# STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

## EAST POINT ENERGY CENTER

**TOWN OF SHARON**
**SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE**

**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION GENERAL PERMIT GP-0-15-002**
**FOR**
**STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

Prepared for:

East Point Energy Center, LLC
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, FL 33408

Prepared by:

TRC
225 Greenfield Parkway, Suite 102
Liverpool, NY 13088

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## 1.0 Introduction

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared by TRC for East Point Energy Center, LLC (the Client) in regard to construction activities associated with the East Point Energy Center (the Project).

The purpose of this SWPPP is to establish requirements and instructions for the management of construction-related stormwater discharges from the Project Site. Erosion and sediment controls have been designed and shall be installed and maintained to minimize the discharge of pollutants and prevent a violation of the water quality standards.

## 2.0 Regulatory Requirements

This SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the "New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity" General Permit GP-0-15-002, effective January 29, 2015 through January 28, 2020. The NYSDEC requires coverage under GP-0-15-002 for any "construction activities involving soil disturbances of one 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."

The Project is classified as a commercial-scale solar project. The Project involves construction activities that require the preparation of a SWPPP that only includes erosion and sediment control practices designed in conformance with Part III.B.1 of the permit. A copy of the General Permit GP-0-15-002 is provided in Appendix B of this SWPPP.

The Project shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. The Project requires a Pre-Construction Notification to the USACE under Section 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and USACE NWP #51 Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities.

## 3.0 Permit Coverage Information

This SWPPP serves as the minimum requirements necessary to address soil exposure and stormwater management during construction activities. This SWPPP is a living document that may be amended for unforeseen circumstances. If unanticipated site conditions warrant changes or additions to existing practices, the Owner/Operator and the Contractor(s), in consultation with the Qualified Inspector or Project Engineer, will be required to implement those measures in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (SSESC) and amendments to the SWPPP shall be made as appropriate. The SWPPP and associated documentation must be kept current to ensure the erosion and sediment control practices are accurately documented.

In accordance with GP-0-15-002, documented site inspections will be performed to ensure the required erosion and sediment control measures have been installed properly and are in good condition. Inspections will occur for the duration of construction, until earth-disturbing construction activities have ceased, and final stabilization has been achieved.

## 4.0 SWPPP Amendments

This SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the General Permit and the SSESC. The SWPPP and associated documents must be kept current at all times. Amendments to the SWPPP and associated documents should be made:

- Whenever the current provisions are ineffective in minimizing impacts to the stormwater discharge from the Project Site;
- Whenever there is a change in design or construction activities and sequencing that has or could have an impact to the stormwater discharge; and
- To address deficiencies or issues identified during monitoring and inspection.

Refer to GP-0-15-002 for additional information on SWPPP amendment procedures and requirements. Amendments to the SWPPP shall be documented in Appendix I.

## 5.0 Project Site Information

The Project Site is located on US-20 in the Town of Sharon, Schoharie County, New York. The Project Site is located within the NYSDEC Region 4 jurisdiction and the Sharon Springs United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle. The Project Site location is depicted in Figure 1 of Appendix E.

The Project proposes a solar energy center with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts of power. Project facilities will include commercial-scale solar arrays, access roads, buried (and possibly overhead) electric collection lines, and electrical interconnection facilities. The interconnection facilities will include a 69-kV switchyard, which will be transferred to National Grid to own and operate. The proposed collection substation and interconnection facilities will be located on land within the Project Site, in relative proximity to National Grid's existing Sharon – Marshville 69 kV transmission line, which is adjacent to the existing Sharon substation.

The general scope of work for the Project which may result in soil disturbance includes, but is not limited to, site clearing, grading, buried collection lines, utility installation, limited use pervious access road installation, transformer pad installation. No culvert replacements are anticipated.

The Project Site consists of approximately 1,313 acres. The existing groundcover of the Project Site is composed primarily of forest land and active agriculture. The site topography is rolling and sloping to the northeast. Refer to the Construction Drawings in Appendix F and Figure 2 in Appendix E for additional Project Site land cover, environmental resource, and topographic information.

The Project Area has one dominant surface waterbody: a tributary to West Creek. This tributary flows westward off-site before joining West Creek. A tributary of Flat Creek flows eastward along the northeastern border of the Project Site, but is outside of the Project Area. Another tributary of Flat Creek is just south outside of the Project Site. Most aquatic features within the Project Area act primarily as drainages to these tributaries to West Creek and Flat Creek.

