SWEETMAN ROAD RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

TOWN OF CHARLTON
SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

BASIC STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

August 19, 2022

Prepared For:

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APPENDICIES

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared pursuant to the Stormwater Regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). All parties as defined below are responsible for executing the SWPPP, complying with the requirements set forth in the NYSDEC's State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit (GP-0-20-001) and with the requirements of any local governing agencies having jurisdiction over the project.

This SWPPP outlines methods that Owners, Contractors and/or subcontractors can use to maintain water quality and prevent sediment laden runoff from entering surface waterbodies and other sensitive environments. This plan describes methods for stormwater management and summarizes stormwater pollution prevention practices that can be used from the start of construction until the project has undergone final stabilization.

1.1 Responsibilities of the Participants

All responsible parties shall comply with the measures set forth in this SWPPP and in accordance with the NYSDEC General Permit. The following outlines the responsibilities of all participants:

Owner/Operator/Permittee

The following is a summary of the Owner's responsibilities:

1. Satisfy the requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act when SEQR is applicable and where required, all necessary Department permits subject the Uniform Procedures Act (UPA).

2. Read and understand the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the SWPPP to make sure they are in accordance with the requirements of the General Permit. Certify the NOI and the SWPPP by signing the Owner/Operator Certification statement contained in the NOI. The owner shall have the SWPPP preparer sign the "SWPPP Preparer Certification" contained in the NOI. The NOI should then be submitted to:

   NYSDEC "Notice of Intent"
   Bureau of Water Permits
   625 Broadway
   Albany, New York 12233-3505

3. If the project is subject to the requirements of a regulated, traditional land use control MS4, the SWPPP shall be reviewed and accepted by the MS4 prior to submitting the NOI to the NYSDEC. If accepted, the MS4 will sign the "MS4 SWPPP Acceptance" form.

4. Ensure the provisions of the SWPPP are implemented from the commencement of construction activity until final stabilization and the Notice of Termination (NOT) has been submitted to the NYSDEC.

5. Identify the contractor(s) and/or subcontractors(s) involved with construction activity that disturbs site soils prior to commencement of construction. Require all contractor(s) and/or subcontractor(s) fully implement the SWPPP and adhere to requirements set forth in the General Permit by having them sign the "contractor certification" in Appendix A. Each of these contractors and subcontractors shall have at least one trained individual from their company that will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP and be on site when soil disturbing activities are occurring.

6. Maintain a copy of the General Permit (GP-0-20-001), NOI, NOI Acknowledgement Letter, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form, Contractor Certification(s), and inspection reports for the duration of

construction activity until a NOT is filed with the NYSDEC. These documents should be kept in a secure location on site accessible during normal working hours.

7. Obtain the services of a qualified inspector to conduct regular on-site inspections for general compliance with the SWPPP and the SPDES General permit at least once every seven (7) calendar days.

8. Upon project completion and when the site has reached final stabilization, the Owner shall have the qualified inspector perform a final site assessment. If the project has been properly stabilized and has met all requirements, the qualified inspector shall sign the "Qualified Inspector Certification" of the NOT. The owner shall certify the NOT by signing the certification contained in the NOT. The NOT should then be submitted to:

   NYSDEC "Notice of Termination"
   Bureau of Water Permits
   625 Broadway
   Albany, New York 12233-3505

9. Retain all site records and documentation including project plans and reports, the SWPPP, SWPPP inspection reports and all records of data used to complete the NOI for a minimum of five (5) years from the date the site reached final stabilization.

Owner's Engineer

The following is a summary of the Engineer's responsibilities:

1. Prepare this SWPPP using good Engineering practices, best management practices, and in compliance with NYSDEC Stormwater Regulations under General Permit (GP-0-20-001) and the *"New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control".*

2. Prepare the NOI for the Owner to submit to the NYSDEC. The SWPPP preparer shall sign the "SWPPP Preparer Certification" contained in the NOI.

3. Update the SWPPP each time there is a significant modification to the design or construction which may have a significant effect on the potential for discharge of pollutants into receiving waters.

Contractors and Sub Contractors

The following is a summary of responsibilities for Contractors and/or subcontractors involved with construction activities that disturb soils on site:

1. Certify that the SWPPP has been read and understood by signing the Contractor Certification statement contained in Appendix F of this report.

2. Fully implement the SWPPP and the requirements set forth in the SPDES General Permit.

3. Conduct inspections on a regular basis of the erosion and sedimentation controls installed at the site. Responsible for installing, constructing, repairing, inspecting, and maintaining the erosion and sediment control practices. Each of these contractors and subcontractors shall have at least one trained individual from their company that will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP and be on site when soil disturbing activities are occurring.

Site Inspector

The following is a summary of the Site Inspector's responsibilities:

1. Conduct on-site inspections at least once every seven (7) calendar days for general compliance with the SWPPP and the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit. Inspection reports will be provided to the Owner and all contractors and subcontractors involved with earth disturbing activities within one business day of the field inspection. The inspector shall sign the certifying statements contained at the end of the inspection reports.

2. Review the SWPPP logbook on a periodic basis to ensure compliance and update as necessary.

3. When construction is complete, provide the Owner with a final site assessment verifying that the site has undergone final stabilization and met all requirements of the SWPPP and the General Permit.

4. When the site has undergone final stabilization, prepare the NOT and sign the "Qualified Inspector Certification". The NOT must then be mailed to the Owner to sign and submit to the NYSDEC.

1.2 Participant Contact Information

Owner/Operator	Engineering Firm	Contractor & Subcontractor
Mohawk Mills Real Estate Group Chris Mancini 454 Guy Park Ave Amsterdam, NY 12010	Lansing Engineering, P.C. 2452 State Route 9, Suite 301 Malta, NY 12020 (518) 899-5243	TBD

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

This section briefly describes existing and proposed hydrologic and hydraulic conditions at and around the project site as they relate to surface water management planning considerations. Subsequent sections contain a description of the manner in which site runoff will be managed to minimize effects on areas adjacent to the site.

2.1 Location

The project is located along Sweetman road between Charlton Road and Jenkins Road in the Town of Charlton. The project site has a total area of approximately 77.46 ± acres. The project area is currently occupied by a single-family residence along with accessory buildings (i.e. barns and storage buildings). The overall property consists of primarily woodland areas with some tillable land and wetlands. The parcels are classified as Rural residential and agriculture.

2.2 Topography

Based on USGS topography imported data, the site generally slopes overland from the Northside of the property south to the wetlands.

2.3 Wetlands and Watercourses

The parcel contains approximately 12.63 acres of NYSDEC and Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) jurisdictional wetlands.

2.4 Threatened/ Endangered Species

Refer to Appendix H: Threatened & Endangered Species study.

2.5 Land Cover

The project site is currently occupied by a single-family residence, grassed lawn areas and a gravel driveway utilized for parking. This parcels coverage is approximately 52.93 acres of woodland, 11.90 acres of pasture and 12.63 acres of wetlands.

2.6 Soils

- *Deerfield Loamy Fine Sand, (DeA) – (0 to 3% slopes):* This is a very deep, moderately well drained soil formed in water sorted sand. It is found on the glacial outwash plains and terraces. The permeability is moderately rapid or rapid in the surface, rapid in the subsoil and very rapid in the substratum. Surface runoff generated is slow and the soil has a slight erosion hazard. Depth to bedrock is generally greater than 5 feet. (Hydrologic Soil Type A)

- *Deerfield Loamy Fine Sand, (DeB) – (3 to 8% slopes):* This is a very deep, moderately well drained soil formed in water sorted sand. It is found on the glacial outwash plains and terraces. The permeability is moderately rapid or rapid in the surface, rapid in the subsoil and very rapid in the substratum. Surface runoff generated is slow and the soil has a slight erosion hazard. Depth to bedrock is generally greater than 5 feet. (Hydrologic Soil Type A)

- *Charlton fine sandy loam, (CcB) – (3 to 8% slopes):* The Charlton series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy melt-out till. They are nearly level to very steep soils on moraines, hills, and ridges. Slope ranges from 0 to 60 percent. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is moderately high or high Depth to bedrock is generally greater than 5 feet. (Hydrologic Soil Type B)

- *Mosherville silt loam, (MvA) – (0 to 3% slopes):* The Mosherville series consist of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil formed in loamy till derived from granite, gneiss, sandstone, and some dark shale in lower horizons. These soils are on till plains. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow in the fragipan and substratum. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent. Depth to bedrock is generally greater than 5 feet. (Hydrologic Soil Type D)

2.7 Existing Land Use

The project site is currently occupied by a single-family residence.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of the subdivision of a 77.46-acre parcel into 4 separate parcels. The site development will include the construction of three single family homes and associated driveways. The existing single-family residence will remain. The proposed residences will be services by new public water and individual wastewater treatment systems. Disturbance of the project area will be minimized to the greatest extent possible.

4.0 STORMWATER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

Several types of temporary erosion and sediment controls are required during construction as shown on the project plans and per the General Permit. Guidelines and recommendations can be found in the "New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control."

Selection of temporary stormwater controls will be on an "as needed basis" and will depend on the specific conditions of the site. Since site characteristics can change significantly during construction, it is important to monitor the site regularly to ensure the proper selection and implementation of the necessary controls.

4.1 Erosion and Sedimentation Controls

Temporary Stabilization

These controls include, but are not limited to stabilized construction entrances, silt fence, construction fencing, Mulch, soil stockpile areas, and staging and waste areas.

Stabilized Construction Entrance

This temporary structural measure is a stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with filter fabric located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area. The purpose of a stabilized construction entrance is to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-ways or streets. The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking of sediment onto public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area. This may require periodic top dressing with additional aggregate. This will remain in place and be maintained until the project site has been permanently stabilized.

