0-20-001? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**

12. Is the project located in one of the watershed areas associated with AA and AA-S classified waters? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**
If no, skip question 13.

13. Does this construction activity disturb land with no existing impervious cover and where the Soil Slope Phase is identified as an E or F on the USDA Soil Survey? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**
If Yes, what is the acreage to be disturbed?

.

14. Will the project disturb soils within a State regulated wetland or the protected 100 foot adjacent area? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**

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?

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**

24. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared by:

- ○ **Professional Engineer (P.E.)**
- ○ **Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD)**
- ○ **Registered Landscape Architect (R.L.A)**
- ○ **Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC)**
- ○ **Owner/Operator**
- ○ **Other**

SWPPP Preparer

Contact Name (Last, Space, First)

Mailing Address

City

State Zip -

Phone - -

Fax - -

Email

SWPPP Preparer Certification

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-0-20-001. 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.

First Name **MI**

Last Name

Signature

Date / /

25. Has a construction sequence schedule for the planned management practices been prepared? ○ Yes ○ No

26. Select **all** of the erosion and sediment control practices that will be employed on the project site:

Temporary Structural

- ○ Check Dams
- ○ Construction Road Stabilization
- ○ Dust Control
- ○ Earth Dike
- ○ Level Spreader
- ○ Perimeter Dike/Swale
- ○ Pipe Slope Drain
- ○ Portable Sediment Tank
- ○ Rock Dam
- ○ Sediment Basin
- ○ Sediment Traps
- ○ Silt Fence
- ○ Stabilized Construction Entrance
- ○ Storm Drain Inlet Protection
- ○ Straw/Hay Bale Dike
- ○ Temporary Access Waterway Crossing
- ○ Temporary Stormdrain Diversion
- ○ Temporary Swale
- ○ Turbidity Curtain
- ○ Water bars

Biotechnical

- ○ Brush Matting
- ○ Wattling

Vegetative Measures

- ○ Brush Matting
- ○ Dune Stabilization
- ○ Grassed Waterway
- ○ Mulching
- ○ Protecting Vegetation
- ○ Recreation Area Improvement
- ○ Seeding
- ○ Sodding
- ○ Straw/Hay Bale Dike
- ○ Streambank Protection
- ○ Temporary Swale
- ○ Topsoiling
- ○ Vegetating Waterways

Permanent Structural

- ○ Debris Basin
- ○ Diversion
- ○ Grade Stabilization Structure
- ○ Land Grading
- ○ Lined Waterway (Rock)
- ○ Paved Channel (Concrete)
- ○ Paved Flume
- ○ Retaining Wall
- ○ Riprap Slope Protection
- ○ Rock Outlet Protection
- ○ Streambank Protection

Other

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)

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

Table 2 - Alternative SMPs (DO NOT INCLUDE PRACTICES BEING USED FOR PRETREATMENT ONLY)

Alternative SMP	Total Contributing Impervious Area(acres)
○ **Hydrodynamic**	
○ **Wet Vault**	
○ **Media Filter**	
○ **Other**	

Provide the name and manufacturer of the Alternative SMPs (i.e. proprietary practice(s)) being used for WQv treatment.

Name

Manufacturer

Note: Redevelopment projects which do not use RR techniques, shall use questions 28, 29, 33 and 33a to provide SMPs used, total WQv required and total WQv provided for the project.

30. Indicate the Total RRv provided by the RR techniques (Area/Volume Reduction) and Standard SMPs with RRv capacity identified in question 29.

Total RRv provided

. **acre-feet**

31. Is the Total RRv provided (#30) greater than or equal to the total WQv required (#28).

○ **Yes** ○ **No**

If Yes, go to question 36.
If No, go to question 32.

32. Provide the Minimum RRv required based on HSG.
[Minimum RRv Required = (P)(0.95)(Ai)/12, Ai=(S)(Aic)]

Minimum RRv Required

. **acre-feet**

32a. Is the Total RRv provided (#30) greater than or equal to the Minimum RRv Required (#32)?