### 5.1 Soils Classification

Review of the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey indicated the predominant soil series mapped within the Project Site are Honeoye-Farmington complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes, Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) rating B; Mohawk and Lima soils, 2 to 10 percent slopes, HSG rating B/D; and Darien silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, HSG rating C/D. The Soil Conservation Service defines the HSGs as follows:

- Type A Soils: Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential).
- Type B Soils: Soils having a moderate infiltration rate.
- Type C Soils: Soils having a slow infiltration rate.
- Type D Soils: Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential).

For soils assigned to a dual hydrologic group, the first letter refers to drained areas and the second refers to undrained areas. In project areas of unknown soil type or areas not within agricultural land, the more conservative soil classification is assumed.

Refer to Appendix E for the USDA NRCS Soil Resource Report for the Project Site.

## 6.0 Contract Documents

The Contractor is responsible for the implementation of this SWPPP, as well as the installation, construction, repair, replacement, inspection and maintenance of erosion and sediment control practices. Each Contractor shall sign the Contractor Certification Form provided in Appendix C prior to the commencement of construction activities.

This SWPPP and associated documentation, including but not limited to, a copy of the GP-0-15-002, NOI, NYSDEC NOI Acknowledgement Letter, Contractor Certification Form, Construction Drawings, inspection reports, and permit eligibility forms, must be maintained in a secure location for the duration of the Project.

## 7.0 Personnel Contact List

The Construction Personnel Contact List for the Project is provided in Appendix C. The listed personnel are responsible for ensuring compliance with the SWPPP and associated permit conditions. Personnel responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Implement the SWPPP;
- Oversee maintenance practices identified in the SWPPP;
- Conduct or provide for inspection and monitoring activities;
- Identify potential erosion, sedimentation, and pollutant sources during construction and ensure issues are addressed appropriately and in a timely manner;
- Identify necessary amendments to the SWPPP and ensure proper implementation; and,
- Document activities associated with the implementation of this SWPPP and supporting documents.

Refer to GP-0-15-002 for information regarding specific personnel responsibilities.

## 8.0 SWPPP Construction Requirements and Sequencing

This section provides the Owner/Operator and the Contractor with a suggested order of construction that will minimize erosion and the transport of sediments. The individual objectives of the construction techniques described herein shall be considered an integral component of the Project design. The construction sequence is not intended to prescribe definitive construction methods and should not be interpreted as a construction specification document.

The Contractor shall follow the general principles outlined below throughout the construction phase:

- Protect and maintain existing vegetation wherever possible;
- Minimize the area of disturbance;
- To the extent possible, route unpolluted flows around disturbed areas;
- Install approved erosion and sediment control devices as early as possible;
- Minimize the time disturbed areas are left un-stabilized; and,
- Maintain erosion and sediment control devices in proper condition.

The Contractor should use the suggested construction sequence and techniques as a general guide and modify the suggested methods and procedures as required to best suit seasonal and site-specific physical constraints for the purpose of minimizing the environmental impact due to construction.

The Project is anticipated to involve three stages of work; site preparation, construction, and site restoration. Prior to the commencement of construction activities, temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed per the Construction Drawings provided in Appendix F. The Project stages are detailed below.

### Stage 1: Project Site Preparation

- Establish access to the Project Site including the stabilized construction entrances and access roads;
- Stake/flag construction limits, staging/storage areas, concrete washout locations, environmentally sensitive areas, and other associated work areas;
- Mark existing utilities and infrastructure;
- Conduct tree clearing and vegetation management, as required; and,
- Install the erosion and sediment controls as detailed on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans.

### Stage 2: Construction

- Construction of the collection substation;
- Installation of solar array mounting posts;
- Solar panel placement and setting;
- Installation of underground (and, if required, overhead) collection lines for connecting the solar arrays to the Project collection substation; and,
- Installation of any Project Site fencing and security measures.

**Stage 3: Project Site Restoration**

- Remove and dispose of Project related waste material at an approved disposal facility;
- Prepare soils as needed (restoration of original grade, de-compaction, soil amendments, etc.), and seed and mulching all disturbed areas. Restore disturbed soils per NYSDEC standards and specifications;
- Remove the temporary erosion and sediment controls when 80% of natural vegetative cover has been achieved and erosion issues are no longer present; and,
- Submit the NOT to the NYSDEC in accordance with the General Permit.

