

# Preliminary SWPPP

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

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1920 Slaterville Road (NYS Rt 79)  
Town of Dryden, NY

December 11, 2020

**\*\* Narrative Only \*\***

Prepared by:



39 Cascade Drive / Rochester NY 14614 / 585-458-7770  
840 Hanshaw Rd., Suite 12 / Ithaca NY 14850 / 607-241-2917

Prepared For:

**Incodema, Inc.  
407 Cliff Street  
Ithaca, NY 14850**



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Incodema, Inc. – Light Industrial Facility  
1920 Slaterville Road  
Town of Dryden, NY  
Preliminary Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

12/10/2020

## **SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION**

### **1.1 Owner or Operator, and SWPPP Preparer Information**

Owner/Operator: Incodema, Inc.	Contact Person: Illa Burbank
407 Cliff Street Ithaca, NY 14850	Phone Number: (607) 277-7070

SWPPP Preparer: Marathon Engineering	Contact Person: Adam M. Fishel, PE, CPESC
840 Hanshaw Rd, Suite 12 Ithaca, NY 14850	Phone Number: (607) 241-2917

### **1.2 Site Address, Scope, Type, and Size of Project**

Address:	1920 Slaterville Road (State Route 79)
Municipality:	Town of Dryden
County:	Tompkins
Tax Parcel #:	73.-2-4.2
Nearest Cross St:	Brooktondale Road
Watershed:	The site drains to Six Mile Creek which ultimately discharges to Cayuga Lake.

#### **Project Description:**

This project proposes to utilize the existing buildings(s), driveways, walkways, utilities, etc. to facilitate the use of a light industrial commercial operation. In addition, associated site grading, drainage, utility, access, lighting, and landscaping improvements are also proposed.

In addition, a ±4,800 SF future building addition is proposed. Such an addition will also require re-working the perimeter access drives to accommodate the truck movement around the new building addition. The design team is currently evaluating the feasibility of this future expansion scenario. However, for the purposes of this preliminary SWPPP the potential stormwater implications of the future expansion area is discussed in this report.

Currently, access to the parcel is via three (3) asphalt driveway entrances from Slaterville Road (State Route 79). As proposed, this project will eliminate the center driveway entrance and reconstruct the remaining driveway entrances to serve as the new full-access driveways to Slaterville Road. This driveway removal and reconstruction work will require driveway permit review and approval by the New York Department of Transportation.

This project is located within the Town of Dryden, NY which is classified by NYSDEC as a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). Therefore, authority over stormwater related items lies with the Town of Dryden.

Currently, offsite drainage from NYSDOT right of way along Slaterville Road is collected in a vegetated swale alongside the property boundary and is routed through the site. Under proposed conditions, minor rerouting of that drainage infrastructure will be implemented to accommodate the project.

To date of this SWPPP, a Geotechnical Engineering subsurface soil investigation has not been performed for this site. According to USDA NRCS soils data, the underlying soils within the projected work areas consist of Bath & Valois soils, (BgD, HSG Type C), Chenango gravelly loam (CdC & CdD, HSG Type A), and Rhinebeck silt loam (RkB, HSG Type D). The USDA NRCS Soil Survey Report is provided in Appendix E. It should be noted that much of the development area has already been paved. Therefore, the actual current soil conditions are likely not representative of the native soils noted in the NRCS Soils report.

## **SECTION 2: STORMWATER SITE PLANNING, PRACTICE SELECTION, AND DETAILS**

### **2.1 Stormwater Management**

The total site development (disturbance) area will exceed the allowable site disturbance (1 acre) outlined in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) General Permit for Stormwater Pollutant Discharges. Therefore, a full Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is required which includes Stormwater Quality and Quantity provisions. While a full SWPPP will be prepared separately, a brief narrative summary is provided in this Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan (CSMP) for initial discussion & coordination with the Town of Dryden.

The site and surrounding area ultimately drains to Six Mile Creek. Six Mile Creek is a class A stream as identified by NYSDEC and is not on the NYSDEC list of impaired waterbodies (303(d) list).

Ground disturbances are anticipated to include pavement, grading, utility, lighting and landscaping improvements.

