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# **STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

*Prepared for:*

**ST Lawrence Windpower Project  
Jefferson County, New York**

**St Lawrence Windpower, LLC**

**June 22, 2009**

*Prepared by:*



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### **Revision Schedule**

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWPPP) for the St. Lawrence Windpower Project, located in Jefferson County, New York should be revised and updated to address changes in site conditions, new or revised government regulations, and additional on-site stormwater pollution controls.

All revisions to the SWPPP must be documented below on the SWPPP Revision Documentation Form. The authorized facility representative who approves the SWPPP should be an individual at or near the top of the facility’s management organization, such as the president, vice president, construction manager, site supervisor, or environmental manager. The signature of this representative attests that the SWPPP revision information is true and accurate. Previous authors and facility representatives are not responsible for the revisions.

### **SWPPP Revision Documentation Form**

Number	Date	Author	Company Representative Signature
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Applicant, St. Lawrence Windpower, LLC (SLW), is proposing to develop a wind-powered electrical-generating facility consisting of up to 53 turbine locations with a total capacity of approximately 79.5 MW. The proposed Project would be located in the Towns of Cape Vincent and Lyme in Jefferson County, New York. All 53 turbines, staging areas, access roads, underground interconnect lines, Operations and Maintenance building, meteorological towers, an electrical substation and other components would be located in the Town of Cape Vincent; most of the overhead electrical transmission line and the existing transmission grid substation would be located in the Town of Lyme.

The project facilities covered under this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) include:

- Construction of 53 WTGs;
- Construction of turbine transformer pads, one at the base of each WTG tower;
- Construction of gravel access roads to provide vehicular access to the WTG locations;
- Construction of temporary 'construction pads', one at each WTG location for the erection of the WTGs;
- Installation of a buried utility interconnection system to transmit power from the WTGs to the project substation;
- Construction of a new collector substation to collect and transmit the power to the grid;
- Construction of an overhead transmission line to transmit power from the collector substation to the existing Transmission Owner Interconnection;
- Construction of an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building;
- Installation of a temporary concrete batch plant for concrete required to build the foundations; and
- Construction of a temporary staging area.

### 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Project is located in the Towns of Cape Vincent and Lyme, in Jefferson County, New York. See Figure 1-1, Project Layout.

### 1.2 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The goal of this SWPPP is to comply with the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) requirements for the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (GP-0-08-001). This goal will be met by identifying potential sources of sediment and other pollutants that affect the quality of stormwater discharge, and by planning and implementing measures to meet the following objectives:

- Reduction or elimination of erosion and loading of sediment and other pollutants that effect the quality of stormwater discharges to water bodies during construction;
- Control of the impact of stormwater runoff on the water quality of the receiving waters;
- Control of the increased volume and peak rate of runoff during and after construction;

- Maintenance of stormwater controls during and after completion of construction;
- Waste and material management for construction activities;
- Implementation of site inspections, monitoring and personnel training; and
- Identification of any post-construction measures that would be required.

## 2.0 PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS

### 2.1 BODIES OF WATER AND WETLANDS

Thirty-six (36) mapped surface water bodies occur within the Project layout. These include Scotch Brook, Chaumont River, Kents Creek, Shaver Creek, Three Mile Creek, Soper Creek and 30 unnamed tributaries. These surface waters are perennial and located within the Saint Lawrence River Basin.

Based on New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Freshwater Wetland Maps and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps, there are 70 NYSDEC mapped wetlands and 1,024 NWI mapped palustrine wetland polygons within the towns of Cape Vincent and Lyme. Riverine and lacustrine wetlands have also been identified within the two townships. Approximately four (4) percent of the total area within the limits of these two towns is mapped by NYSDEC or the NWI as palustrine wetlands.

### 2.2 SOILS

The soil series, as mapped by the US Soil Conservation Service and published in the “Soil Survey of Jefferson County, New York (McDowell, 1989)” that occur within the project area are identified in the table below. A map of the soils is presented as Figure 2-1, Soil Survey.

SOIL SERIES	
Soil Name	Hydrologic Soil Group
Benson	C/D
Chatfield	D
Chaumont	D
Claverack	C
Collamer	C
Covington	D
Dumps	N/A
Elmridge	C
Farmington	C
Fluvaquents	D
Galen	B
Galoo	C/D

<b>SOIL SERIES</b>	
<b>Soil Name</b>	<b>Hydrologic Soil Group</b>
Galway	B
Guffin	D
Hudson	C
Kingsbury	D
Livingston	D
Madalin	D
Nellis	B
Newstead	C
Niagara	C
Reinbeck	D
Saprists	D
Vergennes	C
Williamson	C
Wilpoint	D

A brief description of the hydrologic soil groups is provided in the table below. As indicated in the table above, the soils within the project area are classified as types A, B, C or D.

<b>DESCRIPTION OF HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUPS</b>	
<b>Hydrologic Soil Group</b>	<b>Description</b>
A	Soils having low runoff potential and high infiltration rates even when thoroughly wetted. The soils chiefly consist of deep, well to excessively drained sands or gravels. The soils have a high rate of water transmission.
B	Soils having moderate infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted. The soils consist chiefly of moderately deep to deep, moderately well to well drained soils with moderately fine to moderately coarse textures. The soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.
C	Soils having slow infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted. The soils chiefly have a layer that impedes downward movement of water or have moderately fine to fine texture. The soils have a slow rate of water transmission.
D	Soils having high runoff potential and very slow infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted. The soils consist chiefly of clay soils with a high swelling potential, soils with a permanent high water table, soils with a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and shallow soils over nearly impervious material. The soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

## **3.0 POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS**

### **3.1 SCOPE OF SWPPP**

This SWPPP has been developed to ensure that appropriate water quality standards are maintained during the construction and operation of the Project. This section provides a brief description of the project components.

