# PRELIMINARY

## STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

## EIGHT POINT WIND ENERGY CENTER AND 115 KV TRANSMISSION LINE

## FOR COMPLIANCE WITH

## NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION SPDES GENERAL PERMIT GP-0-15-002

## FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

**Location:** Eight Point Wind Energy Center
Towns of Greenwood and West Union
Steuben County, New York

115 kV Transmission Line
Towns of Greenwood, Hartsville and Hornellsville
Steuben County, New York

**Owner:** Eight Point Wind, LLC
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Juno Beach, FL 33408

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## November 2017

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## 1.0 Introduction

Eight Point Wind LLC, has prepared this Preliminary Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Eight Point Wind Energy Center and its associated 115 kV transmission line (the Project). The Project will have a maximum generating capability of approximately 101.8 megawatts (MW) from 31 wind turbines located on land either leased or purchased from owners of private property located in the Towns of Greenwood and West Union in Steuben County, New York. The 115kV transmission line will run for approximately 16.5 miles through the Towns of Greenwood, Hartsville and Hornellsville in Steuben County, New York. The Applicant intends to construct, own, operate, and maintain all components of the Project. This Preliminary SWPPP has been prepared as an Appendix to the Article 10 Application (the Application) and will be finalized prior to construction of the Project.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) requires coverage under the NYSDEC State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-15-002) for any "construction activities involving soil disturbances of one or more acres; including disturbances of less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; excluding routine maintenance activity that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of a facility."

This SWPPP has been prepared as part of the requirements for coverage under GP-0-15-002. A Notice of Intent (NOI) will be prepared and submitted to NYSDEC, Albany Main Office, certifying that the Project will be in compliance with the technical requirements of GP-0-15-002. The Project is not located with the boundaries of a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) community, therefore, MS4 review and approval is not required.

The Contractor selected for this Project shall comply with the requirements of this SWPPP and shall perform operations in strict conformance with the most current version of the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (SSESC; November 2016), the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (SMDM; January 2015), and GP-0-15-002, as required.

The Contractor, hired by the Owner/Operator, and/or its project-specific subcontractor(s) to perform earth-disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, excavating) will be required to acknowledge their understanding of the contents of this SWPPP, obtain proof that they have a NYSDEC Trained Contractor, as well as certify (with signature within Section 10.0 of this document) their commitment to perform all operations in conformance with all technical and relevant requirements of GP-0-15-002 included herein. A copy of NYSDEC Permit GP-0-15-002 is provided in **Attachment B**.

The purpose of stormwater management is to prevent erosion both on the construction site itself and on adjacent undisturbed areas, and to prevent sedimentation of natural watercourses and undisturbed areas. This is generally accomplished through both stabilization and structural control practices. Stormwater management also addresses other pollution prevention using measures for acceptable material containment as well as using good housekeeping practices on the construction site. This SWPPP also addresses the stormwater management for post-construction stormwater discharges for new impervious surfaces. Final post-construction stormwater design will be included in the Final SWPPP.

In accordance with GP-0-15-002, documented site inspections will be performed to ensure all required erosion and sediment control measures are in place, properly positioned, and in good condition (see **Attachment C** for an example inspection form). Those inspections will be continual for the duration of the construction phase, or until earth-disturbing construction activities have been discontinued and Final Stabilization (including acceptable ground cover) has been established.

The purpose of the SWPPP is to establish requirements and instructions for the management of construction-related stormwater discharges. NYSDEC's Best Management Practices (BMPs) (i.e., NYSDEC's SSESC, SMDM) are one of the major components of this SWPPP and, as such, will be incorporated in order to mitigate for potential pollutants, sediments, and stormwater peak flows, and to dissipate stormwater velocities. SWPPP construction drawings showing the location and placement of BMPs will be provided in the Final SWPPP as **Attachment D**.

This SWPPP outlines the requirements necessary for proper stormwater management during construction of the Project. This SWPPP is a living document that is able to be amended for unforeseen circumstances. The Final SWPPP construction drawings will be included within **Attachment D** of the Final SWPPP and will address the worst case scenario for soil exposures. Many variables such as weather and construction sequencing may alter the requirement for more or less temporary practices. If unanticipated site conditions warrant additional or reduced practices, the Owner/Operator, in consultation with the Project Civil Engineer and/or Qualified Inspector, will be required to implement those measures in accordance with the SSESC and the SMDM. Frequent communication between the Owner/Operator, Contractor(s) and the Qualified Inspector are essential for effective implementation of the SWPPP.

A copy of the General Permit (GP-0-15-002), NOI, NYSDEC Acknowledgement Letter, this SWPPP, and inspection reports must be maintained at the Project Site during construction until all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization and a Notice of Termination (NOT) has been submitted to the NYSDEC. The documents must be maintained in a secure location, such as a job trailer, on-site construction office, or mailbox with lock. The secure location must be accessible during normal business hours to an individual performing a compliance inspection. Because the Project covers a large area and includes the construction of many linear features (i.e., collection lines and transmission line), activity may be at a distance from the job trailer, operation and maintenance building, or marshalling yard.

## 1.1 Project Description and Facilities

The Eight Point Wind Energy Center is located in the Towns of Greenwood and West Union, and the 115 kV transmission line is located in the Towns of Greenwood, Hartsville and Hornellsville in Steuben County, New York. The Project will consist of the construction of no more than 31 wind turbines with associated infrastructure, including access roads, 34.5 kilovolt (kV) collection lines, 115 kV electric transmission line that is subject to NYS Article VII approval an associated collection line substation, Point of Interconnection (POI) facilities and upgrades, permanent meteorological towers, staging/laydown yards, temporary concrete batch plants, and an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building. Descriptions of each Project Facility are included below.

**Wind Turbines:** The Project will utilize primarily General Electric (GE) 3.43 MW wind turbines and also utilize four GE 2.3 MW wind turbines. The turbines are three-bladed, upwind, horizontal-axis wind turbines. The 3.43 MW wind turbines have a rotor blade diameter of 137 meters (449.4 feet). The turbine rotor and nacelle will be mounted on top of a 110 meter (360.8 feet) tubular steel tower. Each wind turbine will be capable of generating up to 3.43 MW of electricity. The 2.3 MW wind turbines have a rotor blade diameter of 116 meters (380.5 feet) and a 94-meter (308.3 feet) tubular steel tower. Please see ***Exhibit 6*** of the Application for specific information relating to the wind turbines, and ***Exhibit 11*** for design details.

**Access Roads:** Roads used to access turbine sites will follow existing farm roads and trails where practicable in order to minimize the need for new roads. Temporary access roads used during construction will be gravel surfaced and approximately 32 feet (9.8 meters) wide to accommodate the movement of component delivery. Following the completion of construction, the temporary access roads will be restored to a narrower width of 16 feet (4.9 meters) for permanent operations and maintenance purposes. The total length of access roads is approximately 14.2 miles.

**Collection Lines:** The 34.5 kV collection lines will connect the wind turbines with the Project collection substation. The total length of collection line being included as part of the Application for the Project is approximately 34.8 miles; however, approximately 3.7 miles is considered alternate at this time, as the Applicant is considering two to three potential routes to electrically connect Turbines 18, 19, 20, 27, 31 and Alternate Turbine 4. Only one route between these turbine's locations will be selected, designed, and constructed. The vast majority of the collection lines will be installed underground (approximately 30.4 miles) via direct burial.

**Project Collection Substation:** The onsite 34.5 kV collection lines will gather the power from all the wind turbines and transport it to a new centrally located Project collection substation where the power will be transformed to 115 kV and connected to the Article VII jurisdictional interconnecting transmission line. The collection substation will be located near the northeast corner of King Hill Road and Christian Hollow West Union Road in the Town of Greenwood. The construction of the collection substation is anticipated to encompass approximately 0.5 acres of an existing open field.

**Meteorological Towers:** The Project will utilize one to two permanent meteorological towers, located west of Turbines 5 and 21. The structures will be steel lattice towers approximately 110-meters (360.8-feet) in height.

**Staging/Laydown Yards**: The Project layout includes up to six temporary construction staging/laydown yards within the Project Area. Five of the areas are between five and eight acres in size and one is approximately 14 acres. They are centrally located to either the northern or southern sectors of the Project Area in order to facilitate delivery, storage and fabrication of Project components.

**Operations and Maintenance Building:** The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building will be located within the Project Area, immediately north of King Hill Road to the east of Christian Hollow West Union Road in Greenwood. The O&M site will also host parking and storage areas and will support the permanent O&M staff. The building will be an approximately 5,000 square foot single story structure.

## 1.2 Owner/Operator Information

Eight Point Wind, LLC is the Owner/Operator of the Project:

Eight Point Wind, LLC (Headquarters)
700 Universe Blvd., FEW/JB
Juno Beach, FL 33408
Telephone: (561) 304-5201
Fax: (561) 691-2988
Email: info@eightpointwind.com

Personnel responsible for implementation of this SWPPP and associated documents will be identified in **Attachment A**.

Upon completion of the construction activities and final stabilization of the site (i.e., with 80% vegetation cover and/or completed as designed with no erosion or sediment control issues), the Owner/Operator shall complete and submit a NOT to the NYSDEC. A blank copy of the NOT is included herein as **Attachment J**, to be completed when construction activities have concluded, and when final stabilization has been achieved.

If the Owner/Operator transfers the Project to a new Owner prior to the completion of the Project, the new Owner/Operator will need to file a new NOI. Once the new Owner or Operator obtains coverage under the permit, the original Owner or Operator will be required to file a NOT.