Silt Fencing

This temporary structural measure is a temporary barrier of geotextile fabric used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas of soil. It is installed along the perimeter of impacted areas and along the base of fill slopes. Silt fencing is effective in reducing stormwater runoff velocities, assist in the deposition of transported sediment load and prevent erosion of soils onto adjacent areas. Maintenance shall be performed when the silt fencing has been damage or collapsed and material removed when "bulges" (generally when the depth of sediment equals 1/3 of the fence height) develop in the silt fence. These will remain in place and be maintained until the project site has been permanently stabilized.

Construction Fencing, Chain Link Fencing or Flagging

This temporary structural measure is installed along the perimeter of the project area. In many cases the limits of disturbance will coincide with the fencing or flagging or indicate buffer areas to be protected. The fencing or flagging is effective when used to separate the project area from the adjacent areas used by the public. Construction Fencing, Chain Link Fencing or Flagging is relatively low maintenance, but should be repaired when damaged. These will remain in place and be maintained until the project site has been permanently stabilized.

Mulching

This temporary structural measure is a plant residue or other suitable material that is applied to the bare soil surface to prevent soil erosion. Mulching is effective in conserving moisture and modify surface soil temperature fluctuations, prevent surface compaction or crushing, reduce runoff and erosion, control weeds and help establish plant cover. Mulching types include plant fibers such as hay or straw, chipped native materials, green or composted organic materials, wood or bark chips, hydraulic mulches from recycled paper, hydraulic mulches from wood fiber, and hydraulic matrices (bonded fiber matrix). Inspect mulches after each rain event and repair if needed, including applying additional mulch. These will remain in place permanently (degrading over weeks, months or even years).

Soil Stockpile Areas

These are approved locations where topsoil and other soil materials may be stored. These stockpiles will be protected from erosion by a number of methods, including installing silt fencing around the down gradient perimeter of the stockpile and seeding and mulching the stockpile when not in use for more than 14 days, unless the stockpile will be active within 21 days.

Staging and Waste Areas
These are approved locations where non-soil, non-erodible materials may be stored. Soils shall not be stored in these areas.

Project plans specify the location, size, quantity, and details of the selected temporary measures. Steep slopes and exposed soils should be stabilized with silt fences, mulching blankets, geo-textiles, geo-synthetic drainage netting, hay or any other stabilization measure shall be used that will significantly reduce the risk of erosion. Stabilization measures should be initiated as soon as practical in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days. All disturbed areas will be reclaimed by use of permanent vegetation, impervious surfaces including structures and paved driveways and roads.

4.2 Other Pollutant Controls

Paints and Solvents
During construction, temporary structures such as construction trailers may be moved on site to store items such as paints, solvents and gasoline pertinent to the continuation of construction activities. The intention of these structures is to shelter potential contaminants from stormwater and reduce the potential of toxic chemicals from entering the stormwater runoff due to construction activities.

Solvents and detergents may be stored on-site that will be used for regular cleaning and maintenance of construction vehicles or temporary structures. Solvents shall be used in cleaning machinery pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750. After use, solvents shall be disposed of in approved containers and removed from site at scheduled intervals. Vehicle wash water that contains detergents must be disposed of into the sanitary sewer.

Concrete Washout
In the event concrete is delivered and placed on site, delivery trucks will require an area to stockpile barrel/cone, chutes, and other equipment. A centrally located concrete washout area approximately 15-feet square and 2.5-feet deep shall be constructed. This washout area shall be enclosed by silt fence, located next to a paved road and situated a minimum of 50-feet from a watercourse. If required, temporary diversion dikes shall be constructed around washout area to prevent stormwater from entering washout location.

Waste material from concrete washout operations shall be periodically removed and legally disposed of when two-thirds of the washout storage area has accumulated with material. At the end of construction all material from the washout area shall be removed and disposed of.

Material Stockpile Area
Materials utilized for construction or equipment storage areas shall be constructed to prevent runoff from coming in contact with stored items/equipment. Contractor shall clear area(s) indicated on project plans and excavate into native material a minimum of 6-inches for placement of Marafi 100X fabric and 6-inch stone pad. Contractor to verify that area to be utilized is dry and stable and notify engineer if area shown on project plans is not adequate. No materials/equipment shall be constructed within 50-feet of a water course.

If necessary, temporary perimeter dikes shall be constructed to prevent runoff from entering the stone pad. Silt fencing shall be installed a minimum of 5-feet downslope of storage area. Should additional area be required the contractor shall construct additional storage areas as necessary in conformance with the project plans, any additional areas are to be documented by contractor in the on-site SWPPP.

Soil Stockpile Area
During cut and fill operations topsoil and other excavated material will be stockpiled on site for placement in fill areas as construction progresses. In an effort to prevent runoff from coming in contact with stockpiled soils or

soils from entering existing watercourses, managed stockpile areas shall be constructed in the areas indicated on the project plans. The contractor shall verify that the proposed areas are dry and stable, and to notify the engineer if area is not adequate. No soils or excavated materials shall be stockpiled within 50-feet of a watercourse.

Contractor shall install silt fence 5-feet downslope of each pile and construct any perimeter diversion dikes if required. Material shall be stabilized with seed and mulch if not to be utilized/disturbed within 14 days unless stockpile is projected to be disturbed within 21 days. Seed and much will reduce wind blown and rain instigated erosion from the stockpiles exposed steep slopes.

Fuels

Fuel for construction equipment shall either be obtained from a licensed distributor of petroleum products or from an approved above ground storage tank on site. A distributor may be contracted to arrive on site periodically and fill all equipment as necessary. All distributors of petroleum products must have adequate liability insurance to mitigate and clean up any spills that occur on site as well as obtain appropriate permits and licenses from the NYSDEC. All above ground storage tanks with a combined capacity of 1,100 gallons shall be installed pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 614 Standards for New and Substantially Modified Petroleum Storage Facilities.

Fuel from construction vehicles may come into contact with stormwater when vehicles are stored outside. Good housekeeping and preventative maintenance procedures shall be implemented to ensure fuel spills and leaks are minimized during refueling and storage. Any small-scale fuel or oil spills must be remedied immediately and contaminated soils shall be disposed of appropriately. The designated spill prevention and response team shall handle large-scale gasoline spills.

Oil and other petroleum products may be stored on site in limited quantities to ensure the continued operation of construction equipment in the event a scheduled delivery is unavailable. Items shall be stored in their original containers within temporary structures and shall not be exposed to stormwater. Used oil and petroleum products shall be stored in approved containers until recycled or disposed of at an approved disposal facility.

Temporary Facilities

Temporary sanitary facilities may be located on site for construction workers. This facility shall be located in an accessible and visible location. Such a facility shall be leak and tip proof. A waste management company may be contracted to arrive on site and provide the routine pumping and sanitization of the facility. Such a company shall have adequate liability insurance to mitigate and clean up any spills that occur on site as well as appropriate permits and licenses from the NYSDEC.

Dust Control

Construction traffic must enter and exit the site at the stabilized construction entrance. The purpose is to trap dust and mud that would otherwise be carried off-site by construction traffic. Water trucks will be used as needed during construction to reduce dust generated on the site. Dust control must be provided by the General Contractor to a degree that is acceptable to the Owner, and in compliance with applicable local and state dust control regulations.

Solid Waste

No solid materials, including building materials, are allowed to be discharged from the site with storm water. All solid waste, including disposable materials incidental to the major construction activities, must be collected and placed in containers. The containers will be emptied periodically by a contract trash disposal service and hauled away from the site.

Thermal Pollution

Stormwater that comes in contact with roadways, driveways, parking lots or other impermeable surfaces may increase in temperature during warm weather. If stormwater is discharged into surface water bodies, the temperature of the water body may also increase, potentially threatening plant and animal species sensitive to temperature changes as well as providing an environment that may cause nuisance species to flourish. After development is complete, impervious areas shall be graded to sheet flow to adjacent vegetated areas before entering surface waters.

4.3 Best Management Practices

Throughout construction, care shall be taken to ensure sediment does not enter surface water bodies and chemicals do not enter stormwater, potentially contaminating surface and groundwater supplies. The following Best Management Practices (BMP) shall be observed to maintain responsible environmental practices on the construction site.

Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping is essential to reducing the risk of contaminating runoff waters during every stage of construction. The General Contractor shall ensure supervisors train each employee in good housekeeping practices as they pertain to the implementation of this SWPPP.

Immediately following mobilization, the General Contractor shall take an inventory of all equipment and containers containing hazardous or toxic materials and submit this inventory to the Owner to keep on-site with this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. This inventory shall be updated regularly to reflect changes in the quantity or type of hazardous and toxic materials stored on site. In the event of a spill, the Spill Response Team can refer to the inventory if the contents of the spill are unknown.

All equipment shall be operational while it is stored on site. Inspections shall be conducted regularly to ensure all equipment is free of leaks and that oil and grease are not in contact with soils or stormwater. Portable equipment such as chain saws, drills as well as hand tools must be placed within a trailer or under cover at the end of each work day.

A storage area shall be designated on-site where all hazardous or toxic materials are stored. Each employee shall return the materials to the designated storage area following use. Chemicals, including oil, grease, solvents and detergents shall be stored on-site in approved containers only. Used chemicals shall be disposed of in refuse containers and removed periodically. Containers shall be regularly inspected to ensure the integrity of the container and seals to prevent leaks.

A scheduled clean-up shall occur at the end of each workweek. During this clean up, empty containers of solvents, oils, grease, paints and detergents shall be disposed of, containers of gasoline shall be placed in trailers where they are not in contact with stormwater and the inventory shall be updated. Empty containers shall not be permitted on the ground.