This project falls within the definition of a "Re-Development Project" as defined in Chapter 9 of the NYSDEC SMDM given that the project's site work includes the disturbance of areas already paved. In general, the initial phase of construction achieves a 25% reduction in impervious cover. Therefore, the project does not need to provide stormwater quantity or quality mitigation as outlined in the SMDM.

## 2.2 Pre-Development Stormwater Conditions:

Under Pre-Development Conditions, the site was delineated into two (2) drainage areas given the existing topography across the site. A description of these subareas is as follows:

**Area #1:** This drainage area consists of the rear of the facility as well as an area extending north along the existing diversion swale terminating at the intersection of Slaterville and Brooktondale Roads. Ground cover consists of impervious cover associated with the existing roof, asphalt pavement, and gravel as well as some meadow cover along the existing diversion swale. Runoff from Area #1 generally flows to the east/northeast via overland flow where it is collected via the existing diversion swale located along the northern side of the developed area, where it then flows to the NYS Route 79 R.O.W. before leaving the site.

**Area #2:** This drainage area consists of the front of the facility as well as an area extending southeast along the neighboring residential access easement. Ground cover consists of impervious cover associated with the existing roof, asphalt pavement, and gravel as well as some meadow cover along the property frontage and southern property boundary. Runoff from Area #2 generally flows to the south via overland flow where it is collected via the existing drainage ditch located along the property frontage to Slaterville Road (NYS Route 79) before flowing southeast and leaving the site.

## 2.3 Post-Development Stormwater Conditions:

Under Post-Development Conditions, the site was separated into two (2) subareas with descriptions consistent with those under Pre-Development Conditions.

Table 1 below provides a comparison of Pre and Post Development Curve Numbers (CN).

Table 1

	Pre-Development	Post-Development
Composite CN	75	75

As previously suggested, the project does not alter the existing site hydrology and drainage conditions. Therefore, post construction stormwater management practices should not be required.

## 2.4 Site Planning:



## 2.5 Storm Water Quality:

Per the NYSDEC SMDM, Storm Water Quality is addressed by capturing and treating 90% of the average annual stormwater runoff volume. This captured volume is considered the Water Quality Volume (WQv). WQv is directly related to the amount of impervious cover created/maintained on site.

This project proposes disturbance to existing impervious surfaces which qualifies as a “Redevelopment Project” as defined in Chapter 9 of the SMDM. However, the stormwater management practices for the new development portion of the project must be designed in accordance with Chapter 4 of the SMDM.

The SMDM states that the Water Quality treatment requirement can be satisfied by reducing the existing impervious cover by 25% of the total disturbed impervious area. Furthermore, the effective implementation of this “treatment” method requires the restoration of any new pervious areas in accordance with soil restoration criteria listed in the SMDM.

As currently proposed, this project includes a **25%** decrease of the total disturbed impervious area. Therefore, post construction water quality mitigation measures should not be required for the initial build-out of this project.

However, the future building addition and associated site improvements will result in new impervious area beyond that currently proposed for the initial phase. Under the future expansion scenario, the net impervious cover is still less than the existing conditions. Therefore, the future build-out would need to provide WQv treatment for 25% of the resulting total disturbed impervious cover. The design team is evaluating the feasibility of the future addition and implications on stormwater management. However, for the purposes of this preliminary SWPPP, the plans for the future addition would need to include stormwater management practices to provide the required WQv (**±0.03 ac-ft**). Such practices would likely include bioretention areas totaling approximately 1,200 SF in surface area.

## 2.6 Reduction Volume:

The goal of Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv) as defined Chapter 4 of the NYSDEC SMDM is the 100% reduction of the Water Quality Volume (WQv) by the application of green infrastructure techniques and Stormwater Management Practices (SMPs) to replicate pre-development hydrology.

As stated above, the project is considered a Redevelopment Project. As stated in Chapter 9 of the SMDM, providing RRv for redevelopment projects is encourages but not required. Since the initial

phase of this project is providing a 25% reduction in the overall impervious area, providing RRv is not required.

However, as stated in this SWPPP, the future building addition and associated site improvements will result in new impervious area beyond that currently proposed for the initial phase. Under the future expansion scenario, the net impervious cover is still less than the existing conditions. Therefore, the future build-out would need to provide RRv treatment for 25% of the resulting total disturbed impervious cover. The design team is evaluating the feasibility of the future addition and implications on stormwater management. However, for the purposes of this preliminary SWPPP, the plans for the future addition would need to include stormwater management practices to provide the required RRv (**±0.02 ac-ft**). Such practices would likely include bioretention areas totaling approximately 1,200 SF in surface area.