#### **Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and Tower Foundations**

There are 53 proposed Wind Turbine Generators on the project. Each proposed wind turbine tower is an 80-meter tall multi-coated, conical tubular steel tower. The steel tower has a 20-ft diameter at the base. The tower foundation will be constructed of reinforced cast-in-place concrete. The tower pad will measure 50 to 60 feet in size and will be octagonal in shape. The entire foundation will be buried, with its base approximately 7 to 10 feet below the existing ground surface. A concrete pier will be poured over the foundation and will extend approximately 10 inches above the ground surface. The steel tower will be installed over the pier and bolted down to the pier. Each foundation and pier will require placement of approximately 320 cubic yards of concrete. The turbine components, including tower sections, nacelle and blades, will be delivered by truck along access roads built by this Project. Cranes will be used to assemble these components on-site.

#### **Crane Pad (Turbine Erection and Assembly Area)**

A crane pad designed with a maximum slope of 1 percent in all directions will be constructed at each WTG location to provide an area for the crane during erection of the WTGs. The crane pad areas will measure approximately 100 feet by 50 feet in size. The turbine components will be delivered in trucks to each of the turbine sites. The cranes located at the WTG site will offload the components and stage at each WTG site. Upon completion of the foundation and backfilling the area, the heavy cranes will pick the components and install them over the foundation.

#### **Access Roads within Project Area**

Approximately, 14.4 miles of access road, 39-foot wide and constructed of compacted gravel surface, will be provided for access to the WTG sites for construction vehicles, turbine component delivery trucks, and transport of cranes. An additional 1.5 miles of temporary access road will also be constructed to enable construction equipment turnaround. The use of geotextile under the gravel will be evaluated during the design based on the soil properties. After completion of construction, the temporary access road will be converted into a permanent road and its width will be reduced to 17 feet.

#### **Collection System**

Typically, the collection system for electric power is grubbed prior to trenching, resulting in a 2 foot wide strip per cable. Depending on the electrical design there will be more than 1 cable trench per strip with a 10 foot separation between them. A 34.5 kV collector system, comprising pad-mounted step-up transformers and underground cable segments, will be installed to collect the electric power generated by the WTGs and bring it to the substation. Power generated within the nacelle is transmitted through drop cables which travel down the tower to an outdoor step-up transformer located at the base of each tower. Turbine transformers will be mounted on

concrete pads and will generally be a grounded “Wye” type unit. All units will be compartment style, tamperproof, and self-cooled. The collection cables will be placed in trenches that are approximately 4 feet below the ground surface. The 2 foot wide trench will be immediately backfilled and compacted, resulting in minimal earth disturbance and no impact to the surrounding areas. The disturbed areas will be promptly stabilized upon completion of installation of the cables.

### **Overhead Transmission Line**

The constructed 115 kV overhead transmission line will connect the project collection substation and the switching station as (transmission owner interconnection station) and shown on Figure 1-1, Project Layout.

### **Operations and Maintenance Building**

An O&M building will be constructed to house the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System, as well as to store other O&M equipment and materials. See Figure 1-1, Project Layout for ancillary facilities locations.

### **Staging Areas**

During the construction phase of the Project, dedicated staging areas will be required. The staging areas will be used for storing and moving necessary project components upon arrival to the Project site. The area will also be used as an emergency safety area and will cover approximately 12.25 acres in size. The staging area will be located on the existing ground surface and require minimal grading.

### **Collection Substation**

Two substations will be constructed to collect the power generated from the turbines and then transmit to the grid for distribution. A collection substation for low-voltage step-up to transmission voltage located in the southwest portion of the Project and a transmission owned interconnection facility at the National Grid Substation located in the Town of Lyme.

### **Concrete Batch Plant**

A temporary concrete batch plant may be required to furnish concrete for the construction of the foundations. The aggregates, cement, and water required for the operation of the batch plant will be obtained from offsite sources. The Batch Plant area will be up to 10 acres and will contain a wash-out pit which will be maintained with silt fence and regular clean-outs. There will be no discharges from the Batch Plant. The location of the Batch Plant will be determined during construction phase.

### **Meteorological Towers**

Up to five meteorological towers will be installed within the Project boundary during the construction and operations phases of the Project to monitor wind resources.

### **DISTURBED AREAS**

While the total Project area is approximately 7,900 acres, only a very small portion of the site will be disturbed. A brief description of the earth disturbance for the proposed construction of the wind project is provided below:

- **WTG Foundations and Crane Pad Areas:** The total area of disturbance that will result from clearing for the 53 WTGs is approximately 86 acres (1.62 acres per WTG). This total disturbance was calculated based on an area with a radius of 15 feet at each WTG site. An additional 1.5 miles of access road will also be constructed to provide for construction equipment turnaround.
- **Access Roads within Project Area:** In total, 76,000 linear feet (approximately 14.4 miles) of access roads will be required for the Project; the total area of disturbance will be 68 acres.
- **Underground Collection System:** The total area of (temporary) disturbance from the 34.5 kV buried collection cables will be 670 acres. The total length of buried underground collection system is approximately 195,500 linear feet (approximately 37 miles). The disturbance, approximately 150 feet wide along the trench if there are multiple circuits, will mainly result from clearing and installation of the buried electrical cables.
- **Overhead Transmission Line:** The total area of disturbance from the 115 kV overhead transmission line will be 110 acres. The total length of the overhead transmission line is approximately 48,000 linear feet (approximately 9 miles).
- **O&M Building and collection substation:** The total area of disturbance from the O&M building and collection substation will be 11.5 acre.
- **Staging areas:** Approximate area of disturbance from the staging areas will be 12.25 acres.
- **Transmission Substation:** The total area of disturbance from the substation will be 0.6 acres.
- **Met Towers:** The total area of disturbance from the met tower will be 5 acres.

