
ATTACHMENT 6

WATERBODY PHOTOGRAPHS

(No Waterbodies Identified at Putnam Station Transitional HDD Project Area)

Laura Darling


From: Laura Darling
Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2022 10:07 PM
To: Smith, Matthew (DPS); Maraglio, Matthew (DOS); sita.crounse; Behnke, Heather (DPS); Rahm, Patrick J (DEC); Gaidasz, Karen M (DEC); Drexler, David (DPS); Craig.Michaels@apa.ny.gov
Cc: Josh.Bagnato; dave.albers
Subject: Case 10-T-0139, 3 Transitional HDDs Wetland Delineation Report and Waterbody Inventory

DPS, DEC and DOS Staffs,

Pursuant to Certificate Conditions 113(a) and 114(a), below is a link to the Wetland Delineation Reports for the three Remaining Transitional HDDs of the Champlain Hudson Power Express (CHPE) transmission line (Putnam Station, Cementon and Congers), including shapefiles. These conditions require that, at least 30 days prior to filing of a proposed segment Environmental Management and Construction Plan (EM&CP), the Certificate Holder must share these documents with DPS, DEC and DOS. One of these transitional HDDs (Putnam Station) is located in the Adirondack Park, therefore the APA is also included in this distribution.

The geographic scope of the three Transitional HDD Segment EM&CP involves transitional HDDs connecting land segments with segments in Lake Champlain and the Hudson River at three locations in the Town of Putnam, Washington County (Putnam Station), Town of Catskill, Greene County (Cementon) and Town of Clarkstown, Rockland County (Congers). We anticipate filing the EM&CP for this segment on **December 1, 2022**.

The report and related shapefiles can be accessed here:

 [CHPE Transitional HDDs \(Congers, Cementon, Putnam Station\) Wetland and Waterbody Reports](#)

Please feel free to reach out with any questions, or if you have difficulty accessing the documents.

Sincerely,

Laura Bomyea Darling
Associate Attorney

Young / Sommer LLC

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

office: 518.438.9907 Ext. 249

fax: 518.438.9914

ldarling@youngsommer.com

Executive Woods, Five Palisades Drive, Albany, NY 12205

www.youngsommer.com

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IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Washington County, New York



Local office

New York Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (607) 753-9334

📠 (607) 753-9699

✉ fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

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3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

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

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Insects

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

Critical habitats

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

There are no critical habitats at this location.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

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

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<div><div>Bald Eagle</div><div>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</div><div>This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.</div></div>	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31

Belted Kingfisher <i>Megasceryle alcyon</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 25
Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10
Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Canada Warbler <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Eastern Meadowlark <i>Sturnella magna</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 31
Eastern Whip-poor-will <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Golden-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8745	Breeds May 1 to Jul 20

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679>

Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor*

Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*

Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

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

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

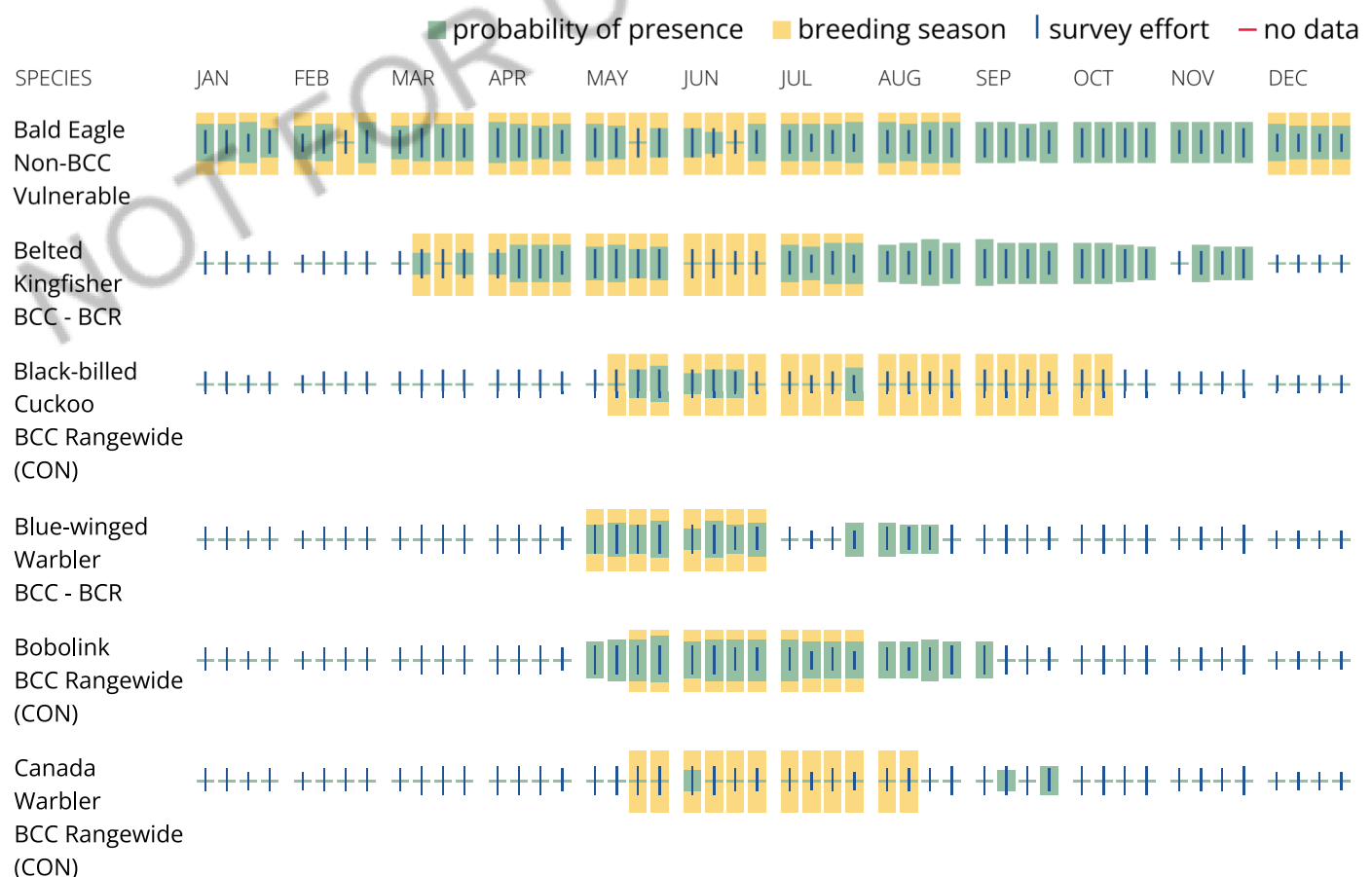
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

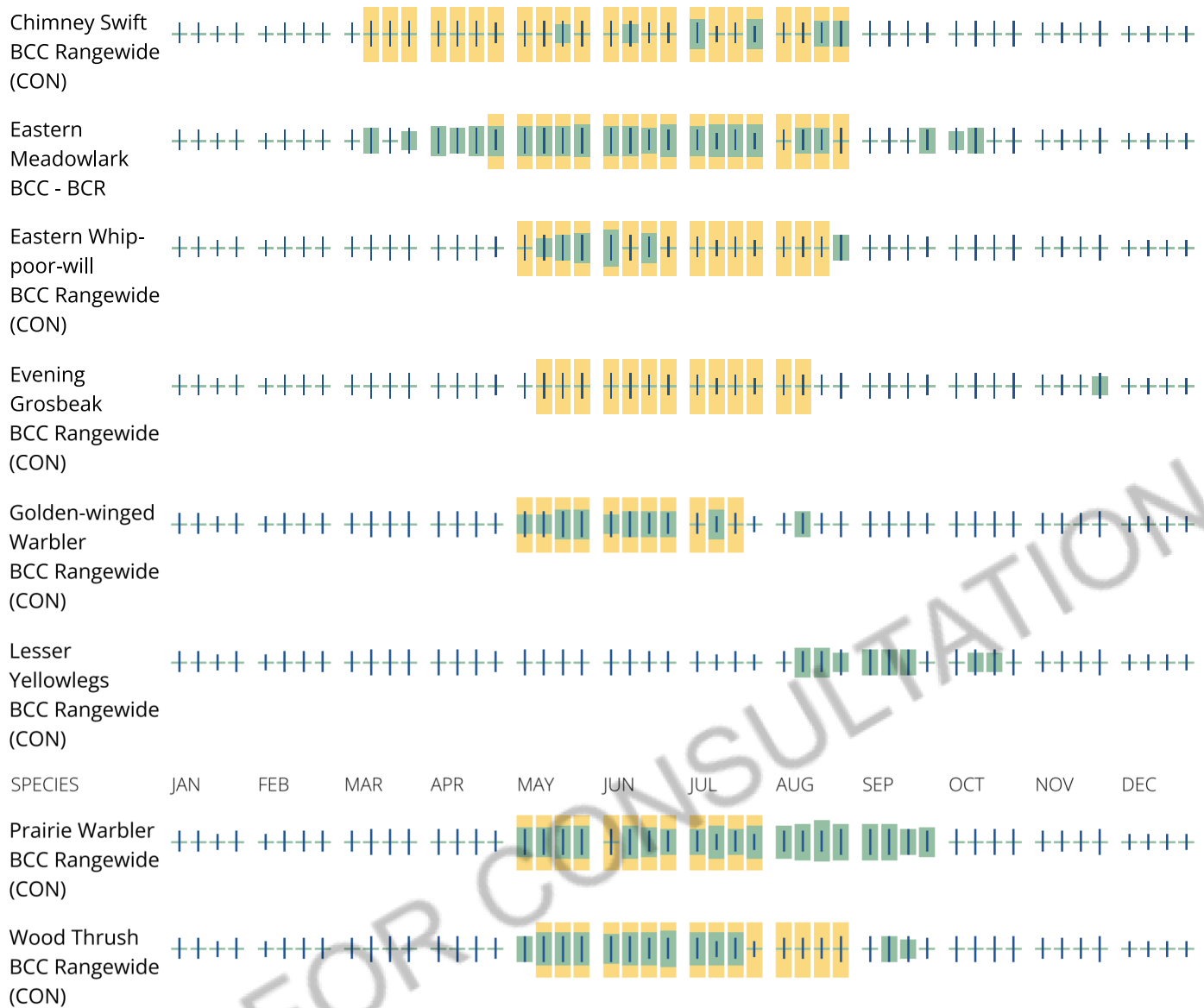
No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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

Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the [John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System](#) (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on Federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local [Ecological Services Field Office](#) or visit the [CBRA](#)

[Consultations website](#). The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

There are no known coastal barriers at this location.

Data limitations

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

Data exclusions

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

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Wetland information is not available at this time

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

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local

government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION



**Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

May 5, 2020

Mr. Andrew Davis
NYS Department of Public Works
#3 Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12223

Re: CORPS, PSC
Champlain Hudson Power Express/TDI/Underwater HVdc Transmission Line
*Catskill, Fort Ann, Putnam Station, Rockland County, Schenectady and Selkirk Yard
Preferred Alternative Routes*
09PR03910

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the April 24, 2020 *Revised Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of the Champlain-Hudson Alternative Routes, New York*, prepared by TRC, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources.

Based on this review, the SHPO has no further comments on this report and concurs that archaeological testing is not warranted for the Catskill, Fort Ann, Putnam Station, Rockland County, Schenectady and Selkirk Yard Preferred Alternative Routes.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at nancy.herter@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy Herter".

Nancy Herter
Archaeology Unit Program Coordinator



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

October 14, 2022

Sean Murphy
Senior Project Manager
VHB
500 Southborough Drive
Suite 105B
South Portland, ME 04106-6928

Re: DOE
Champlain Hudson Power Express/TDI/Underwater HVdc Transmission Line
Cementon and Congers HDD Pit Locations
09PR03910

Dear Sean Murphy:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

SHPO has reviewed TRC's evaluation of the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Cementon and Congers HDD pit locations (September 2022). SHPO has no archaeological concerns for the Cementon and Congers HDD pit locations. No archaeological survey is warranted for either location.

It is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be Adversely Affected by this undertaking at the Cementon and Congers HDD pit locations. If you have any questions, I can be reached at

Jessica.Schreyer@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Jessica Schreyer
Scientist Archaeology

Appendix E – USDA NRCS Soil Resource Report



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Washington County, New York**



November 8, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

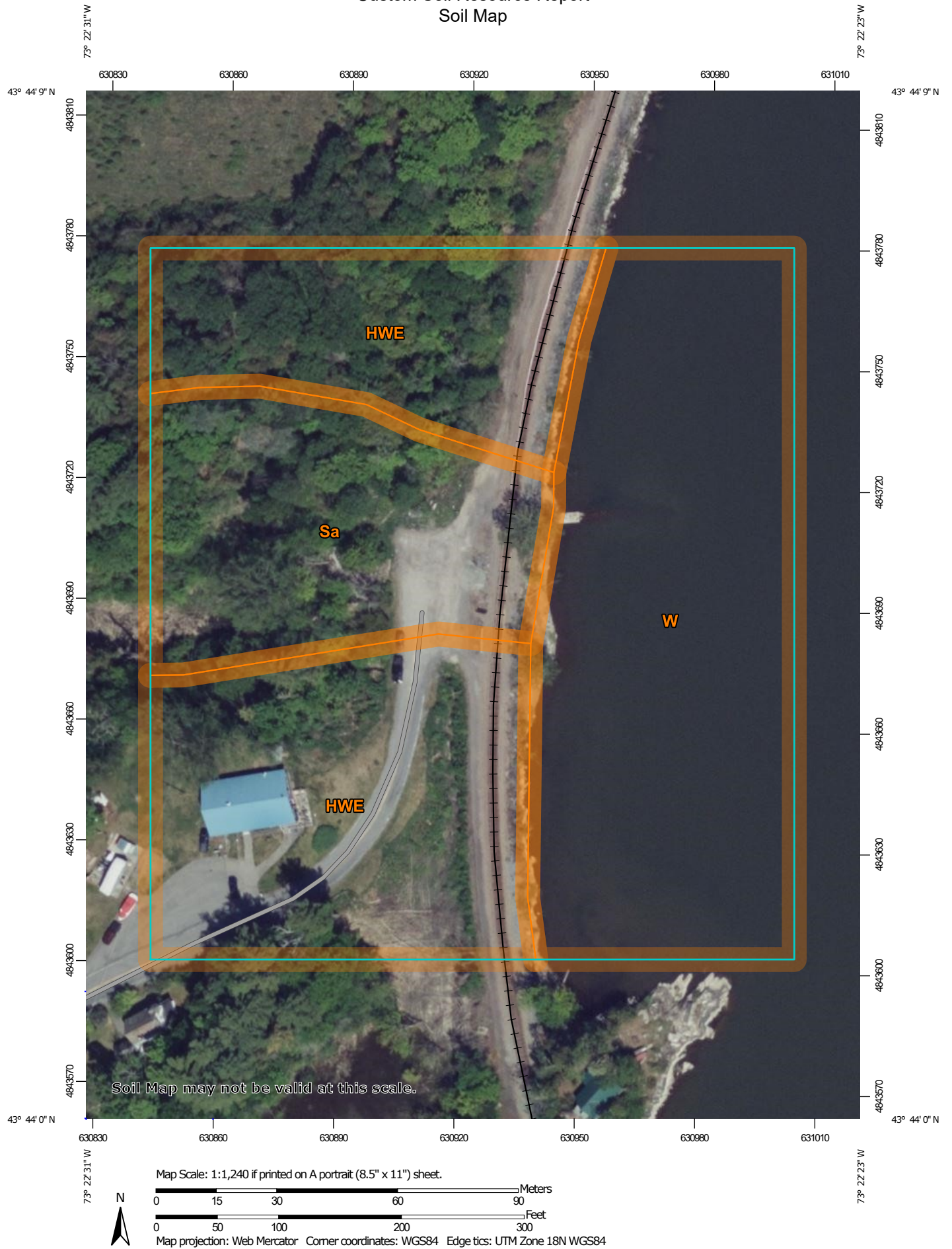
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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Washington County, New York

Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 10, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 1, 2020—Oct 1, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HWE	Hudson and Vergennes soils, steep and very steep	2.9	41.3%
Sa	Saco silt loam	1.4	20.5%
W	Water	2.7	38.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		7.0	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the

Custom Soil Resource Report

development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Washington County, New York

HWE—Hudson and Vergennes soils, steep and very steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xzc
Elevation: 90 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 175 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hudson and similar soils: 50 percent
Vergennes and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hudson

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam
H2 - 4 to 12 inches: silt loam
H3 - 12 to 26 inches: silty clay
H4 - 26 to 60 inches: stratified silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F142XB005VT - Clayplain
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Vergennes

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Clayey calcareous glaciolacustrine, glaciomarine, or estuarine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silty clay loam