## **2.7 Storm Water Quantity:**

The SMDM states that, for redevelopment activities, the Channel Protection Volume, Overbank Flood Control, and the Extreme Flood Control Criteria do not apply if there are no changes made to the hydrology that increase the discharge rate from the site. As currently proposed, this project is decreasing the amount of impervious cover within the site. Therefore, the hydrology of the site has improved and the discharge rate from the site will not increase.

## **2.8 Stream Channel Protection Volume, CPv:**

As stated above, the hydrologic condition and drainage characteristics for this site will not lead to an increase in runoff from the site. Therefore, providing Channel Protection Volume and associated outlet control should not be required.

## **2.9 Overbank Flood Control, Qp (10 year storm event):**

As stated above, the hydrologic condition and drainage characteristics for this site will not lead to an increase in runoff from the site. Therefore, providing Overbank Flood Control and associated outlet control should not be required.

## **2.10 Extreme Flood Control Criteria, Qf (100 year storm event):**

As stated above, the hydrologic condition and drainage characteristics for this site will not lead to an increase in runoff from the site. Therefore, providing Extreme Flood Control and associated outlet control should not be required.

**2.11 Reference the Map/Construction Drawing for the Descriptions, Dimensions, Material Specifications and Installation Details for each Post-Construction Stormwater Control Practice:**

Refer to Appendix B, specifically the Grading & Erosion Control Plan.

**2.12 Long Term Operation and Maintenance of Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practices:**

1. **General Landscape Maintenance**

- Landscape maintenance shall include necessary watering, cultivation, weeding, pruning, wound dressing, disease and insect pest control, protective spraying, straightening plants which lean or sag, adjustments of plants which settle or are planted too low, mowing, replacement of mulch that has been displaced. Such maintenance shall be performed as needed or annually at minimum.

2. **Grass Areas**

- Fertilize and lime as needed to maintain dense vegetation.
- Mow as required during the growing season to maintain grass heights at 4 inches to 6 inches.
- Remove any sediment or debris buildup by hand if possible in the bottom of the channel when the depth reaches 2 inches.
- Inspect for pools of standing water. Re-grade to restore design grade and re-vegetate.
- Repair rills in channel bottom with compacted topsoil, anchored with mesh or filter fabric. Seed and mulch.
- Use of heavy equipment for mowing and removing plants/debris should be avoided to minimize soil compaction. Disturbed areas should be stabilized with seed and mulch, or revetment, as necessary.

**2.13 Logs of Borehole Investigations and Supporting Geotechnical Report (if applicable)**

Not applicable.

**SECTION 3: CONSTRUCTION EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS, VEGETATIVE MEASURES & CONTROL OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES**

**3.1 Description of Temporary and Permanent Structural and Vegetative Measures:**

**A. Temporary Stabilization**

Topsoil stockpiles and disturbed portions of the site where construction activity temporarily ceases for 14 days or more will be stabilized with temporary seed and mulch within 7 days of cessation of work. The temporary seed shall be annual rye applied at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre. After seeding, each area shall be mulched with 2 tons per acre or 3 bales per 1000 square feet of straw. The straw mulch is to be tacked into place by a disk with blades set nearly straight. Areas of the site that are to be paved will be temporarily stabilized by applying geotextile and stone sub-base until bituminous pavement can be applied.

**B. Soil Restoration**

Soil restoration **is a required practice** applied across areas of a development site where soils have been disturbed and will be vegetated in order to recover the original properties of the soil. Soil restoration is applied in the cleanup, restoration, and landscaping phase of construction followed by the permanent establishment of an appropriate, deep-rooted groundcover to help maintain the restored soil structure.

Soil restoration is required in areas where existing impervious areas will be converted to pervious areas. Contractor shall keep all construction equipment, staging and storage within the existing/proposed paved areas only. In areas where construction equipment use is required in and around areas to be landscaped, the Contractor shall perform Soil Restoration as discussed below.