### 3.2 IMPERVIOUS SURFACES

The total area of impervious surface that will be created by the Project is approximately 69 acres, less than 1 percent of the total project area. The following section gives a break down of the impervious surfaces that will be created by each project component.

- **WTGs and Crane Pad Areas:** Each wind turbine site will include approximately 0.11 acre of impervious gravel surface. The total area of impervious gravel surface that will result from the 53 WTGs is approximately 6 acres.
- **Access Roads:** The permanent width of the access roads will be 17 feet, resulting in a total impervious gravel surface of approximately 30 acres.
- **Underground Collection System:** The area disturbed during the installation of the underground collection system will be restored to the approximate original contours and stabilized. No increase in impervious surface results due to installation of the underground cables.
- **Overhead Transmission Line:** The total area of impervious surface that will be created from the construction of the overhead transmission line is 19 acres.

- **O&M Building and substation:** The total area of impervious surface that will be created from the construction of the O&M building is 12.5 acres. This includes the area covered by the structure, access roads and parking areas.
- **Staging area:** This area will be restored to approximate original contours and stabilized. Since this area will be restored to approximate original conditions, an increase in impervious surfaces will not result.
- **Transmission Substation:** The total area of impervious surface that will be created from the construction of the substation is 0.6 acres. This includes the area covered by the structure, access roads and parking areas.
- **Met Towers:** The total area of impervious surface that will be created from the installation of the Met Towers is 1 acre.

## 4.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL COMPONENTS

This section details the practices for erosion control, sediment control and stormwater runoff control which will be implemented during the construction phase of the Project.

### 4.1 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

Listed below are some of the erosion and sediment control measures that can be used during construction of the Project. During the design phase these measures will be evaluated for their applicability and will be specified on the construction drawings. All controls will be designed as per the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control Manual.

- **Straw Wattles:** Straw wattles will be installed as specified on the construction drawings. They are installed to reduce the velocity of runoff water and can spread the flow of rill and sheet runoff, and can capture and retain sediment.
- **Silt Fence:** Silt fence will be installed around soil stockpiles where roadway cut/fill slopes are located within 100 feet of a watercourse; at utility line stream crossings; at culvert installations; between wetland boundaries and construction areas; and in any other areas identified by the Environmental Monitor.
- **Hay Bales:** Hay bales will be installed as specified on the construction drawings or by the Environmental Monitor. Typically, they are installed around soil stockpiles to prevent sediments from leaving the stockpile area.
- **Mulching:** Mulching will be used as identified on the construction drawings or by the Environmental Monitor. Typically, mulching is used as a temporary erosion control measure in areas of disturbances and in conjunction with seeding.
- **Stabilized Construction Entrance:** A stabilized construction entrance will be constructed whenever an access road intersects a County or Township road. These details will be shown on the construction drawings.
- **Check Dams:** Temporary check dams will be constructed and will be shown on the construction drawings or as instructed by the Environmental Monitor in the field. Typically, they are constructed along swales and within channels to retard the velocity of flowing water and to trap large particles primarily sands and large silts. The check dams

will be comprised of hay or straw bales, gravel or rock. The dams can also be used in barren areas to remove large particle sediments primarily sands and larger silts.

- **Sediment Traps:** Small impoundments installed in drainage ways downstream of disturbed areas utilized to settle out sediment from runoff water. If deemed necessary and required for this Project, the location of sediment traps will be identified on the construction drawings.
- **Diversion Berms and Conveyance Channels:** Diversion berms intercept and divert runoff water in properly designed conveyance channels, hence diverting the runoff away from disturbed areas. If required for this Project, the location of diversion berms will be identified on the construction drawings.
- **Slope Drains:** Slope drains are typically installed at disturbed slopes which are exposed to erosion. They are installed at the time the slope is graded and remain until the slope is permanently stabilized. If required for the Project, the location of slope drains will be identified on the construction drawings.
- **Vegetated Buffers:** Natural vegetated sections are effective for pollutant removal from low-velocity runoff, and can be installed in conjunction with level spreaders. If required for the Project, the location of vegetated buffers will be identified on the construction drawings.
- **Erosion Control Blankets:** Erosion control blankets are typically installed where slopes exceed 30 percent and at locations where immediate temporary stabilization is to be achieved
- **Seeding:** Seeding will be utilized as both temporary and permanent measures to stabilize disturbed areas.
- **Tree Preservation and Protection:** A minimum 2.0 ft. high protective fence will be erected around trees at the drip line to prevent damage during construction. Sediment fence materials may be used for this purpose.
- **No dewatering is anticipated at the Project;** hence practices for dewatering are not included in this SWPPP.
- **All practices will be provided to withstand and function properly as per New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.** All cross drainage culverts have been sized to withstand and function properly as per New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.

The location of silt fence and other erosion and sediment controls will be specified, upon completion of the detailed design, or will be shown on the construction drawings. The Environmental Monitor/ Qualified inspector will monitor the implementation of the erosion and sediment control measures in the field. Any non-compliance to the measures will be brought to the attention of the Project Manager. Section 4.7 provides details on the environmental monitoring for the Project.