Preventative Maintenance

All on-site vehicles must be inspected regularly for oil and grease leaks. All leaks shall be repaired immediately upon obtaining the appropriate equipment. If the leak cannot be fixed immediately, it shall be temporarily mitigated to prevent the flow of contaminants onto the soil and potentially into the stormwater. If necessary, the reservoir will be drained to stop the flow of contaminants or the vehicle will be moved under cover. Drip pans shall be used when performing any maintenance or cleaning on construction vehicles.

Spill Prevention and Response

The safety of employees and neighbors shall be of utmost concern when hazardous or toxic chemicals are stored or utilized on-site. Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) shall be obtained for all toxic or hazardous substances that are stored on-site to provide employees with a valuable database in assessing risk in the event of a spill.

Any above ground storage tanks on site shall be installed pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 614. According to the New York State "Minimum Standards for New and Substantially Modified Above Ground Storage Facilities", all tanks installed must meet or exceed the design criteria in one or more of the following design or manufacturing standards: UL No. 142, UL No. 58, API Standard No. 650, API Standard No. 620, CAN4-S601-M84 or CAN4-S630-M84. Tanks constructed of wood, concrete, aluminum, fiberglass reinforced plastic as well as riveted or bolted steel tanks are not permitted. All tanks must have installed leak detection systems, secondary containment, corrosion protection, and undergo periodic monitoring pursuant to all Part 614 requirements.

Should a spill occur, trained individuals shall be on-call at all times to mitigate the potential negative effects of a spill. The General Contractor shall have trained employees knowledgeable in the location of sorbent, brooms, rags and mops in the event of a small-scale spill. An inventory of equipment and its location shall be posted in a visible location as well as kept in proximity to this SWPPP. If the General Contractor does not have Hazardous Materials trained employees on site, a firm that specializes in handling spills, soil and water contamination shall be called.

After a spill occurs, all personnel not trained in hazardous materials spill response shall be asked to evacuate the immediate area. The New York State NYSDEC of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Spill Response Team shall be called to investigate the spill and determine if additional actions should be taken to ensure the safety of personnel and nearby residents. Should any employee have a suspected injury, a local emergency squad must be contacted immediately.

5.0 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE SCHEDULING (PHASING PLAN)

Temporary stabilization methods will be implemented before construction begins and will be continuously modified throughout the project to provide the best methods for stormwater management and pollution prevention. For more details pertaining to construction sequence, please refer to the "NYSDEC Instruction Manual for Stormwater Construction Permit" pages 23-26. The project is anticipated to begin in summer of 2017 and end in the fall of 2018, although full build out of lots will be based on market conditions. Phasing of activities is as follows:

Pre-Construction Activities

- Owner and Contractor to review this document with all employees and subcontractors to gain understanding of the management features and sediment controls outlined in this document as they relate to the engineered project plans.
- Perform a site investigation to identify all natural resources and mark and protect them as necessary i.e. trees, vegetation, and wetlands. Note any discrepancies that may exist between the site and what is shown on the engineered project plans as they pertain to existing watercourses, ground cover, topography, wetlands, etc.
- Notify design engineer of any discrepancies.
- Identify on site and downstream surface water bodies and install controls to protect them from sedimentation.
- Establish a temporary stabilized construction entrance per the New York State *Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook*, July 2016, to capture mud and debris from the tires of construction vehicles.
- Install perimeter sediment controls such as silt fence as shown on the project plans.
- All earth disturbance during this phase should be limited to work necessary to install erosion and sedimentation controls.

During Construction Activities

- Install runoff and drainage controls as shown on the project plans and as necessary. These controls should reduce run-off flow rates and velocities as well as divert off site and clean run-off.

- Stabilize the conveyance system i.e. ditches, swales, berms etc. by seeding, mulching, installing rock check dams.
- Stabilize all run-off outlets as shown on the project plans and as necessary.
- Limit soil disturbance to small areas and preserve as much of the existing vegetation as practical.
- All topsoil stockpiles should be staged in an area away from surface waters and storm drains and should be protected and stabilized.
- Earth disturbance is not allowed in established buffers, within any regulated distance from wetlands, within the high water line of a body of water affected by tidal action or other such protected zones.
- At any location where surface run-off from disturbed or graded areas may flow off-site, sedimentation control measures must be installed to prevent sedimentation from being transported.
- Regular inspections and maintenance should be performed as described in the following section.
- Construct temporary material storage and soil stockpile areas
- In the event concrete is delivered and placed on site, delivery trucks will require an area to truck barrel/cone, chutes, and other equipment. A centrally located concrete washout area approximately 15-feet square and 2.5-feet deep shall be constructed. This washout area shall be enclosed by silt fence, located next to a paved road and situated a minimum of 100-feet from a watercourse. If required, temporary diversion dikes shall be constructed around washout area to prevent stormwater from entering washout location.
- Waste material from concrete washout operations shall be periodically removed and legally disposed of when two-thirds of the washout storage area has accumulated with material. At the end of construction all material from the washout area shall be removed and disposed of.
- Remove perimeter silt fence when a permanent stand of vegetation is achieved.
- Clear brush and trees within proposed building envelope.
- Construct a temporary material stockpile area on individual lot for homebuilding construction. Size of area may vary per homebuilder, however general material/storage stockpile measures shown on construction drawings shall be followed.
- Perform required grading and homebuilding operations
- Perform required utility connections
- Stabilize lawn areas not to be disturbed with seed and mulch
- Pave driveway.
- Stabilized remaining areas.
- Remove temporary erosion and sediment control practices (i.e. silt fence)

6.0 IMPLEMENTING THE SWPPP

6.1 Employee Training

All employees on site shall be aware of the stipulations of this SWPPP as it pertains to their everyday activities. All employees must be able to recognize potential problems and have the ability to provide temporary stabilization measures, as appropriate, to mitigate stormwater runoff before problems occur. The NYSDEC periodically holds workshops on erosion and sediment control. It is recommended that on site personnel attend these workshops to keep training current and up to date. All contractors and subcontractors involved with soil disturbing activities shall have at least one trained individual from their company be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP and be on site when soil disturbing activities are occurring.

6.2 Site Inspections

The Owner shall ensure all erosion and sediment controls identified in the SWPPP are maintained and effective from commencement of construction to the filing of the NOT. The Owner shall inspect the erosion and sediment controls identified in the SWPPP to ensure they are installed and maintained in accordance with the most current version of the "*New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control".* It is

the responsibility of the Owner, Contractor and subcontractors to continuously monitor construction activities to ensure the measures outlined in this report are being implemented. The owner shall have a qualified inspector perform site inspections for construction activities identified in Table 1 and 2 of Appendix B of the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit (GP-0-20-001). A qualified professional is defined as a person such as a Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC) or a soil scientist.

Once construction begins regular inspection of construction activities by the qualified professional are required at least once every seven (7) calendar days to ensure deficiencies regarding erosion and sedimentation are reported and corrected. Areas which have not been fully stabilized, areas used for materials storage and all structural control measures must be inspected to monitor erosion and assess the risk of sedimentation. The qualified inspector shall certify all inspection reports. Inspection reports will be faxed to the Owner, Contractor and subcontractors within one business day of the completion of the inspection. Corrective action to address any deficiencies at the site shall be initiated within one business day of receiving the notification.

All erosion and sediment controls must be installed and maintained according to the *New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control*. The main items to consider are:

1. Site Stabilization - All bare/exposed soils must be stabilized by an established vegetation, straw or mulch, matting, rock or other approved product such as rolled erosion control product. Seeding of areas along with mulching is encouraged, however seeding alone is not considered acceptable for proper stabilization.

2. Sediment Barriers - Barriers must be properly installed at all necessary perimeter and sensitive locations.

3. Slopes - All slopes and grades must be properly stabilized with approved methods. Rolled erosion control products must be used on all slopes greater than 3/1, or where conditions for erosion dictate such measures.

4. Soil Stockpiles - Stockpiled soils must be protected by the use of established vegetation, an anchored-down straw or mulch, rolled erosion control product or other durable covering. A barrier must be installed around the pile to prevent erosion away from that location.

5. Construction Entrance - All entrance/exit locations to the site must be properly stabilized and must be maintained to accommodate snow management as set forth in the New York Standards and Specifications for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control.

6. Snow Management - Snow management must not destroy or degrade erosion and sediment control practices.

At the end of the construction season when soil disturbance activities will be finalized or suspended until the following spring, it may be desirable to reduce the frequency of the required inspections in accordance with NYSDEC Winter Site Stabilization Standards and Specifications. To be allowed to reduce inspection frequencies, the owner must notify the Regional Office stormwater contact person in writing prior to reducing the frequency of inspections. During periods of reduced inspection frequency, inspections must still be completed at least every thirty (30) days.

The owner shall complete stabilization activities (perimeter controls, traps, barriers etc) before proper installation is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground. If vegetation is desired, seeding, planting, and/or sodding must be scheduled to avoid die-off from fall frosts and allow for proper germination/establishment.

Frozen ground, winter conditions and equipment can affect erosion and sediment control practices. Check for damage during monthly inspections and repair as necessary. This is especially important during thaws and prior to spring rain events. Weekly inspections must resume no later than March 15 or as directed by the Department.

If the soil disturbance is completely suspended and the site is properly stabilized it may be desirable to reduce the inspection frequency to a minimum of once every thirty (30) calendar days. To be allowed to reduce inspection frequencies, the owner must notify the Regional Office stormwater contact person in writing prior to reducing the frequency of inspections.

The SWPPP shall be reviewed to evaluate its overall effectiveness in preventing sediment laden stormwater runoff. Temporary stabilization methods shall be assessed, and new methods shall be established, should any method be determined to be inadequate. All changes shall be included in the SWPPP.