## 1.3 General Project Information Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project Location:** | Eight Point Wind Energy Center<br>Towns of Greenwood and West Union<br>Steuben County, New York<br><br>115 kV Transmission Line<br>Towns of Greenwood, Hartsville and Hornellsville<br>Steuben County, New York |
| **Project Name:** | Eight Point Wind Energy Center |
| **Owner/Operator:** | Eight Point Wind, LLC |
| **Site Map:** | See ***Figure 3-2*** of the Application for the location of the wind farm Project Area and the proposed Article VII Transmission Line |
| **Estimated Disturbed Area:** | To be determined based on final design documents. |
| **Existing Surface Conditions:** | Varies: maintained and fallow agricultural fields, dirt and gravel farm roads, and deciduous/coniferous forests, etc. |
| **Final Area:** | Permanent access roads leading to wind turbines, vegetated electrical transmission right-of-way (ROW), active and fallow agricultural areas, and new substation and point of interconnection. |
| **Stockpile Locations:** | Soil stockpiling will be located adjacent to each turbine work locations. These areas will be noted on the SWPPP Construction Drawings in the Final SWPPP. |
| **Construction Phasing and Construction Sequence:** | The activities covered by this SWPPP will include eight stages. Construction Sequencing is discussed in Section 3.5 of this SWPPP. |
| **Erosion and Sediment Control Plans:** | Final SWPPP construction drawings to be included in **Attachment D** of Final SWPPP. |
| **On-site storage:** | Equipment (commercial and private vehicles, cranes, excavators, backhoes, etc.) and site-specific materials (towers, nacelles, blades, foundation, transformers *etc.*). Bulk storage of materials will be staged at project marshalling yard(s) per Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) specification and company Environmental Health and Safety standards, whichever is greater. |
| **Marshalling Yard:** | Final SWPPP construction drawings to be included in **Attachment D** of Final SWPPP. |

## 2.0 CONSTRUCTION CONTACT LIST

The construction site personnel contact list for the Project will be included in the Final SWPPP as **Attachment A**. These personnel will have day-to-day operational control of stipulated activities to ensure compliance with the SWPPP and GP-0-15-002 conditions. The duties of these personnel include one or more of the following:

- Implement the SWPPP
- Oversee maintenance practices identified as BMPs in the SWPPP
- Conduct or provide for inspection and monitoring activities
- Identify other (unanticipated) potential erosion, sediment, and pollutant sources during construction and ensure they are appropriately addressed
- Identify any amendments to the SWPPP necessitated by field conditions and ensure they are implemented
- Document all activities associated with implementation of this SWPPP and supporting documents.

# 3.0 PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

## 3.1 Site Location

The Project wind components will be located on land leased/owned from owners of private property located in the Towns of Greenwood and West Union, Steuben County, New York. The 115 kV transmission line will be new ROW in the Towns of Greenwood, Hartsville and Hornellsville, Steuben County, New York. The Project is located within NYSDEC Region 8 jurisdiction. There is no Regulated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) associated with the Project.

## 3.2 Waterbodies, Wetlands, TMDL Watersheds and Section 303(d) Waters

The Project Area is located within both the Chemung River (USGS Hydrologic Unit 02050104, Tioga sub-basin) and Genesee River (USGS Hydrologic Unit 04130002, Upper Genesee sub-basin) major drainage basins of New York. No part of the Project directly discharge to a Section 303(d) waterbody referenced in the GP-0-15-002 Appendix E.

According to the NYSDEC, the Chemung River drainage basin covers an area of 2,600 square miles along the border of New York and Pennsylvania. A majority of Steuben County is covered by this basin. The Chemung River flows across the western section of the Southern Tier of New York before its confluence with the Susquehanna River, which ultimately empties into the Chesapeake Bay and the Mid-Atlantic Ocean. In the Chemung Watershed, about 73% of river/waterbody miles, and 83% of lake, pond and reservoir acres have been assessed (NYSDEC, 2007). Water quality measurements in the New York portion of the Chemung River Watershed are classified as satisfactory. However, aquatic weed growth and invasive species influxes have caused impacts to some of the larger lakes in the watershed. Various nonpoint source pollutions from agricultural operations are the most frequently cited source of impacts due to the mostly rural setting (NYSDEC, 2007).

The Genesee River drainage basin is found almost entirely within New York State. Only 15 miles of the river and its tributaries originate in the Allegheny Plateau of Northern Pennsylvania (NYSDEC, 2003). The river flows north for approximately 140 miles before emptying into Lake Ontario within the vicinity of the City of Rochester. Water quality measurements in the Genesee River Watershed are also found to be generally satisfactory. Water quality concerns in the watershed are mostly associated with urban and industrial point source pollution in the vicinity of the City of Rochester. Agriculture and other nonpoint sources become more pronounced within the largely rural areas heading southward and in a setting shared by the Project Area.

Within the Chemung River drainage basin, the Project specifically occupies the Tioga Sub-basin (USGS Hydrologic Unit 02050104). Within the Genesee River drainage basin the Project occupies the Upper Genesee Sub-basin (USGS Hydrologic Unit 04130002). Watersheds included within Project limits are as follows:

Tioga Sub-basin

- Bennets Creek (USGS Hydrologic Unit 0205010402)
- Troups Creek (USGS Hydrologic Unit 0205010405)
- Cowanesque River (USGS Hydrologic Unit 0205010408)

Upper Genesee Sub-basin

- Dyke Creek (USGS Hydrologic Unit 0413000202)
- Cryder Creek (USGS Hydrologic Unit 0413000203)

### 3.2.1 Wetlands and Waterbodies

TRC surveyed and identified all wetlands and waterbodies (rivers or streams) at a minimum distance of the anticipated limit of disturbance from the Project infrastructure (Delineation Study Area). Disturbance limits included a 250-foot radius around each turbine center point; a 200-foot corridor for proposed access roads, collection line, and transmission line routing; and a 100-foot buffer around construction areas for associated substations, laydown yards, and the O&M building. TRC investigated approximately 3,629 acres of leased, private land for the Project and transmission facility. All current wetland and stream delineations took place in the late summer and fall of 2016, spring of 2017, and summer of 2017.

Based upon field investigations, TRC delineated a total of 159 wetlands within the Delineation Study Area, totaling approximately 120.14 acres. Additionally, TRC delineated 143 streams within the Delineation Study Area which totaled approximately 74,571.48 linear feet. Delineated wetland and stream feature community types were categorized based off of the Cowardin classification system (Cowardin et al., 1979). Delineated wetland and stream community types included palustrine emergent wetland (PEM), palustrine scrub-shrub wetland (PSS), palustrine forested wetland (PFO), palustrine open water (PUB), riverine upper perennial (RUP), riverine intermittent (RI), and riverine ephemeral (REPH).

Based on observed hydrologic connectivity, 128 wetlands and 143 streams identified within the Study Area are likely to be considered jurisdictional by the USACE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Two wetlands, TRC-delineated scrub-shrub wetland FA-W-4 and scrub-shrub wetland CL-W-30, appears to fall under state jurisdiction pursuant to Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL). Lastly, a total of 15 delineated streams are liekly to be protected under Article 15 of the ECL due to their confirmation as waters classified as C(T) or above.

Based on observations made in the field by TRC wetland biologists, 31 wetlands are likely to be isolated in the sense of physical connectivity to Waters of the US. However, in the determination of a significant nexus; groundwater action, approximate distance to Waters of the US, and biological or chemical connectivity are also taken into consideration. Therefore, final determination of jurisdictional status will be made by the USACE.

Upon completion of final Project details, the Final SWPPP will be updated to include specific impacts to delineated resources, as necessary.

Certain construction activities may result in temporary direct and/or indirect impacts to surface waters, including the installation of access roads and turbine foundations, upgrading of existing roads, installation of collection lines (aboveground and buried), and the development of temporary staging areas and workspaces around turbine sites and substations. Direct impacts to surface waters include: sedimentation and siltation due to activities such as excavating and grading, buried cable installation

resulting in waterbody bank and/or substrate disturbance, and direct placement of timber mats and/or fill to accommodate road crossings.

Impacts related to the construction of access road and collection line crossings will be minimized by utilizing existing crossings and also crossing at narrow wetland and waterbody locations where feasible. Impacts have also been minimized by completely moving (i.e., re-siting) Project components to avoid wetlands and waterbodies based on the results of the delineation efforts. Additionally, required stream crossings have been sited with existing access ways or along narrow sections of stream channel where practicable. Where Project components are adjacent to, or cross, wetlands, streams or drainage ditches/swales, appropriate sediment and erosion control measures will be installed and maintained in accordance with the Final SWPPP. The Applicant also proposes to install buried interconnect via horizontal directional drilling (HDD) under sensitive water resources, where practicable, to further reduce impacts.

## 3.3 Existing Site Conditions

### 3.3.1 Land Use and Topography

Land use adjacent to the Project Area consists of primarily of agricultural, forested, and rural residential land. The topography of the Project Area fluctuates from flat to very steep slopes. The Project location is described in further detail in ***Exhibit 4 (Land Use)*** of the Application.

### 3.3.2 Vegetation

The Project wind facilities and associated components are proposed on land comprised primarily of forest land (49%), active agricultural land (42%), successional shrubland (3%), and old field (5%) along with smaller amounts of barren/vacant land, open water, and wetland features (occupying less than 1%). The 115 kV transmission line will be all new ROW. No threatened, endangered, candidate, rare plant species, or significant ecological communities were identified at the Facility Site. Therefore, Facility construction and operation are not expected to result in adverse impacts to protected plants or significant adverse impacts to ecological communities. Additional information regarding vegetative community types in the vicinity of the Project is included in ***Exhibit 22 (Terrestrial Ecology and Wetlands)*** of the Application.

Impacts to vegetative communities will occur as a result of construction, but have been minimized consistently throughout the process of siting components. Impacts to ecological communities and associated plant communities will occur through the clearing of vegetated areas to allow for safe and effective Project related construction and activities. Although the siting of Project components will result in the loss of plant community acreages, no specific plant community will be significantly reduced in population or completely eradicated as a result of the Project. Project construction and operation are not proposed to adversely impact any rare or protected plants or significantly impact any ecological communities.