H2 - 6 to 13 inches: silty clay

H3 - 13 to 25 inches: clay

H4 - 25 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 13 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F142XB005VT - Clayplain

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fluvaquents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sa—Saco silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9y0r

Elevation: 80 to 950 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 42 inches

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Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 110 to 175 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Saco and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Saco

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Silty alluvium derived mainly from crystalline rock, shale, and sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam

H2 - 12 to 30 inches: silt loam

H3 - 30 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 13.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F142XB004VT - Wet Outwash Depression

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Limerick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fluvaquents

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Hydric soil rating: Yes

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1qdsb

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 42 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 110 to 175 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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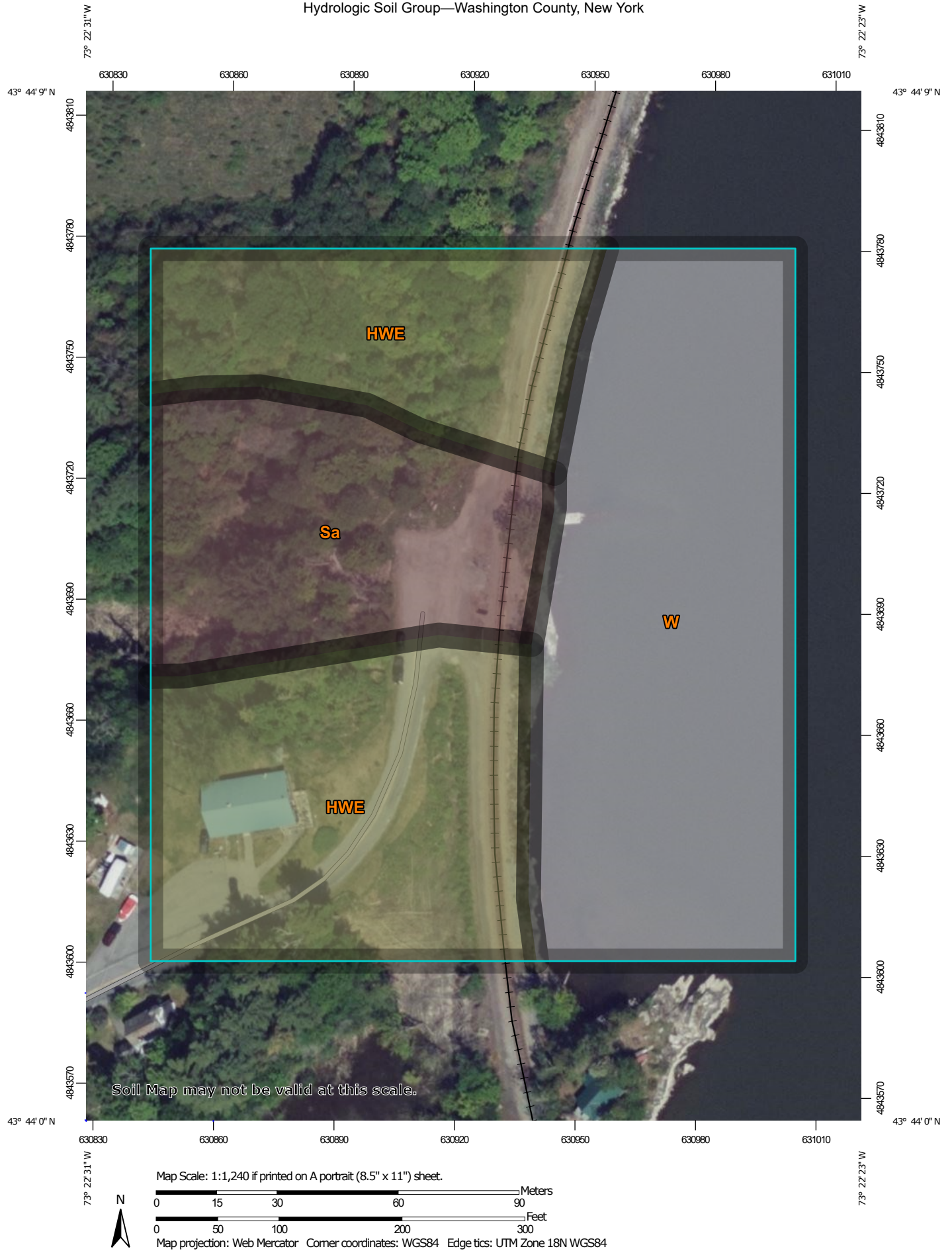
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Hydrologic Soil Group—Washington County, New York



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons





 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points



 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D

 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails
 Interstate Highways
 US Routes
 Major Roads
 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Washington County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 10, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 1, 2020—Oct 1, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HWE	Hudson and Vergennes soils, steep and very steep	C/D	2.9	41.3%
Sa	Saco silt loam	B/D	1.4	20.5%
W	Water		2.7	38.2%
Totals for Area of Interest			7.0	100.0%

Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher



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Resources
Conservation
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Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Washington County, New York**



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip


 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot


 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails


 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Washington County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 10, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 1, 2020—Oct 1, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HWE	Hudson and Vergennes soils, steep and very steep	2.6	21.9%
KbA	Kingsbury silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.7	48.9%
VeB	Vergennes silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.7	14.9%
W	Water	1.7	14.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		11.7	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate

pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Washington County, New York

HWE—Hudson and Vergennes soils, steep and very steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xzc
Elevation: 90 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 175 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hudson and similar soils: 50 percent
Vergennes and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hudson

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam
H2 - 4 to 12 inches: silt loam
H3 - 12 to 26 inches: silty clay
H4 - 26 to 60 inches: stratified silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F142XB005VT - Clayplain
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Vergennes

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Clayey calcareous glaciolacustrine, glaciomarine, or estuarine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silty clay loam

H2 - 6 to 13 inches: silty clay

H3 - 13 to 25 inches: clay

H4 - 25 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 13 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F142XB005VT - Clayplain

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fluvaquents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Hydric soil rating: Yes

KbA—Kingsbury silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xzv

Elevation: 80 to 600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 42 inches

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Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 110 to 175 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Kingsbury and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kingsbury

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Calcareous, clayey glaciomarine deposits or glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silty clay

H2 - 8 to 28 inches: clay

H3 - 28 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F142XB006NY - Moist Clayplain

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Covington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

VeB—Vergennes silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rvsk

Elevation: 100 to 510 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 59 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 175 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Vergennes and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Vergennes

Setting

Landform: Lake terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Calcareous clayey estuarine deposits derived from limestone
and/or calcareous clayey glaciolacustrine deposits derived from limestone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silty clay loam

B/E - 8 to 10 inches: clay

Bt - 10 to 22 inches: clay

BC - 22 to 29 inches: silty clay

C1 - 29 to 37 inches: silty clay

C2 - 37 to 45 inches: silty clay

C3 - 45 to 79 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

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Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F142XB005VT - Clayplain
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cayuga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Kingsbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Lake terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Wilpoint

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Lake terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Farmington

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1qdsb
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 175 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

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Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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Hydrologic Soil Group—Washington County, New York



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons





 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points




 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D

 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails
 Interstate Highways
 US Routes
 Major Roads
 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Washington County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 10, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 1, 2020—Oct 1, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HWE	Hudson and Vergennes soils, steep and very steep	C/D	2.6	21.9%
KbA	Kingsbury silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	D	5.7	48.9%
VeB	Vergennes silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	D	1.7	14.9%
W	Water		1.7	14.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			11.7	100.0%

Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Appendix F – EM&CP Plan and Profile Drawings

**Refer to EM&CP Appendix A for the
EM&CP Plan and Profile Drawings.**

Appendix G – Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Controls

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION



Definition & Scope

The stabilization of temporary construction access routes, on-site vehicle transportation routes, and construction parking areas to control erosion on temporary construction routes and parking areas.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

All traffic routes and parking areas for temporary use by construction traffic.

Design Criteria

Construction roads should be located to reduce erosion potential, minimize impact on existing site resources, and maintain operations in a safe manner. Highly erosive soils, wet or rocky areas, and steep slopes should be avoided. Roads should be routed where seasonal water tables are deeper than 18 inches. Surface runoff and control should be in accordance with other standards.

Road Grade – A maximum grade of 12% is recommended, although grades up to 15% are possible for short distances.

Road Width – 12 foot minimum for one-way traffic or 24 foot minimum for two-way traffic.

Side Slope of Road Embankment – 2:1 or flatter.

Ditch Capacity – On-site roadside ditch and culvert capacities shall be the 10 yr. peak runoff.

Composition – Use a 6-inch layer of NYS DOT sub-base Types 1,2,3, 4 or equivalent as specified in NYSDOT Standard Specifications.

Construction Specifications

1. Clear and strip roadbed and parking areas of all vegetation, roots, and other objectionable material.
2. Locate parking areas on naturally flat areas as available. Keep grades sufficient for drainage, but not more than 2 to 3 percent.
3. Provide surface drainage and divert excess runoff to stabilized areas.
4. Maintain cut and fill slopes to 2:1 or flatter and stabilized with vegetation as soon as grading is accomplished.
5. Spread 6-inch layer of sub-base material evenly over the full width of the road and smooth to avoid depressions.
6. Provide appropriate sediment control measures to prevent offsite sedimentation.

Maintenance

Inspect construction roads and parking areas periodically for condition of surface. Top dress with new gravel as needed. Check ditches for erosion and sedimentation after rainfall events. Maintain vegetation in a healthy, vigorous condition. Areas producing sediment should be treated immediately.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR DUST CONTROL



dust control (see Section 3).

Mulch (including gravel mulch) – Mulch offers a fast effective means of controlling dust. This can also include rolled erosion control blankets.

Spray adhesives – These are products generally composed of polymers in a liquid or solid form that are mixed with water to form an emulsion that is sprayed on the soil surface with typical hydroseeding equipment. The mixing ratios and application rates will be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for the specific soils on the site. In no case should the application of these adhesives be made on wet soils or if there is a probability of precipitation within 48 hours of its proposed use. Material Safety Data Sheets will be provided to all applicators and others working with the material.

Definition & Scope

The control of dust resulting from land-disturbing activities, to prevent surface and air movement of dust from disturbed soil surfaces that may cause off-site damage, health hazards, and traffic safety problems.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On construction roads, access points, and other disturbed areas subject to surface dust movement and dust blowing where off-site damage may occur if dust is not controlled.

Design Criteria

Construction operations should be scheduled to minimize the amount of area disturbed at one time. Buffer areas of vegetation should be left where practical. Temporary or permanent stabilization measures shall be installed. No specific design criteria is given; see construction specifications below for common methods of dust control.

Water quality must be considered when materials are selected for dust control. Where there is a potential for the material to wash off to a stream, ingredient information must be provided to the NYSDEC.

No polymer application shall take place without written approval from the NYSDEC.

Construction Specifications

A. Non-driving Areas – These areas use products and materials applied or placed on soil surfaces to prevent airborne migration of soil particles.

Vegetative Cover – For disturbed areas not subject to traffic, vegetation provides the most practical method of

B. Driving Areas – These areas utilize water, polymer emulsions, and barriers to prevent dust movement from the traffic surface into the air.

Sprinkling – The site may be sprayed with water until the surface is wet. This is especially effective on haul roads and access route to provide short term limited dust control.

Polymer Additives – These polymers are mixed with water and applied to the driving surface by a water truck with a gravity feed drip bar, spray bar or automated distributor truck. The mixing ratios and application rates will be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Incorporation of the emulsion into the soil will be done to the appropriate depth based on expected traffic. Compaction after incorporation will be by vibratory roller to a minimum of 95%. The prepared surface shall be moist and no application of the polymer will be made if there is a probability of precipitation within 48 hours of its proposed use. Material Safety Data Sheets will be provided to all applicators working with the material.

Barriers – Woven geo-textiles can be placed on the driving surface to effectively reduce dust throw and particle migration on haul roads. Stone can also be used for construction roads for effective dust control.

Windbreak – A silt fence or similar barrier can control air currents at intervals equal to ten times the barrier height. Preserve existing wind barrier vegetation as much as practical.

Maintenance

Maintain dust control measures through dry weather periods until all disturbed areas are stabilized.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PROTECTING VEGETATION DURING CONSTRUCTION



Definition & Scope

The protection of trees, shrubs, ground cover and other vegetation from damage by construction equipment. In order to preserve existing vegetation determined to be important for soil erosion control, water quality protection, shade, screening, buffers, wildlife habitat, wetland protection, and other values.

Conditions Where Practices Applies

On planned construction sites where valued vegetation exists and needs to be preserved.

Design Criteria

1. Planning Considerations

A. Inventory:

1) Property boundaries, topography, vegetation and soils information should be gathered. Identify potentially high erosion areas, areas with tree windthrow potential, etc. A vegetative cover type map should be made on a copy of a topographic map which shows other natural and manmade features. Vegetation that is desirable to preserve because of its value for screening, shade, critical erosion control, endangered species, aesthetics, etc., should be identified and marked on the map.

2) Based upon this data, general statements should be prepared about the present condition, potential problem areas, and unique features of the property.

B. Planning:

1) After engineering plans (plot maps) are prepared, another field review should take place and

recommendations made for the vegetation to be saved. Minor adjustments in location of roads, dwellings, and utilities may be needed. Construction on steep slopes, erodible soils, wetlands, and streams should be avoided. Clearing limits should be delineated (See "Determine Limits of Clearing and Grading" on page 2.2).

2) Areas to be seeded and planted should be identified. Remaining vegetation should blend with their surroundings and/or provide special function such as a filter strip, buffer zone, or screen.

3) Trees and shrubs of special seasonal interest, such as flowering dogwood, red maple, striped maple, serviceberry, or shadbush, and valuable potential shade trees should be identified and marked for special protective treatment as appropriate.

4) Trees to be cut should be marked on the plans. If timber can be removed for salable products, a forester should be consulted for marketing advice.

5) Trees that may become a hazard to people, personal property, or utilities should be removed. These include trees that are weak-wooded, disease-prone, subject to windthrow, or those that have severely damaged root systems.

6) The vigor of remaining trees may be improved by a selective thinning. A forester should be consulted for implementing this practice.

2. Measures to Protect Vegetation

A. Limit soil placement over existing tree and shrub roots to a maximum of 3 inches. Soils with loamy texture and good structure should be used.

B. Use retaining walls and terraces to protect roots of trees and shrubs when grades are lowered. Lowered grades should start no closer than the dripline of the tree. For narrow-canopied trees and shrubs, the stem diameter in inches is converted to feet and doubled, such that a 10 inch tree should be protected to 20 feet.

C. Trenching across tree root systems should be the same minimum distance from the trunk, as in "B". Tunnels under root systems for underground utilities should start 18 inches or deeper below the normal ground surface. Tree roots which must be severed should be cut clean. Backfill material that will be in contact with the roots should be topsoil or a prepared planting soil mixture.

D. Construct sturdy fences, or barriers, of wood, steel, or other protective material around valuable

vegetation for protection from construction equipment. Place barriers far enough away from trees, but not less than the specifications in "B", so that tall equipment such as backhoes and dump trucks do not contact tree branches.

E. Construction limits should be identified and clearly marked to exclude equipment.

F. Avoid spills of oil/gas and other contaminants.

G. Obstructive and broken branches should be pruned properly. The branch collar on all branches whether living or dead should not be damaged. The 3 or 4 cut method should be used on all branches larger than two inches at the cut. First cut about one-third the way through the underside of the limb (about 6-12 inches from the tree trunk). Then (approximately an inch further out) make a second cut through the limb from the upper side. When the branch is removed, there is no splintering of the main tree trunk. Remove the stub. If the branch is larger than 5-6 inches in diameter, use the four cut system. Cuts 1 and 2 remain the same and cut 3 should be from the underside of the limb, on the outside of the branch collar. Cut 4 should be from the top and in alignment with the 3rd cut. Cut 3 should be 1/4 to 1/3 the way through the limb. This will prevent the bark from peeling down the trunk. Do not paint the cut surface.

H. Penalties for damage to valuable trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants should be clearly spelled out in the contract.

PROTECTING TREES IN HEAVY USE AREAS

The compaction of soil over the roots of trees and shrubs by the trampling of recreationists, vehicular traffic, etc., reduces oxygen, water, and nutrient uptake by feeder roots. This weakens and may eventually kill the plants. Table 2.6 rates the "Susceptibility of Tree Species to Compaction."

Where heavy compaction is anticipated, apply and maintain a 3 to 4 inch layer of undecayed wood chips or 2 inches of No. 2 washed, crushed gravel. In addition, use of a wooden or plastic mat may be used to lessen compaction, if applicable.