A current copy of the SWPPP must be maintained on site at all times. The Owner shall maintain a copy of the General Permit, NOI, NOI Acknowledgement Letter, Contractor certifications, and inspection reports in the on site Logbook. All record keeping shall be maintained on site and be made available to the permitting authority upon request.

6.3 Maintenance

It shall be necessary to maintain all temporary controls installed as well as vegetative measures across the site. During construction, maintenance of these stabilization measures shall be the responsibility of the Contractors and/or appropriate subcontractors. Vegetative plantings must not be allowed to become overgrown. Vegetation shall be removed should it be ineffective and be replaced with a variety of grasses, trees and shrubs more suitable for preventing stormwater runoff. Silt fences must be inspected regularly to ensure that they are still effective and their capability to reduce stormwater runoff has not been reduced due to prolonged sun exposure. Guidelines and recommendations for installation and maintenance practices can be found in the *"New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control".*

6.4 Certification

Prior to starting construction, the Owner must certify that to the best of their knowledge this SWPPP was prepared in accordance with the requirements in the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit and that it meets all federal, state and local erosion and sediment control requirements. The certifying statement is contained in the NOI.

All appropriate contractors and subcontractors involved in soil disturbing activities are responsible for fully implementing the SWPPP. They are required to sign the certifying statement presented in Appendix A of this report.

All weekly inspection reports are to be certified by the qualified inspector performing the on site inspections.

6.5 Project Completion

At the time of final stabilization, the Owner's Site Inspector shall perform a final site assessment to verify that all construction activity identified in the SWPPP has been completed, that all disturbance has undergone final stabilization and that all temporary erosion and sediment controls have been removed. Final stabilization as defined in the General Permit "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".

Once a final site assessment has been conducted, a NOT shall be prepared and certified by the Owners' Site Inspector as described in Section 1.1 of this report. The NOT should then be signed by the Owner and submitted

to the NYSDEC. All record keeping must be kept for at least five (5) years from the date that the site has achieved final stabilization.

Appendix A:

Site Location Map

SITE LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1"=2,000'

0 1000 2000 4000 8000

PRELIMINARY / NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SWEETMAN ROAD BASIC SWPPP

68 SWEET ROAD, TOWN OF CHARLTON, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

LANSING ENGINEERING
2452 STATE ROUTE 9, SUITE 301
MALTA, NY 12020
(518) 899-5243

PROJ. NO: 101.87
SCALE: 1" = 2000'
DATE: 08/19/2022

SHEET 1 OF 1

Appendix B:

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan & Details

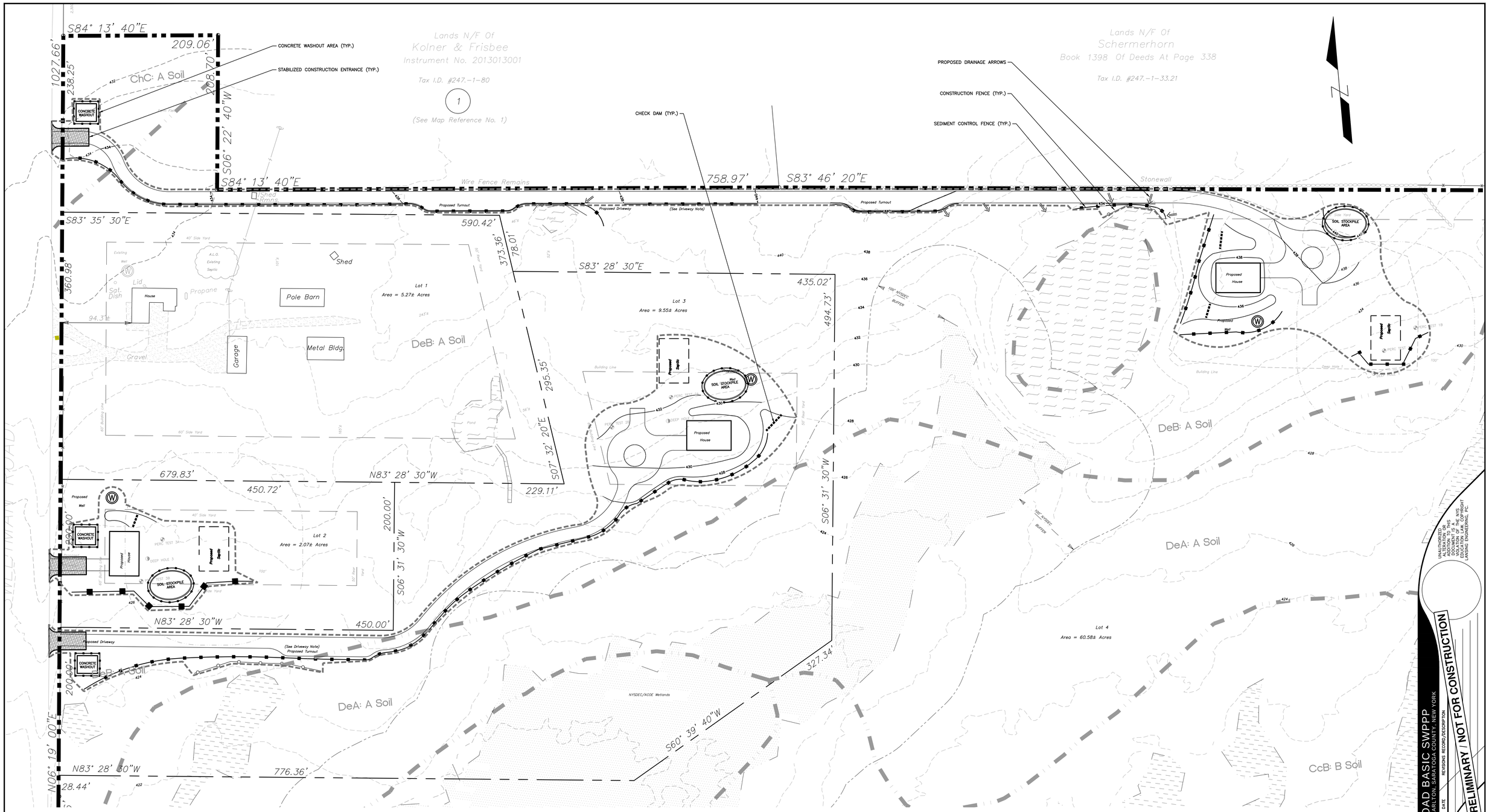


TABLE 5.3 SOIL RESTORATION REQUIREMENTS*

TYPE OF SOIL DISTURBANCE	SOIL RESTORATION REQUIREMENT	COMMENTS/ EXAMPLES
NO SOIL DISTURBANCE	RESTORATION NOT PERMITTED	PRESERVATION OF NATURAL FEATURES
MINIMAL SOIL DISTURBANCE	RESTORATION NOT PERMITTED	CLEARING AND GRUBBING
AREAS WHERE TOPSOIL IS STRIPPED ONLY – NO CHANGE IN GRADE	HSG A&B: APPLY 6" OF TOPSOIL; HSG C&D: AERATE** AND APPLY 6" OF TOPSOIL	PROTECT AREA FROM ANY ONGOING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
AREAS OF CUT OR FILL	HSG A&B: AERATE AND APPLY 6" OF TOPSOIL; HSG C&D: APPLY FULL SOIL RESTORATION***	
HEAVY TRAFFIC AREAS ON SITE (ESPECIALLY IN A ZONE 5-25 FEET AROUND BUILDINGS BUT NOT WITHIN A 5 FOOT PERIMETER AROUND FOUNDATION WALLS)	APPLY FULL SOIL RESTORATION (DE-COMPACTION AND COMPOST ENHANCEMENT)	
AREAS WHERE RUNOFF REDUCTION AND/OR INFILTRATION PRACTICES ARE APPLIED	RESTORATION NOT REQUIRED, BUT MAY BE APPLIED TO ENHANCE THE REDUCTION SPECIFIED FOR APPROPRIATE PRACTICES	KEEP CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FROM CROSSING THESE AREAS. TO PROTECT NEWLY INSTALLED PRACTICE FROM ANY ONGOING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, CONSTRUCT A SINGLE PHASE OPERATION FENCE AREA
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	SOIL RESTORATION IS REQUIRED ON REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN ARES WHERE EXISTING IMPERVIOUS AREA WILL BE CONVERTED TO PERVIOUS AREA	

*** TAKEN FROM PAGE 5-19 OF NEW YORK STATE STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL (JANUARY, 2015)**
**** AERATION INCLUDES THE USE OF MACHINES SUCH AS TRACTOR-DRAWN IMPLEMENTS WITH COULTERS MAKING A NARROW SLIT IN THE SOIL. A ROLLER WITH MANY SPIKES MAKING INDENTATIONS IN THE SOIL, OR PRONGS WHICH FUNCTION LIKE A MINI-SUBSOILER.**
***** PER 'DEEP RIPPING AND DE-COMPACTION, DEC 2008'. A COPY IS INCLUDED WITHIN THE APPROVED SWPPP**

RECOMMENDED SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

MEASURES SHOWN ARE TO DEFINE INTENT. ACTUAL MEASURES WILL BE IMPLEMENTED AS SITE CONDITIONS WARRANT BY THE CONTRACTOR. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL NEEDED CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION.