A Phasing Plan will be prepared for the Project. The Phasing Plan is included in the Construction Drawings in Appendix F.

## 9.0 Stormwater Management and Pollution Controls

Prior to the commencement of construction activities, temporary erosion and sediment controls shall be installed to prevent erosion of the soils and prevent water quality degradation in wetlands and waterbodies. Erosion and sediment controls will be utilized to limit, control, and mitigate construction related impacts. The stormwater management and pollution controls shall include practices that involve runoff control, soil stabilization practices, and sediment control.

The erosion and sediment controls utilized at the Project Site must be installed and maintained in accordance with GP-0-15-002 and the SSESC. Improper installation of practices may result in an increase in water quality impacts to nearby waterbodies or sedimentation impacts to undisturbed lands. Deviations from the SSESC standards should be discussed with the Qualified Inspector/Qualified Professional prior to utilizing the alternative practice. If the alternative practice is acceptable, documentation is required to detail the reasoning for the alterative practice and the provide evidence that the alternative design is equivalent to the technical standard. The SWPPP shall be amended as appropriate to incorporate the alternative practice. In the event that an alternative practice fails and a standard SSESC practice is required, the Contractor shall install the required practice upon approval from the Qualified Inspector/ Qualified Professional and Owner/Operator. The SWPPP shall be amended as appropriate to document changes to the practice.

The following sections detail potential stormwater contamination sources due to construction related activities and the temporary and permanent erosion and sediment controls to be utilized

throughout the construction of the Project to mitigate impacts. Refer to the SSESC for additional guidance on installation, maintenance and removal.

### 9.1 Potential Impacts for Stormwater Contamination

Construction activities and processes that result in either increased stormwater runoff or the potential to add pollutants to runoff are subject to the requirements of this SWPPP. These activities may include areas of land disturbed by grading, excavation, construction, or material storage. Water that comes in contact with the surface of the Project Site as a result of precipitation (snow, hail, rain, etc.) is classified as stormwater associated with the Project and is subject to the requirements of this SWPPP.

Construction activities that may negatively impact stormwater include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Tree Clearing and Vegetation Removal: Removal of vegetation can expose and weaken soils and may result in erosion.
- Construction Site Entrance: Vehicles leaving the Project Site can track soils onto public roadways.
- Grading Operations: Exposed soils have the potential for erosion and sedimentation when not stabilized.
- Fugitive Dust: Dust generated by vehicles or from strong winds during a drought period can be deposited in wetlands, waterways, and other environmentally sensitive areas, or may negatively impact the air quality.
- General Site Construction Activities: Maintenance and heavy use of access roads can expose soils, creating significant erosion potential. Soil stockpiling from site excavations and grading may promote erosion and sedimentation. Dewatering activities may result in concentrated flows and has the potential to increase erosion.
- Construction Vehicles and Equipment: Refueling of vehicles may result in spilling or dripping gasoline and diesel fuel onto the ground. On-site maintenance of excavating equipment may result in hydraulic oil, lubricants, or antifreeze dripping onto the ground. Sediment tracking and the spread of invasive species may occur if construction vehicles are improperly maintained. Ruts caused by equipment can create paths for concentrated water flows.
- Waste Management Practices: Typical construction projects often generate significant quantities of solid waste, such as wrappings, personnel-generated trash and waste, and construction debris.

Proper utilization of staging and storage areas, stockpiling areas, and erosion and sediment controls will mitigate potential impacts to the stormwater. Refer to Section 10.1 for additional information on spill prevention and waste management procedures for the Project.

### 9.2 Protection of Existing Vegetation

Natural vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent practicable. Preserving natural vegetation will reduce soil erosion and maintain the inherent integrity of the Project Site.

Protection practices may include barrier fencing to prevent equipment and vehicle traffic in vegetated and environmentally sensitive areas.

### 9.3 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Controls

Temporary erosion and sediment controls shall be utilized to reduce erosion, sedimentation, and pollutants in stormwater discharges, and to prevent impacts to undisturbed areas, natural resources, wetlands, waterbodies, and downstream areas. Both stabilization techniques and structural methods will be utilized, as needed, to meet these objectives.

Temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be applied during construction to:

- Minimize soil erosion and sedimentation through the stabilization of disturbed areas and removal of sediment from construction site discharges.
- Preserve existing vegetation to the maximum extent practicable and establish permanent vegetation on exposed soils following the completion of soil disturbance activities.
- Minimize the area and duration of soil disturbance through site preparation activities and construction sequencing.

Table 1, below, lists the erosion and sediment controls anticipated to be utilized at the Project Site.

**Table 1 - Proposed Erosion and Sediment Control Measures**

| | |
|---|---|
| Stabilized Construction Access | Construction Road Stabilization |
| Protecting Vegetation During Construction | Temporary Construction Area Seeding |
| Dust Control | Silt Fence |
| Compost Filter Sock | Fiber Roll |
| Check Dam | Straw Bale Dike |
| Construction Access Material | Dewatering Sump Pit |
| Rock Outlet Protection | Buffer Filter Strip |
| Water Bar | Soil Stabilization |
| Soil Restoration | Land grading |
| Surface Roughening | Anchored Stabilization Matting |
| Loose Stabilization Blankets | Topsoiling |
| Mulching | Seeding |
| Fertilizer Application | |

The standards and specification for the erosion and sediment control measures listed in Table 1 are provided in Appendix G. Refer to the SSESC for the Standards and Specifications of alternate measures and practices, as needed. The temporary erosion and sediment control measures not detailed in the SSESC are detailed below.

### 9.3.1 Temporary Stockpiling

Temporary stockpiling of granular material (gravel, excavated spoils, select backfill, topsoils, etc.) is expected on-site throughout the construction process. Stockpiling of materials is not permitted in areas where health or safety risks are present, or where impacts to water quality may occur. Stockpiling is not permitted in wetland or wetland buffer areas.

Stockpile areas shall be contained and protected with the proper erosion and sediment controls such as silt fencing and mulch. Soil stockpiles shall be stabilized with vegetation, geotextile fabric or plastic covers if not utilized for seven days.

Stockpile areas should be inspected and maintained as needed or directed by the Project Engineer (or Qualified Inspector/Qualified Professional).

### 9.3.2 Temporary Spoil Stockpiling

Spoil material shall be segregated, conserving topsoil for revegetation and disposing of the inorganic sub-soils. Spoils shall be free of construction debris including foreign chunks of concrete, and other construction-related materials.

A spoil disposal plan shall be developed prior to excavation, including the proposed quantities of spoil and the proposed location(s) and procedures for disposal. Spoils shall not be disposed of within wetlands, waterbodies, agricultural areas, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Excess topsoil is encouraged to be spread within the immediate disturbed areas, including agricultural areas, if the material is free of rocks. Inorganic spoils shall be buried and capped with the previously stripped, native topsoil to ensure revegetation. Additional topsoil may be required to adequately cover the spoil area. If additional space is needed for on-site disposal, the SWPPP shall be amended as appropriate. For spoils needing to be disposed of off-site, the disposal plan shall detail the location of the spoil disposal at an authorized facility off-site.

If the disposal plan does not detail the spoil stockpiling or disposal information, the SWPPP shall be amended as appropriate to document the necessary procedures. The amendment shall include the anticipated amount of spoils, the spoil stockpiling location, and the disposal method and location.

### 9.3.3 Timber Matting

Timber (“swamp”) matting is often utilized to distribute vehicle loads on agricultural, lawn, and wetland areas. The matting aids in reducing rutting, soil compaction, and restoration activities in protected areas. Poorly drained upland soils, such as wetland transitional areas, may be matted to reduce rutting and sediment tracking.

An additional benefit of matting in wetlands is that mats can be arranged to act as a containment surrounding excavations. This may be especially helpful in standing water

situations were conventional erosion and sediment controls are not practicable. The Contractor should be cognizant of the hydrology of the area by recognizing water staining and bank full indicators. The Qualified Inspector can assist in this identification.

Headers and stringers shall be used in deeper or open water wetlands to allow wetland inundation under the matted drivable surface. The SWPPP specified wetland access does not account for poorly drained or poorly structured soils that are not wetlands. Transitional areas may experience severe rutting due to high traffic associated with the installation of the wetland access matting. Additional matting is recommended to reduce track out and restoration efforts, however it is not required for access.

Submerged wetland matting can create a “pumping” effect as vehicles pass, resulting in disturbed wetland soils, turbidity and sedimentation. This disturbance is a violation of the associated wetland permits. Although the presence of matting in this situation is still better than the alternative, pumping mats will require additional stabilization and sediment control practices not planned for in the Construction Drawings. Matting will need to be re-installed, or access will be shut down until water recedes to eliminate the erosion concern.