Table 2.6
Susceptibility of Tree Species to Compaction¹

Resistant:

Box elder.....	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Willows.....	<i>Salix spp.</i>
Green ash.....	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Honey locust.....	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Red elm.....	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Eastern cottonwood.....	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Hawthornes.....	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Swamp white oak.....	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>
Bur oak.....	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Hophornbeam.....	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Northern white cedar....	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>		

Intermediate:

Red maple.....	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Sweetgum.....	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Silver maple.....	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Norway maple.....	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Hackberry.....	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Shagbark hickory.....	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Black gum.....	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	London plane.....	<i>Platanus x hybrida</i>
Red oak.....	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Pin oak.....	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Basswood.....	<i>Tilia americana</i>		

Susceptible:

Sugar maple.....	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Austrian Pine.....	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
White pine.....	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White ash.....	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Blue spruce.....	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Paper birch.....	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
White oak.....	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Mountain ash.....	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Red pine.....	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Japanese maple.....	<i>Acer palmatum</i>

¹ If a tree species does not appear on the list, insufficient information is available to rate it for this purpose.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SITE POLLUTION PREVENTION



Definition & Scope

A collection of management practices intended to control non-sediment pollutants associated with construction activities to prevent the generation of pollutants due to improper handling, storage, and spills and prevent the movement of toxic substances from the site into surface waters.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On all construction sites where the earth disturbance exceeds 5,000 square feet, and involves the use of fertilizers, pesticides, petroleum based chemicals, fuels and lubricants, as well as sealers, paints, cleared woody vegetation, garbage, and sanitary wastes.

Design Criteria

The variety of pollutants on a particular site and the severity of their impacts depend on factors such as the nature of the construction activity, the physical characteristics of the construction site, and the proximity of water bodies and conveyances to the pollutant source.

1. All state and federal regulations shall be followed for the storage, handling, application, usage, and disposal of pesticides, fertilizers, and petroleum products.
2. Vehicle and construction equipment staging and maintenance areas will be located away from all drainage ways with their parking areas graded so the runoff from these areas is collected, contained and treated prior to discharge from the site.
3. Provide sanitary facilities for on-site personnel.
4. Store, cover, and isolate construction materials including topsoil, and chemicals, to prevent runoff of

pollutants and contamination of groundwater and surface waters.

5. Develop and implement a spill prevention and control plan. The plan should include NYSDEC's spill reporting and initial notification requirements.
6. Provide adequate disposal for solid waste including woody debris, stumps, and other construction waste and include these methods and directions in the construction details on the site construction drawings. Fill, woody debris, stumps and construction waste shall not be placed in regulated wetlands, streams or other surface waters.
7. Distribute or post informational material regarding proper handling, spill response, spill kit location, and emergency actions to be taken, to all construction personnel.
8. Refueling equipment shall be located at least 100 feet from all wetlands, streams and other surface waters.



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS



Definition & Scope

A stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with geotextile located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk, or parking area. The purpose of stabilized construction access is to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way or streets.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

A stabilized construction access shall be used at all points of construction ingress and egress.

Design Criteria

See Figure 2.1 on page 2.31 for details.

Aggregate Size: Use a matrix of 1-4 inch stone, or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent.

Thickness: Not less than six (6) inches.

Width: 12-foot minimum but not less than the full width of points where ingress or egress occurs. 24-foot minimum if there is only one access to the site.

Length: As required, but not less than 50 feet (except on a single residence lot where a 30 foot minimum would apply).

Geotextile: To be placed over the entire area to be covered with aggregate. Filter cloth will not be required on a single-family residence lot. Piping of surface water under entrance shall be provided as required. If piping is impossible, a mountable berm with 5:1 slopes will be permitted.

Criteria for Geotextile: The geotextile shall be woven or nonwoven fabric consisting only of continuous chain polymeric filaments or yarns of polyester. The fabric shall be

inert to commonly encountered chemicals, hydro-carbons, mildew, rot resistant, and conform to the fabric properties as shown:

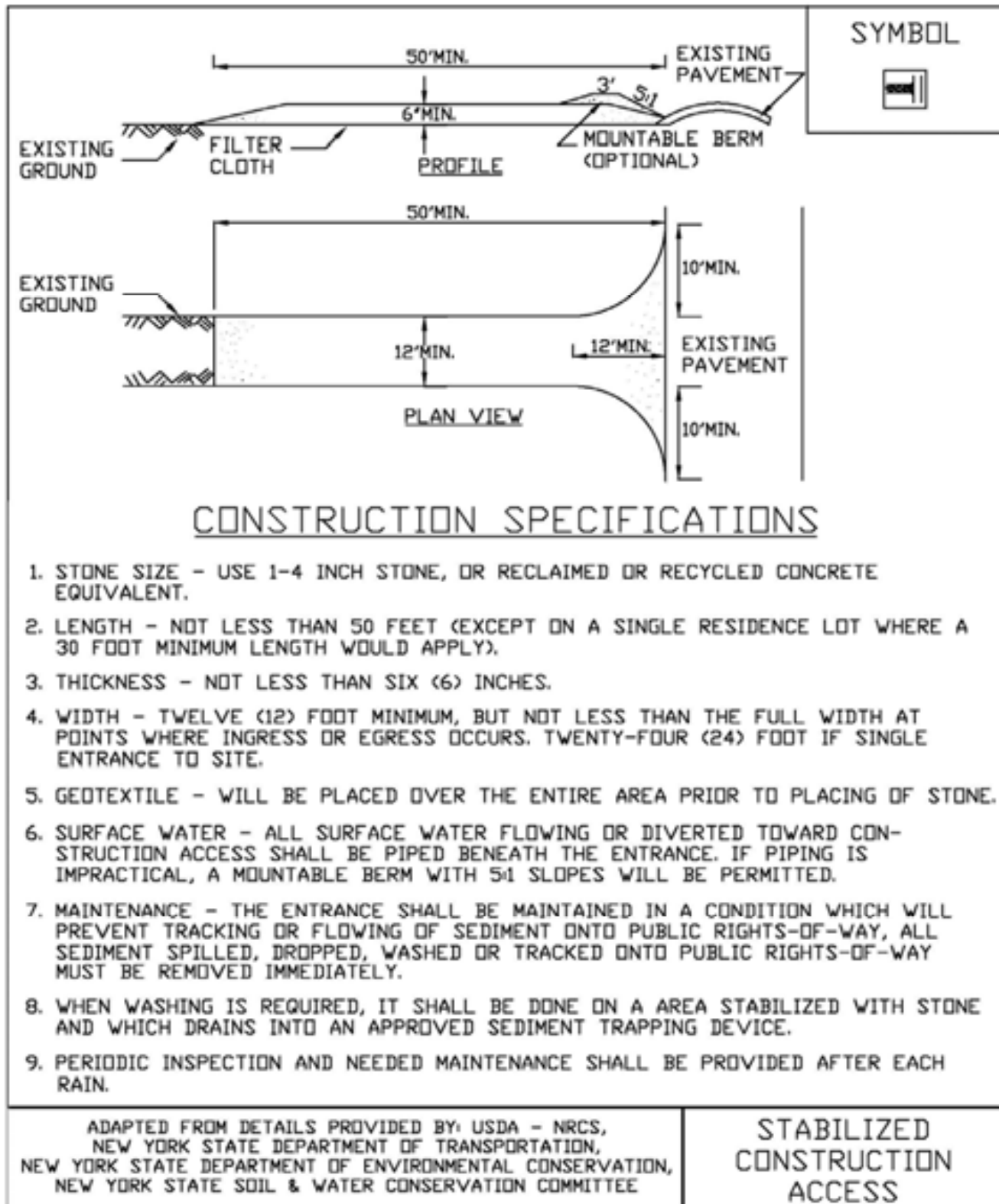
Fabric Properties ³	Light Duty ¹ Roads Grade Sub-grade	Heavy Duty ² Haul Roads Rough Graded	Test Method
Grab Tensile Strength (lbs)	200	220	ASTM D1682
Elongation at Failure (%)	50	60	ASTM D1682
Mullen Burst Strength (lbs)	190	430	ASTM D3786
Puncture Strength (lbs)	40	125	ASTM D751 Modified
Equivalent	40-80	40-80	US Std Sieve
Opening Size			CW-02215
Aggregate Depth	6	10	-
¹ Light Duty Road: Area sites that have been graded to subgrade and where most travel would be single axle vehicles and an occasional multi-axle truck. Acceptable materials are Trevira Spunbond 1115, Mirafi 100X, Typar 3401, or equivalent.			
² Heavy Duty Road: Area sites with only rough grading, and where most travel would be multi-axle vehicles. Acceptable materials are Trevira Spunbond 1135, Mirafi 600X, or equivalent.			
³ Fabrics not meeting these specifications may be used only when design procedure and supporting documentation are supplied to determine aggregate depth and fabric strength.			

Maintenance

The access shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way or streets. This may require periodic top dressing with additional aggregate. All sediment spilled, dropped, or washed onto public rights-of-way must be removed immediately.

When necessary, wheels must be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public rights-of-way. When washing is required, it shall be done on an area stabilized with aggregate, which drains into an approved sediment-trapping device. All sediment shall be prevented from entering storm drains, ditches, or watercourses.

Figure 2.1
Stabilized Construction Access



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS WATERWAY CROSSING



Definition & Scope

A temporary access waterway crossing is a structure placed across a waterway to provide access for construction purposes for a period of less than one year. Consideration should be given to stream flow capacity and velocity anticipated during the period of time that the temporary structures will be in place. Temporary access crossings shall not be utilized to maintain traffic for the general public. The purpose of the temporary access waterway crossing is to provide safe, environmentally sound access across a waterway for construction equipment by establishing minimum standards and specifications for the design, construction, maintenance, and removal of the structure. This standard and specification may represent a channel constriction, thus, the temporary nature of waterway access crossing must be stressed. They should be planned to be in service for the shortest practical period of time and removed as soon as their function is completed.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

This standard and specification for temporary access waterway crossings is applicable in non-tidal waterways. It provides designs based on waterway geometry rather than the drainage area contributing to the point of crossing.

The principal consideration for development of the standard and specifications is concern for erosion and sediment control, tracking soil into waterways, blocking fish passage and destruction of aquatic habitat. Structural utility and safety must also be considered when designing temporary access waterway crossings to withstand expected loads.

The three types of standard temporary access

waterway crossings are bridges, culverts, and fords.

General Requirements

1. **In-Stream Excavation:** In-Stream excavation shall be limited to only that necessary to allow installation of the standard methods as presented in Subsection “Temporary Access Waterway Crossing Methods.”
2. **Elimination of Fish Migration Barriers:** Of the two basic methods presented in Subsection “Temporary Access Waterway Crossing Methods,” bridges pose the least potential for creating barriers to aquatic migration. The construction of any specific crossing method as presented in Subsection “Temporary Access Waterway Crossing Methods,” shall not cause a significant water level difference between the upstream and downstream water surface elevations. Fish spawning or migration within waterways generally occurs between October 1 to May 31 for water classified for trout and from March 15 to July 15 for other streams. Fish spawning or migration dates can vary across New York and restrictions imposed by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation may vary and must be checked.
3. **Crossing Alignment:** The temporary waterway crossing shall be at right angles to the stream. Where approach conditions dictate, the crossing may vary 15 degrees from a line drawn perpendicular to the centerline of the stream at the intended crossing location.
4. **Road Approaches:** The centerline of both roadway approaches shall coincide with the crossing alignment centerline for a minimum distance of 50 feet from each bank of the waterway being crossed. If physical or right-of-way restraints preclude the 50 feet minimum, a shorter distance may be provided. All fill materials associated with the roadway approach shall be limited to a maximum height of 2 feet above the existing flood plain elevation.
5. **Surface Water Diverting Structure:** A water diverting structure such as a swale shall be constructed (across the roadway on both roadway approaches) 50 feet (maximum) on either side of the waterway crossing. This will prevent roadway surface runoff from directly entering the waterway. The 50 feet is measured from the top of the waterway bank. Design criteria for this diverting structure shall be in accordance with the “Standard and Specification” for

the individual design standard of choice. If the roadway approach is constructed with a reverse grade away from the waterway, a separate diverting structure is not required.

6. Road Width: All crossings shall have one traffic lane. The minimum width shall be 12 feet with a maximum width of 20 feet.

7. Time of Operation: All temporary crossing shall be removed within 14 calendar days after the structure is no longer needed. Unless prior written approval is obtained, all structures shall be removed within one year from the date of the installation.

8. Materials

A. Aggregate: There shall be no earth or soil materials used for construction within the waterway channel. NYS DOT specifications for coarse aggregate designation No. 4 (2" to 4"), also referenced as AASHTO designation No. 1, shall be the minimum acceptable aggregate size for temporary crossings. Larger aggregates will be allowed.

B. Filter Cloth: Filter cloth is a fabric consisting of either woven or nonwoven plastic, polypropylene, or nylon used to distribute the load, retain fines, allow increased drainage of the aggregate and reduce mixing of the aggregate with the subgrade soil. The designer shall specify the appropriate filter fabric/cloth for a specific use.

Temporary Access Waterway Crossing Methods

The following criteria for erosion and sediment control shall be considered when selecting a specific temporary access waterway crossing standard method:

1. Site aesthetics: Select a standard design method that will least disrupt the existing terrain of the stream reach. Consider the effort that will be required to restore the area after the temporary crossing is removed.

2. Site location: Locate the temporary crossing where there will be the least disturbance to the soils of the existing waterway banks. When possible, locate the crossing at a point receiving minimal surface runoff.

3. Physical site constraints: The physical constraints of a site may preclude the selection of one or more of the standard methods.

4. Time of year: The time of year may preclude the selection of one or more of the standard methods due to fish spawning or migration restrictions.

5. Vehicular loads and traffic patterns: Vehicular loads, traffic patterns, and frequency of crossing should be considered in choosing a specific method.

6. Maintenance of crossing: The standard methods will require various amounts of maintenance. The bridge method should require the least maintenance, whereas the ford method will probably require more intensive maintenance.

7. Removal of the Structure: Ease of removal and subsequent damage to the waterway should be primary factors in considering the choice of a standard method.

Temporary Access Bridge (Figure 2.2 on page 2.36)

A temporary access bridge is a structure made of wood, metal, or other materials, which provides access across a stream or waterway.

Considerations:

1. This is the preferred method for temporary access waterway crossings. Normally, bridge construction causes the least disturbance to the waterway bed and banks when compared to the other access waterway crossings.

2. Most bridges can be quickly removed and reused.

3. Temporary access bridges pose the least chance for interference with fish migration when compared to the other temporary access waterway crossings.

4. Span width will be limited by the length of the bridging material and weight of equipment that will drive over the temporary bridge. Spans of over 10 feet are difficult to construct.

5. Restrictions and Permits: A permit from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Environmental Permits, Regional Permit Administrator, will be needed to install and remove temporary access culverts in streams with a classification of C(T) and higher. Installation and removal may not be permitted during the period of time from the start of trout spawning until the eggs have hatched. In some instances, restrictions may also be applied to bass spawning waters.

Construction Specifications:

1. Restriction: Construction, use, or removal of a temporary access bridge will not normally have any time of year restrictions if construction, use, or

removal does not disturb the stream or its banks.

2. **Bridge Placement:** A temporary bridge structure shall be constructed at or above bank elevation to prevent the entrapment of floating materials and debris.

3. **Abutments:** Abutments shall be placed parallel to and on stable banks.

4. **Bridge Span:** Bridges shall be constructed to span the entire channel. If a footing, pier, or bridge support is constructed within the waterway, a stream-disturbance permit may be required.

5. **Stringers:** Stringers shall either be logs, saw timber, pre-stressed concrete beams, metal beams, or other approved materials.

6. **Deck Material:** Decking shall be of sufficient strength to support the anticipated load. All decking members shall be placed perpendicular to the stringers, butted tightly, and securely fastened to the stringers. Decking materials must be butted tightly to prevent any soil material tracked onto the bridge from falling into the waterway below.

7. **Run Planks (optional):** Run planking shall be securely fastened to the length of the span. One run plank shall be provided for each track of the equipment wheels. Although run planks are optional, they may be necessary to properly distribute loads.

8. **Curbs or Fenders:** Curbs or fenders may be installed along the outer sides of the deck. Curbs or fenders are an option, which will provide additional safety.

9. **Bridge Anchors:** Bridges shall be securely anchored at only one end using steel cable or chain. Anchoring at only one end will prevent channel obstruction in the event that floodwaters float the bridge. Acceptable anchors are large trees, large boulders, or driven steel anchors. Anchoring shall be sufficient to prevent the bridge from floating downstream and possibly causing an obstruction to the flow.

10. **Stabilization:** All areas disturbed during installation shall be stabilized within 14 calendar days of that disturbance in accordance with the Standard and Specification for Temporary Construction Area Seeding on page 4.58.