○ **Yes** ○ **No**

If Yes, go to question 33.
Note: Use the space provided in question #39 to summarize the specific site limitations and justification for not reducing 100% of WQv required (#28). A detailed evaluation of the specific site limitations and justification for not reducing 100% of the WQv required (#28) must also be included in the SWPPP.
If No, sizing criteria has not been met, so NOI can not be processed. SWPPP preparer must modify design to meet sizing criteria.

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

☐☐☐.☐☐☐ **acre-feet**

Note: For the standard SMPs with RRv capacity, the WQv provided by each practice = the WQv calculated using the contributing drainage area to the practice - RRv provided by the practice. (See Table 3.5 in Design Manual)

34. Provide the sum of the Total RRv provided (#30) and the WQv provided (#33a). ☐☐☐.☐☐☐

35. Is the sum of the RRv provided (#30) and the WQv provided (#33a) greater than or equal to the total WQv required (#28)? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**

If Yes, go to question 36.
If No, sizing criteria has not been met, so NOI can not be processed. SWPPP preparer must modify design to meet sizing criteria.

36. Provide the total Channel Protection Storage Volume (CPv) required and provided or select waiver (36a), if applicable.

CPv Required

☐☐☐.☐☐☐ **acre-feet**

CPv Provided

☐☐☐.☐☐☐ **acre-feet**

36a. The need to provide channel protection has been waived because:

○ Site discharges directly to tidal waters or a fifth order or larger stream.

○ Reduction of the total CPv is achieved on site through runoff reduction techniques or infiltration systems.

37. Provide the Overbank Flood (Qp) and Extreme Flood (Qf) control criteria or select waiver (37a), if applicable.

Total Overbank Flood Control Criteria (Qp)

Pre-Development

☐☐☐.☐☐☐ **CFS**

Post-development

☐☐☐.☐☐☐ **CFS**

Total Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf)

Pre-Development

☐☐☐.☐☐☐ **CFS**

Post-development

☐☐☐.☐☐☐ **CFS**

37a. The need to meet the Qp and Qf criteria has been waived because:

- ○ Site discharges directly to tidal waters or a fifth order or larger stream.
- ○ Downstream analysis reveals that the Qp and Qf controls are not required

38. Has a long term Operation and Maintenance Plan for the post-construction stormwater management practice(s) been developed? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**

If Yes, Identify the entity responsible for the long term Operation and Maintenance

39. Use this space to summarize the specific site limitations and justification for not reducing 100% of WQv required(#28). (See question 32a) This space can also be used for other pertinent project information.

40. Identify other DEC permits, existing and new, that are required for this project/facility.

- ○ Air Pollution Control
- ○ Coastal Erosion
- ○ Hazardous Waste
- ○ Long Island Wells
- ○ Mined Land Reclamation
- ○ Solid Waste
- ○ Navigable Waters Protection / Article 15
- ○ Water Quality Certificate
- ○ Dam Safety
- ○ Water Supply
- ○ Freshwater Wetlands/Article 24
- ○ Tidal Wetlands
- ○ Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers
- ○ Stream Bed or Bank Protection / Article 15
- ○ Endangered or Threatened Species(Incidental Take Permit)
- ○ Individual SPDES
- ○ SPDES Multi-Sector GP [N][Y][R][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
- ○ Other [ ]
- ○ None

41. Does this project require a US Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Permit? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**
If Yes, Indicate Size of Impact. [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ].[ ]

42. Is this project subject to the requirements of a regulated, traditional land use control MS4? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**
(If No, skip question 43)

43. Has the "MS4 SWPPP Acceptance" form been signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official and submitted along with this NOI? ○ **Yes** ○ **No**

44. If this NOI is being submitted for the purpose of continuing or transferring coverage under a general permit for stormwater runoff from construction activities, please indicate the former SPDES number assigned. [N][Y][R][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