GENERAL MEASURES:

1. DAMAGE TO SURFACE WATERS RESULTING FROM EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION SHALL BE MINIMIZED BY STABILIZING DISTURBED AREAS AND BY REMOVING SEDIMENT FROM CONSTRUCTION SITE.
2. INSOFAR AS PRACTICABLE, EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PRESERVED. FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN ANY PORTION OF THE SITE, PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL BE ESTABLISHED ON ALL EXPOSED SOILS.
3. SITE PREPARATION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE PLANNED TO MINIMIZE THE AREA AND DURATION OF SOIL DISRUPTION.
4. PERMANENT TRAFFIC CORRIDORS SHALL BE ESTABLISHED AND "ROUTES OF CONVENIENCE" SHALL BE AVOIDED.

PARTICULAR MEASURES:

1. IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF ANY AND ALL OF THE PROPOSED STORM DRAIN INLETS, STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED.
2. DRAINAGE DITCH SEDIMENT FILTERS: UNTIL SUCH TIME AS FINAL SITE STABILIZATION IS COMPLETED, DITCHES SHALL RECEIVE TREATMENT WITH STONE CHECK DAMS SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY TRAP SEDIMENT AND MINIMIZE ITS RELEASE OFF-SITE. STONE CHECK DAMS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN EACH DITCH BEGINNING AT ITS DOWNSTREAM TERMINUS AND SHOULD NOT BE PLACED AT INTERVALS EXCEEDING 20 FEET.
3. TOPSOIL AND FILL THAT IS TO REMAIN STOCKPILED ON-SITE FOR PERIODS GREATER THAN 14-DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED BY SEEDING AND MULCHING. PROVIDE SILT FENCE EROSION CONTROL DOWNGRADIENT OF SOIL STOCKPILE AREA.
4. IN NO CASE SHALL ERODIBLE MATERIALS BE STOCKPILED WITHIN 25 FEET OF ANY DITCH, STREAM, OR OTHER SURFACE WATER BODY.
5. PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER: IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN ANY PORTION OF THE SITE, PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL BE ESTABLISHED ON ALL EXPOSED SOILS.
6. ALL HEALTHY TREES OF DESIRABLE SPECIES ARE TO BE PROTECTED FROM DAMAGE. ALL UNNECESSARY REMOVAL OF HEALTHY TREES SHALL BE AVOIDED.
7. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ADHERE TO ALL REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE SWPPP.

MAINTENANCE OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

THE DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR OR THEIR BUILDER SHALL INSPECT AND MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY AND FUNCTION OF ALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. TO ASSURE PROPER FUNCTION, SILTATION BARRIERS SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD CONDITION AND REINFORCED, EXTENDED, REPAIRED OR REPLACED AS NECESSARY. WASHOUTS SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY REPAIRED, RE-SEEDED AND PROTECTED FROM FURTHER EROSION. ALL ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED AND CONTAINED IN APPROPRIATE SPOIL AREAS. WATER SHALL BE APPLIED TO NEWLY SEEDED AREAS AS NEEDED UNTIL GRASS COVER IS WELL ESTABLISHED. TO EFFECTIVELY CONTROL WIND EROSION, WATER SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED SOILS AS NECESSARY UNTIL GROUND COVER IS PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED.

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

0 25 50 100 200
SCALE: 1"=50'

LEGEND

- SILT FENCE
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE
- LIMITS OF GRADING

PRELIMINARY / NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SWEETMAN ROAD BASIC SWPPP
68 SWEETMAN ROAD, TOWN OF CHARLTON, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

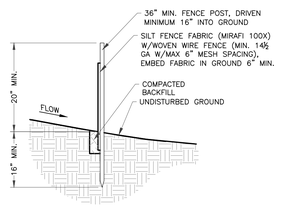
DATE	REVISIONS RECORD/DESCRIPTION

LANSING ENGINEERING
2456 STATE ROUTE 9, SUITE 301
CLIFTON PARK, NY 12065
(518)899-5043

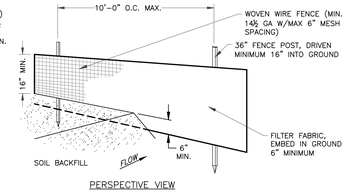
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

PROJ. NO: 101.87
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DATE: 08/19/2022

ESC-1
SHEET 1 OF 2



SECTION



PERSPECTIVE VIEW

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

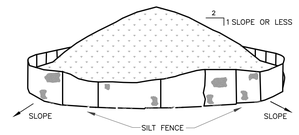
1. WOVEN WIRE FENCE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES. POSTS SHALL BE STEEL EITHER "T" OR "U" TYPE OR HARDWOOD.
2. FILTER CLOTH TO BE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO WOVEN WIRE FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24" AT TOP AND MID SECTION. FENCE SHALL BE WOVEN WIRE, 12½ GA, 6" MAXIMUM MESH OPENING.
3. WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF FILTER CLOTH ADJOIN EACH OTHER THEY SHALL BE OVER-LAPPED BY SIX INCHES AND FOLDED. FILTER CLOTH SHALL BE EITHER FILTER X, MIRAFI 100X, STABILINKA T140N, OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
4. PREFABRICATED UNITS SHALL BE GEOFAB, ENVIROFENCE, OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
5. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDED AND MATERIAL REMOVED WHEN "BULGES" DEVELOP IN THE SILT FENCE.

		SLOPE LENGTH/FENCE LENGTH (FT)		
SLOPE	STEEPNESS	STANDARD	REINFORCED	SUPER
<2%	<50:1	300/1500	N/A	N/A
2–10%	50:1 TO 10:1	125/1000	250/2000	300/2500
10–20%	10:1 TO 5:1	100/750	150/1000	200/1000
20–33%	5:1 TO 3:1	60/500	80/750	100/1000
33–50%	3:1 TO 2:1	40/250	70/350	100/500
>50%	>2:1	20/125	30/175	50/250

STANDARD SILT FENCE (SF) IS FABRIC ROLLS STAPLED TO WOODEN STAKES DRIVEN 16" IN THE GROUND.
REINFORCED SILT FENCE (RSF) IS FABRIC PLACED AGAINST WELDED WIRE FABRIC WITH ANCHORED STEEL POSTS DRIVEN 16" IN THE GROUND.
SUPER SILT FENCE (SSF) IS FABRIC PLACED AGAINST CHAIN LINK FENCE AS SUPPORT BACKING WITH POSTS DRIVEN 3' IN THE GROUND.

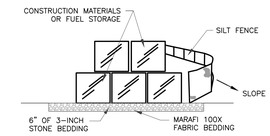
1 SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE

SCALE: NTS



1. AREA CHOSEN FOR STOCKPILING OPERATIONS SHALL BE DRY AND STABLE.
2. MAXIMUM SLOPE OF STOCKPILE SHALL BE 1:2.
3. SILT FENCING SHALL BE PLACED 5' DOWNSLOPE OF EACH PILE. UPON COMPLETION OF SOIL STOCKPILING, TOPSOIL SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH SEED AND MULCH IF NOT TO BE DISTURBED/UTILIZED WITHIN 14 DAYS.
4. SEE ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR INSTALLATION OF SILT FENCE.
5. TEMPORARY PERIMETER DIKES MAY BE REQUIRED TO DIRECT CLEAN RUNOFF FROM STOCKPILE AREAS. REFER TO EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN.

SOIL STOCKPILE

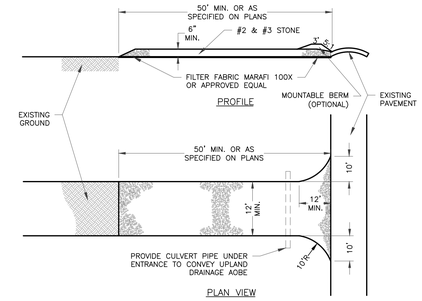


1. AREA CHOSEN FOR STORAGE OPERATIONS SHALL BE DRY AND STABLE.
2. MINIMUM DISTANCE TO A NATURAL WATER COURSE SHALL BE 50'.
3. THE TOP SIX INCHES OF NATIVE MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED FROM MATERIAL/FUEL STORAGE AREA AND REPLACED WITH MARAFI 100X GEOTEXTILE FABRIC AND 6" INCHES OF CRUSHED STONE BEDDING. CRUSHED STONE SHALL MEET NYSDOT ITEM NO. 623.11 SPECIFICATIONS.
4. SILT FENCING SHALL BE PLACED 5' DOWNSLOPE OF STORAGE AREA.
5. TEMPORARY PERIMETER DIKES MAY BE REQUIRED TO DIRECT CLEAN RUNOFF FROM STORAGE AREAS. REFER TO EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN.

FUEL OR MATERIAL STORAGE AREA

2 MATERIAL STORAGE & SOIL STOCKPILE STABILIZATION DETAIL

SCALE: NTS



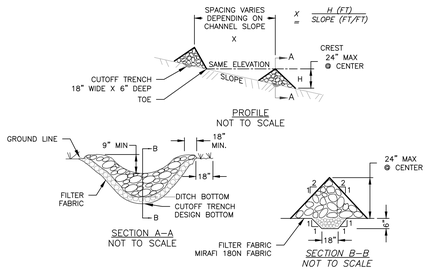
CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE MATERIALS AND RESTORE ENTRANCE AREA, ESTABLISHING VEGETATIVE COVER.

NOTE:

1. STONE SIZE – USE MIXTURE OF #2 & #3 STONE (1–4 INCHES), OR RECLAIMED OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT.
2. LENGTH – NOT LESS THAN FIFTY (50) FEET (EXCEPT ON A SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT WHERE A THIRTY (30) FOOT MINIMUM LENGTH WOULD APPLY).
3. THICKNESS – NOT LESS THAN SIX (6) INCHES.
4. WIDTH – TWELVE (12) FOOT MINIMUM, BUT NOT LESS THAN THE FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS. TWENTY-FOUR (24) FOOT IF SINGLE ENTRANCE TO SITE.
5. GEOTEXTILE – WILL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO PLACING OF STONE.
6. SURFACE WATER – ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES WILL BE PERMITTED.
7. MAINTENANCE – THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY, ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
8. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON A AREA STABILIZED WITH STONE AND WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE.
9. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN.