Bridge Maintenance Requirements

1. **Inspection:** Periodic inspection shall be performed by the user to ensure that the bridge, streambed, and streambanks are maintained and not damaged.

2. **Maintenance:** Maintenance shall be performed, as needed to ensure that the structure complies with the standard and specifications. This shall include removal and disposal of any trapped sediment or debris. Sediment shall be disposed of outside of the floodplain and stabilized.

Bridge Removal and Clean-Up Requirements

1. **Removal:** When the temporary bridge is no longer needed, all structures including abutments and other bridging materials shall be removed within 14 calendar days. In all cases, the bridge materials shall be removed within one year of installation.

2. **Final Clean-Up:** Final clean-up shall consist of removal of the temporary bridge from the waterway, protection of banks from erosion, and removal of all construction materials. All removed materials shall be stored outside the waterway floodplain.

3. **Method:** Removal of the bridge and clean-up of the area shall be accomplished without construction equipment working in the waterway channel.

4. **Final Stabilization:** All areas disturbed during removal shall be stabilized within 14 calendar days of that disturbance in accordance with the Standard and Specifications for Permanent Construction Area Planting on page 4.42.

Temporary Access Culvert (Figure 2.3 on page 2.37)

A temporary access culvert is a structure consisting of a section(s) of circular pipe, pipe arches, or oval pipes of reinforcing concrete, corrugated metal, or structural plate, which is used to convey flowing water through the crossing.

Considerations

1. Temporary culverts are used where a) the channel is too wide for normal bridge construction, b) anticipated loading may prove unsafe for single span bridges, or c) access is not needed from bank to bank.

2. This temporary waterway crossing method is normally preferred over a ford type of crossing, since disturbance to the waterway is only during construction and removal of the culvert.

3. Temporary culverts can be salvaged and reused.

Construction Specifications

1. **Restrictions and Permits:** A permit from the New York State Department of Environmental

Conservation, Division of Environmental Permits, Regional Permit Administrator, will be needed to install and remove temporary access culverts in streams with a classification of C(T) and higher. Installation and removal may not be permitted during the period of time from the start of trout spawning until the eggs have hatched. In some instances, restrictions may also be applied to bass spawning waters.

2. Culvert Strength: All culverts shall be strong enough to support their cross sectional area under maximum expected loads.

3. Culvert Size: The size of the culvert pipe shall be the largest pipe diameter that will fit into the existing channel without major excavation of the waterway channel or without major approach fills. If a channel width exceeds 3 feet, additional pipes may be used until the cross sectional area of the pipes is greater than 60 percent of the cross sectional area of the existing channel. The minimum size culvert that may be used is 12-inch diameter pipe.

4. Culvert Length: The culvert(s) shall extend a minimum of one foot beyond the upstream and downstream toe of the aggregate placed around the culvert. In no case shall the culvert exceed 40 feet in length.

5. Filter Cloth: Filter cloth shall be placed on the streambed and streambanks prior to placement of the pipe culvert(s) and aggregate. The filter cloth shall cover the streambed and extend a minimum six inches and a maximum one foot beyond the end of the culvert and bedding material. Filter cloth reduces settlement and improves crossing stability.

6. Culvert Placement: The invert elevation of the culvert shall be installed on the natural streambed grade to minimize interference with fish migration (free passage of fish).

7. Culvert Protection: The culvert(s) shall be covered with a minimum of one foot of aggregate. If multiple culverts are used, they shall be separated by at least 12 in. of compacted aggregate fill. At the minimum, the bedding and fill material used in the construction of the temporary access culvert crossings shall conform with the aggregate requirements cited in the General Requirements subsection.

8. Stabilization: All areas disturbed during culvert installation shall be stabilized within 14 calendar days of the disturbance in accordance with the Standard for Permanent Construction Area Plantings.

ensure that the culverts, streambed, and streambanks are not damaged, and that sediment is not entering the stream or blocking fish passage or migration.

2. Maintenance: Maintenance shall be performed, as needed in a timely manner to ensure that structures are in compliance with this standard and specification. This shall include removal and disposal of any trapped sediment or debris. Sediment shall be disposed of and stabilized outside the waterway flood plain.

Culvert Removal and Clean-Up Requirements

1. Removal: When the crossing has served its purpose, all structures, including culverts, bedding, and filter cloth materials shall be removed within 14 calendar days. In all cases, the culvert materials shall

be removed within one year of installation. No structure shall be removed during the spawning season (generally October 1 through May 31 for trout waters and March 15 through July 15 for other waters).

2. Final Clean-Up: Final clean-up shall consist of removal of the temporary structure from the waterway, removal of all construction materials, restoration of original stream channel cross section, and protection of the streambanks from erosion. Removed material shall be stored outside of the waterway floodplain.

3. Method: Removal of the structure and clean-up of the area shall be accomplished without construction equipment working in the waterway channel.

4. Final Stabilization: All areas disturbed during culvert removal shall be stabilized within 14 calendar days of the disturbance in accordance with the Standard for Permanent Construction Area Plantings.

NOTE: Any temporary access crossing shall conform to the technical requirements of this Standard and Specifications as well as any specific requirement imposed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the US Army Corps of Engineers. Permits may be required for streambank disturbance.

Culvert Maintenance Requirements

1. Inspection: Periodic inspection shall be performed to

Figure 2.2
Temporary Access Bridge

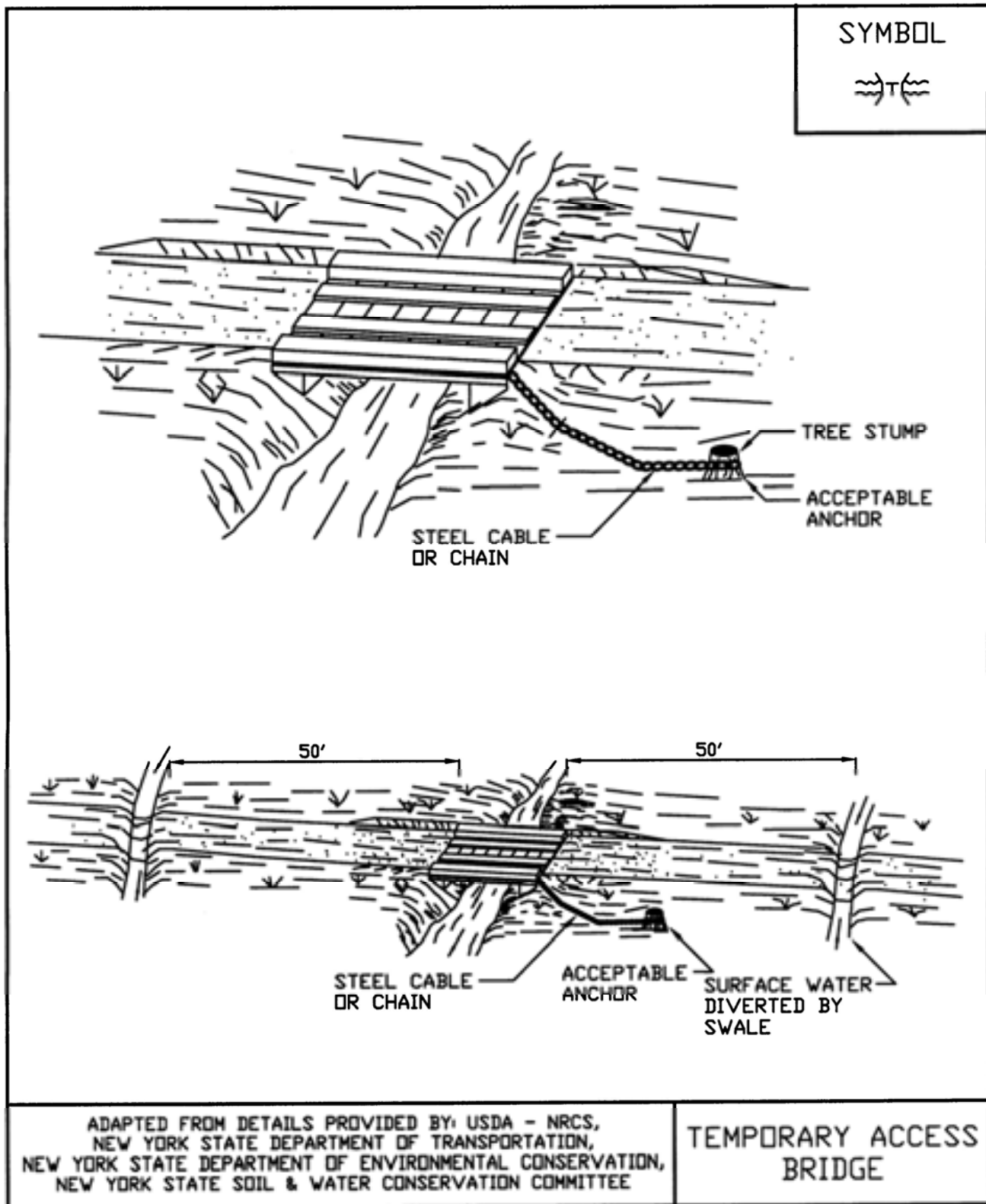
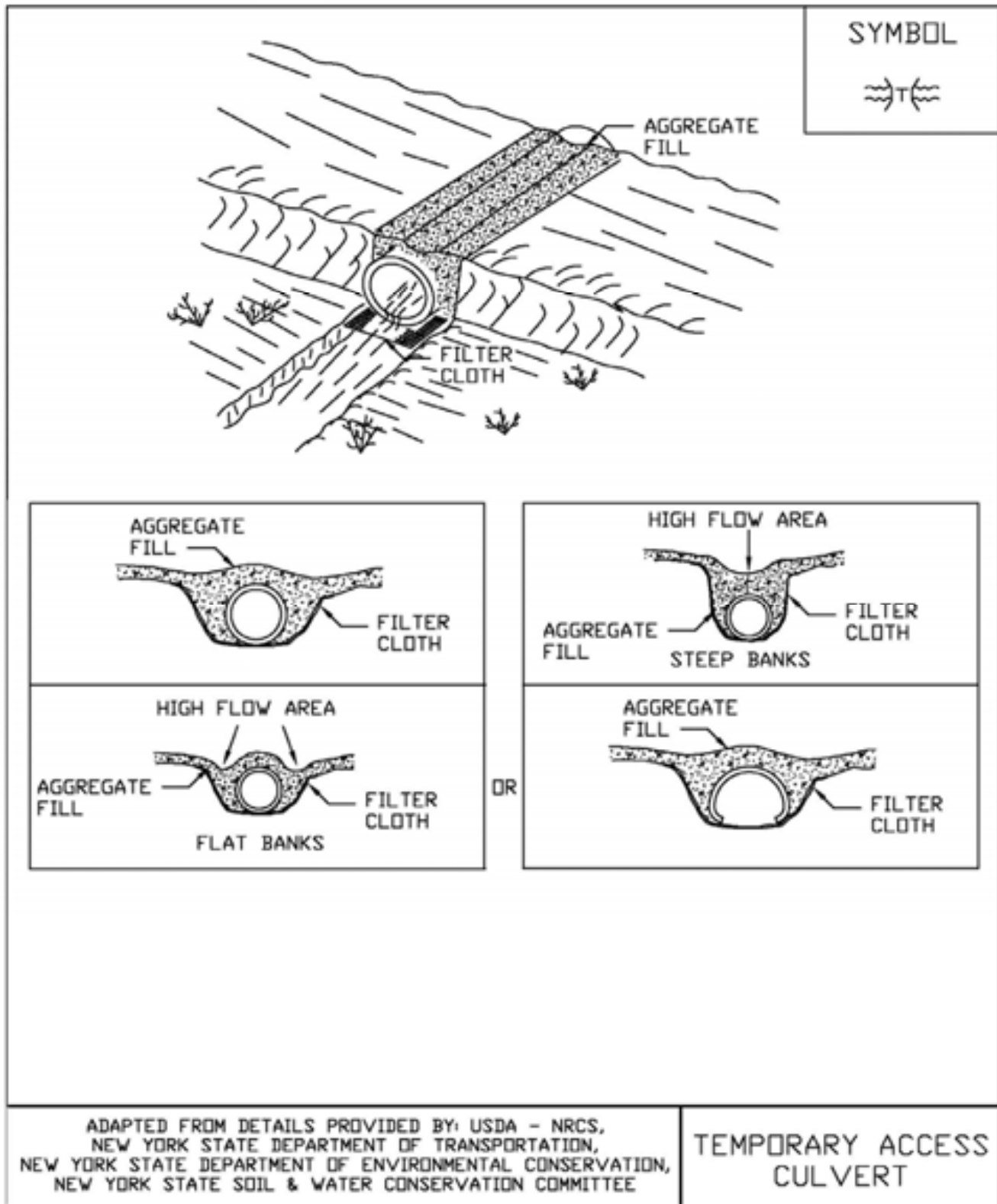


Figure 2.3
Temporary Access Culvert



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR WINTER STABILIZATION



Definition & Scope

A temporary site specific, enhanced erosion and sediment control plan to manage runoff and sediment at the site during construction activities in the winter months to protect off-site water resources.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

This standard applies to all construction activities involved with ongoing land disturbance and exposure between November 15th to the following April 1st.

Design Criteria

1. Prepare a snow management plan with adequate storage for snow and control of melt water, requiring cleared snow to be stored in a manner not affecting ongoing construction activities.
2. Enlarge and stabilize access points to provide for snow management and stockpiling. Snow management activities must not destroy or degrade installed erosion and sediment control practices.
3. A minimum 25 foot buffer shall be maintained from all perimeter controls such as silt fence. Mark silt fence with tall stakes that are visible above the snow pack.
4. Edges of disturbed areas that drain to a waterbody within 100 feet will have 2 rows of silt fence, 5 feet apart, installed on the contour.
5. Drainage structures must be kept open and free of snow and ice dams. All debris, ice dams, or debris from plowing operations, that restrict the flow of runoff and meltwater, shall be removed.
6. Sediment barriers must be installed at all appropriate

perimeter and sensitive locations. Silt fence and other practices requiring earth disturbance must be installed before the ground freezes.

7. Soil stockpiles must be protected by the use of established vegetation, anchored straw mulch, rolled stabilization matting, or other durable covering. A barrier must be installed at least 15 feet from the toe of the stockpile to prevent soil migration and to capture loose soil.
8. In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures should be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within three (3) days. Rolled erosion control blankets must be used on all slopes 3 horizontal to 1 vertical or steeper.
9. If straw mulch alone is used for temporary stabilization, it shall be applied at double the standard rate of 2 tons per acre, making the application rate 4 tons per acre. Other manufactured mulches should be applied at double the manufacturer's recommended rate.
10. To ensure adequate stabilization of disturbed soil in advance of a melt event, areas of disturbed soil should be stabilized at the end of each work day unless:
 - a. work will resume within 24 hours in the same area and no precipitation is forecast or;
 - b. the work is in disturbed areas that collect and retain runoff, such as open utility trenches, foundation excavations, or water management areas.
11. Use stone paths to stabilize access perimeters of buildings under construction and areas where construction vehicle traffic is anticipated. Stone paths should be a minimum 10 feet in width but wider as necessary to accommodate equipment.

Maintenance

The site shall be inspected frequently to ensure that the erosion and sediment control plan is performing its winter stabilization function. If the site will not have earth disturbing activities ongoing during the "winter season", all bare exposed soil must be stabilized by established vegetation, straw or other acceptable mulch, matting, rock, or other approved material such as rolled erosion control products. Seeding of areas with mulch cover is preferred but seeding alone is not acceptable for proper stabilization.

Compliance inspections must be performed and reports filed properly in accordance with the SWPPP for all sites under a winter shutdown.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR CHECK DAM



Definition & Scope

Small barriers or dams constructed of stone, bagged sand or gravel, or other durable materials across a drainageway to reduce erosion in a drainage channel by reducing the velocity of flow in the channel.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

This practice is used as a **temporary** and, in some cases, a **permanent** measure to limit erosion by reducing velocities in open channels that are degrading or subject to erosion or where permanent stabilization is impractical due to short period of usefulness and time constraints of construction.

Design Criteria

Drainage Area: Maximum drainage area above the check dam shall not exceed two (2) acres.

Height: Not greater than 2 feet. Center shall be maintained 9 inches lower than abutments at natural ground elevation.

Side Slopes: Shall be 2:1 or flatter.

Spacing: The check dams shall be spaced as necessary in the channel so that the crest of the downstream dam is at the elevation of the toe of the upstream dam. This spacing is equal to the height of the check dam divided by the channel slope.

Therefore:

$$S = \frac{h}{s}$$

Where:

S = spacing interval (ft.)
h = height of check dam (ft.)
s = channel slope (ft./ft.)