#### 4.2 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN KARST AREAS

Successful stormwater management in karst areas can be achieved by developing a strategy for the site that will be best suited to function within the tolerance limits of the natural system. Proposed best management practices for construction in karst areas include the following:

- Known karst features within the Project boundaries will be delineated, and buffer zones will be established.
- Maintain the existing and proposed drainage patterns to the maximum extent possible. This would serve to avoid or minimize the building of additional drainage areas that may affect these features.
- Groundwater levels and hydrostatic pressure will be maintained to the maximum extent possible and large groundwater withdrawals will be avoided. No dewatering is permitted unless a site design along with a geotechnical or hydrogeologic report prepared by a qualified and/or licensed professional (i.e., soil scientist, geologist, hydrogeologist, geotechnical engineer, etc.) is available.
- Recharge areas will be designated, if necessary, to promote safe infiltration.
- Natural hydrologic loading rates will be replicated as much as possible when designing infiltration practices and will be the goal of the stormwater management plan. Drastically increasing or decreasing the loading rate may promote or accelerate sinkhole development.
- The addition of impervious surfaces will be minimized.
- All existing exploratory boreholes will be sealed to eliminate surface water entry.
- Earth disturbance when installing associated stormwater structures will be minimized.
- Evidence of pipe/culvert leakage or sagging will be immediately addressed as these areas quickly become the focus for soil loss into subsurface voids that lead to subsidence and sinkhole collapse.
- Drainage features will be designed to divert stormwater away from identified karst features.
- Numerous infiltration practices will be implemented throughout the Project.
- Stormwater will not be conveyed into concentrated runoff flow paths. Broad and shallow flow dispersion is most effective. Minimizing impervious surfaces should aid in decreasing runoff.
- Impounded water causes soil saturation and loss of cohesion, producing stress from the weight of the water. Differences in hydraulic head and steep hydraulic gradients can result in sinkhole development. For these reasons, shallow basins with overflow channels are preferred over one large, deep basin. Basins, if they must be used, will be designed with synthetic liners to prevent failure and sudden loss of water into a subsurface drain.
- Stormwater management methods will be employed to reduce runoff volumes and velocity.
- Concrete washout locations will be centralized in a contained area so that the washout is collected safely and conveyed off-site or disposed on site as appropriate.
- Lining of foundation excavations and associated structures will be considered or evaluated, so that when concrete is poured into the pit there is no loss of slurry into any karst features/formation.
- Snow accumulation will be avoided; eliminating concentrated snow melt issues. Land grading will be performed in a manner such that there is no possibility of any major accumulation of snow at any locations within the Project location on the Project.
- For increased storage, the use of dry detention ponds, wet retention with lined settling ponds will be considered. In case of increased infiltration, use of level spreaders and

perforated pipes is also recommended. Increased vegetation density/vegetated swales, and rip rap, as appropriate, will be considered to decrease velocity.

- Some of the other pollution control/water quality practices that would be considered at the site are filter berms, gravel or sand filtration systems, constructed wetlands (lined), increased vegetation density, rip rap and compost.

#### 4.3 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

**All construction activity will be performed between March 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010.**

General Construction Sequence:

- Prepare a Temporary Staging Area
- Construct Access Roads
- Set up Concrete Batch Plant
- Excavate for WTG Foundations
- Pour WTG Foundations
- WTG Site Preparation (Crane Pads)
- Erect WTGs
- Install Substations
- Install Underground Collection System.
- Build O&M Building.
- Dismantle temporary structures / facilities
- Restore site upon completion of construction

Listed below are specific activities that will support this sequence.

##### **Staging Area:**

The items below provide a generalized construction sequence for the control of erosion and sedimentation during construction of the staging area.

- Install erosion and sediment controls along perimeter of disturbance.
- Rough grade site and stockpile topsoil. Install silt fence, straw bales around soil stockpile.
- Place gravel and geotextile (as determined by design) over the staging area.
- After use of the staging area, restore site to pre-construction contours and stabilize according to specifications.
- After site has been stabilized, remove erosion and sediment controls.

##### **Access Roadways (Not Crossing Wetlands or Streams):**

The items below provide a generalized construction sequence for the control of erosion and sedimentation during the construction of the access roadways.

- Install stabilized construction entrance at all intersection locations with County or Town roads.

- Install erosion and sediment controls at the locations shown on the construction drawings.
- Complete clearing and grubbing.
- In agricultural areas, remove topsoil for the width of the access roadways.
- Place geotextile (as determined by design) and place gravel over the geotextile.
- Use the roadways to deliver equipment and materials to the WTG sites.
- Stabilize according to temporary/permanent stabilization methods.
- After the access roadways have been stabilized, remove all erosion and sediment control structures.

**Access Roadways (Crossing Wetlands or Streams):**

The items below provide a generalized construction sequence for the control of erosion and sedimentation during the construction of the access roadways crossing wetlands or streams.

- Install erosion and sediment controls at the locations identified on the construction drawings.
- Limit clearing to minimum width necessary.
- Install culverts, as identified on the construction drawings, and as described in the following paragraph, to maintain wetland/stream hydrology.
- Construct the roadway as described above.
- Stabilize the disturbed areas and restore wetland or stream to pre-construction contours.
- After the site has been stabilized, remove all erosion and sediment control structures.

**Culvert Installation:**

The items below provide a generalized construction sequence for the control of erosion and sedimentation during culvert installation.

- Install the erosion and sediment controls as identified on the construction drawings.
- Complete the excavation required for the culvert installation.
- Install the culvert and complete the backfill and compaction operations.
- Finish slopes around the culvert. Install erosion control blankets on the slopes.
- Complete final grading and stabilize.
- After the site has been stabilized, remove all erosion and sediment control structures.