A majority of access roads, collection lines, and turbine locations have been sited along the edges of agricultural fields and forest/shrubland in order to minimize impacts to each specific habitat, and reduce the amount of fragmentation events in each vegetative community. Additionally, BMPs will be

implemented as part of construction and “no disturbance zones” will be identified during construction of the Facility to minimize or avoid disturbance impacts to plant communities. Most forest or scrubland areas that will be cleared for Project related construction will be allowed to revegetate in the operation phase of the Project.

### 3.3.3 Soils

Soils information for the Eight Point Wind Energy Center and the 115 kV transmission line were obtained from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey and are included in this Preliminary SWPPP as **Attachment M.**

## 3.4 Sequence and Timing of Construction Activities

### 3.4.1 Phasing

The activities covered by this SWPPP will include eight phases:

1. Complete construction of access roads, to be used for construction and maintenance;
2. Construction of collection lines (mostly underground, and where necessary, above ground);
3. Design and construction of the collection substation;
4. Installation of tower foundations;
5. Installation of aboveground transmission line;
6. Tower placement and wind turbine setting;
7. Acceptance testing of facility; and
8. Commencement of commercial operation.

### 3.4.2 Erosion and Sediment Control Sequencing

1. Install temporary stabilized construction access.
2. Establish limits of site disturbance, including site clearings, stockpiled soil, access road, turbine work areas. Protect and maintain existing vegetation wherever possible.
3. Clear the woody vegetation.
4. Install perimeter sediment controls, as well as all other necessary temporary erosion and sediment control practices, prior to up-gradient soil disturbances.
5. If applicable, route unpolluted flows around disturbed areas.
6. Grub project limits of disturbance and dispose of woody vegetation.
7. Strip topsoil and create stabilized stockpile onsite as identified in the Final SWPPP construction drawings within Attachment D.
8. Establish rough grade for the access road, post stormwater management practices, and turbine work areas, as necessary.

9. Apply temporary stabilization to all areas that will remain idle until final restoration. Complete access road construction.
10. Construct the proposed infrastructure (i.e. wind turbine, substation, operation and maintenance building, etc.).
11. Restore construction roads to final post construction design.
12. Complete soil restoration on all disturbed areas that are proposed to be vegetated in their final state. Decompact subsoil as needed, and apply previously stockpiled topsoil for final stabilization.
13. Apply permanent seed, mulch, and soil amendments.
14. When site has reached final stabilization, and after review and confirmation by the Qualified Inspector, the Contractor shall remove temporary erosion and sediment control measures.

# 4.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

If not properly controlled, stormwater runoff can cause soil erosion and sediment transport within the Project work area, as well as off-site into down slope and low lying areas such as wetlands and waterbodies. This can have a significant effect on water quality in these areas.

During construction activities, erosion and sediment controls will be installed to prevent erosion of the soil surface and prevent water quality degradation in wetlands or streams. This will be accomplished by minimizing the amount of ground cover and soil disturbed at any given time through utilization of the BMPs described in this SWPPP, and complying with the provisions of the approved Project permits. Where impacts are unavoidable, temporary erosion and sediment controls will be used to limit, control, and mitigate construction related impacts. This SWPPP may be amended if the contractor so chooses to utilize alternative NYS approved practices in place of the prescribed practices or to mitigate erosion and sediment control as approved by the Qualified Inspector. Sediment and erosion controls must be installed as the practice is specified within the SSESC. Improper installation of practices may result in an increase of water quality impacts to nearby waterbodies or sedimentation impacts to undisturbed lands.

NYSDEC-specified BMPs for addressing erosion and sediment control will be installed prior to, and maintained in acceptable condition throughout the duration of, any soil disturbing activities. Those temporary measures will be continually monitored and maintained until the permanent stabilization within the affected area is established (i.e., 80% vegetative cover). At that point, temporary measures will be removed from the site.

## 4.1 Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

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

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

Sediment trapping devices shall be designed and located by the Contractor and approved by the Qualified Inspector prior to installation. Sump pits (Dewatering Sump Pit, Pg.3.7, SSESC November 2016) will be required to work in conjunction with the sediment trapping device.

If clean, potable water is discharged from the site for any reason, it shall be time released and spread over an established grassed area prior to reaching off-site areas. Acceptable practices to do so are Geotextile Filter Bag (Geotextile Filter Bag, pg. 5.16, SSESC November 2016), or other temporary open structures such as a line hay bale dewatering basin. Potable water shall not be discharged directly to a natural waterbody or watercourse.

Water used for dust control shall be applied using appropriate quantities and methods. In that regard, applied water to construction roads should not discharge off site, but merely wet the surface of the road (Dust Control, Pg. 2.25 SSESC November 2016). No chemicals, soaps, detergents, and etc., shall be used.

## 4.2 Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following discharges are prohibited:

- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of concrete, stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials. (It is a requirement of this SWPPP that these materials be washed out into a containment area or tank on site (Concrete Truck Washout, Pg.2.25, SSESC November 2016). All waste material must be disposed of off-site in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements);
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

## 4.3 Maintaining Surface Water Quality

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

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

If there is evidence indicating that the stormwater discharges authorized by the General Permit GP-0-15-002 are causing, have reasonable potential to cause, or are contributing to a violation of surface water quality standards; the Owner/Operator must take immediate corrective measures to eliminate the water quality violation. The corrective action must be documented in the next SWPPP inspection report. To address the surface water quality standard violation, the Owner/Operator may need to provide additional information, include and implement appropriate controls from this SWPPP to correct the problem, or obtain an individual SPDES Permit.

## 4.4 Potential Impacts for Stormwater Contamination

Any construction activities and processes that result either in the generation of stormwater or the potential to add pollutants to run-off are subject to the requirements of this document. This includes all areas of land disturbed either through grading, excavating, or construction or material storage areas. Water that comes in contact with the surface of the Project Site as a result of precipitation (snow, hail, rain, etc.) is considered as stormwater associated with construction activity and is subject to the requirements of this SWPPP.

Wind Tower and transmission construction typically requires the following general operations that have the potential for erosion and sedimentation due to stormwater flows:

**Construction Site Entrance** – Vehicles leaving the Project Site can track soil onto public roadways.

**Grading Operations** – Exposed soils have the potential for erosion and discharge of sediment to off-site areas.

**Fugitive Dust –** Dust generated by vehicles can be deposited in wetlands and waterways.

**Access Road Preparation, and Grading Activities** – Maintenance and heavy use of access roads can expose soils creating erosion potential.

**Excavation** – Earth disturbing activities for foundations, transmission structure installation, and the creation of soil stockpiles with the potential for erosion. Excavations may also require dewatering, which could result in concentrated flows and increased erosion.

**Construction Vehicles** – Refueling of vehicles may spill or drip gasoline and diesel fuel onto the ground. On-site maintenance of excavating equipment may drip hydraulic oil, lubricants, or antifreeze onto the ground. See Section 6.0 for spill prevention and control procedures. Sediment tracking and the spread of invasive species are also a concern with improperly maintained construction vehicles. Additional to sediment tracking, is the control of dust on construct access road. All construction equipment should utilize engineered construction access, however soil compaction could result in the temporary constructing access areas resulting in limitations on revegetation.

**Waste Management Practices** – Typical construction projects often generate significant quantities of solid waste. Much of it is expected to be in the form of material wrappings, personnel-generated trash and waste, and construction debris. See Section 5.3 for solid waste management practices.

## 4.5 Temporary and Permanent Erosion Control/Slope Stabilization Practices

### 4.5.1 General Principles

The Contractor shall follow the following general principles during the construction phase:

- Protect and maintain existing vegetation wherever possible,
- Minimize the area of disturbance by utilizing only the approved construction access and work areas.
- If applicable, route unpolluted flows around disturbed areas
- Install temporary erosion and sediment controls (silt fencing, etc.) per SWPPP construction drawings prior to construction activities,
- Conduct excavation and construction activities with the mindset to minimize the time exposed soils are left un-stabilized,
- Inspect and maintain erosion and sediment control practices in proper condition. Stabilize idle areas with temporary stabilization practices as required,

- Restore disturbed areas per stabilization specification and pre-existing conditions,
- Removal of erosion and sediment control practices pending final stabilization or available access.

Erosion and sediment controls have been incorporated in the design of the work with the objective of reducing erosion, retaining sediment on-site, filtering and reducing stormwater discharge, and protecting resource areas and undisturbed areas. A combination of stabilization and structural practices is included to meet these objectives, as described in detail below. A copy of the applicable SSESC practices are included within **Attachment K**.

Although the SWPPP intends to be designed to the approved NYS technical standards, if an issue arises that requires the use of a "non-conforming practice"; the identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the design criteria within SSESC (2016), and the reason for the deviation require NYS approval (typically NYSDEC, however the NYS Department of Public Service may supersede approval). Information will be required that demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is equivalent to the technical standard. The SWPPP's amendment log will recode the specific change, and the erosion and sediment control plan will identify the SSESC required practice in conformance. In the event that the alternative practices once suitable fails and the standard SSESC practices are required, the Owner/Operator should be ready for the proper installation for the required practice.

Some practices may be avoided pending the weather conditions and accelerated completion of construction. For example, if soils are frozen over-land access may not expose soils as predicted in the "worst case scenario" of the erosion and sediment control plan. Water bars and silt fencing may be reduced in these locations due to the use of the frozen soils. Another example is when construction of transmission requires one time in and out access to complete work. Permanent restoration efforts in place of temporary practices should be focused on in this situation.