Example:

For a channel with
and 2 ft. high stone
they are spaced as

$$S = \frac{2 \text{ ft}}{0.04 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{ft}}} = 50 \text{ ft}$$

a 4% slope
check dams,
follows:

For stone check dams: Use a well graded stone matrix 2 to 9 inches in size (NYS – DOT Light Stone Fill meets these requirements).

The overflow of the check dams will be stabilized to resist erosion that might be caused by the check dam. See Figure 3.1 on page 3.3 for details.

Check dams should be anchored in the channel by a cutoff trench 1.5 ft. wide and 0.5 ft. deep and lined with filter fabric to prevent soil migration.

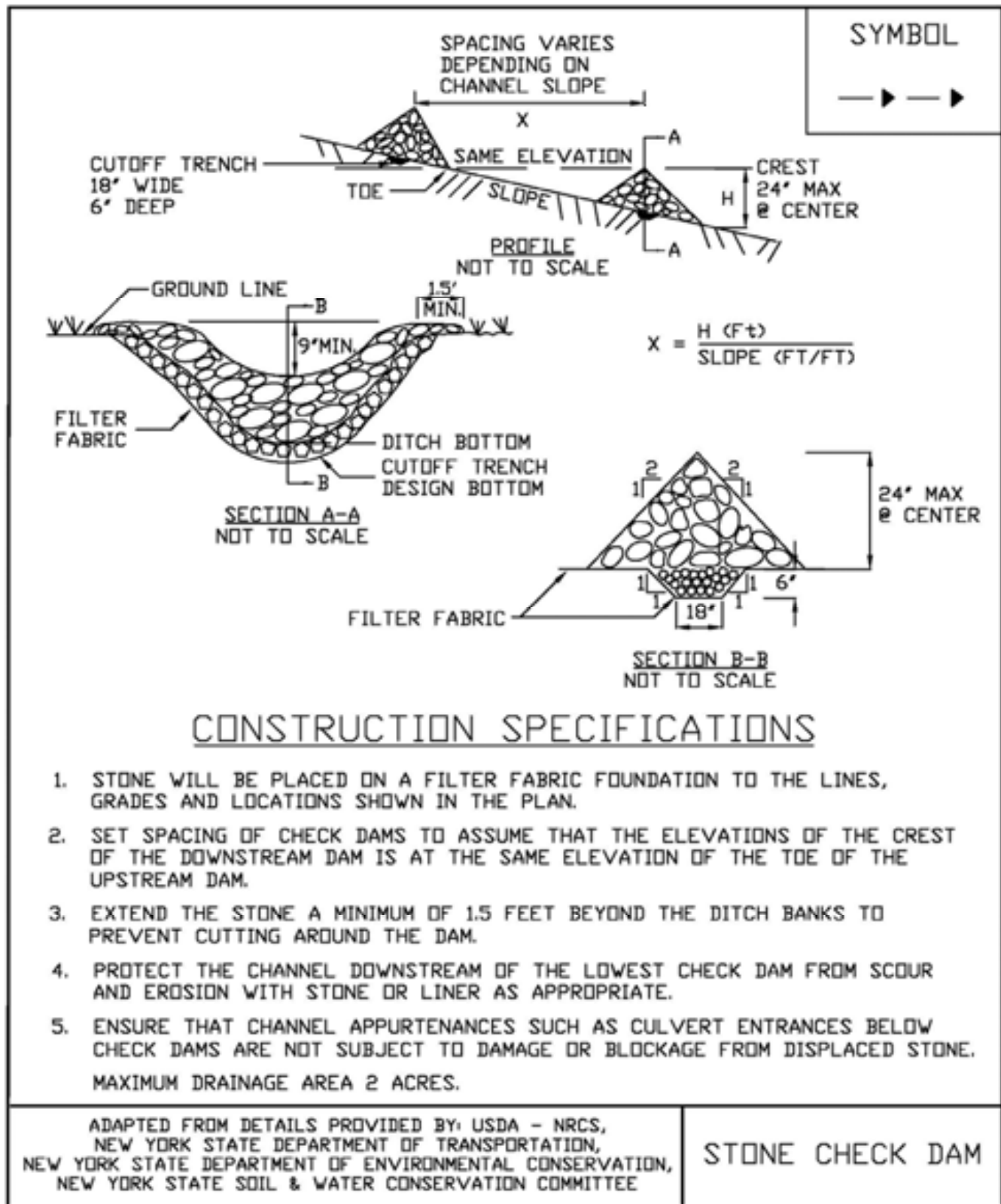
For filter sock or fiber roll check dams: The check dams will be anchored by staking the dam to the earth contact surface. The dam will extend to the top of the bank. The check dam will have a splash apron of NYS DOT #2 crushed stone extending a minimum 3 feet downstream from the dam and 1 foot up the sides of the channel. The compost and materials for a filter sock check dam shall meet the requirements shown in the standard for Compost Filter Sock on page 5.7.

Maintenance

The check dams should be inspected after each runoff event. Correct all damage immediately. If significant erosion has occurred between structures, a liner of stone or other suitable material should be installed in that portion of the channel or additional check dams added.

Remove sediment accumulated behind the dam as needed to allow channel to drain through the stone check dam and prevent large flows from carrying sediment over the dam.

Figure 3.1
Stone Check Dam Detail



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR WATER BAR



Definition & Scope

A **permanent** or **temporary** ridge, ridge and channel, a structural channel, or flow deflector, constructed diagonally across a sloping road or utility right-of-way that is subject to erosion to limit the accumulation of erosive velocity of water by diverting surface runoff at pre-designed intervals.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Where runoff protection is needed to prevent erosion from increased concentrated flow on narrow, steep access roads, driveways, and entrance ways to lot parcels as well as utility access right-of-ways generally up to 100 feet in width

Design Criteria

Design computations are not required.

1. The design height shall be minimum of 12 inches measured from channel bottom to ridge top.
2. The side slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter, a minimum of 4:1 where vehicles cross.
3. The base width of the ridge shall be six feet minimum.
4. The spacing of the water bars shall be as follows (Site spacing may need to be adjusted for field conditions to use the most suitable areas for water disposal):

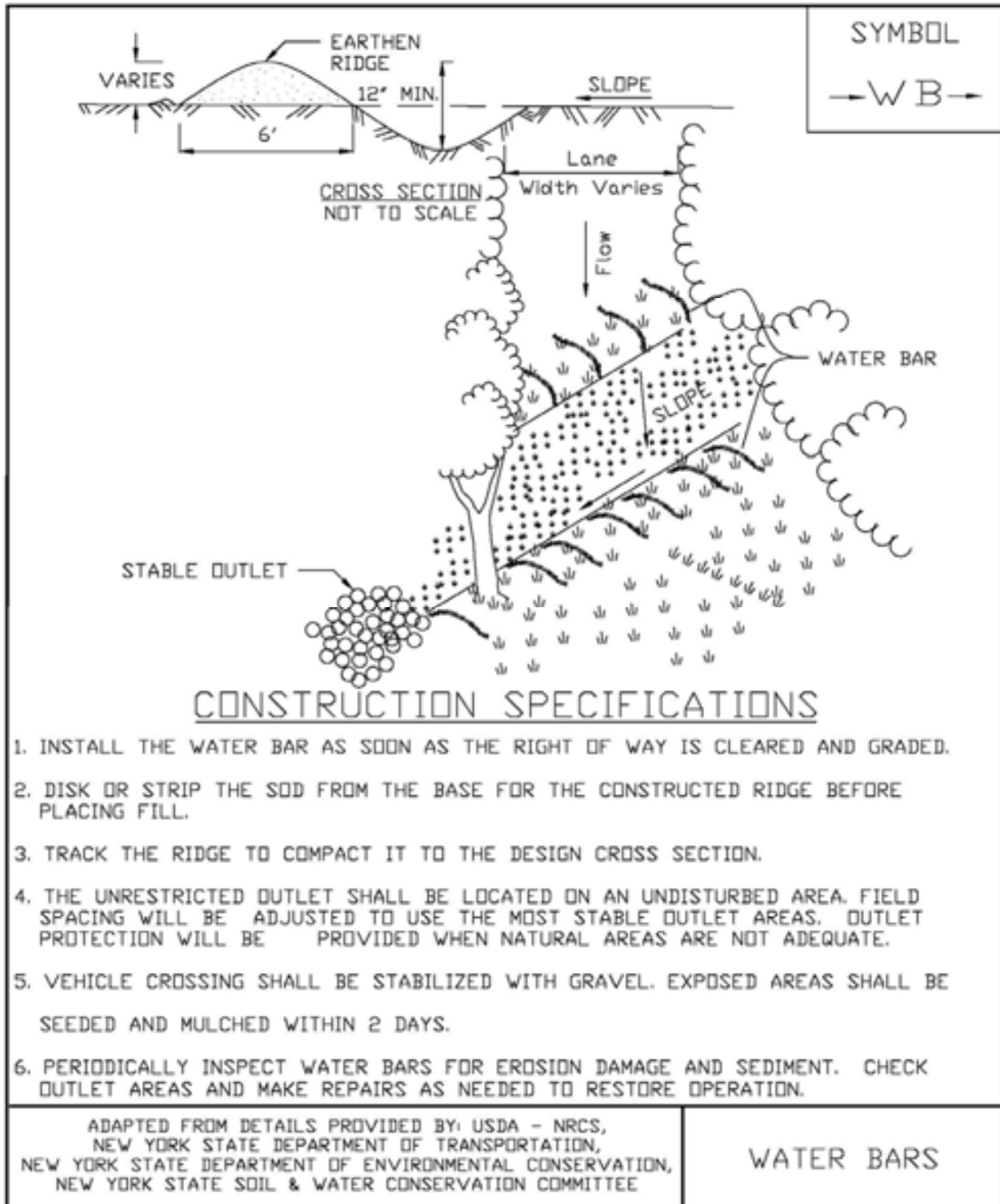
Slope (%)	Spacing (ft.)
<5	125
5 TO 10	100
10 TO 20	75
20 TO 35	50
>35	25

5. The positive grade of the water bar shall not exceed 2%. A crossing angle of approximately 60 degrees is preferred.
6. Once diverted, water must be conveyed to a stable system (i.e. vegetated swale or storm sewer system). Water bars should have stable, unrestricted outlets, either natural or constructed.

See Figure 3.22 on page 3.53 for details.



Figure 3.22
Water Bar Detail



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANCHORED STABILIZATION MATTING



Definition and Scope

A **temporary** or **permanent** protective covering placed on a prepared, seeded planting area that is anchored in place by staples or other means to aid in controlling erosion by absorbing rain splash energy and withstand overland flow as well as provide a microclimate to protect and promote seed establishment.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Anchored stabilization mats are required for seeded earthen slopes steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical; in vegetated channels where the velocity of the design flow exceeds the allowable velocity for vegetation alone (usually greater than 5 feet per second); on streambanks and shorelines where moving water is likely to erode newly seeded or planted areas; and in areas where wind prevents standard mulching with straw. This standard does not apply to slopes stabilized with sod, rock riprap or hard armor material.

Design Criteria

Slope Applications - Anchored stabilization mats for use on slopes are primarily used as mulch blankets where the mesh material is within the blanket or as a netting over previously placed mulch. These stabilization mats are NOT effective in preventing slope failures.

1. Required on all slopes steeper than 3:1
2. Matting will be designed for proper longevity need and strength based on intended use.
3. All installation details and directions will be included on the site erosion and sediment control plan and will follow manufactures specifications.

Channel Applications - Anchored stabilization mats, for use in supporting vegetation in flow channels, are generally a non-degradable, three dimensional plastic structure which can be filled with soil prior to planting. This structure provides a medium for root growth where the matting and roots become intertwined forming a continuous anchor for the vegetated lining.

1. Channel stabilization shall be based on the tractive force method.
2. For maximum design shear stresses less than 2 pounds per square foot, a temporary or bio-degradable mat may be used.
3. The design of the final matting shall be based on the mats ability to resist the tractive shear stress at bank full flow.
4. The installation details and procedures shall be included on the site erosion and sediment control plan and will follow manufacturers specifications.



Construction Specifications

1. Prepare soil before installing matting by smoothing the surface, removing debris and large stone, and applying lime, fertilizer and seed. Refer to manufacturers installation details.
2. Begin at the top of the slope by anchoring the mat in a 6" deep x 6" wide trench. Backfill and compact the trench after stapling.
3. In channels or swales, begin at the downslope end, anchoring the mat at the bottom and top ends of the blanket. When another roll is needed, the upslope roll

should overlay the lower layer, shingle style, so that channel flows do not peel back the material.

4. Roll the mats down a slope with a minimum 4" overlap. Roll center mat in a channel in direction of water flow on bottom of the channel. Do not stretch blankets. Blankets shall have good continuous contact with the underlying soil throughout its entire length.
5. Place mats end over end (shingle style) with a 6" overlap, use a double row of staggered staples 4" apart to secure mats.
6. Full length edge of mats at top of side slopes must be anchored in 6" deep x 6" wide trench; backfill and compact the trench after stapling.
7. Mats on side slopes of a channel must be overlapped 4" over the center mat and stapled.
8. In high flow channel applications, a staple check slot is recommended at 30 to 40 foot intervals. Use a row of staples 4" apart over entire width of the channel. Place a second row 4" below the first row in a staggered pattern.
9. The terminal end of the mats must be anchored in a 6"x6" wide trench. Backfill and compact the trench after stapling.
10. Stapling and anchoring of blanket shall be done in accordance with the manufactures recommendations.

Maintenance

Blanketed areas shall be inspected weekly and after each runoff event until perennial vegetation is established to a minimum uniform 80% coverage throughout the blanketed area. Damaged or displaced blankets shall be restored or replaced within 2 calendar days.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR FERTILIZER APPLICATION



Definition & Scope

The **permanent** incorporation of fertilizer into the planting zone of the soil profile to provide nutrient amendments to the soil for vigorous support to plant and vegetation growth.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

This standard applies to all areas where permanent seeding, sodding, and plant establishment is required. All application of fertilizer shall be in accordance with Nutrient Runoff Law - ECL Article 17, Title 21. Phosphorus runoff poses a threat to water quality. Therefore, under New York Law, fertilizer containing phosphorus may only be applied to lawn or non-agricultural turf when:

1. A soil test indicates that additional phosphorus is needed for growth of that lawn or non-agricultural turf, or
2. The fertilizer is used for newly established lawn or non-agricultural turf during the first growing season.

For projects located within watersheds where enhanced phosphorus removal standards are required as part of its post-construction stormwater management plan, use of any fertilizer containing more than 0.67 percent phosphate (P_2O_5) content will be done only with a valid soil test demonstrating the need for that formulation.

Design Criteria

Fertilizer is sold with an analysis printed on the tag or bag shown as three numbers separated by a dash, such as 5-10-5. The first number is the percent of the total weight of the bag that is nitrogen (N), the second is the percent of

phosphate (phosphorus, P), and the third is the percent of potash (potassium, K). Other elements are sometimes included and are listed with these three basic components.

For example a 40 lb bag of 5-10-5 fertilizer contains 5% of 40 lbs of Nitrogen which equals 2 lbs. There is 10% of 40 lbs of phosphate (phosphorus) which equals 4 lbs, and there is 5% of potash (potassium), another 2 lbs., for a total of 8 lbs of active fertilizer in the 40 lb bag. The rest is filler to aid in spreading the material over the area to be treated.

Specify the design fertilizer mix and application rates based on the results of the soil tests.

Specifications

1. In no case shall fertilizer be applied between December 1 and April 1 annually.
2. Fertilizer shall not be spread within 20 feet of a surface water.
3. Any fertilizer falling or spilled into impervious surface areas such as parking lots, roadways, and sidewalks should be immediately contained and legally applied or placed in an appropriate container.
4. Incorporate the fertilizer, and lime if specified, into the top 2-4 inches of the topsoil or soil profile.
5. When applying fertilizer by hydro seeding care should be taken to apply mix only to seed bed areas at an appropriate flow rate to prevent erosion and spraying onto impervious areas.



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR FIBER ROLL



Definition & Scope

A fiber roll is a coir (coconut fiber), straw, or excelsior roll encased in netting of jute, nylon, or burlap to dissipate energy along streambanks, channels, and bodies of water and to reduce sheet flow on slopes.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Fiber rolls are used where the water surface levels are relatively constant. Artificially controlled streams for hydropower are not good candidates for this technique. The rolls provide a good medium for the introduction of herbaceous vegetation. Planting in the fiber roll is appropriate where the roll will remain continuously wet.

Design Criteria

1. The roll is placed in a shallow trench dug below baseflow or in a 4 inch trench on the slope contour and anchored by 2" x 2", 3-foot long posts driven on each side of the roll (see Figure 4.8).
2. The roll is contained by a 9-gauge non-galvanized wire placed over the roll from post to post. Braided nylon rope (1/8" thick) may be used.
3. The anchor posts shall be spaced laterally 4 feet on center on both sides of the roll and driven down to the top of the roll.
4. Soil is placed behind the roll and planted with suitable herbaceous or woody vegetation. If the roll will be continuously saturated, wetland plants may be planted into voids created in the upper surface of the roll.
5. Where water levels may fall below the bottom edge of the roll, a brush layer of willow should be installed so

as to lay across the top edge of the roll.