**WTG Construction:**

The items below provide a generalized construction sequence for the control of erosion and sediment during WTG construction:

- Install erosion and sediment controls along perimeter of WTG site area.
- Complete site clearing and grubbing; stockpile topsoil where required.
- Rough grade site and stockpile soil. Install silt fencing or straw hay bales around soil stockpiles as required.
- Finish grade the slopes around the WTG site. Install erosion control blankets, where applicable, and apply mulch and seeding. All seeding and erosion matting (if required) will be done upon completion of the foundations and erection, while construction is still in progress.

- Excavate and construct the WTG foundations and assemble the WTG components.
- Complete the final grading of the site, replace topsoil, and stabilize according to specifications.
- After site has been stabilized, remove erosion and sediment controls.

### **Substation:**

The items below provide a generalized construction sequence for the control of erosion and sedimentation during construction of the substation.

- Install the erosion and sediment controls around perimeter of disturbance.
- Complete site clearing and grubbing.
- Install stabilized construction entrance.
- Rough grade site and stockpile soil for reuse. Install silt fencing or straw hay bales around the soil stockpile.
- Finish the slopes around the substation. Install erosion control blankets, where applicable, and apply mulching and seeding.
- Install all the substation components.
- Complete the final grading of the site and install gravels within the substation area. Stabilize the outside areas.
- After the site has been stabilized, remove erosion and sediment controls.

### **Underground Collection System**

The following provides a generalized construction sequence of the construction and implementation of the erosion and sediment controls during construction of the collection system:

- Install the erosion and sediment controls around perimeter of disturbance.
- Complete clearing and grubbing along the cable route.
- Install pad mounted transformers.
- Install and backfill trench in one operation.
- Replace topsoil and place seed and mulch.
- After the site is stabilized remove erosion and sediment controls.

### **O&M Building**

The items below provide a generalized construction sequence for the control of erosion and sedimentation during construction of the O&M building:

- Install the erosion and sediment controls around perimeter of disturbance.
- Complete site clearing and grubbing.
- Rough grade the site.
- Install the building foundations and assemble the pre-fabricated building.
- Complete the final grading of the site, topsoil, and stabilize according to specifications.
- After the site is stabilized remove erosion and sediment controls.

#### 4.4 CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

All erosion and sediment controls specifications will be in accordance with New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control Manual.

#### 4.5 VEGETATIVE PLAN

SLW will initiate stabilization measures in areas of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

##### 4.5.1 STABILIZATION

Temporary stabilization will be completed as identified below:

- Rough grade the disturbed areas and ensure the slopes (as per design drawings) are physically stable.
- Remove large debris and rocks.
- Apply hay or straw mulch at 2 tons per acre (90 lbs per 11,000 square feet) or in accordance with the method specified on the construction drawings.
- Seed exposed and disturbed areas using an appropriate seeding method that will result in relatively good soil in terms of seed contact.
- Apply seeding within 48 hours of disturbance using the seed mix specified in the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control Manual.

##### 4.5.2 WETLAND STABILIZATION

Wetland and stream bank stabilization will be completed in accordance with the State and Federal wetland permits.

#### 4.6 MAINTENANCE PLAN

All erosion and sediment control devices will be in place at the end of each working day. The control devices will be inspected and maintained as prescribed below.

- All erosion and sediment control practices will be checked for stability and operation following every runoff-producing rainfall, and no less than once every week. Any necessary repairs will be made within 24 hours to maintain all practices as designed.
- Sediment accumulations at the silt fence will be removed when the depth of the sediment at the silt fence reaches 0.5 ft. Repairs to the fence will be made within 48 hours to maintain it as a barrier.
- The stabilized construction entrances will be maintained in a condition which will prevent the tracking of sediments onto public right-of-way or roads. Periodically, the entrance will be top dressed with additional aggregates to maintain the six (6) inch thickness. Any sediment which is spilled, dropped or washed onto the public right-of-way will be removed at the end of each working day.

- Erosion control blankets installed will be inspected after each storm event. Any repairs would be made to prevent any further damage. Repairs would be made within 24 hours.
- Seeded areas will be checked for germination and damage from storms. Areas will be reseeded as necessary to repair damage.

All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control practices will be maintained and modified as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. All maintenance and repair will be conducted in accordance with the practice selected. Recommended maintenance and inspection requirements are listed in Attachments 3, 4, 5 and 6.

All temporary erosion and sediment control practices will be removed after final stabilization is achieved or after the temporary practices are no longer needed. Trapped sediment will be removed or stabilized on site. Disturbed soil areas resulting from removal of practices or vegetation will be permanently stabilized as soon as possible.

#### 4.7 INSPECTIONS

SLW will have a ‘designated’ qualified inspector (QI) onsite who will be responsible for all onsite E&S activities, including maintenance, inspection, and liaison with the regulatory authorities. The QI will conduct an assessment of the site prior to the commencement of construction and certify in an inspection report that appropriate erosion and sediment controls as described in this SWPPP and as required by the SPDES have been adequately installed or implemented to ensure overall preparedness of the site for the commencement of construction. Construction areas with ongoing soil disturbance activities, site inspections will be conducted by the QI (as defined in GP-0-08-001) twice every 7 days (inspections separated by 2 calendar days)

For construction areas where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the QI will conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days. SLW will notify the Regional Office stormwater contact person in writing prior to reducing the frequency of inspections.

For construction areas where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the QI can stop conducting inspections if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved final stabilization, and if all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the Project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational. SLW will notify the Regional Office stormwater contact person in writing prior to such shutdown. If soil disturbance activities are not resumed within 2 years from the date of the shutdown, QI will perform a final inspection and certify by signing the “Final Stabilization” and “Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice” certification statements on the Notice of Termination (NOT), that all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization, all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP. SLW will then submit the completed NOT form to the address in Part II.A.1 of the GP-0-08-001.