Refer to Appendix G for additional information regarding timber matting.

### 9.3.4 Construction Access Systems

Temporary construction access systems may be utilized to prevent or reduce impacts to sensitive areas, such as soft soil or wetlands. The construction access systems may include, but are not limited to, the use of portable mats, plastic roads, or access during frozen weather conditions.

Portable mats are reusable mats typically composed of fiberglass or high-density polyethylene (HDPE). The mats may be used in wetland areas or in areas of soft soils to prevent rutting and soil disturbance impacts.

Plastic road mats are composed of linking HDPE mats using a one-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) stringer. The mats are utilized to protect wetlands and prevent rutting by distributing the vehicle load across the roadway surface.

Access during frozen conditions may occur once the ground freezes. Snow cover may be packed down or removed for access. The frozen ground conditions will not experience rutting or sediment tracking. Periodic inspection of ground conditions is recommended to ensure frozen ground conditions are present.

Alternative construction access systems shall be approved by the Owner/Operator and the Qualified Professional prior to use. The alternate system shall be documented in the SWPPP amendments.

### 9.3.5 Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)

To avoid unnecessary disturbance or impact to the bed, banks, and aquatic habitat of the streams, horizontal directional drilling (HDD) will be utilized for the construction of the pipeline at the stream crossings. The HDD process involves drilling boreholes with a fluid mixture, primarily composed of water and bentonite, a naturally occurring clay. The drilling fluid aids in the removal of cuttings from the borehole, stabilizes the borehole, and acts as

a coolant and lubricant throughout the drilling process. The bentonite-water mixture is not classified as a toxic or hazardous substance, however, if released into waterbodies, bentonite has the potential to temporarily reduce water quality, and therefore, adversely impact fish and other aquatic species.

To protect public health and safety and natural resources, the Contractor shall establish operational procedures and responsibilities for the prevention, containment, and cleanup of inadvertent releases associated with the proposed HDD. The operational procedures should:

1. Minimize the potential for an inadvertent release of drilling fluids associated with HDD activities;
2. Provide for the timely detection of inadvertent returns;
3. Protect environmentally sensitive areas (streams, wetlands, etc.) while responding to an inadvertent release;
4. Ensure an organized, timely and "minimum-impact" response in the event of an inadvertent return and release of drilling fluids; and,
5. Ensure that all appropriate notifications are made immediately.

The Contractor shall comply with the Owner's/Operator's operational procedures for HDD.

### 9.4 Temporary Stabilization for Frozen Conditions

Winter stabilization standards apply to construction activities with ongoing soil disturbance and exposure between November 15th and April 1st. Temporary winter stabilization measures shall be employed prior to frozen conditions, as detailed in the SSESC.

Erosion and sediment control measures shall be inspected to ensure proper performance and winter stabilization function. Repairs should be made as necessary to prevent erosion and sedimentation during thawing or rain events.

## 10.0 Construction Pollution Prevention

Proper material storage, handling, and disposal practices shall be implemented during construction to reduce the risk of exposure of materials and hazardous substances to stormwater and environmental resources. The storage, handling, and disposal procedures to be enforced by the Owner/Operator, Contractor(s) and the Qualified Inspector are described below.

### 10.1 Management of Spills and Releases

The Owner/Operator must be notified in the event of a non-stormwater (fuel, oil, chemical, etc.) spill or release to ensure proper reporting and clean up. The Owner/Operator shall proceed as appropriate in accordance with the Owner/Operator's, local, state, and federal environmental policies and procedures.

A spill or release shall be reported to the NYSDEC Spill Hotline (1-800-457-7362), as applicable, within two hours of the release. The Contractor is responsible for retaining documentation containing the NYS spill number and spill information to provide to the

Owner/Operator and the Qualified Inspector. The Contractor is responsible for the cleanup and response actions, in accordance with the on-site spill prevention procedures manual. Contaminated soil shall be removed from the Project Site and disposed of in accordance with the product specific Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and environmental guidance.