3 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

SCALE: NTS

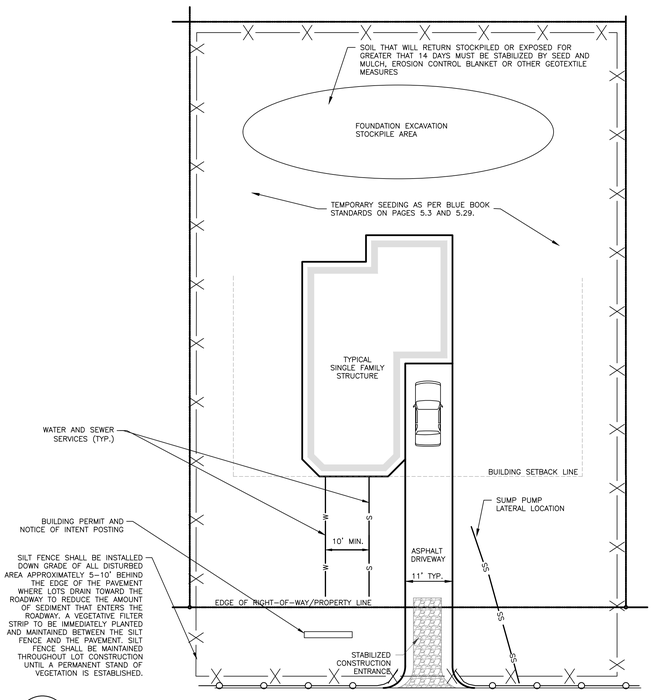


CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. STONE WILL BE PLACED ON A FILTER FABRIC FOUNDATION TO THE LINES, GRADES AND LOCATIONS SHOWN IN THE PLAN.
2. SET SPACING OF CHECK DAMS TO ASSUME THAT THE ELEVATIONS OF THE CREST OF THE DOWNSTREAM DAM IS AT THE SAME ELEVATION OF THE TOE OF THE UPSTREAM DAM.
3. EXTEND THE STONE A MINIMUM OF 1.5 FEET BEYOND THE DITCH BANKS TO PREVENT CUTTING AROUND THE DAM.
4. PROTECT THE CHANNEL DOWNSTREAM OF THE LOWEST CHECK DAM FROM SCOUR AND EROSION WITH STONE OR LINER AS APPROPRIATE.
5. ENSURE THAT CHANNEL APPURTENANCES SUCH AS CULVERT ENTRANCES BELOW CHECK DAMS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO DAMAGE OR BLOCKAGE FROM DISPLACED STONE. MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA TWO (2) ACRES.

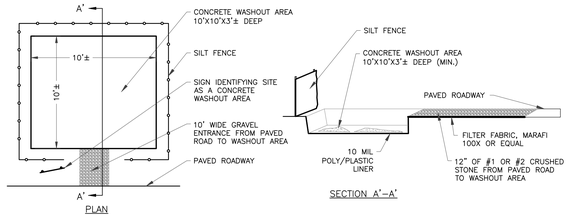
4 STONE CHECK DAM DETAIL

SCALE: NTS



5 TYPICAL LOT LAYOUT & EROSION CONTROL

SCALE: NTS



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. CONCRETE WASHOUT LOCATION SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 100' FROM SENSITIVE AREAS.
2. THE BASIN DIMENSIONS DEPICTED ABOVE ARE REQUIRED MINIMUMS. CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND SIZE TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND CONCRETE WASTE GENERATED BY WASHOUT OPERATIONS. (APPROX. 60 GAL. OF WATER/WASTE PER TRUCK)
3. PLASTIC LINING MATERIAL SHALL BE 10 MIL(MINIMUM) POLY SHEETING AND BE FREE OF HOLES, TEARS, OR OTHER DEFECTS THAT COMPROMISE THE IMPERMEABILITY OF THE MATERIAL. LINER TO BE ANCHORED BEYOND THE TOP OF THE PIT WITH AN EARTHEN BERM, SAND BAGS, OR STONE.
4. WASHOUT FACILITY MUST BE CLEANED OR NEW FACILITIES MUST BE CONSTRUCTED AND READY FOR USE ONCE THE WASHOUT IS 75% FULL.

MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

1. DO NOT DISCHARGE LIQUID OR SLURRY TO WATERWAYS, STORM DRAINS OR DIRECTLY ONTO GROUND.
2. DO NOT USE SANITARY SEWER WITHOUT LOCAL APPROVAL.
3. PLACE A SECURE NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING COVER OVER THE FACILITY PRIOR TO PREDICTED WET WEATHER TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW.
4. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF HARDENED CONCRETE AND RETURN THE STRUCTURE TO A FUNCTIONAL STATE.
5. INSPECT THE WASHOUT FACILITY FOR SIGNS OF WEAKENING OR DAMAGE AND REPAIR AS NECESSARY (RE-LINE THE STRUCTURE WITH NEW POLY SHEETING AFTER EACH CLEANING).

6 CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

SCALE: NTS

PRELIMINARY / NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SWEETMAN ROAD BASIC SWPPP
68 SWEETMAN ROAD, TOWN OF CHARLTON, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

DATE	REVISIONS RECORD/DESCRIPTION

LANSING ENGINEERING
2458 STATE ROUTE 9, SUITE 301
CLIFTON PARK, NY 12065
(518) 899-5843

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

PROJ. NO: 101.87
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DATE: 08/19/2022

DT-1
SHEET 2 OF 2

Appendix C:

Notice of Intent (NOI)

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 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)
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 — Number of Lots
- ○ SINGLE FAMILY SUBDIVISION
- ○ 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
- ○ 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.

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 / /

Appendix D:

Notice of Termination (NOT)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-3505
(NOTE: Submit completed form to address above)

NOTICE OF TERMINATION for Storm Water Discharges Authorized under the SPDES General Permit for Construction Activity

Please indicate your permit identification number: NYR ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

I. Owner or Operator Information

1. Owner/Operator Name:

2. Street Address:

3. City/State/Zip:

4. Contact Person: | 4a.Telephone:

4b. Contact Person E-Mail:

II. Project Site Information

5. Project/Site Name:

6. Street Address:

7. City/Zip:

8. County:

III. Reason for Termination

9a. □ All disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization in accordance with the general permit and SWPPP. ***Date final stabilization completed** (month/year): _____

9b. □ Permit coverage has been transferred to new owner/operator. Indicate new owner/operator's permit identification number: NYR ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
(Note: Permit coverage can not be terminated by owner identified in I.1. above until new owner/operator obtains coverage under the general permit)

9c. □ Other (Explain on Page 2)

IV. Final Site Information:

10a. Did this construction activity require the development of a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices? □ yes □ no (If no, go to question 10f.)

10b. Have all post-construction stormwater management practices included in the final SWPPP been constructed? □ yes □ no (If no, explain on Page 2)

10c. Identify the entity responsible for long-term operation and maintenance of practice(s)?

_____

NOTICE OF TERMINATION for Storm Water Discharges Authorized under the SPDES General Permit for Construction Activity - continued

10d. Has the entity responsible for long-term operation and maintenance been given a copy of the operation and maintenance plan required by the general permit? □ yes □ no

10e. Indicate the method used to ensure long-term operation and maintenance of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s):

□ Post-construction stormwater management practice(s) and any right-of-way(s) needed to maintain practice(s) have been deeded to the municipality.

□ Executed maintenance agreement is in place with the municipality that will maintain the post-construction stormwater management practice(s).

□ For post-construction stormwater management practices that are privately owned, a mechanism is 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.

□ For post-construction stormwater management practices that are owned by a public or private institution (e.g. school, university or hospital), government agency or authority, or public utility; policy and procedures are in place that ensures operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan.

10f. Provide the total area of impervious surface (i.e. roof, pavement, concrete, gravel, etc.) constructed within the disturbance area? _____ (acres)

11. Is this project subject to the requirements of a regulated, traditional land use control MS4? □ yes □ no

(If Yes, complete section VI - "MS4 Acceptance" statement

V. Additional Information/Explanation:

(Use this section to answer questions 9c. and 10b., if applicable)

VI. MS4 Acceptance - MS4 Official (principal executive officer or ranking elected official) or Duly Authorized Representative (Note: Not required when 9b. is checked -transfer of coverage)

I have determined that it is acceptable for the owner or operator of the construction project identified in question 5 to submit the Notice of Termination at this time.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:	Date:

NOTICE OF TERMINATION for Storm Water Discharges Authorized under the SPDES General Permit for Construction Activity - continued

VII. Qualified Inspector Certification - Final Stabilization:

I hereby certify that all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization as defined in the current version of the general permit, and that all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Printed Name:	
Title/Position:	
Signature:	Date:

VIII. Qualified Inspector Certification - Post-construction Stormwater Management Practice(s):

I hereby certify that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Printed Name:	
Title/Position:	
Signature:	Date:

IX. Owner or Operator Certification

I hereby certify that this document was prepared by me or under my direction or supervision. My determination, based upon my inquiry of the person(s) who managed the construction activity, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, is that the information provided in this document is true, accurate and complete. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Printed Name:	
Title/Position:	
Signature:	Date:

(NYS DEC Notice of Termination - January 2015)

Appendix E:

MS4 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Acceptance Form

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

MS4 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Acceptance Form

for

Construction Activities Seeking Authorization Under SPDES General Permit

*(NOTE: Attach Completed Form to Notice Of Intent and Submit to Address Above)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information
1. Owner/Operator Name:
2. Contact Person:
3. Street Address:
4. City/State/Zip:
II. Project Site Information
5. Project/Site Name:
6. Street Address:
7. City/State/Zip:
III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Review and Acceptance Information
8. SWPPP Reviewed by:
9. Title/Position:
10. Date Final SWPPP Reviewed and Accepted:
IV. Regulated MS4 Information
11. Name of MS4:
12. MS4 SPDES Permit Identification Number: NYR20A
13. Contact Person:
14. Street Address:
15. City/State/Zip:
16. Telephone Number:

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form - continued

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

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

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

VI. Additional Information

(NYS DEC - MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form - January 2015)

Appendix F:

Contactor's Certification Page

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION

Signatory requirements as per NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities Permit No. GP-0-20-001 Part III.A.6

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

_____

Project Name and/or Address

_____

Contractor Company Name

_____

Address

_____ _____

Phone Number email

_____ _____

Trained Contractor * Title

_____ _____

Authorized Representative Title

_____ _____

Authorized Representative Signature Date

Please identify the specific elements of the SWPPP you will be responsible for: (Use additional sheets if required)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

*A **Trained Contractor** as defined in Appendix A of the General Permit- 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.