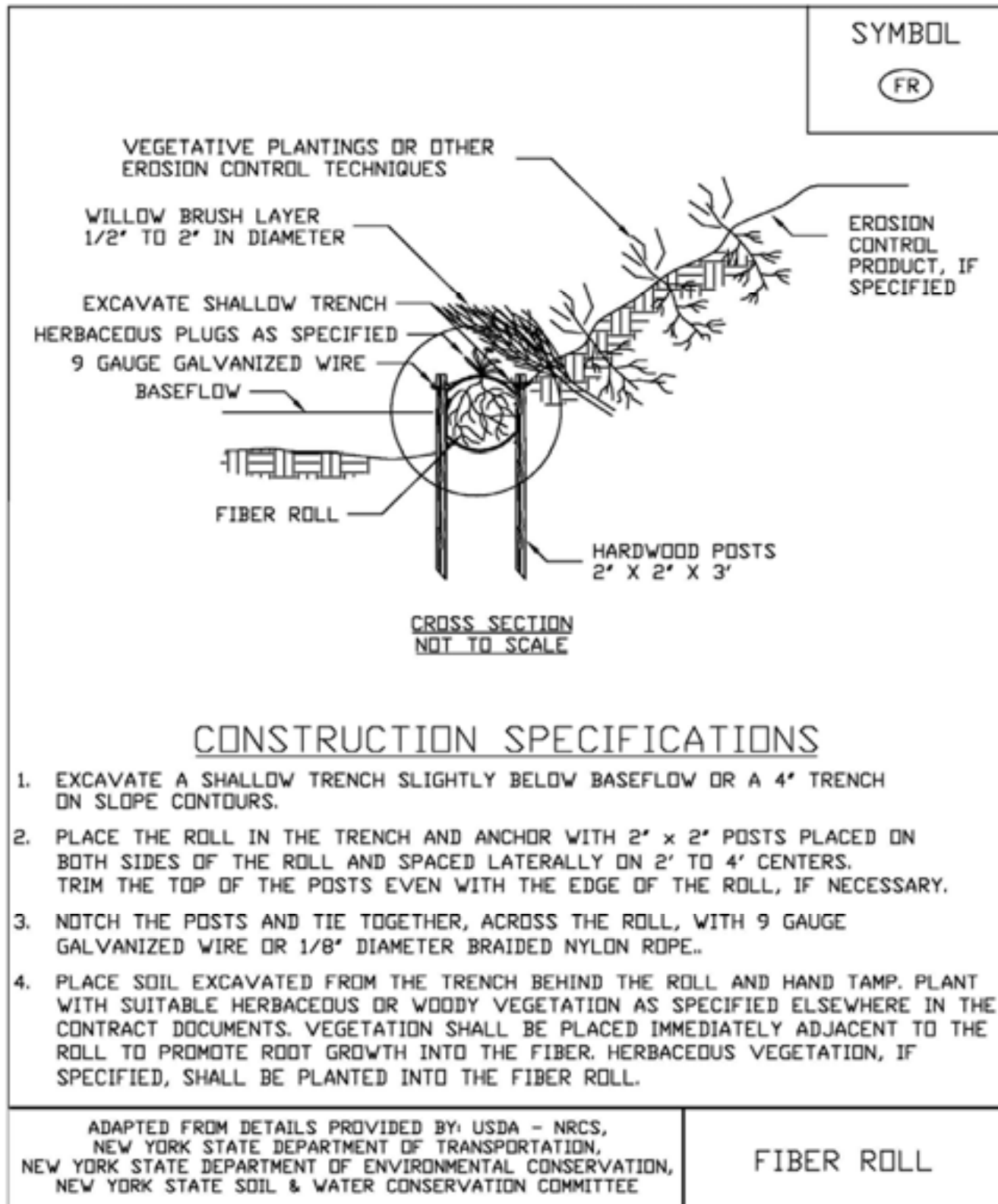
6. Where fiber rolls are used to reduce sheet flow on slopes they should be at least 12" in diameter and spaced according to the straw bale dike standard for sediment control.

Maintenance

Due to the susceptibility of plant materials to the physical constraints of the site, climate conditions, and animal populations, it is necessary to inspect installations frequently. This is especially important during the first year or two of establishment. Plant materials missing or damaged should be replaced as soon as possible. Sloughs or breaks in drainage pattern should be reestablished for the site as quickly as possible to maintain stability.



Figure 4.8
Fiber Roll



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR LANDGRADING



Definition & Scope

Permanent reshaping of the existing land surface by grading in accordance with an engineering topographic plan and specification to provide for erosion control and vegetative establishment on disturbed, reshaped areas.

Design Criteria

The grading plan should be based upon the incorporation of building designs and street layouts that fit and utilize existing topography and desirable natural surrounding to avoid extreme grade modifications. Information submitted must provide sufficient topographic surveys and soil investigations to determine limitations that must be imposed on the grading operation related to slope stability, effect on adjacent properties and drainage patterns, measures for drainage and water removal, and vegetative treatment, etc.

Many municipalities and counties have regulations and design procedures already established for land grading and cut and fill slopes. Where these requirements exist, they shall be followed.

The plan must show existing and proposed contours of the area(s) to be graded. The plan shall also include practices for erosion control, slope stabilization, safe disposal of runoff water and drainage, such as waterways, lined ditches, reverse slope benches (include grade and cross section), grade stabilization structures, retaining walls, and surface and subsurface drains. The plan shall also include phasing of these practices. The following shall be incorporated into the plan:

1. Provisions shall be made to safely convey surface runoff to storm drains, protected outlets, or to stable water courses to ensure that surface runoff will not

damage slopes or other graded areas; see standards and specifications for Grassed Waterway, Diversion, or Grade Stabilization Structure.

2. Cut and fill slopes that are to be stabilized with grasses shall not be steeper than 2:1. When slopes exceed 2:1, special design and stabilization consideration are required and shall be adequately shown on the plans. (Note: Where the slope is to be mowed, the slope should be no steeper than 3:1, although 4:1 is preferred because of safety factors related to mowing steep slopes.)
3. Reverse slope benches or diversion shall be provided whenever the vertical interval (height) of any 2:1 slope exceeds 20 feet; for 3:1 slope it shall be increased to 30 feet and for 4:1 to 40 feet. Benches shall be located to divide the slope face as equally as possible and shall convey the water to a stable outlet. Soils, seeps, rock outcrops, etc., shall also be taken into consideration when designing benches.
 - A. Benches shall be a minimum of six feet wide to provide for ease of maintenance.
 - B. Benches shall be designed with a reverse slope of 6:1 or flatter to the toe of the upper slope and with a minimum of one foot in depth. Bench gradient to the outlet shall be between 2 percent and 3 percent, unless accompanied by appropriate design and computations.
 - C. The flow length within a bench shall not exceed 800 feet unless accompanied by appropriate design and computations; see Standard and Specifications for Diversion on page 3.9
4. Surface water shall be diverted from the face of all cut and/or fill slopes by the use of diversions, ditches and swales or conveyed downslope by the use of a designed structure, except where:
 - A. The face of the slope is or shall be stabilized and the face of all graded slopes shall be protected from surface runoff until they are stabilized.
 - B. The face of the slope shall not be subject to any concentrated flows of surface water such as from natural drainage ways, graded ditches, downspouts, etc.
 - C. The face of the slope will be protected by anchored stabilization matting, sod, gravel, riprap, or other stabilization method.

5. Cut slopes occurring in ripable rock shall be serrated as shown in Figure 4.9 on page 4.26. The serrations shall be made with conventional equipment as the excavation is made. Each step or serration shall be constructed on the contour and will have steps cut at nominal two-foot intervals with nominal three-foot horizontal shelves. These steps will vary depending on the slope ratio or the cut slope. The nominal slope line is 1 ½: 1. These steps will weather and act to hold moisture, lime, fertilizer, and seed thus producing a much quicker and longer-lived vegetative cover and better slope stabilization. Overland flow shall be diverted from the top of all serrated cut slopes and carried to a suitable outlet.
6. Subsurface drainage shall be provided where necessary to intercept seepage that would otherwise adversely affect slope stability or create excessively wet site conditions.
7. Slopes shall not be created so close to property lines as to endanger adjoining properties without adequately protecting such properties against sedimentation, erosion, slippage, settlement, subsidence, or other related damages.
8. Fill material shall be free of brush, rubbish, rocks, logs, stumps, building debris, and other objectionable material. It should be free of stones over two (2) inches in diameter where compacted by hand or mechanical tampers or over eight (8) inches in diameter where compacted by rollers or other equipment. Frozen material shall not be placed in the fill nor shall the fill material be placed on a frozen foundation.
9. Stockpiles, borrow areas, and spoil shall be shown on the plans and shall be subject to the provisions of this Standard and Specifications.
10. All disturbed areas shall be stabilized structurally or vegetatively in compliance with the Permanent Construction Area Planting Standard on page 4.42.
4. Areas to be filled shall be cleared, grubbed, and stripped of topsoil to remove trees, vegetation, roots, or other objectionable material.
5. Areas that are to be topsoiled shall be scarified to a minimum depth of four inches prior to placement of topsoil.
6. All fills shall be compacted as required to reduce erosion, slippage, settlement, subsidence, or other related problems. Fill intended to support buildings, structures, and conduits, etc., shall be compacted in accordance with local requirements or codes.
7. All fill shall be placed and compacted in layers not to exceed 9 inches in thickness.
8. Except for approved landfills or nonstructural fills, fill material shall be free of frozen particles, brush, roots, sod, or other foreign objectionable materials that would interfere with, or prevent, construction of satisfactory fills.
9. Frozen material or soft, mucky or highly compressible materials shall not be incorporated into fill slopes or structural fills.
10. Fill shall not be placed on saturated or frozen surfaces.
11. All benches shall be kept free of sediment during all phases of development.
12. Seeps or springs encountered during construction shall be handled in accordance with the Standard and Specification for Subsurface Drain on page 3.48 or other approved methods.
13. All graded areas shall be permanently stabilized immediately following finished grading.
14. Stockpiles, borrow areas, and spoil areas shall be shown on the plans and shall be subject to the provisions of this Standard and Specifications.

Construction Specifications

See Figures 4.9 and 4.10 for details.

1. All graded or disturbed areas, including slopes, shall be protected during clearing and construction in accordance with the erosion and sediment control plan until they are adequately stabilized.
2. All erosion and sediment control practices and measures shall be constructed, applied and maintained in accordance with the erosion and sediment control plan and these standards.
3. Topsoil required for the establishment of vegetation shall be stockpiled in amount necessary to complete finished grading of all exposed areas.