Below is a summary of soil disturbance activities related to land development, soil types and the requirements for soil restoration for each activity as outlined in the NYSDEC Stormwater Design Manual, Dated January 2015:

**For soils having HSG A and/or B classification:**

- Areas where topsoil is stripped only – no change in grade:
  1. Apply 6 inches of topsoil and protect area from any ongoing construction activities.
- Areas of cut or fill:
  1. Aerate and apply 6 inches of topsoil

- Heavy traffic areas on site (especially in a zone 5-25 feet around buildings but not within a 5 foot perimeter around foundation walls):
  1. Apply full soil restoration <sup>2</sup> (de-compaction and compost enhancement)
- Areas where Runoff Reduction (bioretention) and/or Infiltration Practices are applied)
  1. Restoration not required, but may be applied to enhance the reduction specified for appropriate practices.

**For soils having HSG C and/or D classification:**

- Areas where topsoil is stripped only – no change in grade:
  1. Aerate<sup>1</sup> and apply 6 inches of topsoil and protect area from any ongoing construction activities.
- Areas of cut or fill:
  1. Apply full soil Restoration <sup>2</sup>
- Heavy traffic areas on site (especially in a zone 5-25 feet around buildings but not within a 5 foot perimeter around foundation walls):
  1. Apply full soil restoration <sup>2</sup> (de-compaction and compost enhancement)
- Areas where Runoff Reduction (bioretention) and/or Infiltration Practices are applied)
  1. Restoration not required, but may be applied to enhance the reduction specified for appropriate practices.
- Redevelopment Projects
  1. Soil restoration is required on redevelopment projects in areas where existing impervious area will be converted to pervious area.

<sup>1</sup> Aeration includes the use of machines such as tractor-drawn implements with coulters making a narrow slit in the soil, a roller with many spikes making indentations in the soil, or prongs which function like a mini-subsoiler.

<sup>2</sup> per “Deep Ripping and De-compaction, DEC 2008”. A copy is provided in Appendix E.

Compost shall be aged, from plant derived materials, free of viable weed seeds, have no visible free water or dust produced when handling, pass through a half inch screen and have a pH suitable to grow desired plants.

During periods of relatively low to moderate subsoil moisture, the disturbed soils are returned to rough grade and the following Soil Restoration steps applied:

1. Apply 3 inches of compost over subsoil;
2. Till compost into subsoil to a depth of at least 12 inches using a cat-mounted ripper, tractor mounted disc, or tiller, mixing and circulating air and compost into subsoils;
3. Rock-pick until uplifted stone/rock materials of four inches and larger size are cleaned off the site;
4. Apply topsoil to a depth of 6 inches;
5. Vegetate as required by approved plan;

Contractor shall locate and avoid all underground utilities during soil restoration procedures. If depths of utilities are located in areas to be restored which prevent the achieving the soil restoration depth, the Contractor shall contact the Civil Engineer of Record and request directive.

At the end of the project an inspector should be able to push a 3/8" metal bar 12 inches into the soil just with body weight.

**C. Permanent Stabilization**

Disturbed portions of the site where construction activities permanently cease shall have 6" of topsoil placed and be stabilized with permanent seed no later than 14 days after the last construction activity. Lime and fertilizer will be applied as determined by soil tests. After seeding, each area shall be mulched as described above. All slopes greater than or equal to 3H: 1V shall have erosion control fabric applied as specified on the drawings. Seed mix shall be as specified by the owner at the seed suppliers recommended rates.

**D. Off-Site Vehicle Tracking**

If the stabilized construction entrance is not sufficient to reduce vehicle tracking of sediments to an acceptable amount the contractor shall install a truck wash station on-site. The paved street adjacent to the site entrance will be swept daily to remove any excess mud, dirt, or rock tracked

from the site. Dump trucks hauling material from the construction site will be covered with a tarpaulin.

### **3.2 Reference the Map/Construction Drawing for the Material Specifications, Dimensions, and Installation Details for All Erosion and Sediment Control Practices**

See Appendix B, Site Development Plans. Specifically: Grading Drainage and Erosion Control Plans

### **3.3 Identification of Design Elements not in Conformance with the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual**

Not applicable.

### **3.4 Identification of Design Elements not in Conformance with the New York State Standard and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control**

The proposed project conforms to the New York State Standard and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control. Conformance with these requirements is defined throughout the SWPPP and design plans.