Appendix G:

SHPO Documentation

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

August 18, 2022

Kevin Weed
Project Surveyor
988 Route 146
Clifton Park, NY 12065

Re: DEC
68 Sweetman Road Subdivision
Town of Charlton, Saratoga County, NY
22PR05742

Dear Kevin Weed:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the project in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the OPRHP and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8) and its implementing regulations (6 NYCRR Part 617).

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of OPRHP that no properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, listed in or eligible for the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places will be impacted by this project.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

R. Daniel Mackay

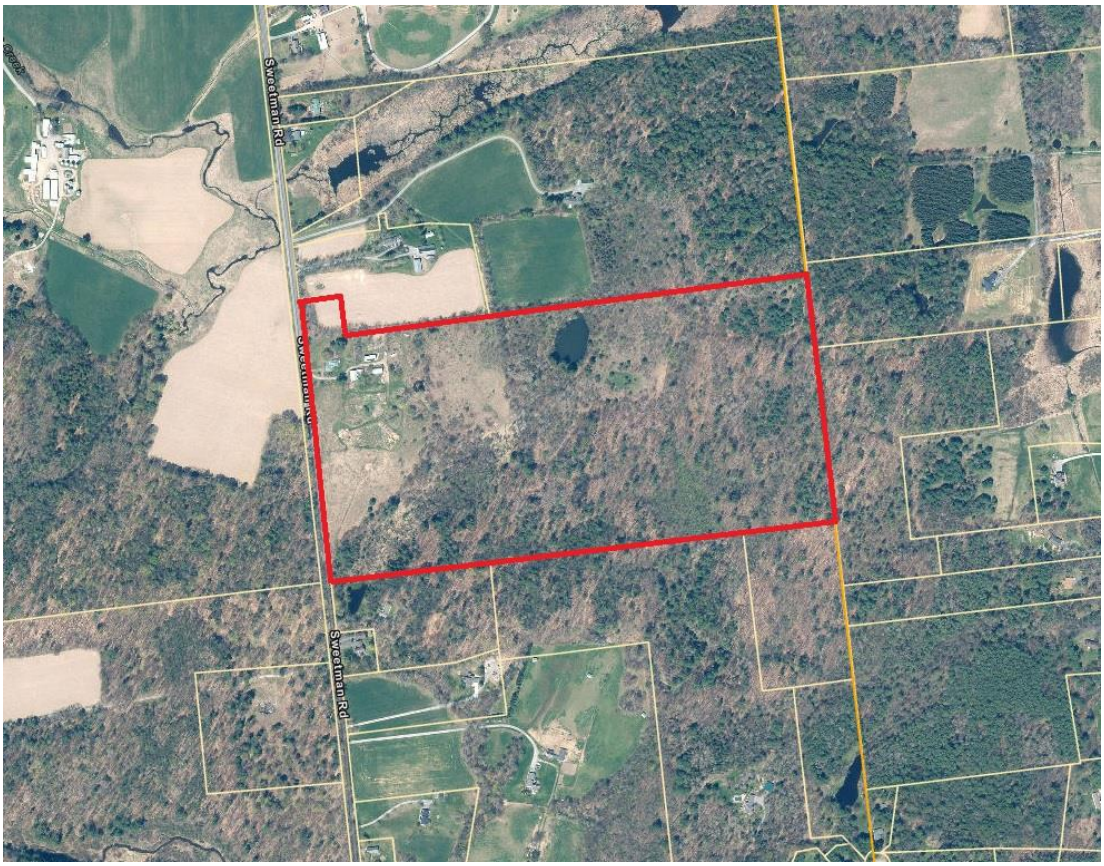
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation

Appendix H:

Threatened & Endangered Species Study

Threatened & Endangered Species
Habitat Suitability Assessment Report

68 Sweetman Road
Town of Charlton
Saratoga County, New York



Prepared By:

Gilbert VanGuilder
Land Surveyor, PLLC
988 Route 146, Clifton Park, NY 12065
518-383-0634
FAX 371-8437

August 17, 2022

Gilbert VanGuilder
Land Surveyor, PLLC
988 Route 146, Clifton Park, NY 12065
383-0634
FAX 371-8437

Members
Gilbert VanGuilder, PLS
Robert Wilklow, PLS

Associate
Duane Rabideau, PLS

August 17, 2022

Threatened & Endangered Species
Habitat Suitability Assessment Report

To whom it may concern,

This letter and enclosed information were prepared in summary of a habitat study performed on August 17, 2022, on TMP # 247.-1-34 (68 Sweetman Road). The proposed project is located on the east side of Sweetman Road, approximately 0.50± miles south of Charlton Road and approximately 0.65± miles north of Jenkins Road, in the Town of Charlton.

An inquiry was submitted to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through the IPaC website to identify any potential threatened/endangered species that may occur within the subject parcel. The Service identified there are no, potentially threatened/endangered species expected to occur at this location (Figure 4). Furthermore, as shown on NYSDEC Resource Mapping, there are no rare plants or animals expected to occur at this location (Figure 3).