### 4.5.2 Protection of Existing Vegetative Cover

Natural vegetation shall be preserved to the extent practicable. Where feasible, preserving natural vegetation shall reduce soil erosion and maintain the inherent integrity of the site. Protection practices may include fencing these areas with highly visible construction fencing to avoid vehicle traffic (protecting Vegetation During Constructing, Pg. 2.26 SSESC November 2016).

### 4.5.3 Temporary Structural Sediment Controls

#### *4.5.3.1 Silt Fence*

It is anticipated that much of the erosion and sediment controls associated with the Project will consist of silt fence installations. Silt fences are typically used to control sediment transport within stormwater runoff by filtering sheet flow runoff into down slope areas. Silt fence consists of filter fabric supported by anchored posts and is used as a temporary measure. The silt fence is installed along the down slope edge of a disturbed area. Sheet flow runoff passes through the openings in the fabric, while sediment is trapped and settles on the uphill side of the silt fence. Silt fences shall be placed, as appropriate, along

perimeter down slope areas that drain away from disturbed surfaces. All silt fences shall be placed as close to the disturbed area as possible, but at least 10 feet from the toe of a slope to allow for maintenance and roll down. Silt fence will be used where erosion would occur in the form of sheet erosion and there is no concentration of water flowing to the barrier. The silt fence shall remain in place until the area is permanently stabilized and the Project Engineer (or Qualified Inspector) directs that it be removed. It is the Contractor's responsibility to inspect and maintain all of the installed erosion and sediment control practices. The Contractor shall remove and dispose of any sediment accumulations and restore the area as directed by the Project Engineer (or Qualified Inspector).

#### *4.5.3.2 Straw Bale Dikes*

Straw bale dikes are another filtering sediment control practice that acts similar to a silt fence and are used in similar conditions where erosion occurs in the form of sheet erosion and there is no concentration of water flowing to the barrier. Straw bales shall be tightly packed in a linear fashion, and each bale shall be secured with two stakes and will be embedded a minimum of four inches into the soil. Bales shall be removed when the area is permanently stabilized so as not to block or impede storm flow or drainage. The Contractor shall remove and dispose of any sediment accumulations and restore the area as directed by the Project Engineer (or Qualified Inspector). At the time of restoration the straw bales may be utilized for mulching seeded soils. Please refer to this specification on the SWPPP construction drawings within **Attachment D**, and **Attachment K**).

#### *4.5.3.3 Stockpiling*

Temporary stockpiling of granular material (gravel, excavated spoils, select backfill, top soils, *etc*.) is expected on-site. These Stockpiling locations are required to be identified on the SWPPP construction drawings with **Attachment D**. Stockpiling of granular material will not be permitted where it may pose a health or safety risk to the general public or risk to the water quality of any waterbodies within the vicinity of the Project (as determined by the Qualified Inspector). At all times during construction, any stockpiled material susceptible to erosion and sedimentation will be appropriately protected with sediment controls, mulching, temporary vegetation, or any other control measures deemed necessary by the Qualified Inspector.

#### *4.5.3.4 Stabilized Construction Access*

At points where traffic will be entering or leaving the Project's work area, a stabilized pad of 1-4" aggregate underlain by a layer of geotextile fabric will be used to reduce or eliminate the transport of sediment off site and onto public streets as per SSESC (November 2016) guidance. The practice is utilized to flex and clean tires while leaving the site. Additional maintenance shall be performed where necessary, including stirring or sifting stone, laying down replacement layers of aggregate, washing of vehicle wheels before leaving the site, temporary stabilization of approaching Project disturbed areas, and routine removal of all sediment dropped or spilled onto the public road. Where equipment washing is necessary, it will be done on an area stabilized with aggregate and the resulting wastewater captured with an appropriate sediment trapping method. All sediment will be prevented from entering storm drains, ditches, or watercourses.

Linear construction projects have many construction accesses for the Project, however at times earth disturbances may not be applicable for all accesses. At times, electrical construction may operate construction activities off of matting or a paved surface that dramatically reduces the possibility of subjecting equipment to disturbed soils resulting in sediment tracking. When accessing areas within frozen or snow packed conditions construction equipment may not come in contact with disturbed soils. In these cases it may be pertinent not to install the typical construction entrance for an alternative practice such as matting or frozen conditions. Deviations from the SSESC standard should be discussed with the Qualified Inspector prior to utilizing the alternative practice. If the alternative practice recommended is acceptable, documented reasoning and evidence that the alternative design is equivalent to the technical standard is required within the SWPPP amendment table. The SWPPP's Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will identify the SSESC required practice in conformance, and will be amended as necessary. In the event that the alternative practices once suitable for the alternative practice fails and the standard SSESC practices is required, the Owner/Operator should be ready for the proper installation for the required practice.

### 4.5.4 Temporary Non-Structural and Structural Erosion Controls

Stabilization measures that shall or may be used during Project construction include non-structural and structural controls. Although work sites around structure locations are generally confined to small areas, surface stabilization techniques shall be used during construction to reduce the potential of sediment loading in stormwater runoff from disturbed areas. Stabilization practices shall be initiated by the end of the next business day after disturbance has ceased and must be completed within 14 days in any portion of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. All incomplete disturbed areas that will be left exposed more than 14 days and not subject to construction activity will receive temporary seeding as specified on the detail sheets of the SWPPP construction drawings. Where construction activity shall resume on a portion of the site within 14 days from when the activities ceased, then stabilization practices do not have to be initiated on that portion of the site where the erosion hazard is low (such as adjacent to streams and wetlands, where steep grades or adverse soil conditions are absent). If weather (i.e., significant snow cover or high winds) precludes the initiation of stabilization, then such measures shall be undertaken as soon as practicable. Temporary and permanent vegetative cover standards are provided in this section. If the Project receives permission form the Regional NYSDEC office to disturb more than five acres of soil at any one time, the stabilization threshold is reduced to a maximum of seven days. If greater than five acres are disturbed, stabilization practices shall be initiated by the end of the next business day after disturbance has ceased and must be completed within seven days in any portion of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. All incomplete disturbed areas that will be left exposed more than seven days and not subject to construction activity will receive temporary seeding as specified on the detail sheets of the SWPPP construction drawings.

#### *4.5.4.1 Mulch*

Mulching is the placement of material, including but not limited to woodchips or straw, on the soil surface to cover and hold in place disturbed soils. To avoid accidental introduction of invasive species, no hay bales (grass forage) are to be used for mulch or sediment barriers. Mulch shall be spread uniformly in a continuous blanket of sufficient thickness to hold the soil in place. Mulch may be spread

by hand, mechanical spreaders, or blowers. The use of blowers to spread straw should not be done on excessively windy days. If at any time it is determined that the mulch has not stabilized the disturbed area, the Contractor shall be responsible for re-applying stabilization practices.

Anchored Stabilization Matting (formerly known as Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) or erosion control blankets are required to be utilized on all slopes greater than 3:1, or where conditions for erosion dictate such measures including: for protection of newly graded slopes, open areas, stream banks, or drainage swales to allow germination of seed mixes and plantings where just mulching would not provide adequate stabilization. The blanket materials are natural materials such as straw, wood excelsior, or coconut to promote short term stabilization. Many RECP possess geotextile synthetic woven materials such as polypropylene that will provide long term stabilization of steeper slopes. Erosion control blankets will be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

#### *4.5.4.2 Temporary Seeding*

Temporary vegetation cover (i.e., seeding) will be used to the maximum extent practicable for upland areas. Seed not otherwise specified in the contract documents shall be quick growing (such as annual rye grass) suitable to the area as a temporary cover that will not compete with the grasses sown for permanent cover. If any legumes are to be used in a seed blend, they must be inoculated with the bacterium that is required for their growth.

Prior to the application of the seed, the Contractor shall scarify all areas where compaction has occurred. The seedbed shall be loose and friable for positive seed retention. Seed shall be spread uniformly to cover the ground by any method of sowing that does not injure the seeds in the process of spreading (broadcast by hand, hydro-seeding, etc.). Mulch shall be spread immediately following application of seed. Mulch and seed shall not be placed simultaneously, except in the case of hydro-seeding. Wetlands should not be seeded to maintain the native seed bank.

#### *4.5.4.3 Water Bars and Stabilized Outlets*

Water bars may be required within accesses on slopes to limit the accumulation of erosive velocities of runoff by diverting surface runoff at pre-designed intervals. This practice is especially helpful where upland accesses are prone to rutting. However wind turbine/tower construction will have engineered roadways for construction, transmission work will often utilize overland in place of the development of permanent access. Water bars shall be installed per SSESC guidance. Water bars will have stabilized outlets that do not block the intended flow to impound stormwater flows. Outlets should not be constructed as a check dam that accumulates sediments.

#### *4.5.4.4 Check Dams*

The check dam practice is utilized within concentrated flows such as ditches or swales to reduce velocities during un-stabilized conditions. The check dam practice reduces or eliminates rill or gully erosion within these concentrated areas. By reducing the concentrated flow velocities small pools are formed that will drop suspended sediments on the upstream side of the check dam. Traditionally, check dams are constructed of random sized interlocking angular stone atop a geo-synthetic fabric. The Contractor shall install, inspect and maintain the practice according to the SSESC. For check dam

structures within soft soils, including wetlands, a re-useable “triangular silt dike” like product should be considered to avoid the use of stone, which can be difficult to remove during restoration.

#### *4.5.4.5 Matting*

For temporary access, matting is often utilized to disperse vehicle loads on agricultural, lawn, and wetland areas therefore eliminating rutting, soil compaction, and a reduction of restoration activities in order to protect areas. Poorly drained upland soils including wetland transitional areas also may be matted to reduce rutting and sediment. An additional benefit of matting in wetlands is that mats can be arranged to act as a containment surrounding excavations. This may be especially helpful in standing water situations were conventional erosion and sediment controls are not practicable.