### **3.5 Inspection Schedule and Operation and Maintenance Schedule of the Erosion and Sediment Control Practices**

Contractor Maintenance Inspection Requirements: The Permittee/Operator agrees shall have the “*Trained Contractor*” inspect the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures being implemented within the active work area daily to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times. If deficiencies are identified, the contractor shall begin implementing corrective actions within one business day and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable timeframe.

As defined in the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit, a “Trained Contractor” is defined as an employee from the contracting (construction) company that has received four (4) hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the trained contractor shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years. Copies of the trained contractor certification cards shall be kept in Appendix D of this SWPPP. Copies of the Contractor’s daily inspections shall be kept in Appendix H of this SWPPP.

Qualified Inspector Inspection Requirements: The Permittee/Operator (**Incodema, Inc.**) agrees to contract with a “*Qualified Inspector*” to conduct an assessment of the site prior to the commencement of construction and certify in this inspection report that the appropriate erosion

and sediment controls described in the SWPPP have been adequately installed or implemented to ensure overall preparedness of the site for the commencement of construction.

As defined in the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit, a “*Qualified Inspector*” is a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder or other Department endorsed individuals(s).

It can also mean someone working under direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. Training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control means that the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect has received four (4) hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity. After the initial training, the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

It can also mean a person that meets the *Qualified Professional* qualifications in addition to the Qualified Inspector qualifications.

“*Qualified Professional*” means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of stormwater management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect or other Department endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing SWPPPs that require the post-construction stormwater management practice component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics. All components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (See Article 145), shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Note: Inspections of any post-construction stormwater management practices that include structural components, such as a dam for an impoundment, shall be performed by a licensed Professional Engineer.

Following the commencement of construction, site inspections shall be conducted by the *Qualified Inspector* as follows:

- Fore sites discharging to 303(d) listed impaired waterways – Twice every 7 calendar days. The Two (2) inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two full calendar days.



- For sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *Qualified Inspector* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days.

During each inspection, the qualified professional will record the following information:

- 1) On a site map, indicate the extent of all disturbed site areas.
- 2) Indicate site areas that are expected to undergo initial disturbance or significant site work within the next 14-day period;
- 3) Indicate on a site map all areas of the site that have undergone temporary or permanent stabilization;
- 4) Indicate all disturbed site areas that have not undergone active site work during the previous 7- day period;
- 5) Inspect all sediment control practices and record the approximate degree of sediment accumulation as a percentage of the sediment storage volume (for example, 10 percent, 20 percent, 50 percent);
- 6) Inspect all erosion and sediment control practices and record all maintenance requirements such as verifying the integrity of barrier or diversion systems (earthen berms or silt fencing) and containment systems (sediment basins and sediment traps). Identify any evidence of rill or gully erosion occurring on slopes and any loss of stabilizing vegetation or seeding/mulching. Document any excessive deposition of sediment or ponding water along barrier or diversion systems. Record the depth of sediment within containment structures, any erosion near outlet and overflow structures, and
- 7) Document all deficiencies that are identified with the implementation of the SWPPP.

See Appendix K for full schedule and corrective log book.

### **3.6 Description of the Structural Stormwater Sediment Control Practices**

No temporary structural sediment control practices are proposed.

### **3.7 Description of the Structural Practices to Divert Flows**

Not applicable.

### 3.8 Construction Phasing and Sequencing Plans

- Contractor shall denote the location of equipment storage/laydown, job trailers, porta-potty, waste receptacles, etc. on the construction drawings prior to the start of work.
- Protect existing vegetation and environmental features to remain.
- Install perimeter sediment controls.
- Install stabilized construction entrance.
- Complete demolition activities.
- Strip topsoil and place erosion control measures around all topsoil stockpiles. Contractor to denote location of stockpile(s) on the construction drawings.
- Install additional erosion and sediment controls according to plan.
- Grade site.
- Stabilize denuded areas and stockpiles within 14 days of last construction activity in each area.
- Install/place concrete washout area(s). Contractor to denote location of concrete washout area(s) on the construction drawings.
- Install utilities, including storm sewers and associated inlet protection.
- Apply stone to roads and parking areas.
- Complete grading, reapply topsoil, and perform soil restoration.
- Install permanent seeding, fertilizer and mulch.
- Complete final paving.
- Remove accumulated sediment from storm sewers, storm structures, etc.
- Remove all temporary sediment control practices after soils are stabilized.