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

- Date and time of inspection;
- Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;
- A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;
- A description of the weather conditions in the preceding 12 hours (rainfall, dry, etc.);
- A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the construction site. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment from the construction site. Include discharges from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;
- Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance;
- Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;
- Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;
- Current phase of construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices and identification of all construction that is not in conformance with the SWPPP and technical standards;
- Corrective action(s), including a timeline for such actions(s), that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practices; and
- A follow-up inspection to ‘closeout’ that all corrective action(s) have been implemented.

#### *4.7.1 TRAINING*

SLW will provide onsite training to key personnel responsible for compliance with the SWPPP. The Construction Superintendent and Project Manager will be familiarized with the major elements of the plan. Construction workers and others at the site will be given appropriate training information at the conclusion of site safety meetings or on an as-needed basis.

#### *4.7.2 PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE*

One or more pre-construction meetings will be held with an explicit agenda item addressing the SWPPP.

#### *4.7.3 COORDINATION WITH UTILITIES AND OTHER CONTRACTORS*

All contractors providing services on the Project which may cause stormwater pollution will be provided a copy of the SWPPP and a copy of the GP-0-08-001. Attachment 7 will be signed by all contractors confirming that they understand, and will fully comply with, the SWPPP and the General Permit requirements.

#### *4.7.4 SUBCONTRACTOR OVERSIGHT*

Subcontractor oversight to ensure compliance with the SWPPP will be provided by the SLW Superintendent or Project Manager. Informal, on-the-job tailgate training will be the first level of communication followed by onsite observation of training compliance. Non-compliance with SWPPP policies will trigger a more intensive training session to correct the problem(s). SLW will have on-site personnel assigned to maintain SWPPP compliance. This individual will monitor SWPPP compliance and will have stop work authority if a severe SWPPP non-compliance is identified.

#### *4.7.5 MONITORING/REPORTING*

Since the Project is not discharging directly into any 303d listed water bodies, the need for water quality inspections is not anticipated. Reports such as erosion and sediment control inspections will be the responsibility of SLW. Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the QI will notify SLW and appropriate contractor (or subcontractor) of any corrective actions that need to be taken, along with a timeline for such action. The contractor (or subcontractor) will begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of this notification and will complete the corrective actions within the stipulated timeframe.

All inspection reports will be signed by the QI. The inspection reports will be maintained on site with the SWPPP.

#### *4.7.6 SWPPP UPDATE*

This SWPPP will be updated as required by SLW. Revisions will be noted on the Revision Documentation Form provided.

## **5.0 SPILL PREVENTION, CONTAINMENT, AND COUNTERMEASURE COMPONENT**

### **5.1 GENERAL**

The following details Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasure Planning for the Project

Personnel listed below are responsible for the oversight of the petroleum products and hazardous or controlled substances are maintained on site:

- Project Manager
- Environmental Monitor
- Job-site coordinators designated by the Project Manager

Spill reporting may include notifications to the National Response Center (NRC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the NYSDEC.

### **NRC**

The EPA does not distinguish between types of oil, and (according to 40 CFR 110.6) any spill that causes sheen upon “navigable waters” or that violates applicable water quality standards must be reported to the NRC. This means that the NRC must be called if an oil spill reaches any of the streams or wetlands.

### **EPA**

A Discharge Report must be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator only if the facility has:

- Discharged more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge; or
- Discharged more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges, occurring within any twelve-month period.

40 CFR 112.4(a) lists the information that must be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator within 60 days from the date of the discharge that required the submittal. Any discharge of this type or quantity will result in the development of a Corrective Action Plan and an amendment to the SPCC Plan.

All reportable spills will be immediately reported by SLW, and SLW will keep an up-to-date list of qualified emergency response contractors with the capability of reaching the Project site quickly.

In the event that a reportable spill occurs on the site, the following notification procedure will be followed:

- Subcontractor notifies the SLW Environmental Manager.
- SLW notifies NYSDES Region 6 Spill Prevention and Response (315)785-2513 or DEC Spill Hotline (800-457-7362).

## **5.2 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND HAZARDOUS OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES**

It is anticipated that the following hazardous or controlled substances and petroleum products will be stored on the site.

- Gasoline
- Diesel fuel
- Equipment oils and lubricants
- Substation transformer insulating oil
- Commercial fertilizer

### 5.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION

The following sections provide a description of pollution prevention measures that will be implemented to control litter, construction chemicals, and construction debris from becoming a pollutant source to stormwater discharges. In addition, storage practices to minimize the exposure of materials to stormwater as well as spill prevention and response measures are detailed.

#### 5.3.1 *MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE*

- Locate material storage and delivery areas at a minimum distance of 100 feet away from any drain inlet or surface water body.
- Keep inventory low.
- Store dry chemicals and bagged materials on pallets.
- Store all flammable products away from any heat and/or ignition source.
- Provide secondary containment with an impervious base and sides for oil based liquids and hazardous materials. Containment should provide sufficient volume to contain precipitation from a 25-year storm plus 10 percent of the aggregate volume of all containers or plus 100 percent of the largest container, whichever is greater.
- Keep designated storage areas clean and well organized. Conduct weekly inspections to check for damaged containers, leaks, etc.
- Comply with State and Local requirements for storage of hazardous waste.
- Always cover chemicals, drums and bagged materials to prevent contact with rainwater (e.g. tarps, bins, structures, etc.).
- Always cover secondary containment areas to prevent accumulation of water.
- Keep chemicals in original containers and keep them labeled.
- Train employees and subcontractors on the proper use of the storage area.