Potential pollutant sources are likely to be stored on the construction site. Bulk petroleum storage (1,100 gallon above ground tank and/or 110 below ground tank) and chemical storage (185 gallon above ground tank and/or any below ground tank) shall not be present onsite. Construction materials typically present on construction sites, as noted in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Building Products: Asphalt sealants, copper flashing, roofing materials, adhesives, concrete admixtures, and gravel and/or mulch stockpiles;
- Chemicals: Pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, and landscape materials;
- Petroleum Products: Diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, gasoline, etc.;
- Hazardous or Toxic Waste: Paints, caulks, sealants, fluorescent light ballasts, solvents, petroleum-based products, wood preservatives, additives, curing compounds, and acids;
- Sanitary Facilities: Portable toilets; and,
- Construction Debris: Fill, vegetative debris, stumps, and construction waste.

Specific quantities cannot be estimated until construction methodology and contractor(s) are secured for construction.

Spill cleanup and response guidance is provided in Appendix H of this SWPPP.

## 10.2 Construction Housekeeping

The Owner/Operator or the Contractor shall coordinate with local fire officials regarding on-site fire safety and emergency response. The Contractor shall keep the Construction Supervisor and the Qualified Inspector/Qualified Professional aware of chemicals and waste present on site. The Contractor shall periodically conduct safety inspections at the Project Site to identify housekeeping issues and employ spill prevention procedures.

### 10.2.1 Material Stockpiling

Material resulting from clearing and grubbing, grading, and other construction activities, or new material delivered to the Project Site, shall be stockpiled upslope of disturbed areas. The stockpile areas shall have the proper erosion and sediment controls installed to prevent the migration of sediments and materials.

### 10.2.2 Staging, Storage, and Marshalling Areas

Construction materials and equipment should be stored in designated staging areas as indicated on the Construction Drawings or as directed by the Project Engineer (or Qualified Inspector). The staging, storage, and marshalling areas should be located in an area which minimizes impacts to stormwater quality. Materials shall be properly stored and kept

away from water resources and environmentally sensitive areas, including, but not limited to, wetlands, streams, storm drains, and ditches. or subject to ground water.

Chemicals, solvents, fertilizers, and other toxic materials must be stored in waterproof containers and must be kept in the proper storage facilities, except during use or application. Runoff containing such materials must be collected and disposed of at an approved solid waste or chemical disposal facility.

Bulk storage of materials will be staged at the Project marshalling yard per SDS specification and Environmental Health and Safety Standards, whichever is more restrictive. Contractor marshalling yards may be associated with other projects not covered under this SWPPP and General Permit. If the marshalling area is associated with this SWPPP, the yard shall be inspected by the Qualified Inspector until Project related activities have ceased. A Qualified Inspector shall inspect the marshalling yard to assess for environmental impacts prior to and throughout its use. If additional marshalling yards are required, they must abide by this SWPPP and GP-0-15-002. Amendments shall be made to the SWPPP, as necessary, for the additional marshalling areas.

### 10.2.3 Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance

All on-site construction vehicles, including employee vehicles, shall be monitored for leaks and shall receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the risk of leakage. Any equipment leaking oil, fuel, or hydraulic fluid shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Project Site. Construction equipment and Contractor personal vehicles shall be parked, refueled and serviced at least 100 feet from a wetland, waterbody, or other ecologically sensitive area, at an upland location away from conveyance channels, unless approved by the Qualified Inspector/Qualified Professional.

Where there is no reasonable alternative, refueling may occur within these setbacks, but only under the observation of the Qualified Inspector or Trained Contractor and after proper precautions are taken to prevent an accidental spill. The Contractor shall take precautions to ensure that drips, spills, or seeps do not enter the ground. The use of absorbent towels and/or a portable basin beneath the fuel tank is recommended. Refueling activities shall be performed under continual surveillance with extreme care. In the event of a release, the spill shall be promptly cleaned up in accordance with the spill response and clean up procedures.

Petroleum products and hydraulic fluids that are not in vehicles shall be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled. All gasoline and fuel storage vessels with greater than a 25-gallon capacity must have secondary containment constructed of an impervious material and be capable of holding 110% of the vessel capacity.

### 10.2.4 Concrete Washout Areas

Designated concrete washout areas should be provided as needed to allow concrete trucks to wash out or discharge surplus concrete and wash water on site. The concrete washout areas shall be a diked impervious area, located a minimum of 100 feet from a drainage way, waterbody, or wetland area. The concrete washout areas should be designed to prevent contact between the concrete wash and stormwater. The concrete washout areas shall have the proper signage to indicate the location of the facility. The Contractor is responsible for the maintenance of the concrete washout areas. Waste

collected at the concrete washout areas shall be disposed of as non-hazardous construction waste material.