It is important for the contractor to identify all poorly drained soils that would benefit from this practice. Often matting is budgeted for wetland access, but the transitional soils outside the wetland are not considered even though they too are poorly drained. The SWPPP specified wetland access does not account for poorly drained or poorly structured soil that are not wetlands. Often, these transitional areas experience severe rutting due to high traffic associated with the installation of the wetland access matting. Additional matting may be needed but not required for access. Contractors that utilize soil information can determine if unimproved access is capable to handle the increase in heavy equipment traffic involved with wetland access matting installation. As a result, tracked sediments and restoration efforts will be reduced.

Often the installation of matting is not installed adequately for the hydrology of the wetland access. Headers and stringers are needed in deeper or open water wetlands to allow wetland inundation under the matted drivable surface. The contractor should be cognizant of the hydrology of the area by recognizing water staining and bank full indicators. The Qualified Inspector can assist in this identification. If the wetland hydrology is not adequately planned for, submerged wetland matting will create a “pumping” effect as vehicles pass resulting in disturbed wetland soils, turbidity and sedimentation. This disturbance is a violation of the associated wetland permits. Although the presence of matting in this situation is still better than the alternative, pumping matting will require additional stabilization and sediment control practices not planned for in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (**Attachment D**). Matting will need to be re-installed, or access will be shut down until water recedes to eliminate the erosion concern.

#### *4.5.4.6 Dust Control*

Most of the time dust can be controlled by minimizing speed of the construction traffic. In worse case scenarios, high traffic areas shall be covered with clean gravel and exposed soils and roadways shall be wetted as needed during extended dry periods to minimized dust generation. The contractor should be cognizant that the installation of gravel to unimproved access may be considered an improvement, and not maintenance. Also, the installation of gravel may be temporary to avoid the required post-construction stormwater controls necessary for the treatment of permanent impervious surfaces.

### 4.5.5 Restoration and Permanent Stabilization

#### *4.5.5.1 Restoring Grade*

Once construction is complete, exposed soils require final and permanent stabilization. According to final design of the construction areas, structure work pads and access, soils should be graded smooth and level to eliminate rutting and concentrated flows, puddling and uneven surfaces for future maintenance activities. Unimproved areas should be restored to original grade unless permitted and planned for required future maintenance. Conserved stockpiled topsoil should be utilized for topdressing graded sub-soils at excavation locations.

**Agricultural Considerations**

In agricultural areas of till over bedrock where blasting is required, the Project shall use matting or controlled blasting to limit the dispersion of blast rock fragments. All blasted rock not used as backfill shall be removed from croplands, hay lands and improved pastures. The till and topsoil shall be returned in natural sequence to restore the soil profile. Farm owners/operators shall be given timely notice prior to blasting on farm property.

In all agricultural sections of the Facility ROW disturbed during construction, the Project shall break up the subsoil compaction to a depth of 18 inches (unless bedrock is encountered at a depth less than 18 inches) with deep tillage by such devices as a deep-ripper (subsoiler). Final soil compaction results shall not be more than 250 pounds per square inch (PSI) as measured with a soil penetrometer. After the moisture of the soil profile on the affected portion of the Project area has returned to equilibrium with the adjacent off-ROW land, subsoil compaction shall be tested using an appropriate soil penetrometer or other soil-compaction measuring device. Following the deep ripping, all stone and rock material 4 inches and larger in size which has been lifted to the surface shall be collected and taken off site for disposal. The topsoil that has been temporarily removed for the period of construction shall then be replaced. Excess topsoil shall be distributed in agricultural areas of the site, provided this is practicable and can be accomplished without having any adverse impact on site drainage. All such activity shall be as directed based on guidance provided by the landowner. Finally, deep subsoil shattering shall be performed with a subsoiler tool having angled legs. Stone removal shall be completed, as necessary, to eliminate any additional rocks and stones brought to the surface as a result of the final subsoil shattering process. Should subsequent construction and/or restoration activities result in compaction, then restoration activities shall include additional deep tillage. On affected farmland, restoration practices shall be postponed until favorable (workable, relatively dry) topsoil/subsoil conditions exist. Restoration shall not be conducted while soils are in a wet or plastic state. Stockpiled topsoil shall not be regraded until plasticity, as determined by the Atterberg field test, is significantly reduced. No restoration activities shall occur in agricultural fields between the months of October through May unless favorable soil moisture conditions exist. Potential schedules shall be determined by conducting the Atterberg field test at appropriate depths into topsoil stockpiles, and below the traffic zone for a mutual determination of adequate field conditions for the restoration phase of the Project. After topsoil replacement, seedbed preparation (final tillage, fertilizing, liming) and seeding shall follow either Ag&Mkts recommendations as contained in Fertilizing, Lime and Seeding Recommendations for

Restoration of Construction Projects on Farmlands in New York State (revised 9-25-2012) or landowner specifications.

#### *4.5.5.2 Permanent Mulching*

If soils are soft, mechanical mulching may not be available due to the inevitable rutting with mulching equipment. Mulching requirements are identical to those previously mentioned in temporary erosion controls in Section 4.5.4.1

#### *4.5.5.3 Permanent Stabilization*

Any upland areas that are disturbed shall be stabilized using permanent seed mix as specified in the SSESC, unless directed otherwise in associated permitting.

### 4.5.6 Temporary Stabilization for Frozen Conditions

All erosion and sediment controls must be installed and maintained according to the NYS SSESC (2016). The additional items for frozen conditions to consider are:

- **Site Stabilization -** Mulching should be tracked into the soil prior to frozen conditions, or anchored with natural fiber netting. Application of mulching should be performed prior to significant snow fall. Accumulated snow and frozen conditions alone are not considered stabilization.
- **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.
- **Soil Stockpiles -** Stockpiled soils must be protected by the use of established vegetation, anchored-down mulch, rolled erosion control products, or other durable covering. Sediment controls must be installed downslope of the pile to control sedimentation to undisturbed locations.
- **Construction Entrance** - All entrance and exit locations to the site must be properly stabilized and must be maintained to accommodate snow management as set forth in the SSESC.
- **Snow Management** - Snow management must not destroy or degrade erosion and sediment control practices. Plowing performed should not migrate placed crushed stone or accumulated matting debris within waterbodies, conveyances or protected areas.

Heaving frost, frozen ground winter conditions, and equipment can affect erosion and sediment control practices. Erosion and sediment control devices must be checked for damage during monthly inspections and repairs made as necessary. This is especially important during thaws and prior to spring rain events. Regular inspections must resume as soon as soil disturbance activities resume as directed by GP-0-15-002.

## 5.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES

This SWPP anticipates the requirement to develop Post Construction Stormwater Management Practices. The required post stormwater construction practices will be sized and graded on the SWPPP Construction Plans as part of Final Design.

# 6.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Proper material storage, handling, and disposal practices coupled with spill prevention, control, and countermeasure procedures shall be implemented during the construction period to reduce the risk of exposure of materials and hazardous substances to stormwater or other environmental resources.

Good housekeeping is a major component of the pollution prevention program for the Project. Litter, construction debris, oils, and chemicals shall be prevented from exposure to stormwater and from becoming a pollutant source. All oils, hazardous materials, waste, and unused materials shall be removed from the work site at the completion of the job.

The Qualified Inspector shall conduct inspections of active construction sites to identify exposure of potential pollutants to stormwater and ensure any problems identified are corrected. The storage, handling, and disposal procedures to be enforced by the Qualified Inspector are described in the subsections below.

## 6.1 Management of Spills and Releases

Should a fuel, oil, or chemical spill occur during the Project, the Contractor will be responsible for reporting the spill or release in accordance with State, Federal, and local regulations. The NYSDEC Spill Hotline 1-800-457-7362, shall be contacted as applicable, within two hours of the release. The contractor is responsible for retaining a log with the NYS spill number in order to provide information to an environmental representative of Eight Point Wind, LLC. The Contractor is also responsible for any and all response actions. Any contaminated soil shall be removed from the worksite and disposed of in accordance with product specific MSDS and NYSDEC guidance. Refer to **Attachment H** for the reporting and clean up procedures for accidental spills. In addition, should a release of hazardous substances or oil occur, the District Environmental Engineer (see Contact List in **Attachment A**) will be notified immediately. Measures to prevent reoccurrence of such releases will be identified in the SWPPP.

Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS), handling and construction regulations apply to hazardous substances (see definition below) which are stored in stationary aboveground tanks 185 gallons or greater, all belowground tanks, and, nonstationary tanks storing 1000 kg or greater for a period of 90 consecutive days or more.

Spills of petroleum products, chemicals and other hazardous materials shall be reported in accordance with State, Federal, and local regulations. If a spill occurs at the site during construction the Contractors shall contact the NYSDEC Spill Hotline (1-800-457-7362). The following material management practices are to be used by the Contractors to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of pollutants to stormwater runoff during construction:

- Products including, but not limited to, building materials, building products, construction waste, trash, landscaping materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, and sanitary waste shall be stored under a roof or other cover.
- Products shall be securely stored in their original containers, or as recommended by the manufacturer, and labeled appropriately.

- The amount of product stored on site will be appropriate for usage on the site. Do not bring excessive quantities to the site for storage.
- Whenever practical, products are to be used up or containers resealed before proper disposal of contents and containers off-site. Empty containers shall remain under cover until proper disposal.
- Substances are not to be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- Dispose of surplus product and empty containers in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and applicable regulations and/or permit conditions. Do not discharge any substances into the storm sewer.
- On-site vehicles are to be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage of petroleum products. Petroleum products are to be stored in closed containers that are clearly labeled.
- Used oils are to be disposed of properly.

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

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

### 6.1.1 Potential Pollutant Sources

Table 5-1 summarizes the types of materials that may be found at the work sites during construction activities for the Project. This table will be updated per the expected materials and quantities to be stored on site.