Figure 4.9
Typical Section of Serrated Cut Slope

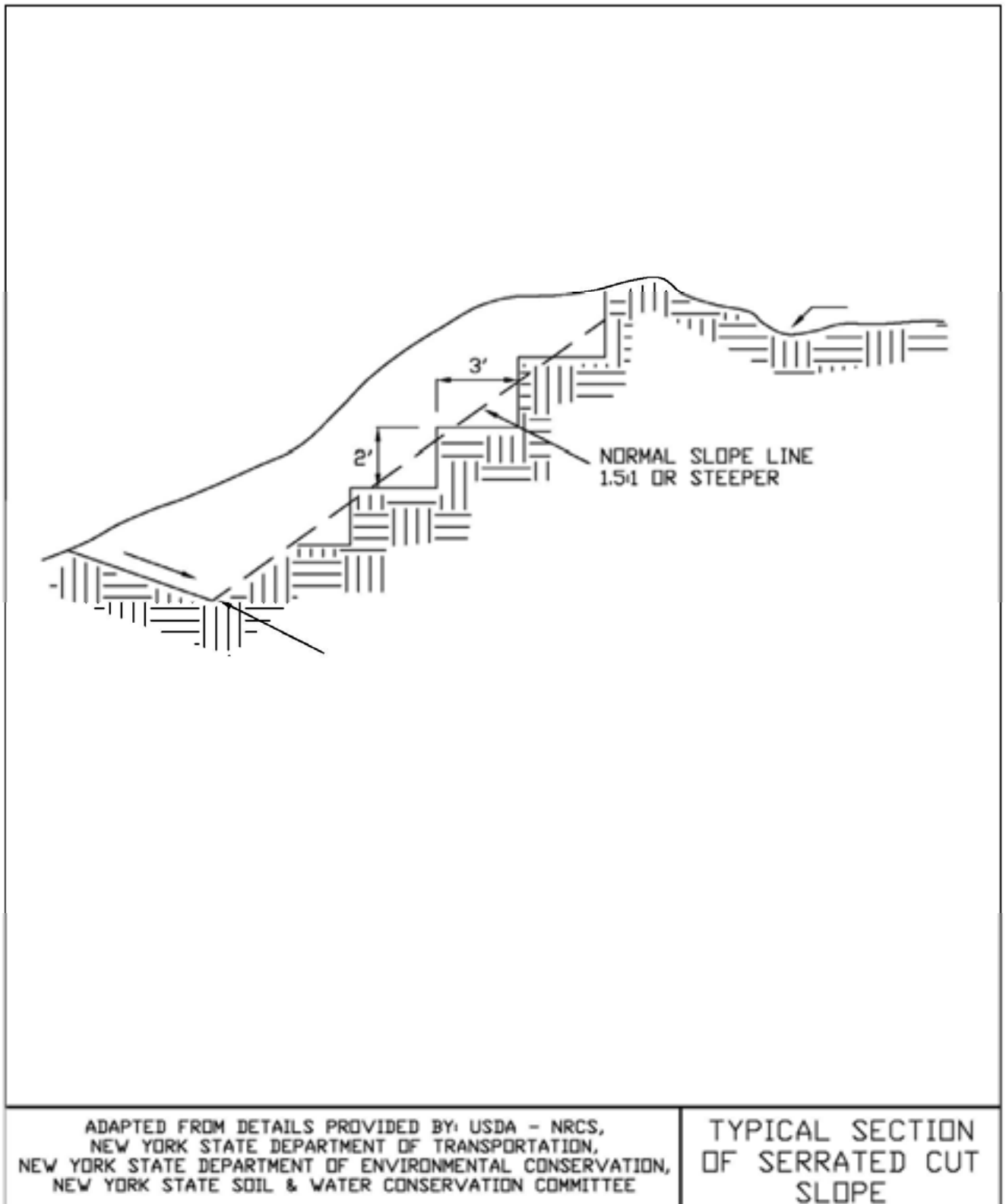


Figure 4.10
Landgrading

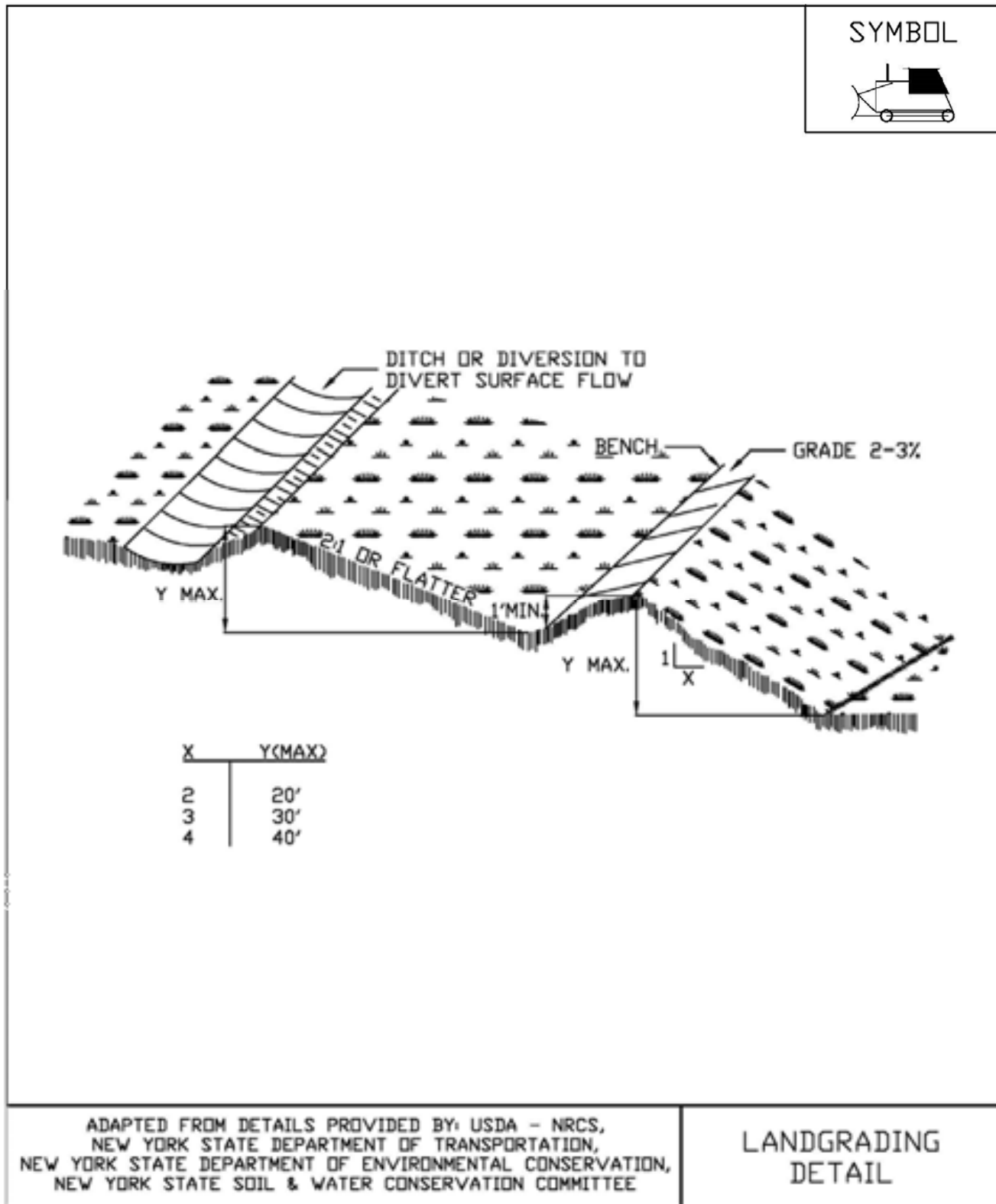


Figure 4.11
Landgrading - Construction Specifications

<u>CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS</u>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ALL GRADED OR DISTURBED AREAS INCLUDING SLOPES SHALL BE PROTECTED DURING CLEARING AND CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN UNTIL THEY ARE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. 2. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES AND MEASURES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED, APPLIED AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN. 3. TOPSOIL REQUIRED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION SHALL BE STOCKPILED IN AMOUNT NECESSARY TO COMPLETE FINISHED GRADING OF ALL EXPOSED AREAS. 4. AREAS TO BE FILLED SHALL BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF TOPSOIL TO REMOVE TREES, VEGETATION, ROOTS OR OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL. 5. AREAS WHICH ARE TO BE TOPSOILED SHALL BE SCARIFIED TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF FOUR INCHES PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL. 6. ALL FILLS SHALL BE COMPACTED AS REQUIRED TO REDUCE EROSION, SLIPPAGE, SETTLEMENT, SUBSIDENCE OR OTHER RELATED PROBLEMS. FILL INTENDED TO SUPPORT BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND CONDUITS, ETC. SHALL BE COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL REQUIREMENTS OR CODES. 7. ALL FILL SHALL BE PLACED AND COMPACTED IN LAYERS NOT TO EXCEED 9 INCHES IN THICKNESS. 8. EXCEPT FOR APPROVED LANDFILLS, FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE FREE OF FROZEN PARTICLES, BRUSH, ROOTS, SOD, OR OTHER FOREIGN OR OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIALS THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH OR PREVENT CONSTRUCTION OF SATISFACTORY FILLS. 9. FROZEN MATERIALS OR SOFT, MUCKY OR HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE INCORPORATED IN FILLS. 10. FILL SHALL NOT BE PLACED ON SATURATED OR FROZEN SURFACES. 11. ALL BENCHES SHALL BE KEPT FREE OF SEDIMENT DURING ALL PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT. 12. SEEPS OR SPRINGS ENCOUNTERED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE HANDLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION FOR SUBSURFACE DRAIN OR OTHER APPROVED METHOD. 13. ALL GRADED AREAS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING FINISHED GRADING. 14. STOCKPILES, BORROW AREAS AND SPOIL AREAS SHALL BE SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION. 	
ADAPTED FROM DETAILS PROVIDED BY: USDA - NRCS, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, NEW YORK STATE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE	LANDGRADING SPECIFICATIONS

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR LIME APPLICATION



The amount of limestone needed can be estimated by using the following table. A soil test is the only way to determine the soil pH. This table is very general, but it is useful for planning.

Definition & Scope

Permanent incorporation of agricultural ground limestone within the top 2 to 6 inches of the soil profile to increase the soil pH from an acidic level to a neutral level to provide an active growth medium for vegetation.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

At all locations where a vigorous growth of vegetation is desired and the soil pH is less than 7.0 or neutral.

Design Criteria

Liming material sold in New York varies considerably in several ways. The mineral content (calcium and magnesium) of the limestone may be high or low and, the fineness or particle sizes vary between suppliers. Two types of limestone are sold. The most common is limestone high in calcium. Dolomitic limestone contains magnesium (Mg) and calcium (Ca). Limestone sold in NY varies from 0 to 20% Mg while the calcium content of lime varies from 14.7% to 51.5%. Particle size determines how rapidly the calcium and magnesium will react with the acid in the soil. The finer the particle sizes, the quicker the reaction.

When obtaining agricultural limestone, one should state on the specification that the amount should be adjusted to 100% effective neutralizing value (ENV). This is the way to compare materials as it adjusts for the reactive Ca and Mg and the particle size. The ENV is stated as the ratio needed to convert a limestone recommendation to 100% ENV. Thus, if the recommendation is 4 tons/acre of 100% ENV lime and the lime being used had an 80% ENV (1/ENV = 1.25), 4 times 1.25 or 5 tons/acre would be required.

General lime guidelines (at 100% ENV)

Initial Soil pH	Sands	Sandy Loams	Loam and Silt Loams	Silty Clay Loams
4.5	2.5	6.0	9.5	13.0
4.6-4.7	2.5	6.0	9.0	12.5
4.8-4.9	2.5	5.5	8.5	12.0
5.0-5.1	2.0	5.0	7.5	10.5
5.2-5.3	1.5	4.0	6.5	8.5
5.4-5.5	1.0	3.0	4.0	6.0
5.6-5.7	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.5
5.8-5.9	0.7	1.5	2.5	3.5
6.0-6.1	0.6	1.5	2.0	3.0
6.2-6.3	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.0
6.4-6.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.5
6.6-6.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0
Lime guidelines are in tons per acre and are based on a plow depth of 8.0 inches. Correct rate if plowing to a different depth.				
Conversion for small areas: 1 ton/acre = 2,000#/43,560 ft ² , 46#/1,000 ft ²				

Note: Lime should not be applied within 50 feet of streams and wetlands.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR MULCHING



Definition and Scope

Applying coarse plant residue or chips, or other suitable materials, to cover the soil surface to provide initial erosion control while a seeding or shrub planting is establishing. Mulch will conserve moisture and modify the surface soil temperature and reduce fluctuation of both. Mulch will prevent soil surface crusting and aid in weed control. Mulch can also be used alone for temporary stabilization in non-growing months. Use of stone as a mulch could be more permanent and should not be limited to non-growing months.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On soils subject to erosion and on new seedlings and shrub plantings. Mulch is useful on soils with low infiltration rates by retarding runoff.

Criteria

Site preparation prior to mulching requires the installation of necessary erosion control or water management practices and drainage systems.

Slope, grade and smooth the site to fit needs of selected mulch products.

Remove all undesirable stones and other debris to meet the needs of the anticipated land use and maintenance required.

Apply mulch after soil amendments and planting is accomplished or simultaneously if hydroseeding is used.

Select appropriate mulch material and application rate or material needs. Hay mulch shall not be used in wetlands or in areas of permanent seeding. Clean straw mulch is preferred alternative in wetland application. Determine local availability.

Select appropriate mulch anchoring material.

NOTE: The best combination for grass/legume establishment is straw (cereal grain) mulch applied at 2 ton/acre (90 lbs./1000sq.ft.) and anchored with wood fiber mulch (hydromulch) at 500 – 750 lbs./acre (11 – 17 lbs./1000 sq. ft.). The wood fiber mulch must be applied through a hydroseeder immediately after mulching.



Table 4.2
Guide to Mulch Materials, Rates, and Uses

Mulch Material	Quality Standards	per 1000 Sq. Ft.	per Acre	Depth of Application	Remarks
Wood chips or shavings	Air-dried. Free of objectionable coarse material	500-900 lbs.	10-20 tons	2-7"	Used primarily around shrub and tree plantings and recreation trails to inhibit weed competition. Resistant to wind blowing. Decomposes slowly.
Wood fiber cellulose (partly digested wood fibers)	Made from natural wood usually with green dye and dispersing agent	50 lbs.	2,000 lbs.	—	Apply with hydromulcher. No tie down required. Less erosion control provided than 2 tons of hay or straw.
Gravel, Crushed Stone or Slag	Washed; Size 2B or 3A—1 1/2"	9 cu. yds.	405 cu. yds.	3"	Excellent mulch for short slopes and around plants and ornamentals. Use 2B where subject to traffic. (Approximately 2,000 lbs./cu. yd.). Frequently used over filter fabric for better weed control.
Hay or Straw	Air-dried; free of undesirable seeds & coarse materials	90-100 lbs. 2-3 bales	2 tons (100-120 bales)	cover about 90% surface	Use small grain straw where mulch is maintained for more than three months. Subject to wind blowing unless anchored. Most commonly used mulching material. Provides the best micro-environment for germinating seeds.
Jute twisted yarn	Undyed, unbleached plain weave. Warp 78 ends/yd., Weft 41 ends/yd. 60-90 lbs./roll	48" x 50 yds. or 48" x 75 yds.	—	—	Use without additional mulch. Tie down as per manufacturers specifications. Good for center line of concentrated water flow.
Excelsior wood fiber mats	Interlocking web of excelsior fibers with photodegradable plastic netting	4' x 112.5' or 8' x 112.5'.	—	—	Use without additional mulch. Excellent for seeding establishment. Anchor as per manufacturers specifications. Approximately 72 lbs./roll for excelsior with plastic on both sides. Use two sided plastic for centerline of waterways.
Straw or coconut fiber, or combination	Photodegradable plastic net on one or two sides	Most are 6.5 ft. x 3.5 ft.	81 rolls	—	Designed to tolerate higher velocity water flow, centerlines of waterways, 60 sq. yds. per roll.

Table 4.3
Mulch Anchoring Guide

Anchoring Method or Material	Kind of Mulch to be Anchored	How to Apply
1. Peg and Twine	Hay or straw	After mulching, divide areas into blocks approximately 1 sq. yd. in size. Drive 4-6 pegs per block to within 2" to 3" of soil surface. Secure mulch to surface by stretching twine between pegs in criss-cross pattern on each block. Secure twine around each peg with 2 or more tight turns. Drive pegs flush with soil. Driving stakes into ground tightens the twine.
2. Mulch netting	Hay or straw	Staple the light-weight paper, jute, wood fiber, or plastic nettings to soil surface according to manufacturer's recommendations. Should be biodegradable. Most products are not suitable for foot traffic.
3. Wood cellulose fiber	Hay or straw	Apply with hydroseeder immediately after mulching. Use 500 lbs. wood fiber per acre. Some products contain an adhesive material ("tackifier"), possibly advantageous.
4. Mulch anchoring tool	Hay or straw	Apply mulch and pull a mulch anchoring tool (blunt, straight discs) over mulch as near to the contour as possible. Mulch material should be "tucked" into soil surface about 3".
5. Tackifier	Hay or straw	Mix and apply polymeric and gum tackifiers according to manufacturer's instructions. Avoid application during rain. A 24-hour curing period and a soil temperature higher than 45 ⁰ Fahrenheit are required.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION AREA PLANTING



Definition & Scope

Establishing **permanent** grasses with other forbs and/or shrubs to provide a minimum 80% perennial vegetative cover on areas disturbed by construction and critical areas to reduce erosion and sediment transport. Critical areas may include but are not limited to steep excavated cut or fill slopes as well as eroding or denuded natural slopes and areas subject to erosion.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

This practice applies to all disturbed areas void of, or having insufficient, cover to prevent erosion and sediment transport. See additional standards for special situations such as sand dunes and sand and gravel pits.

Criteria

All water control measures will be installed as needed prior to final grading and seedbed preparation. Any severely compacted sections will require chiseling or disking to provide an adequate rooting zone, to a minimum depth of 12", see Soil Restoration Standard. The seedbed must be prepared to allow good soil to seed contact, with the soil not too soft and not too compact. Adequate soil moisture must be present to accomplish this. If surface is powder dry or sticky wet, postpone operations until moisture changes to a favorable condition. If seeding is accomplished within 24 hours of final grading, additional scarification is generally not needed, especially on ditch or stream banks. Remove all stones and other debris from the surface that are greater than 4 inches, or that will interfere with future mowing or maintenance.

Soil amendments should be incorporated into the upper 2 inches of soil when feasible. **The soil should be tested to determine the amounts of amendments needed.** Apply

ground agricultural limestone to attain a pH of 6.0 in the upper 2 inches of soil. If soil must be fertilized before results of a soil test can be obtained to determine fertilizer needs, apply commercial fertilizer at 600 lbs. per acre of 5-5-10 or equivalent. If manure is used, apply a quantity to meet the nutrients of the above fertilizer. This requires an appropriate manure analysis prior to applying to the site. Do not use manure on sites to be planted with birdsfoot trefoil or in the path of concentrated water flow.

Seed mixtures may vary depending on location within the state and time of seeding. Generally, warm season grasses should only be seeded during early spring, April to May. These grasses are primarily used for vegetating excessively drained sands and gravels. See Standard and Specification for Sand and Gravel Mine Reclamation. Other grasses may be seeded any time of the year when the soil is not frozen and is workable. When legumes such as birdsfoot trefoil are included, spring seeding is preferred. See Table 4.4, "Permanent Construction Area Planting Mixture Recommendations" for additional seed mixtures.

General Seed Mix:		Variety	lbs./acre	lbs/1000 sq. ft.
Red Clover ¹ <u>OR</u>		Acclaim, Rally, Red Head II, Renegade	8 ²	0.20
Common white clover ¹		Common	8	0.20
<u>PLUS</u>				
Creeping Red Fescue		Common	20	0.45
<u>PLUS</u>				
Smooth Bromegrass <u>OR</u>		Common	2	0.05
Ryegrass (perennial)		Pennfine/Linn	5	0.10
¹ add inoculant immediately prior to seeding ² Mix 4 lbs each of Empire and Pardee <u>OR</u> 4 lbs of Birdsfoot and 4 lbs white clover per acre. All seeding rates are given for Pure Live Seed (PLS)				

Pure Live Seed, or (PLS) refers to the amount of live seed in a lot of bulk seed. Information on the seed bag label includes the type of seed, supplier, test date, source of seed, purity, and germination. Purity is the percentage of pure seed. Germination is the percentage of pure seed that will produce normal plants when planted under favorable conditions.

To compute Pure Live Seed multiply the “germination percent” times the “purity” and divide that by 100 to get Pure Live Seed.

$$\text{Pure Live Seed (PLS)} = \frac{\% \text{ Germination} \times \% \text{ Purity}}{100}$$

For example, the PLS for a lot of Kentucky Blue grass with 75% purity and 96% germination would be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(96) \times (75)}{100} = 72\% \text{ Pure Live Seed}$$

For 10lbs of PLS from this lot =

$$\frac{10}{0.72} = 13.9 \text{ lbs}$$

Therefore, 13.9 lbs of seed is the actual weight needed to meet 10lbs PSL from this specific seed lot.

Time of Seeding: The optimum timing for the general seed mixture is early spring. Permanent seedings may be made any time of year if properly mulched and adequate moisture is provided. Late June through early August is not a good time to seed, but may facilitate covering the land without additional disturbance if construction is completed. Portions of the seeding may fail due to drought and heat. These areas may need reseeding in late summer/fall or the following spring.

Method of seeding: Broadcasting, drilling, cultipack type seeding, or hydroseeding are acceptable methods. Proper soil to seed contact is key to successful seedings.

Mulching: Mulching is essential to obtain a uniform stand of seeded plants. Optimum benefits of mulching new seedings are obtained with the use of small grain straw applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre, and anchored with a netting or tackifier. See the Standard and Specifications for Mulching for choices and requirements.

Irrigation: Watering may be essential to establish a new seeding when a drought condition occurs shortly after a new seeding emerges. Irrigation is a specialized practice and care must be taken not to exceed the application rate for the soil or subsoil. When disconnecting irrigation pipe, be sure pipes are drained in a safe manor, not creating an erosion concern.