Respectfully,
Jackie Pitts
Jackie Pitts
Environmental Technician

Figure 1: Site Location Map

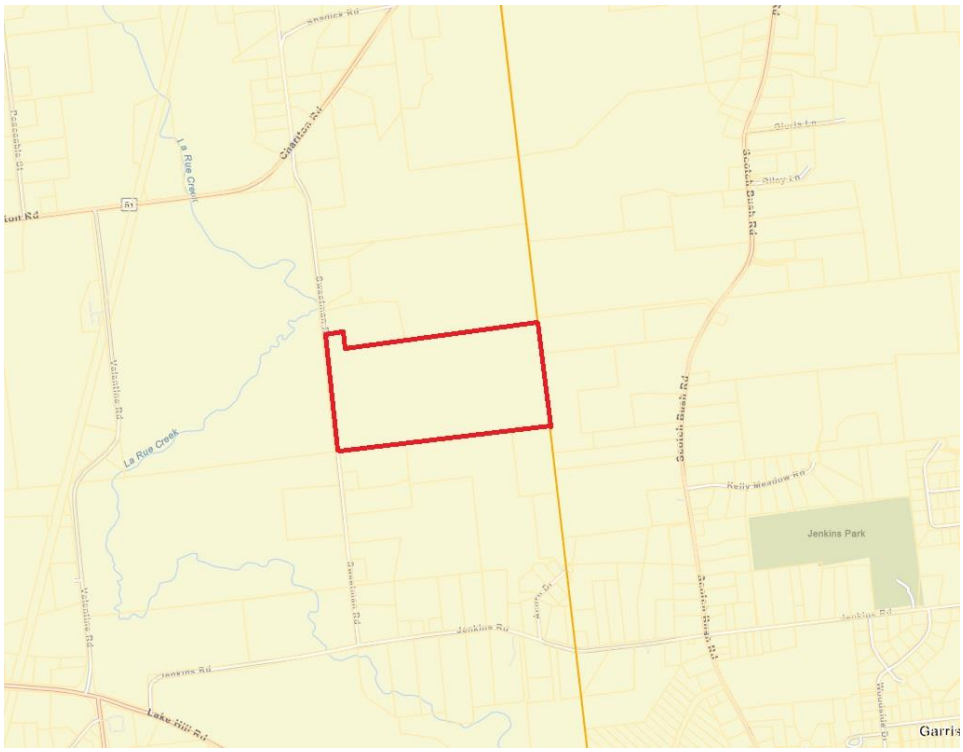


Figure 2: Site Aerial Map

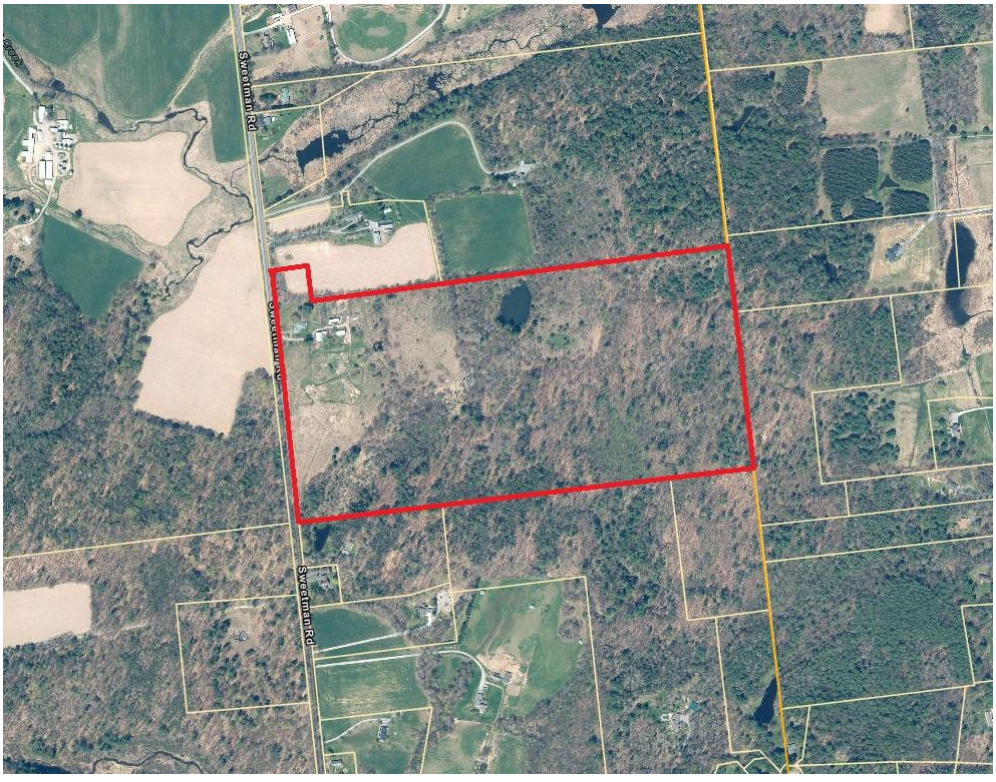


Figure 3: NYSDEC Resource Mapping

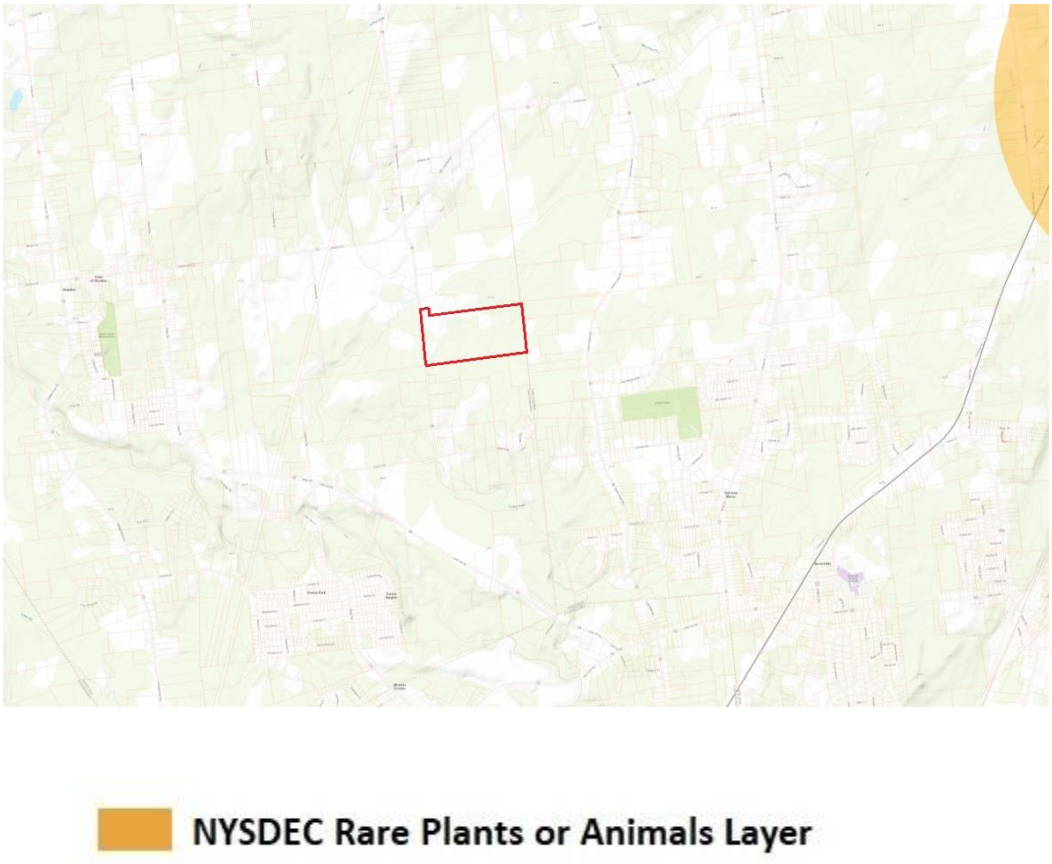


Figure 4: IPaC Resource List

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Saratoga County, New York

Local office

New York Ecological Services Field Office

(607) 753-9334
(607) 753-9699
fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

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

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Insects

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

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

Migratory birds

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

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-

measures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Belted Kingfisher *Megaceryle alcyon* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 25
Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10
Blue-winged Warbler *Vermivora pinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30

Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Eastern Meadowlark *Sturnella magna* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 31
Evening Grosbeak *Coccothraustes vespertinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey

effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

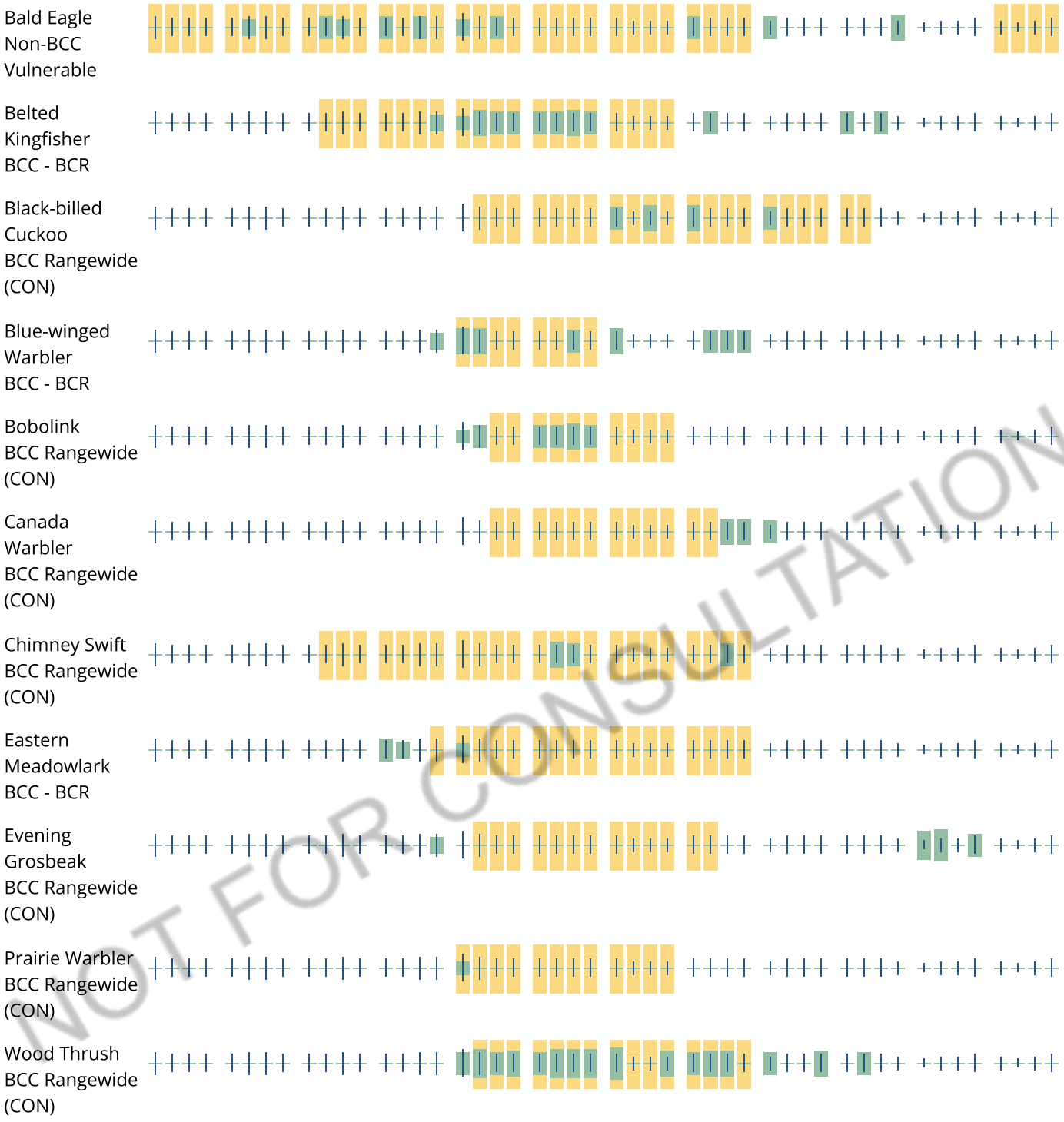
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort – no data

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local Ecological Services Field Office or visit the CBRA Consultations website. The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

There are no known coastal barriers at this location.

Data limitations

The CBRS boundaries used in IPaC are representations of the controlling boundaries, which are depicted on the official CBRS maps. The boundaries depicted in this layer are not to be considered authoritative for in/out determinations close to a CBRS boundary (i.e., within the "CBRS Buffer Zone" that appears as a hatched area on either side of the boundary). For projects that are very close to a CBRS boundary but do not clearly intersect a unit, you may contact the Service for an official determination by following the instructions here: https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation

Data exclusions

CBRS units extend seaward out to either the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS data, therefore projects in the offshore areas of units (e.g., dredging, breakwaters, offshore wind energy or oil and gas projects) may be subject to CBRA even if they do not intersect the CBRS data. For additional information, please contact CBRA@fws.gov.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the NWI map to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.