**Table 6-1. Potential Pollutant Sources for Construction Activities**

| Pollutant | Quantity | Container and Storage Description |
|---|---|---|
| Medium Weight Used Oil | | Containers shall be kept on pallets. Open Containers are to be located under cover. |
| Used Oil | | |
| Mineral Oil | | |
| Gearbox Oil | | |
| Hydraulic Fluid | | |
| Thinners/Solvents/Xylene/Methyl Ketone/Acetone (substation only) | | |
| Paint | | |
| Gasoline | | 5-gallon steel containers located inside secondary containment for chainsaws, pumps, etc.<br>Mobile fueling truck w/ spill kit on board, no full time storage. Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS) over 10,000 gallons requires secondary containment. If the tanks are closer than 500 feet to any of the above resources, the tank owner should consider installing a secondary containment system.<br>Mobile fueling truck w/ spill kit on board, no full time storage. |
| Diesel Fuel | | |
| Diesel Exhaust Fuel (Urea and Deionized water) | | Containers shall be kept on pallets. Open Containers are to be located under cover. |
| Herbicides | | |
| Solid Waste<br>(litter and construction debris) | | Covered dumpsters. |
| Sanitary Waste | | Portable facilities. |

### 6.1.2 Chemical and Oil Management

The Project will adhere to a Project-specific Preliminary Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan in order to minimize the potential for the release of hazardous chemicals during construction and operation of the Project. ***Exhibit 23*** of the Application includes additional information regarding groundwater. ***Appendix 16-1*** of the Application contains a copy of NextEra's Preliminary SPCC Plan, which will be updated to address the Project prior to construction.

### 6.1.3 Debris Management Practices

During the pole replacement activities, work crews will be required to promptly cleanup debris and trash as they move from one work location to the next. The clearing, construction, and restoration contractors shall continually remove and properly dispose of, at an approved site, all refuse from the site during all phases of the construction process to ensure that no refuse remains on the site at Project completion. The Contractor is reminded that there is to be no burning of crates or other refuse on the Facility Site. The Contractor will notify the Qualified Inspector of all proposed refuse disposal locations. When construction and restoration are complete, the site will be free of all construction debris, with temporary structures, material, equipment, and all other items specified to be removed. The Qualified Inspector will review debris removal on a continual basis during construction, and will conduct a follow up site review after completion of each phase of work with the Contractor to assure that all the debris has been removed.

## 6.2 Refueling and Vehicle Lubrication

Vehicles requiring refueling or lubrication shall be brought to a portion of the site away from environmentally sensitive areas (such as wetlands, storm drains, culverts, wells, etc.). All construction equipment shall be refueled at least 100 feet from a waterbody, wetland, rare species habitat, or unique natural community and in an upland area away from conveyance channels. The Contractor shall take precautions to ensure that drips, spills, or seeps do not enter the ground. The use of absorbent towels and/or a portable basin beneath the fuel tank is recommended. Refueling activities shall be performed under continual surveillance with extreme care.

Where there is no reasonable alternative, refueling may occur within these setbacks, but only under the observation of the Qualified Inspector or Trained Contractor and after proper precautions are taken to prevent an accidental spill. Drip pans shall be used and a supply of absorbent pads shall be available and utilized, as required. In the event of a release, the spill shall be promptly cleaned up in accordance with the spill response and clean up procedures identified in **Attachment H**.

### 6.2.1 Construction Equipment

All on-site construction vehicles including Contractor employee vehicles shall be monitored for leaks and shall receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the risk of leakage. Any equipment leaking oil, fuel, or hydraulic fluid shall be repaired immediately or removed from the site. Construction equipment and Contractor personal vehicles shall be parked at least 100 feet from a wetland, river, creek, stream, lake, reservoir, spring, well or other ecologically sensitive site, or existing recreational area along the

proposed rights-of-way at the end of the working day except where it is necessary to maintain continuity of construction.

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

All equipment shall have sufficient spill containment equipment on board to provide for prompt control and cleanup, in the event of a release.

## 6.3 Solid Waste Management

### 6.3.1 Solid Waste

The Contractor shall comply with all required regulations governing the onsite management and off-site disposal of solid wastes generated during construction of the Project. A solid waste management program will be implemented that encourages and supports proper solid waste disposal and recycling practices through the placement of appropriate on-site containers. Solid waste and debris that cannot be recycled, reused, or salvaged shall be stored in on-site containers for off-site disposal. No loose materials shall be allowed at the jobsite and all trash must be disposed of in the dumpster. The prospective waste hauling/disposal contractors shall be required to provide documentation showing they have all necessary permits/licenses in place prior to being awarded the work.

### 6.3.2 Sanitary Waste

The Contractor shall have portable sanitary facilities (such as port-a-potties) during a conventional construction project according to current Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA") regulation (29 CFR 1926.51. Paragraph (c) of §1926.51, "Toilets at construction jobsites"). These facilities shall be maintained under contract with a licensed vendor. Prospective vendors shall be required to provide documentation to Eight Point Wind, LLC showing they have all necessary licenses in place prior to being awarded the work.

### 6.3.3 Hazardous Waste

The Contractor shall comply with all required regulations governing the onsite management and off-site disposal of hazardous wastes generated during construction of the Project. This material may include spill response cleanup materials including contaminated soils. Any contaminated soil shall be removed from the worksite and disposed of in accordance with product specific MSDS and NYSDEC guidance. Potential waste hauler/disposal contractors shall be required to provide documentation showing that they have all necessary licenses in place prior to being awarded any work. Contractors often have multi-project marshalling yards where the storage of hazardous materials are accumulated for disposal. Materials shall be accounted for each individual project.

# 7.0 MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections will be conducted to ensure that BMPs are maintained in effective operating condition at all times. Visual inspections of all BMPs on the construction site will be performed by the Project's designated Qualified Inspector in accordance with GP-0-15-002. The Qualified Inspector designated in **Attachment A** of this SWPPP will conduct the inspections and will have sole authority over the appropriateness and adequacy of all required stormwater management controls during construction.

The inspections are intended to verify that the in-place BMPs are in good condition and are minimizing erosion or sedimentation. The inspection reports will identify action items, recommend corrective actions to established planned BMPs as required, or identify whether additional BMPs are necessary to prevent stormwater contamination based on site conditions. A sample copy of the inspection report form is provided in **Attachment C**. Completed forms will be provided to the Owner/operator, on-site supervisor, and associated contractors. The inspections will be maintained at the onsite office (i.e., construction trailer, mail box, etc.) during the entire Project.

To reduce the frequency of the site inspections due to construction activity shut down, the Contractor must complete the applicable temporary stabilization for all disturbed areas. The Qualified Inspector shall conduct monthly inspections until activities resume. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the Qualified Inspector can stop conducting inspections if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved final stabilization. The Owner/Operator must notify the NYSDEC Regional Office stormwater contact person in writing, prior to reducing the frequency of inspections.

If a portion of the site/Project Area is permanently stabilized, inspections can cease in that area as long as the condition has been documented by amending the SWPPP.

## 7.1 Construction Site Inspection

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

- Inspect all erosion and sediment control practices to ensure integrity and effectiveness,
- Verify that erosion and sediment control practices required by the SWPPP and the General Permit have been installed as appropriate for the phase of work and conditions at the site,
- Ensure that post-construction stormwater management practices are installed in accordance with the SWPPP,
- Inspect all areas of disturbance that have not achieved final stabilization, and
- Observe all points of discharge from the site, including natural surface waterbodies located within or immediate adjacent to the construction site, conveyance systems and overland flow.

The Qualified Inspector shall also take color digital photographs, with a date stamp, that clearly represent the conditions of erosion and sediment control practices and stormwater management practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions and of practices that have had corrective actions since the last inspection. These photographs shall be attached to the inspection form within seven calendar days of the inspection.

If corrective actions are needed, the qualified inspector must notify the Owner and the appropriate Contractor within one business day of completing the inspection. The Contractor shall begin implementing the corrective action within one business day of receiving notification and complete it within seven calendar days following the date of the inspection. Additional mitigation measures are to be implemented by the Contractors if necessary due to site conditions to minimize sediment transport or discharge of sediment laden runoff off-site.

The qualified inspector shall complete inspection at least once every seven calendar days. If authorization to disturb greater than five acres of soil at one time is received, the qualified inspector shall conduct at least two site inspections every seven calendar days. There shall be a minimum of two full calendar days between inspections. An Inspection Report Form for conducting the inspections is included in **Appendix C** Completed inspection reports are to printed in color, and remain on file at the Project Site with the Final SWPPP.

**Temporary Construction Shutdown**

If soil disturbing activities have been temporarily suspended, such as for winter shutdown, and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the Owner may reduce inspections to a minimum of one inspection every 30 calendar days. The Owner shall notify the NYSDEC Division of Water program contact at the NYSDEC Regional Office in writing prior to reducing the frequency of inspections. There is no MS4 associated with the Project. The Owner shall resume inspections in accordance with this section as soon as soil disturbance activities resume.

**Final Site Inspection**

The Project civil engineer (or engineer of record) shall perform a final inspection of the site to certify that post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP.

Prior to certification, the Contractors at their own cost, shall supply as-built topographic surveys of all post-construction stormwater management practices to document that the stage/storage relationship has been met. As-builts shall also show rims, inverts, orifice, pipe sizes and elevations, etc. Upon satisfactory completion of the final site inspection, the Project civil engineer shall sign the appropriate sections of the NOT form (**Attachment J**). The NOT shall be filed with the NYSDEC when the Project is permanently stabilized. The NOT requires certification from the qualified inspector that the site has been stabilized and that all post-construction practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP. Preliminary Post-Construction maintenance and inspection checklists have been included in **Appendix L** for reference.