The washout facility should have sufficient volume to contain the concrete waste resulting from washout and a minimum freeboard of 12 inches. The washout areas should not be filled beyond 95% capacity and shall be cleaned out once 75% capacity has been met unless a new facility has been constructed. Refer to the SSESC for guidance on the construction and use of concrete washout areas.

### 10.3 Waste Management

The Contractor shall comply with all required regulations governing the on-site management and off-site disposal of solid and hazardous waste generated during construction of the Project. Substances and materials with the potential to pollute surface and groundwaters must be handled, controlled and contained as appropriate to ensure they do not discharge from the Project Site.

A solid waste management program will be implemented to support proper solid waste disposal and recycling practices. Solid waste and debris that cannot be recycled, reused, or salvaged shall be stored in on-site containers for off-site disposal. The containers shall be emptied periodically by a licensed waste transport service and hauled away from the site for proper disposal. No loose materials shall be allowed at the Project Site and all waste material shall be disposed of promptly and properly. The burning of crates, waste, and other refuse is not permitted.

If a hazardous material spill occurs, it must be contained and disposed of immediately. Contaminated soil shall be removed from the Project Site and disposed of in accordance with product specific SDS and associated guidelines. Reporting spills to the NYSDEC may be required per 17 New York Code, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) 32.3 and 32.4, and the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) 17-1734.

## 11.0 Maintenance Inspections and Reporting Requirements

### 11.1 Pre-Construction Inspection

A site assessment shall be conducted by the Qualified Inspector prior to commencement of construction activities to ensure erosion and sediment controls have been adequately and appropriately installed. The Contractor is responsible for contacting the Qualified Inspector for the pre-construction inspection following the installation of the erosion and sediment control measures.

### 11.2 Construction Phase Inspections

A Qualified Inspector shall conduct regular site inspections for the implementation of this SWPPP through final stabilization of the Project Site. Inspections shall occur at an interval of once every seven calendar days unless greater than five acres of soil is disturbed at any one time or if the Project Site directly discharges to a 303(d) waterbody segment or is located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C of GP-0-15-002, in which inspections shall occur at least twice per every seven calendar days. The two inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two full calendar days. Written authorization from the NYSDEC is required prior

to disturbance of greater than five acres. If a portion of the Project Site is permanently stabilized, inspections can cease in that area as long as the condition has been documented by amending the SWPPP.

The Qualified Inspector shall conduct site inspections to assess the performance of the erosion and sediment controls and identify areas requiring modification or repair. The Qualified Inspector shall complete an inspection report following each inspection.

The Owner/Operator and the Contractor(s) must ensure the erosion and sediment control practices implemented at the Project Site have been maintained in accordance with GP-0-15-002 and the SSESC. The trained Contractor shall regularly inspect the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures to ensure they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times. Corrective actions to the identified deficiencies shall be made within a reasonable time frame.

The Qualified Inspector/Qualified Professional shall inspect the debris removal on a continual basis during construction to ensure proper management and disposal. When construction and restoration are complete, the Contractor is responsible for ensuring the Project Site is free of all construction debris and materials.

### 11.3 Temporary Construction Activity Suspension

The Contractor must temporarily stabilize all disturbed areas prior to temporary suspension of construction activities. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended and the appropriate temporary stabilization measures have been installed and applied to all disturbed areas, the Qualified Inspector shall begin conducting site inspections in accordance with Part IV.C.2 of GP-0-15-002. The trained Contractor may cease the regular maintenance inspections until soil disturbance activities resume.

The Owner/Operator must notify the NYSDEC Division of Water (DOW) Program contact at the Regional Office in writing prior to reducing the frequency of inspections. Correspondence with the NYSDEC DOW shall be included in Appendix D of this SWPPP.

### 11.4 Partial Project Completion

Construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial Project completion, the Qualified Inspector can stop conducting inspections once all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization in conformance with this SWPPP.

The Owner/Operator must notify the NYSDEC DOW Program contact at the Regional Office in writing prior to shut down. Correspondence with the NYSDEC DOW shall be included in Appendix D of this SWPPP.