Owner/Operator Certification

I have read or been advised of the permit conditions and believe that I understand them. I also understand that, under the terms of the permit, there may be reporting requirements. I hereby certify that this document and the corresponding documents were prepared under my direction or supervision. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. I further understand that coverage under the general permit will be identified in the acknowledgment that I will receive as a result of submitting this NOI and can be as long as sixty (60) business days as provided for in the general permit. I also understand that, by submitting this NOI, I am acknowledging that the SWPPP has been developed and will be implemented as the first element of construction, and agreeing to comply with all the terms and conditions of the general permit for which this NOI is being submitted.

Print First Name **MI**

Print Last Name

Owner/Operator Signature

Date / /

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Owner/Operator Certification Form

SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges From Construction Activity (GP-0-20-001)

Project/Site Name: _____

eNOI Submission Number: _____

eNOI Submitted by: ☐ **Owner/Operator** ☐ **SWPPP Preparer** ☐ **Other**

Certification Statement - Owner/Operator

I have read or been advised of the permit conditions and believe that I understand them. I also understand that, under the terms of the permit, there may be reporting requirements. I hereby certify that this document and the corresponding documents were prepared under my direction or supervision. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. I further understand that coverage under the general permit will be identified in the acknowledgment that I will receive as a result of submitting this NOI and can be as long as sixty (60) business days as provided for in the general permit. I also understand that, by submitting this NOI, I am acknowledging that the SWPPP has been developed and will be implemented as the first element of construction, and agreeing to comply with all the terms and conditions of the general permit for which this NOI is being submitted.

Owner/Operator First Name M.I. Last Name

_____

Signature

_____

Date

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges From Construction Activity (GP-0-20-001)

Project Site Information

Project/Site Name

Owner/Operator Information

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

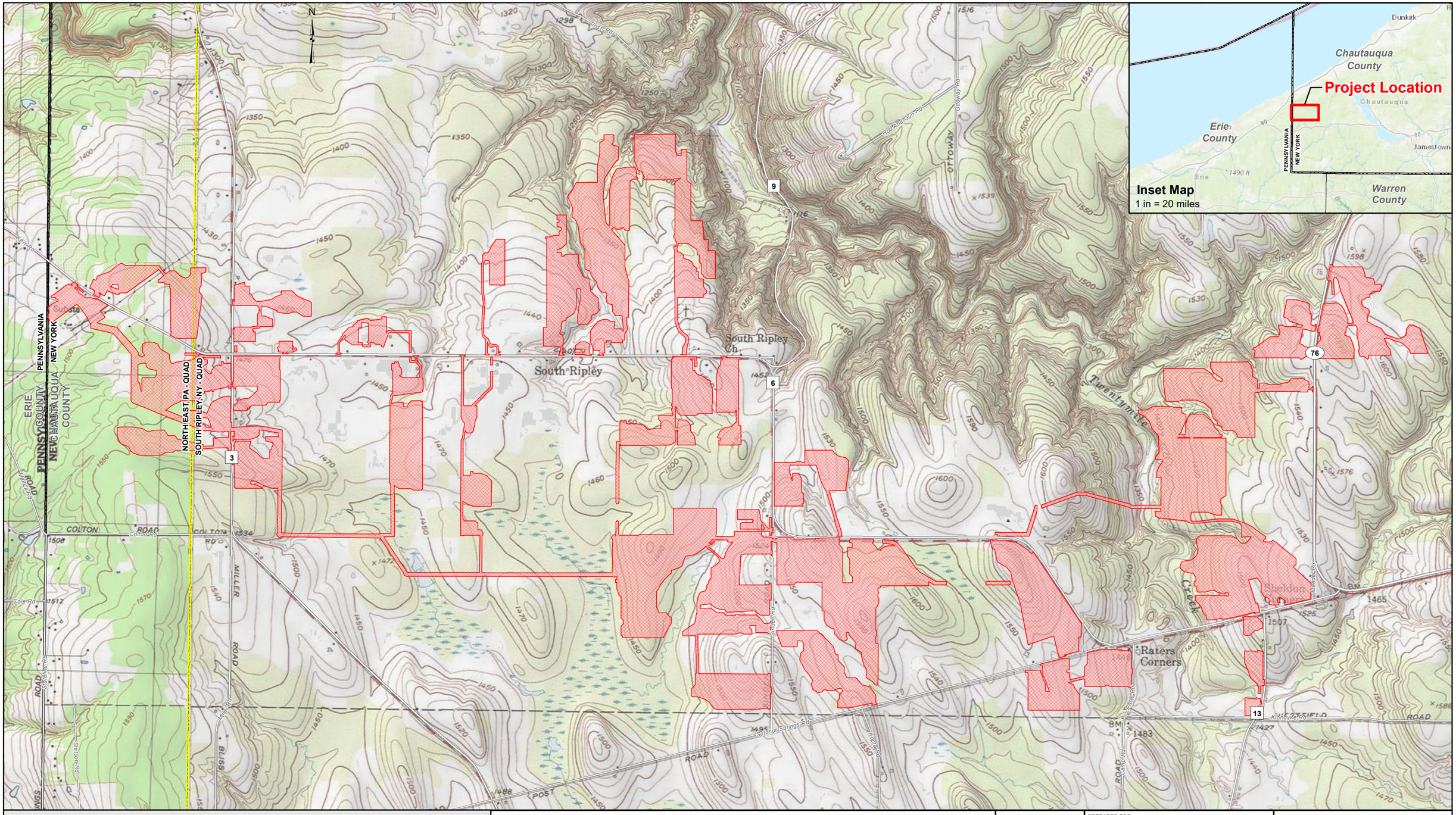
Certification Statement – SWPPP Preparer