### 3.9 Description of Pollution Prevention Measures to Control Construction Litter, Construction Chemicals, and Debris

**Note: blanks to be filled in prior to the pre-construction meeting**

- I. Pollution Prevention Measures (from Construction-Phase Operations other than soil disturbance)
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_ (site superintendent responsible for the day-to-day site operations) will be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator.
  - B. Product Specific Practices:

The following product specific practices will be followed onsite:

1. Petroleum Products - All onsite vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled. Any asphalt substances used onsite will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Fertilizers - Fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to stormwater. Storage will be in a covered shed. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bin to avoid spills.
3. Paints - All containers will be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use. Excess paint will not be discharged to the storm sewer system but will be properly disposed according to manufacturers' instructions or state and local regulations.
4. Concrete Trucks - Concrete trucks will not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site.
5. Waste Disposal - All waste materials will be collected and stored in a securely lidded metal dumpster rented from \_\_\_\_\_, which is a licensed solid waste management company in \_\_\_\_\_ (city). The dumpster will meet all local and any State solid waste management regulations. All trash and construction debris from the site will be deposited in the dumpster. The dumpster will be emptied as often as necessary, and the trash will be hauled to \_\_\_\_\_ (landfill). No construction waste materials will be buried onsite. All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal. Notices stating these practices will be posted in the office trailer. \_\_\_\_\_ (site superintendent responsible for the day-to-day site operations), will be responsible for seeing that these procedures are followed.
6. Hazardous Waste - All hazardous waste materials will be disposed of in the manner specified by local or State regulation or by the manufacturer. Site personnel will be instructed in these practices. \_\_\_\_\_ (site superintendent responsible for the day-to-day site operations) will be responsible for seeing that these practices are followed.
7. Sanitary Waste - All sanitary waste will be collected from the portable units a minimum of three times per week by \_\_\_\_\_, a licensed sanitary waste management contractor.

8. Recyclable Waste – All recyclable waste (cardboard, wood etc.) shall be collected and recycled.

II. On-Site Storage of Construction and Waste Materials

A. Spill Prevention Inventory: The materials or substances listed below are expected to be present onsite during construction: (Check appropriate boxes)

<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Detergents	<input type="checkbox"/> Roofing shingles
<input type="checkbox"/> Metal studs	<input type="checkbox"/> Paints (enamel and latex)	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood
<input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum-based products	<input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizers	<input type="checkbox"/> Tar
<input type="checkbox"/> Masonry block	<input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning solvents	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)

B. Material Management Practices

The following are the management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances listed above to stormwater runoff:

- Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not resealable.
- Original labels and material safety data sheets will be retained; they contain important product information.
- An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do the job.
- All materials stored onsite will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure and/or on blacktop.
- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.

- Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container.
- Manufacturer’s recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
- The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure the proper use and disposal of materials onsite.
- Manufacturers’ recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area onsite. Equipment and materials will include but not be limited to brooms, dustpans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sand, sawdust, and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
- Spills, of any size, of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate State or local government agency.
- The spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent this type of spill from recurring and how to clean up the spill if there is another one. A description of the spill, what caused it, and the cleanup measures will also be included.

#### **SECTION 4: EXISTING AND PROPOSED MAPPING AND PLANS**

##### **4.1 Vicinity Map and Project Boundary**

See “Figure 1.0: Location Map” in Appendix A.

##### **4.2 Existing and Proposed Topography**

See Appendix B, Site Development Plans (reduced size).

##### **4.3 Location of Perennial and Intermittent Streams**

The site drains to an un-named tributary of Fall Creek which ultimately discharges to Cayuga Lake.

#### 4.4 FEMA Flood Plain Mapping

This project site is located within Zone C (Areas of Minimal Flooding) according to the FEMA Flood Map exhibit provided in Appendix A.

#### 4.5 Map and Description of Soils from USDA Soil Survey

Soil Name - Symbol	Hydrologic Soil Group
Bath and Valois soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes – BgD	C
Chenango gravelly loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes – CdC	A
Chenango gravelly loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes – CdD	A
Rhinebeck silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes – RkB	D

See Appendix E for the NRCS Soil Survey.

#### 4.6 Boundaries of Existing Vegetation and Proposed Limits of Clearing

See Appendix B, Site Development Plans.