#### 5.3.2 *SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL*

- Notify all construction workers of the location of materials used to clean up spills.
- Store spill cleanup materials onsite and near potential spill areas (e.g. material storage area and vehicle fueling areas).
- Keep commercially available spill kits for construction equipment on site.
- Keep drums, barrels and temporary storage bags for containment and transportation onsite.
- Keep absorbent pads, oil booms, mat, or equivalent materials on site.
- Keep washable, reusable rags for cleaning up small lubricant leaks on site.
- In the event of a spill, protect drain inlets and other surface water bodies and promptly clean up and properly dispose of spill materials.
- Train employees and subcontractors on proper spill prevention and control methods.
- Designate responsible individuals.
- Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Clean up as much as possible and dispose of properly.

- In the event a spill occurs the contaminated soils must be excavated and disposed of at an approved off-site location.

### 5.3.3 *SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT*

- Provide as many waste bins as needed to keep the site clean of litter and waste.
- During the wet season, waste bins must be covered or runoff prevented from entering trash bins.
- Collect trash on a daily basis.
- Arrange for regular waste collection by a licensed trash hauler.
- Segregate and recycle waste materials (e.g. paints, solvents, used oil, etc.).
- Provide covered waste bins for disposal of all empty product containers (e.g. paints, solvents, glues, pesticides, etc.).
- Locate waste container storage area(s) at a minimum distance of 100 feet away from any drain inlet and surface water bodies.
- Provide secondary containment for hazardous waste containers.
- Comply with all Local and State solid waste disposal and nuisance requirements.
- Do not hose out waste containers on site.
- Train employees and subcontractors to use proper solid waste management.

### 5.3.4 *VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE*

- Do not discharge vehicle/machinery wash waters or solvents to storm drain system or to surface water bodies.
- Locate areas for fueling and maintenance at a minimum distance of 100 feet away from any drain inlet and surface water bodies.
- Any equipment which must be refueled in the field will be refueled from tanks carried to the work site by truck.
- Prevent spills and leaks during fueling and maintenance operations.
- Inspect and maintain vehicles regularly to minimize leaks and drips; place drip pans or absorbent materials under leak-prone machinery when idle.
- Comply with Federal, State, and Local requirements for fuel storage tanks.

### 5.3.5 *LANDSCAPING OPERATIONS*

- Carefully follow recommended usage instructions for the application of all fertilizer.
- Disposal of trees, brush, or other debris in any stream corridor, wetland, or surface water is prohibited.
- Avoid applications of fertilizers prior to forecast storm events.
- Apply fertilizers in multiple smaller applications, as opposed to one large application.
- Train employees and subcontractors in the proper use of landscape materials and chemicals.

### 5.3.6 *CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT*

- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, roads, or surface water bodies.
- Designate a wash out area at the Batch Plant and insure that material cannot flow to the storm drain system or surface water bodies by constructing a temporary pit or an area enclosed with berms.
- Concrete from washout area should be allowed to set, then broken up and disposed of properly.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management.

### 5.3.7 *SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT*

- Locate sanitary facilities for convenient access and at a minimum of 100 feet away from drain inlets and surface water bodies.
- Untreated raw wastewater shall not be discharged to land, the storm drain system or to surface water bodies.
- Sanitary/septic facilities should be maintained in good working order by a licensed service provider.
- Arrange regular waste collection by a licensed hauler before facilities overflow.
- Do not place portable toilets in the roadways.
- If washing out of the interior of portable toilets is needed, ensure that wash water is discharged to land and does not flow onto roadways, the storm drain system or surface water bodies.

### 5.3.8 *DUST CONTROL*

- Limit the amount of soil exposed at one time.
- Use temporary seeding and mulching at bare areas.
- Use solid board fence or bales of hay to control air and currents and blown soil.
- Disturbed areas must be sprinkled with water until surface is wet and repeated as necessary to prevent dust migration.

### 5.3.9 *TEMPORARY BATCH PLANT*

Best Management practices for the temporary Batch Plant are as follows:

- Concrete Waste Management
- Vehicle Equipment Cleaning
- Stabilized Entrance Way
- Wind Erosion Control
- Material Storage and Delivery
- Stockpile Management
- Solid, Liquid and Concrete Waste Management

- Spill Prevention and Control
- Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

## **6.0 POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICE COMPONENTS**

The Project will not result in the construction of contiguous impervious surfaces, other than access roadways. The total area of impervious surface is less than 1 percent of the total project area. Based on the small percentage of concrete and gravel surfaces and the knowledge that these isolated areas are relatively small and flat, post-construction stormwater quality is not expected to be impaired or altered. This is due to the fact that all discharges will be non point discharges to the receiving waters. With the use of proper erosion and sediment control practices as listed above, the Project is not anticipated to impact stormwater quality of the receiving waters. Similarly, increases in the volume and peak rate of runoff will not likely occur due to the linear nature (gravel roads) of the Project. Since the Project is not expected to impair water quality nor increase the volume or peak rate of runoff, permanent stormwater management facilities, such as sediment basins are not being proposed. Also, since the over head transmission line which spans across the Indian Creek it will have no earth disturbance activities, other than the installation of poles, this also would not result in any impact to the stormwater quality of the receiving waters. After completion of the detailed design, if it is required to have post control stormwater management practices in place, this SWPPP will be updated as necessary.

## **7.0 ENHANCED PHOSPHOROUS REMOVAL STANDARDS**

Since the Project is not located with a watershed where enhanced phosphorous removal standards are required, hence no pollutant evaluation or removal is required for the Project.