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-0-20-001. 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.

First name | MI | Last Name

Signature | Date

D. Site Location Map Figures and Civil/Erosion and Sediment Control Plans and Details



Legend

Proposed Limits of Disturbance
USGS Quadrangle Boundary
County Boundary
State Boundary

Note: Project located on Foster Falls and Sylvatus 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

ConnectGEN
SOUTH RIPLEY SOLAR PROJECT

FIGURE 1: PROJECT GENERAL LOCATION
USGS 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

N W E S

ABSOLUTE SCALE: 1:24,000

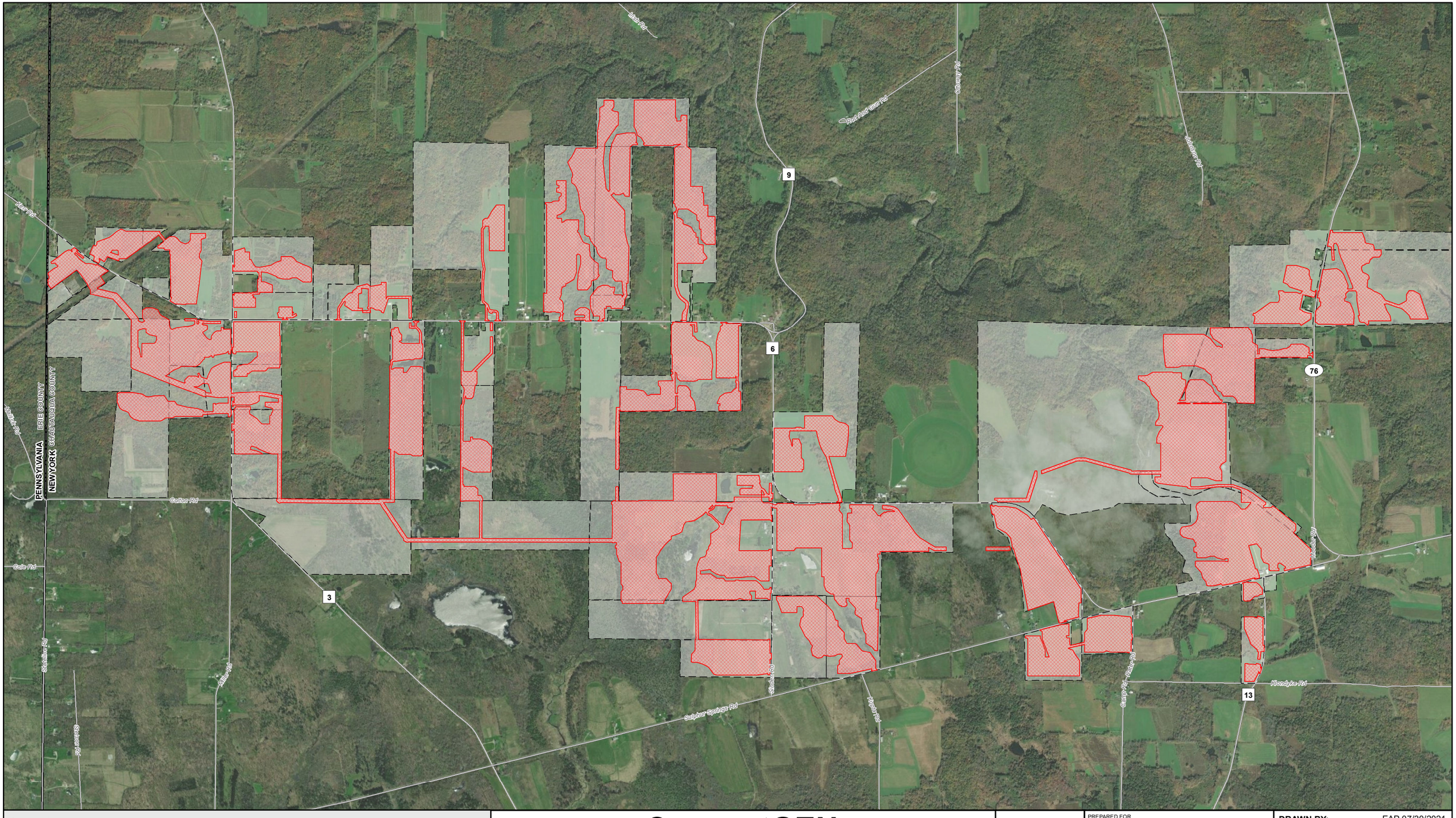
REFERENCE SCALE: 1 inch=2,000 feet

PREPARED FOR ConnectGEN

PREPARED BY MOTT MACDONALD

DRAWN BY:	EAP 07/30/2021
CHECKED BY:	JLM 01/11/2022
APPROVED BY:	RA 01/11/2022
REV. DATE:	01/11/2022
REVISION:	1
DESC:	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
DWG. NO.	1 OF 1

G:_HMM\GIS\Environmental_Projects\505100267_South_Ripley_Solar\MXD\South_Ripley_Solar_FIG1_LocationMap.mxd



Legend

- Road
- Proposed Limits of Disturbance
- Property Boundary
- County Boundary
- State Boundary

ConnectGEN

SOUTH RIPLEY SOLAR PROJECT

FIGURE 2: PROJECT GENERAL LOCATION
2017 AERIAL IMAGERY

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

N W E S

ABSOLUTE SCALE: 1:24,000

REFERENCE SCALE: 1 inch=2,000 feet

PREPARED FOR: ConnectGEN

PREPARED BY: MOTT MACDONALD

DRAWN BY:	EAP 07/30/2021
CHECKED BY:	JLM 01/11/2022
APPROVED BY:	RA 01/11/2022
REV. DATE:	01/11/2022
REVISION:	1
DESC:	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
DWG. NO.	1 OF 1

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