#### 4.7 Location and Boundaries of Resource Protection Areas, such as Wetlands, Lakes, Ponds, etc.

See Appendix B, Site Development Plans (reduced size).

#### 4.8 Boundary and Acreage of Upstream Watershed

Upstream watershed analysis is not included in this SWPPP.

#### 4.9 Name and Locations of Receiving Waters

The site drains to an un-named tributary of Six Mile Creek which ultimately discharges to Cayuga Lake.

#### 4.10 Location of Existing and Proposed Roads, Lot Boundaries, Buildings, and other Structures

Refer to Appendix B.

#### **4.11 Location and Size of Staging Areas, Equipment Storage Areas, Borrow Pits, Waste Areas, and Concrete Washout Areas**

The above referenced items will be determined at the preconstruction meeting. The Contractor shall be responsible for denoting the location of these areas on the plans.

#### **4.12 Existing and Proposed Utilities (Sewer, Water, Gas etc) and Easements**

Refer to Appendix B.

#### **4.13 Location and Flow Paths of Existing and Proposed Conveyance Systems, such as Channels, Swales, Culverts, and Storm Drains**

See Appendix B for site plans showing the above mentioned items, if applicable.

#### **4.14 Location of Floodplain/Floodway Limits**

According to available online FEMA mapping, the project site appears to be within “Zone C”. Zone C is classified as areas outside the 500 year flood plain.

#### **4.15 Location and Dimensions of Proposed Channel Modifications, such as Bridge or Culvert Crossings**

As part of the project, existing driveway culvert pipes will be removed and a new culvert pipe installed within NYSDOT right of way. See Appendix B, Site Development Plans (reduced size).

#### **4.16 Location, Size, Maintenance Access and Limits of Disturbance of Proposed Temporary and Permanent Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Practices, including Timing and Duration of Temporary Practices**

Refer to Appendix B.

#### **4.17 Existing and Proposed Structural Elevations**

Refer to Appendix B.

#### **4.18 Construction Drawings Identifying the Specific Locations and Sizes of each Post-Construction Stormwater Management Control Practice.**

Refer to Appendix B.

#### 4.19 Final Landscaping Plans

Refer to Appendix B.

### **SECTION 5: RECORD KEEPING**

#### 5.1 Copy of NOI Signed by SWPPP Preparer & NOI Acknowledgement Letter

The NOI and NOI acknowledgement letter (when received) are located in Appendix C.

#### 5.2 Contractor/Subcontractors; Name, Responsibilities, and Certification Statements

The owner or operator shall have each of the contractors and subcontractors identified sign a copy of the following certification statement before they commence any construction activity:

##### **CONTRACTORS' CERTIFICATION**

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 Pollution 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.

1. Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_

Prime or General Contractor, President (or print title)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



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For (Company Name and Address) Responsible For  
2. Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_  
Subcontractor, President (or print title)  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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For (Company Name and Address) Responsible For  
3. Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_  
Subcontractor, President (or print title)  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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For (Company Name and Address) Responsible For

**5.3 Contractor/Subcontractors; Stormwater Training Cards and Numbers**

Appendix D: will include Contractor/ Subcontractor training cards and numbers as soon as the contractor is selected.

**5.4 Documentation from NYS-Historic Preservation Office**

This project is not within an Archeologically Sensitive Area. Refer to Appendix I.

**5.5 MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form**

See Appendix C.

**5.6 Most Current Version of the NYS-SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity**

Appendix F includes the current version of the SPDES General Permit.

**5.7 Revisions to SWPPP**

Appendix K includes any revisions to the SWPPP.

## **5.8 Corrective Action Log**

Appendix J includes the Corrective Action Log.

## **5.9 Plans Stamped by a Qualified Professional**

Appendix B includes the Site Plans, which are stamped by Adam M. Fishel, a licensed Professional Engineer and Certified Professional in Erosion and Sedimentation Control.

This SWPPP has been prepared by Adam M. Fishel, a licensed Professional Engineer and Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control.

## **5.10 Dedication/As-Builts for all Post-Construction Stormwater Management Facilities**

Appendix B, Site Plans, will include the above information (if applicable).

## **5.11 Notice of Termination**

Appendix C includes an unsigned copy of the NYSDEC's Notice of Termination (NOT).