## 7.2 Environmental Supervision

A Qualified Inspector will monitor construction in accordance with GP-0-15-002 throughout the construction and restoration period for the Project. The Qualified Inspector shall have sufficient knowledge and experience to manage the environmental compliance procedures described in this SWPPP. Requirements for the Qualified Inspector shall be those described in **Appendix A** of GP-0-15-002.

The Qualified Inspector will be responsible for monitoring Contractor compliance with the provisions of the SWPPP. The Qualified Inspector will be equipped with sufficient documentation, transportation, and communication equipment to effectively monitor construction.

A Qualified Inspector will provide environmental "look ahead" consulting and oversight for access and work activities during these construction activities, and will perform the necessary SWPPP inspections. The Qualified Inspector will advise construction crews on wetland access, including the use of low-ground pressure equipment or the placement of "swamp mats"; will supervise re-graded areas and soil excavation (the segregation of topsoil from mineral soil); assess field conditions for the potential for sedimentation to any nearby wetlands, streams, or waterbodies; assist in determining whether erosion or sediment barriers are necessary at work or disturbance locations adjacent to wetlands, streams, or waterbodies; and, will determine long-term soil stabilization measures.

In addition, the Contractor shall identify a NYSDEC *trained contractor*. The qualifications for these key personnel are identified in GP-0-15-002 and require relevant stormwater training. The *trained contractor* is responsible for inspecting the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures being implemented within the active work area daily to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times. If deficiencies are identified, the contractor shall begin implementing corrective actions within one business day and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

## 7.3 Emergency Response Procedures

Eight Point Wind, LLC or its Contractor shall coordinate with local fire officials regarding on-site fire safety and emergency response. The Construction Contractor shall keep Eight Point Wind, LLC's Construction Supervisor, the Qualified Inspector apprised of chemicals (for example, herbicides) and waste on site, and periodically conduct safety inspections at the construction sites that focus on housekeeping issues and spill prevention. Refer to **Attachment H** for Eight Point Wind, LLC's procedures regarding immediate and follow-up reporting of environmental spills or releases of petroleum products or hazardous substances.

A contact list of local fire department and emergency management teams is included in Table 6-1 below. In the event of an emergency, please call 9-1-1.

**Table 7-1. Fire Department and Emergency Management Team Contact Information**

| Municipality | Fire Department | Police Department | Medical Emergency |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York State Police – Bath | N/A | 607-776-2136 | N/A |
| Steuben County | N/A | Steuben County Sheriff's Department 607-622-3930 | St. James Mercy Hospital 607-324-8000 |
| Town of Greenwood | Greenwood Volunteer Fire Company 607-225-4570 | N/A | N/A |
| Town of West Union | West Union Fire Hall 607-225-4515 | N/A | N/A |

The highest priority will be placed on safety at the construction site. The Field Construction Contractor shall ensure that a reputable safety program is in place that includes, but is not limited to, safety training for new hires, onsite safety meetings and inspections, accident/injury reporting, spill prevention and response procedures, and first aid practices. Additionally, the use of safety gear (i.e., hardhats, safety glasses, safety vests, steel toed shoes, etc.), equipment, and devices necessary to comply with the Eight Point Wind, LLC and OSHA programs shall be enforced at the construction site.

## 8.0 AMENDMENTS

This SWPPP shall be kept current so that it at all times accurately documents the erosion and sediment control practices that are being used or will be used during construction. This SWPPP, including the SWPPP construction drawings, will be amended whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has or could have a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants that has not been previously addressed in the SWPPP. Dates of certain construction activities such as major grading activities, clearing, and initiation of and completion of stabilization measures should also be recorded. If a portion of the site has reached final stabilization (i.e., completed as designed, or with 80% of background vegetative cover), it can be documented and marked on the plans as stabilized. Inspections no longer need to include the now stable location.

This SWPPP will also be amended if during inspection or investigation by site staff, or by local or state officials, it is determined that the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site. If it is found that BMPs are not operating effectively, maintenance will be performed and/or additional BMPs will be added as soon as possible, but before the next storm event. If maintenance or implementation before the next storm event is impracticable, the situation will be documented in the SWPPP and alternative BMPs will be implemented as soon as possible. The SWPPP text and plans will be modified as necessary to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct the problems identified. Revisions to the SWPPP will be completed within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection.

Amendments to the text will be documented in **Attachment E.** The Qualified Inspector will record amendments to the SWPPP within **Attachment E**, if applicable the **Attachment D** Sediment and Erosion Control Plan will also be modified as described.

## 9.0 COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

The Project will comply with all federal, state and local requirements. Permitting is currently ongoing for the Project. All applicable correspondence and permit approvals will be included in **Attachment I** of the Final SWPPP when complete.

## 10.0 CERTIFICATIONS

The Project selected Contractor and all applicable sub-contractors shall possess the required NYSDEC Endorsed 4-Hour Erosion and Sediment Control (E&SC) Training and sign the Contractor Certification on the following page, as required by the GP-0-15-002. The Certified Contractor(s) representative shall remain on site during the construction activity, and shall be the point of contact for all SWPPP related Corrective Actions.

**CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION**

**EIGHT POINT WIND ENERGY CENTER & 115 KV TRANSMISSION LINE**
Towns of Greenwood, West Union
Towns of Greenwood, Hartsville and Hornellsville
Steuben County, New York

All Contractors and subcontractors performing construction activities shall sign the following certification before they commence construction activity. A copy of the certification shall be included in the copy of the SWPPP that is maintained at the construction site. All Contractors or subcontractors must identify at least one person from their company that will be responsible for the implementation of the SWPPP and has meet the requirements of a *Trained Contractor*, as defined in GP-0-15-002.

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

_____
Name of Construction Company

_____ _____
Address of Construction Company Telephone Number

_____ _____
Printed Name of Authorized Representative Title

_____ _____
Signature of Authorized Representative Date

_____ _____
Printed Name of Trained Contractor Title

Type of construction services to be provided: _____

## 11.0 NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

The signed Notice of Intent will be located in **Attachment F**.

## 12.0 NYSDEC RECEIPT OF NOI

A receipt acknowledging receipt of the NOI by the NYSDEC will be contained in **Attachment G**.

## 13.0 REFERENCES


Edinger, G.J., D.J. Evans, S. Gebauer, T.G. Howard, D.M. Hunt, and A.M. Olivero (editors). 2014. Ecological Communities of New York State. Second Edition. A revised and expanded edition of Carol Reschke's Ecological Communities of New York State. New York Natural Heritage Program, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, NY.

[NYSDEC] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Habitat Inventory Unit. December 14, 1990. Ecological Zones - New York State (GIS datalayer). Accessed online at: http://www.nysgis.state.ny.us/gisdata/inventories/.

[NYSDEC] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. November 2016. New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.

[NYSDEC] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. January 2015. New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.

[NYSDEC] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. 2003. Genesee River Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List. Available at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/36744.html. Accessed April 2017.

[NYSDEC] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. 2007. Chemung River Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List. Available at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/36746.html. Accessed April 2017.

[USDA, NRCS] U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. April 2012. National Hydric Soils List for 2012. Access online at: http://soils.usda.gov/use/hydric/

[USDA, NRCS] Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database. Accessed online at: http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov.

## ATTACHMENT A – CONSTRUCTION CONTACT LIST

**EIGHT POINT WIND ENERGY CENTER**

**CONSTRUCTION CONTACT LIST**

| Name | Title | Company | Contact # |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

## ATTACHMENT B – CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

NYSDEC website link to a copy of SPDES General Permit GP-0-15-002:

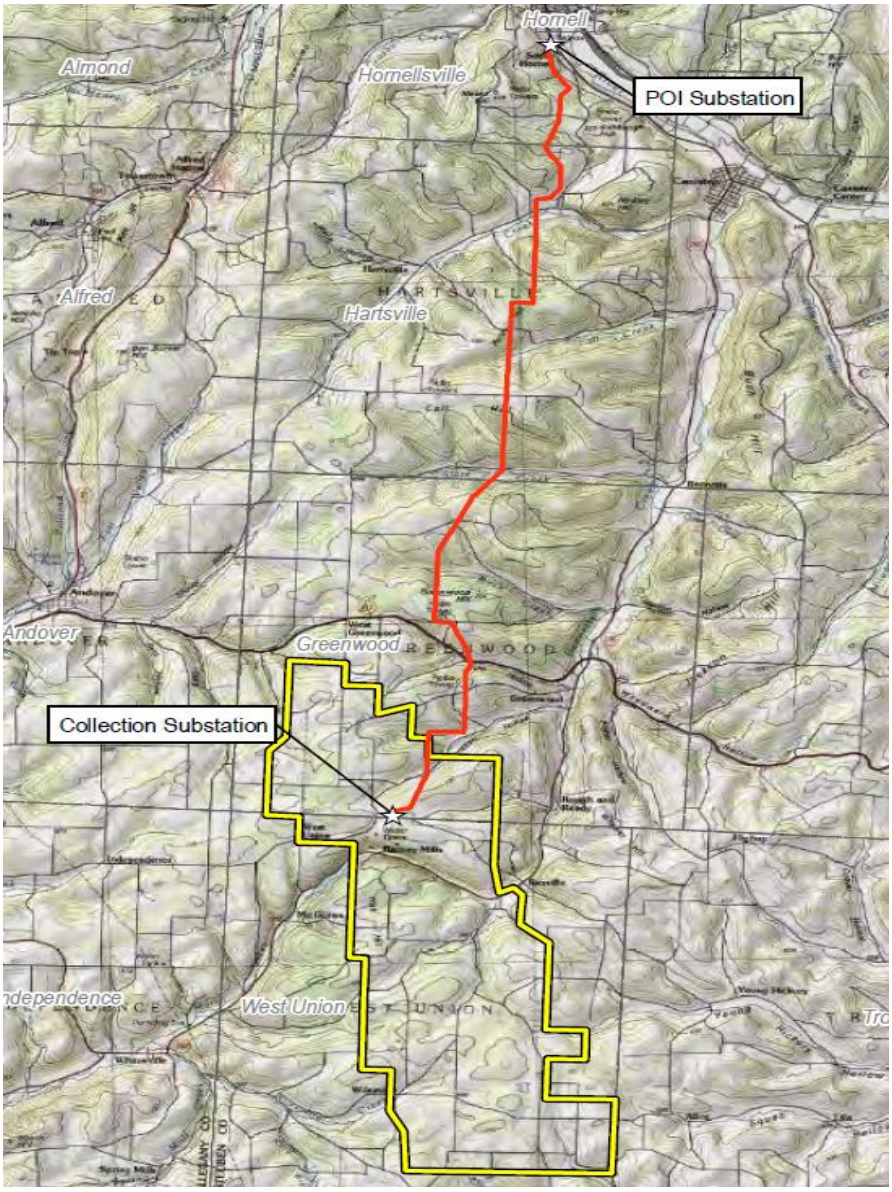
http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/43133.html