If soil disturbance activities have ceased for two years from the date of shutdown, the Owner/Operator shall have the Qualified Inspector complete a final inspection to certify final stabilization has been achieved and all temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed. The Owner/Operator shall complete the NOT form and submit the form to the NYSDEC. A copy of the completed NOT shall be included in Appendix A of this SWPPP.

## 11.5 Reporting Requirements

Inspection and maintenance reports shall be prepared in accordance with GP-0-15-002 from the commencement of construction activities until the NOT has been submitted to the NYSDEC. The Qualified Inspector shall provide a copy of the completed inspection report to the Owner/Operator and the Contractor(s) within one business day of inspection. A copy of the inspection report shall be included Appendix J of the on-site SWPPP. A blank SWPPP Inspection Form is provided in Appendix J.

## 11.6 Post-Construction Record Archiving

The Owner/Operator shall retain a copy of the SWPPP, permit coverage forms and associated documentation that were prepared in conjunction with GP-0-15-002 for a period of at least five years from the date that the NYSDEC received the competed NOT.

# Appendix A – SWPPP Permit Coverage Forms

- Notice of Intent (NOI) -

- SWPPP Preparer Certification Form -

- Owner/Operator Certification Form -

- NYSDEC NOI Acknowledgement Letter for Permit Coverage -

- Notice of Termination (NOT) Form -

# Appendix A – Notice of Intent (NOI)

The Completed NOI will be included with the Final SWPPP

# Appendix A – SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

The signed SWPPP Preparer Certification Form will be included with the Final SWPPP

# Appendix A – Owner/Operator Certification Form

The signed Owner/Operator Certification Form will be included with the Final SWPPP

# Appendix A – NYSDEC NOI Acknowledgement Letter for Permit Coverage

This documentation will be provided once the NOI has been developed and submitted

# Appendix A – Notice of Termination (NOT) Form

# Appendix B – General Permit GP-0-15-002

# Appendix C – Construction Personnel Contact List

- Construction Contact List -

- Contractor Certification Form -

# Appendix C – Construction Contact List

The Construction Contact List will be included with the Final SWPPP

# Appendix C – Contractor Certification Form

# Appendix D – Agency Correspondence and Notifications

Agency Correspondence and Notifications will be included with the Final SWPPP

# Appendix E – Environmental Background Information

- Figure 1: Site Location Map -

- Figure 2: Environmental Resource Map -

- Environmental and Cultural Resource Information –

- USDA NRCS Soil Resource Report -

# Appendix E – Figure 1: Site Location Map

# Appendix E – Figure 2: Environmental Resource Map

# Appendix E – Environmental and Cultural Resource Information

Environmental and Cultural Resource Information will be included with the Final SWPPP

# Appendix E – USDA NRCS Soil Resource Report

# Appendix F – Construction Drawings

The final construction drawings will be included with the Final SWPPP

# Appendix G – Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Controls

Applicable NYS Standard and Standards and Specifications for erosion and sediment controls will be provided in this attachment to act as an on-site reference of the designated approved practices in conformance with NYS. These standards will be included once the SWPPP drawings have been finalized.

# Appendix H – Spill Cleanup and Reporting Guidance

- NYSDEC Technical Field Guidance: Spill Reporting and Initial Notification Requirements -

- NYSDEC CP-51: Soil Cleanup Guidance -

# Appendix H – NYSDEC Technical Field Guidance: Spill Reporting and Initial Notification Requirements

# Appendix H – NYSDEC CP-51: Soil Cleanup Guidance

# Appendix I – SWPPP Amendments

The Owner/Operator shall have a Qualified Professional amend the SWPPP when one or more of the following occur:

- There is a significant change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which may have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States and which has not otherwise been addressed in the SWPPP; or
- The SWPPP proves to be ineffective in:
  - Eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified in the SWPPP and as required by this permit; or
  - Achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges from permitted construction activity.

Additionally, the SWPPP shall be amended to identify any new Contractor or Subcontractor that will implement any measure of the SWPPP.

The following information should be documented in this section:

- Dates when major grading activities occur;
- Dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the Project Site; and
- Dates when stabilization measures (temporary and permanent) are initiated.

# Appendix J – SWPPP Inspection Reports

- Blank SWPPP Inspection Form -

- Completed SWPPP Inspection Reports -

# Appendix J – Blank SWPPP Inspection Form

# Appendix J – Completed SWPPP Inspection Reports

Completed SWPPP Inspection Reports will be provide after the SWPPP has been finalized