## **8.0 LIST OF REFERENCES**

General Permit GP-0-08-001, SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges. April 15, 2008

United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Services

McDowell 1989, Soil Survey of Jefferson County, New York

**ATTACHMENT 1**

**SITE CONTACT INFORMATION**

<b>SITE OWNER</b>	<b>PHONE/FAX/MOBILE</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>
<b>PROJECT CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>24-HOUR CONTACT</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>
<b>QUALIFIED INSPECTOR</b>	<b>24-HOUR CONTACT</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>

## ATTACHMENT 2

### EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Fire, Police, Ambulance		911
Owner: <b>Saint Lawrence Wind Farm SLW Inspectors</b> (SLW)		
General Contractor	Office: Site	
	Mobile #	
Subcontractors		
Sub #1)	Office:	
Sub #2		
Sub #3		
Sub #4		
City or County Contact		
NRC Hotline	(800-424-8802)	
DEC Spill Hotline	(800-457-7362)	

# ATTACHMENT 3

Table 1

## Maintenance and Inspection Schedule (Source Control)

### Saint Lawrence Wind Farm

<b>BMP Name</b>	<b>Recommended Maintenance</b>	<b>Recommended Schedule of Maintenance</b>
Const. Road Stabilization	Inspect stabilized areas regularly, especially after large storm events. Add rock, gravel, etc. as needed to maintain a stable surface which won't erode.	Daily
Temporary & Permanent Seeding	Re-seed areas failing to establish 80% cover within one month (during growing season). If re-seeding is ineffective, use sod or nets/blankets. Eroded areas shall be corrected, re-planted, and irrigated as required.	Inspect to ensure growth weekly
Mulching	Maintain specified thickness of mulch cover. Eroded areas must be corrected and re-mulched. Drainage problems must be corrected.	Weekly and following storms
Nets and Blankets	Inspect to ensure good contact with ground and no erosion of soils. Replace damaged material and re-staple where required. Correct erosion problems immediately.	Weekly and following storms
Plastic Covering	Replace torn sheets and repair open seams. Replace deteriorated plastic sheets. Dispose of plastic when no longer needed.	Daily
Top Soiling	Inspect stockpiles regularly, especially after large storm events. Stabilize areas that have eroded.	Weekly and following storms

# ATTACHMENT 4

Table 2

## Maintenance and Inspection Schedule (Runoff, Conveyance, and Treatment)

### Saint Lawrence Wind Farm

<b>BMP Name</b>	<b>Recommended Maintenance</b>	<b>Recommended Schedule of Maintenance</b>
Grass-Lined Channels	During growth period, inspect grass after rainstorms. Remove accumulated sediments. Inspect outlets to prevent scouring and erosion.	Weekly and following storms
Riprap Channel Lining	Inspect to ensure underlain soils are not eroding. Inspect for slippage on slopes.	Weekly and following storms
Pipe Slope Drains	Check inlets for undercutting and outlets for erosion after rainstorms. Inspect pipe for damage. Check pipe for clogging debris.	Weekly and following storms
Check Dams	Remove sediment when one half the sump depth. Check for erosion around edges of dams.	Weekly and following storms
Outlet Protection	Inspect and repair as needed. Add rock as needed. Clean energy dissipater if sediment builds up.	Weekly and following storms
Bale Barrier	Inspect daily during rainy periods. Check for undercutting, end runs, and damaged bales. Remove accumulated sediment when one half the barrier height.	Daily during prolonged rainy periods.
Silt Fence	Repair damaged fencing immediately. Intercept concentrated flows and reroute. Remove sediment accumulations at 6-inches. Replace deteriorated fencing material. Properly dispose of used fencing.	Weekly and following storms
Vegetated Strip	Re-seed damaged areas immediately. Install sod to replace eroded vegetation. Reroute concentrated flows through vegetated strip	Weekly and following storms
Sediment Trap	Remove sediment when it reaches a depth of one foot. Repair damage to trap embankments and slopes.	Weekly and following storms

# ATTACHMENT 5

## Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Form

### Erosion Prevention

Inspector(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name and Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Weather Conditions: \_\_\_\_\_ Last 24 Hours: \_\_\_\_\_

BMP Designation	O.K	Not O.K.	Condition, Corrective Action, General Notes
<b>Construction Access</b> Trackout? Street Clean?			
<b>Soil Stabilization</b> Signs of Erosion: Gullies? Slope Failures? Rills?			
<b>Slope Protection</b> Plastic Condition? Grass Growing? Hydro-seed Condition? Matting?			
<b>Perimeter Control</b> Clearing Limits Marked? Silt Fences? Swales?			
<b>Conveyances Stable</b> Ditches? Check Dams Intact? Sand Bags? Slope Drains?			
<b>TESC</b> (Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control) <b>Management</b> Revisions Required?			
<b>Water Management</b> Infiltration System? Clean and Dirty Water Separated? Offsite Water Bypassing?			
<b>Outlet Protection</b> Stabilized?			

# ATTACHMENT 6

## Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Form

### Sediment Control

Inspector(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name and Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Weather Conditions: \_\_\_\_\_ Last 24 Hours: \_\_\_\_\_

BMP Designation	O.K	Not O.K.	Condition, Corrective Action, General Notes
<b>Stormwater Detention And Monitoring</b>			
<b>BMP Maintenance</b>			
<b>Inlet Protection</b>			
<b>Dust Control</b>			
<b>Spill Prevention</b>			
<b>Condition of Discharge Water</b>			
Comments:			

## ATTACHMENT 7

### Contractor Certification

(To be signed by each contractor / subcontractor working onsite)

"I hereby certify 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 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 understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings. "

Contractor Signature: \_\_\_\_\_