## ATTACHMENT C – INSPECTION REPORT

NYSDEC website link to the NYS Standards and Specification for Erosion and Sediment Control, Appendix H – Construction Site Log Book:

http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8694.html

**Sketch Map**




XX/XX/XXXXX

**Date of Inspection**

X, CPESC

**Qualified Inspector**

x

**Qualified Inspector Signature**

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

**Maintaining Water Quality**

**Yes No NA**

☐ ☐ ☐ Is there an increase in turbidity causing a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions?

☐ ☐ ☐ Is there residue from oil and floating substances, visible oil film, or globules or grease?

☐ ☐ ☐ All disturbance is within the limits of the approved plans.

☐ ☐ ☐ Have receiving lake, bay, stream, and/or wetland been impacted by silt from Project?

**Comment:**

**Housekeeping**

1. General Site Conditions

Yes No NA

☐ ☐ ☐ Is construction site litter and debris appropriately managed?

☐ ☐ ☐ Are facilities and equipment necessary for implementation of erosion and sediment control in working order and/or properly maintained?

☐ ☐ ☐ Is construction impacting the adjacent property?

☐ ☐ ☐ Is dust adequately controlled?

**Comment:**

2. Temporary Stream Crossing

Yes No NA

☐ ☐ ☐ Maximum diameter pipes necessary to span creek without dredging are installed.

☐ ☐ ☐ Installed non-woven geotextile fabric beneath approaches.

☐ ☐ ☐ Is fill composed of aggregate (no earth or soil)?

☐ ☐ ☐ Rock on approaches is clean enough to remove mud from vehicles & prevent sediment from entering stream during high flow.

**Comment:**

**Runoff Control Practices**

1. Excavation Dewatering

| Yes | No | NA | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Upstream and downstream berms (sandbags, inflatable dams, etc.) are installed per plan |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Clean water from upstream pool is being pumped to the downstream pool. |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Sediment laden water from work area is being discharged to a silt-trapping device. |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Constructed upstream berm with one-foot minimum freeboard. |

**Comment:**

2. Level Spreader

| Yes | No | NA | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Installed per plan. |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Constructed on undisturbed soil, not on fill, receiving only clear, non-sediment flow. |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Flow sheets out of level spreader without erosion on downstream edge. |

**Comment:**

3. Interceptor Dikes and Swales

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

**Comment:**

4. Stone Check Dam

| Yes | No | NA | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Is channel stable? (flow is not eroding soil underneath or around the structure). |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Check is in good condition (rocks in place and no permanent pools behind the structure). |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | Has accumulated sediment been removed? |

**Comment:**

**Runoff Control Practices (continued)**

5. Rock Outlet Protection

**Yes No NA**

☐ ☐ ☐ Installed per plan.

☐ ☐ ☐ Installed concurrently with pipe installation.

**Comment:**

**Soil Stabilization**

1. Topsoil and Spoil Stockpile

**Yes No NA**

☐ ☐ ☐ Stockpiles are stabilized with vegetation and/or mulch.

☐ ☐ ☐ Sediment control is installed at the toe of the slope.

**Comment:**

2. Revegetation

**Yes No NA**

☐ ☐ ☐ Temporary seeding and mulch have been applied to idle areas.

☐ ☐ ☐ 4 inches minimum of topsoil has been applied under permanent seeding.

**Comment:**

**Sediment Control Practices**

1. Stabilized Construction Entrance

**Yes No NA**

☐ ☐ ☐ Stone is clean enough to effectively remove mud from vehicles.

☐ ☐ ☐ Installed per standards and specifications?

☐ ☐ ☐ Does all traffic use the stabilized entrance to enter and leave site?

☐ ☐ ☐ Is adequate drainage provided to prevent ponding at entrance?

**Comment:**

**Sediment Control Practices (continued)**

2. Silt Fence

**Yes No NA**

☐ ☐ ☐ Installed on Contour, 10 feet from toe of slope (not across conveyance channels).

☐ ☐ ☐ Joints constructed by wrapping the two ends together for continuous support.

☐ ☐ ☐ Fabric buried 6 inches minimum.

☐ ☐ ☐ Posts are stable, fabric is tight and without rips or frayed areas.

Sediment accumulation 0% of design capacity.

**Comment:**

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

**Yes No NA**

☐ ☐ ☐ Installed concrete blocks lengthwise so open ends face outward, not upward.

☐ ☐ ☐ Placed wire screen between No.3 crushed stone and concrete blocks.

☐ ☐ ☐ Drainage area is 1 acre or less.

☐ ☐ ☐ Excavated area is 900 cubic feet.

☐ ☐ ☐ Excavated side slopes should be 2:1.

☐ ☐ ☐ 2"x 4"frame is constructed and structurally sound.

☐ ☐ ☐ Posts 3-foot maximum spacing between posts.

☐ ☐ ☐ Fabric is embedded 1 to 1.5 feet below ground and secured to frame/posts with staples at max 8-inchs pacing.

☐ ☐ ☐ Posts are stable, fabric is tight and without rips or frayed areas.

Sediment accumulation 0% of design capacity.

**Comment:**

**Sediment Control Practices (continued)**

4. Temporary Sediment Trap

**Yes No NA**

☐ ☐ ☐ Outlet structure is constructed per the approved plan or drawing.

☐ ☐ ☐ Geotextile fabric has been placed beneath rock fill.

Sediment accumulation 0% of design capacity.

**Comment:**

5. Temporary Sediment Basin

**Yes No NA**

☐ ☐ ☐ Basin and outlet structure constructed per the approved plan.

☐ ☐ ☐ Basin side slopes are stabilized with seed/mulch.

☐ ☐ ☐ Drainage structure flushed and basin surface restored upon removal of sediment basin facility.

Sediment accumulation 0% of design capacity.

**Comment:**

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

**Include photographic documentation of each item of concern as well as items that have been addressed/corrected from previous inspections.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Time on Site:** | | **Time off Site:** | |
| **General Weather Conditions** | | **Soil Conditions:** | |
| **General Comments:** | | | |
| **Detailed Site Conditions:** | | | |
| **Discharge points and Waterbodies:** | | | |
| **Access:** | | | |
| **Electrical:** | | | |
| **Erosion & Sediment Controls:** | | | |
| **Pre-Construction Look Ahead:** | | | |
| **SWPPP Amendments Required:** | | | |
| Please see the date and time stamped photos on the next page that illustrate current conditions and captions that specify this inspection's action items and observations. If there are any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the contents of this report, please feel free to contact me. Also please contact me for a pre-construction look ahead as needed. This Qualified Inspector is available at XXX-XXX-XXXX, or email X@XXXX.com . | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| **Observation:** Insert caption concerning Action Item, Repeat Action Item, Ongoing Action Item or observation here. Include location information. | |

## ATTACHMENT D – STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PLANS

SWPPP Drawings are under development and will be provided as part of the Final SWPPP.

## ATTACHMENT E – AMENDMENTS TO THE SWPPP (IF APPLICABLE)

## AMENDMENTS TO STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

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

- Whenever the current provisions prove to be ineffective in minimizing pollutants in stormwater *discharges* from the site;

- Whenever there is a change in design, construction, or operation at the construction site that has or could have an effect on the discharge of pollutants; and

- To address issues or deficiencies identified during an inspection by the *qualified inspector,* the Department or other regulatory authority.

The following information should also be documented in this section:

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

## AMENDMENTS TO STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

| Date | Person Amending SWPPP (Name and Title) | Page(s), Figure(s), or Plan(s) Where Amendments Made | Details of Amendment (e.g., Proposed BMPs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

## ATTACHMENT F – NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

The Completed NOI will be included with the Final SWPPP.

## ATTACHMENT G – EVIDENCE OF NYSDEC RECEIPT OF NOI

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

## ATTACHMENT H – SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROCEDURES

Specific Owner/Operation spill control policy and SPCC will be provided once Project-related on-site storage is specifically determined. This will be provided for the Final SWPPP.

# ATTACHMENT I – PERMITS AND APPROVALS, AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE, AND NOTIFICATIONS & SPECIES INFORMATION

Project-related permitting is ongoing. Once permitting has been finalized, the correspondence and final permitting will accompany the Final SWPPP.

## ATTACHMENT J – NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

# ATTACHMENT K – APPLICABLE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

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

## ATTACHMENT L – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan will be included as required by the NYS Stormwater Design Manual. Practices selected for the post-construction stormwater management and permanent structural components will determine the content of the O&M Plan and be provided in the Final SWPPP.

## ATTACHMENT M – SOILS INFORMATION