80% Perennial Vegetative Cover



50% Perennial Vegetative Cover

Table 4.4
Permanent Construction Area Planting Mixture Recommendations

Seed Mixture	Variety	Rate in lbs./acre (PLS)	Rate in lbs./ 1, 000 ft ²
Mix #1			
Creeping red fescue	Ensylva, Pennlawn, Boreal	10	.25
Perennial ryegrass	Pennfine, Linn	10	.25
*This mix is used extensively for shaded areas.			
Mix #2			
Switchgrass	Shelter, Pathfinder, Trailblazer, or Blackwell	20	.50
*This rate is in pure live seed, this would be an excellent choice along the upland edge of a wetland to filter runoff and provide wildlife benefits. In areas where erosion may be a problem, a companion seeding of sand lovegrass should be added to provide quick cover at a rate of 2 lbs. per acre (0.05 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.).			
Mix #3			
Switchgrass	Shelter, Pathfinder, Trailblazer, or Blackwell	4	.10
Big bluestem	Niagara	4	.10
Little bluestem	Aldous or Camper	2	.05
Indiangrass	Rumsey	4	.10
Coastal panicgrass	Atlantic	2	.05
Sideoats grama	El Reno or Trailway	2	.05
Wildflower mix		.50	.01
*This mix has been successful on sand and gravel plantings. It is very difficult to seed without a warm season grass seeder such as a Truax seed drill. Broadcasting this seed is very difficult due to the fluffy nature of some of the seed, such as bluestems and indiangrass.			
Mix #4			
Switchgrass	Shelter, Pathfinder, Trailblazer, or Blackwell	10	.25
Coastal panicgrass	Atlantic	10	.25
*This mix is salt tolerant, a good choice along the upland edge of tidal areas and roadsides.			
Mix #5			
Saltmeadow cordgrass (<i>Spartina patens</i>)—This grass is used for tidal shoreline protection and tidal marsh restoration. It is planted by vegetative stem divisions.			
'Cape' American beachgrass can be planted for sand dune stabilization above the saltmeadow cordgrass zone.			
Mix #6			
Creeping red fescue	Ensylva, Pennlawn, Boreal	20	.45
Chewings Fescue	Common	20	.45
Perennial ryegrass	Pennfine, Linn	5	.10
Red Clover	Common	10	.45
*General purpose erosion control mix. Not to be used for a turf planting or play grounds.			

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL RESTORATION



Definition & Scope

The decompaction of areas of a development site or construction project where soils have been disturbed to recover the original properties and porosity of the soil; thus providing a sustainable growth medium for vegetation, reduction of runoff and filtering of pollutants from stormwater runoff.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Soil restoration is to be applied to areas whose heavy construction traffic is done and final stabilization is to begin. This is generally applied in the cleanup, site restoration, and landscaping phase of construction followed by the permanent establishment of an appropriate ground cover to maintain the soil structure. Soil restoration measures should be applied over and adjacent to any runoff reduction practices to achieve design performance.



Design Criteria

1. Soil restoration areas will be designated on the plan views of areas to be disturbed.

2. Soil restoration will be completed in accordance with Table 4.6 on page 4.53.

Specification for Full Soil Restoration

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

1. Apply 3 inches of compost over subsoil. The compost shall be well decomposed (matured at least 3 months), weed-free, organic matter. It shall be aerobically composted, possess no objectionable odors, and contain less than 1%, by dry weight, of man-made foreign matter. The physical parameters of the compost shall meet the standards listed in Table 5.2 - Compost Standards Table, except for "Particle Size" 100% will pass the 1/2" sieve. **Note: All biosolids compost produced in New York State (or approved for importation) must meet NYS DEC's 6 NYCRR Part 360 (Solid Waste Management Facilities) requirements. The Part 360 requirements are equal to or more stringent than 40 CFR Part 503 which ensure safe standards for pathogen reduction and heavy metals content.**



2. Till compost into subsoil to a depth of at least 12 inches using a cat-mounted ripper, tractor mounted disc, or tiller, to mix and circulate air and compost into the subsoil.
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 the seeding plan. Use appropriate ground cover with deep roots to maintain the soil structure.
6. Topsoil may be manufactured as a mixture or a mineral component and organic material such as compost.

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. This should not be performed within the drip line of any existing trees or over utility installations that are within 24 inches of the surface.

Maintenance

Keep the site free of vehicular and foot traffic or other weight loads. Consider pedestrian footpaths.

Table 4.6
Soil Restoration Requirements

Type of Soil Disturbance	Soil Restoration Requirement		Comments/Examples
No soil disturbance	Restoration not permitted		Preservation of Natural Features
Minimal soil disturbance	Restoration not required		Clearing and grubbing
Areas where topsoil is stripped only - no change in grade	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	Protect area from any ongoing construction activities.
	Apply 6 inches of topsoil	Aerate* and apply 6 inches of topsoil	
Areas of cut or fill	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	
	Aerate* and apply 6 inches of topsoil	Apply full Soil Restoration**	
Heavy traffic areas on site (especially in a zone 5-25 feet around buildings but not within a 5 foot perimeter around foundation walls)	Apply full Soil Restoration (decompaction and compost enhancement)		
Areas where Runoff Reduction and/or Infiltration practices are applied	Restoration not required, but may be applied to enhance the reduction specified for appropriate practices.		Keep construction equipment from crossing these areas. To protect newly installed practice from any ongoing construction activities construct a single phase operation fence area
Redevelopment projects	Soil Restoration is required on redevelopment projects in areas where existing impervious area will be converted to pervious area.		
* Aeration includes the use of machines such as tractor-drawn implements with coulters making a narrow slit in the soil, a roller with many spikes making indentations in the soil, or prongs which function like a mini-subsoiler.			
** Per “Deep Ripping and De-compaction, DEC 2008”.			

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SURFACE ROUGHENING



Definition & Scope

Roughening a bare soil surface whether through creating horizontal grooves across a slope, stair-stepping, or tracking with construction equipment to aid the establishment of vegetative cover from seed, to reduce runoff velocity and increase infiltration, and to reduce erosion and provide for trapping of sediment.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

All construction slopes require surface roughening to facilitate stabilization with vegetation, particularly slopes steeper than 3:1.

Design Criteria

There are many different methods to achieve a roughened soil surface on a slope. No specific design criteria is required. However, the selection of the appropriate method depends on the type of slope. Methods include tracking, grooving, and stair-stepping. Steepness, mowing requirements, and/or a cut or fill slope operation are all factors considered in choosing a roughening method.

Construction Specifications

1. Cut Slope, No mowing.

- A. Stair-step grade or groove cut slopes with a gradient steeper than 3:1 (Figure 4.18).
- B. Use stair-step grading on any erodible material soft enough to be ripped with a bulldozer. Slopes of soft rock with some soil are particularly suited to stair-step grading.

- C. Make the vertical cut distance less than the horizontal distance, and slightly slope the horizontal position of the “step” to the vertical wall.
- D. Do not make vertical cuts more than 2 feet in soft materials or 3 feet in rocky materials.

Grooving uses machinery to create a series of ridges and depressions that run perpendicular to the slope following the contour. Groove using any appropriate implement that can be safely operated on the slope, such as disks, tillers, spring harrows, or the teeth of a front-end loader bucket. Do not make the grooves less than 3 inches deep or more than 15 inches apart.

2. Fill Slope, No mowing

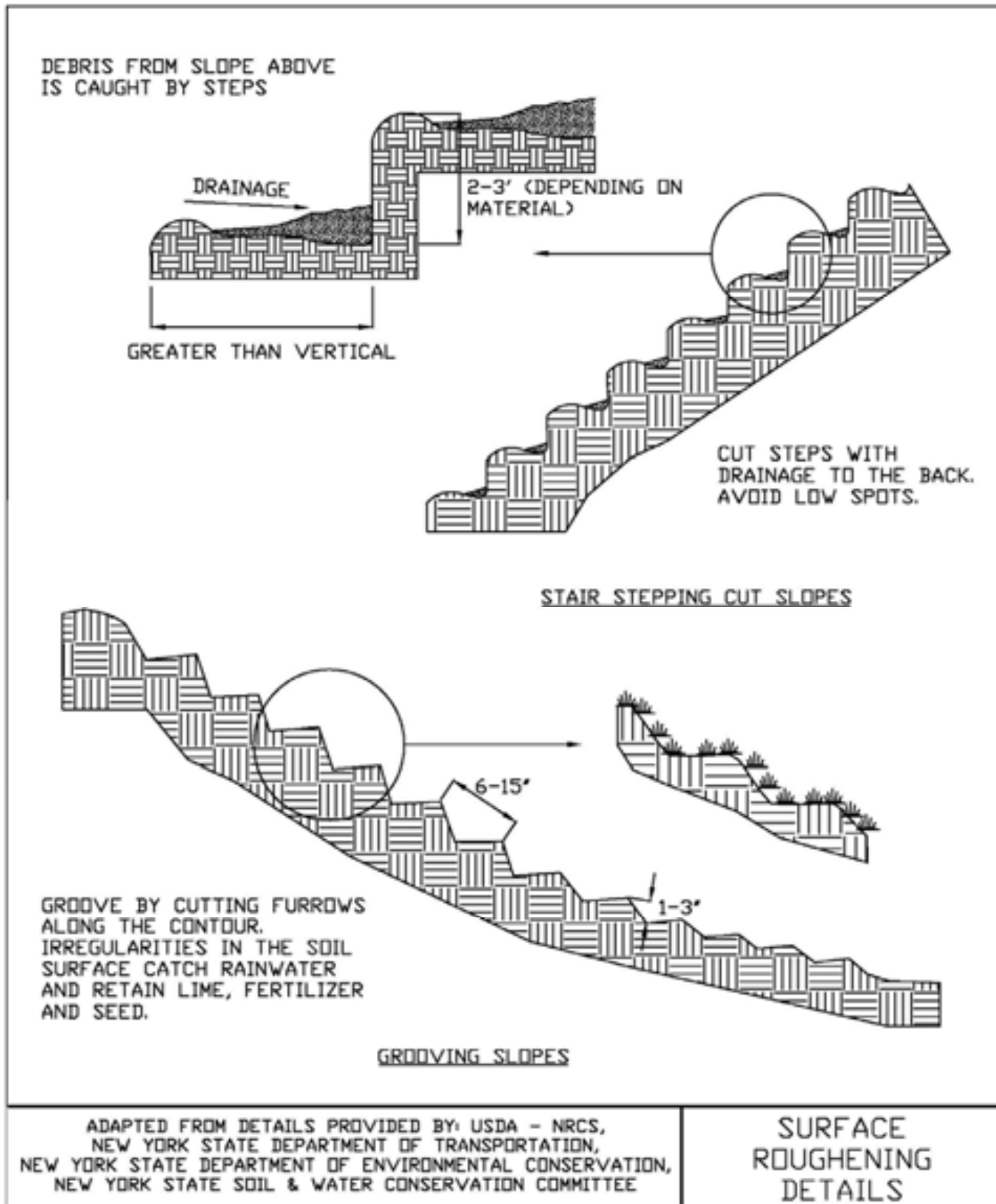
- A. Place fill to create slopes with a gradient no steeper than 2:1 in lifts 9 inches or less and properly compacted. Ensure the face of the slope consists of loose, uncompacted fill 4 to 6 inches deep. Use grooving as described above to roughen the slope, if necessary.
- B. Do not back blade or scrape the final slope face.

3. Cuts/Fills, Mowed Maintenance

- A. Make mowed slopes no steeper than 3:1.
- B. Roughen these areas to shallow grooves by normal tilling, disking, harrowing, or use of cultipacker-seeder. Make the final pass of such tillage equipment on the contour.
- C. Make grooves at least 1 inch deep and a maximum of 10 inches apart.
- D. Excessive roughness is undesirable where mowing is planned.

Tracking should be used primarily in sandy soils to avoid undue compaction of the soil surface. Tracking is generally not as effective as the other roughening methods described. (It has been used as a method to track down mulch.) Operate tracked machinery up and down the slope to leave horizontal depressions in the soil. Do not back-blade during the final grading operation.

Figure 4.18
Surface Roughening



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION AREA SEEDING



Definition & Scope

Providing temporary erosion control protection to disturbed areas and/or localized critical areas for an interim period by covering all bare ground that exists as a result of construction activities or a natural event. Critical areas may include but are not limited to steep excavated cut or fill slopes and any disturbed, denuded natural slopes subject to erosion.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Temporary seedings may be necessary on construction sites to protect an area, or section, where final grading is complete, when preparing for winter work shutdown, or to provide cover when permanent seedings are likely to fail due to mid-summer heat and drought. The intent is to provide temporary protective cover during temporary shutdown of construction and/or while waiting for optimal planting time.

Criteria

Water management practices must be installed as appropriate for site conditions. The area must be rough graded and slopes physically stable. Large debris and rocks are usually removed. Seedbed must be seeded within 24 hours of disturbance or scarification of the soil surface will be necessary prior to seeding.

Fertilizer or lime are not typically used for temporary seedings.

IF: Spring or summer or early fall, then seed the area with ryegrass (annual or perennial) at 30 lbs. per acre (Approximately 0.7 lb./1000 sq. ft. or use 1 lb./1000 sq. ft.).

IF: Late fall or early winter, then seed Certified 'Aroostook' winter rye (cereal rye) at 100 lbs. per acre (2.5 lbs./1000 sq. ft.).

Any seeding method may be used that will provide uniform application of seed to the area and result in relatively good soil to seed contact.

Mulch the area with hay or straw at 2 tons/acre (approx. 90 lbs./1000 sq. ft. or 2 bales). Quality of hay or straw mulch allowable will be determined based on long term use and visual concerns. Mulch anchoring will be required where wind or areas of concentrated water are of concern. Wood fiber hydromulch or other sprayable products approved for erosion control (nylon web or mesh) may be used if applied according to manufacturers' specification. Caution is advised when using nylon or other synthetic products. They may be difficult to remove prior to final seeding and can be a hazard to young wildlife species.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOILING



Definition & Scope

Spreading a specified quality and quantity of topsoil materials on graded or constructed subsoil areas to provide acceptable plant cover growing conditions, thereby reducing erosion; to reduce irrigation water needs; and to reduce the need for nitrogen fertilizer application.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Topsoil is applied to subsoils that are droughty (low available moisture for plants), stony, slowly permeable, salty or extremely acid. It is also used to backfill around shrub and tree transplants. This standard does not apply to wetland soils.

Design Criteria

1. Preserve existing topsoil in place where possible, thereby reducing the need for added topsoil.
2. Conserve by stockpiling topsoil and friable fine textured subsoils that must be stripped from the excavated site and applied after final grading where vegetation will be established. Topsoil stockpiles must be stabilized. Stockpile surfaces can be stabilized by vegetation, geotextile or plastic covers. This can be aided by orientating the stockpile lengthwise into prevailing winds.
3. Refer to USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service soil surveys or soil interpretation record sheets for further soil texture information for selecting appropriate design topsoil depths.

Site Preparation

1. As needed, install erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, channels, sediment traps, and stabilizing measures, or maintain if already installed.
2. Complete rough grading and final grade, allowing for depth of topsoil to be added.
3. Scarify all compact, slowly permeable, medium and fine textured subsoil areas. Scarify at approximately right angles to the slope direction in soil areas that are steeper than 5 percent. Areas that have been overly compacted shall be decompacted in accordance with the Soil Restoration Standard.
4. Remove refuse, woody plant parts, stones over 3 inches in diameter, and other litter.

Topsoil Materials

1. Topsoil shall have at least 6 percent by weight of fine textured stable organic material, and no greater than 20 percent. Muck soil shall not be considered topsoil.
2. Topsoil shall have not less than 20 percent fine textured material (passing the NO. 200 sieve) and not more than 15 percent clay.
3. Topsoil treated with soil sterilants or herbicides shall be so identified to the purchaser.
4. Topsoil shall be relatively free of stones over 1 1/2 inches in diameter, trash, noxious weeds such as nut sedge and quackgrass, and will have less than 10 percent gravel.
5. Topsoil containing soluble salts greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.
6. Topsoil may be manufactured as a mixture of a mineral component and organic material such as compost.

Application and Grading

1. Topsoil shall be distributed to a uniform depth over the area. It shall not be placed when it is partly frozen, muddy, or on frozen slopes or over ice, snow, or standing water puddles.
2. Topsoil placed and graded on slopes steeper than 5 percent shall be promptly fertilized, seeded, mulched, and stabilized by "tracking" with suitable equipment.
3. Apply topsoil in the amounts shown in Table 4.7 below:

Table 4.7 - Topsoil Application Depth		
Site Conditions	Intended Use	Minimum Topsoil Depth
1. Deep sand or loamy sand	Mowed lawn	6 in.
	Tall legumes, unmowed	2 in.
	Tall grass, unmowed	1 in.
2. Deep sandy loam	Mowed lawn	5 in.
	Tall legumes, unmowed	2 in.
	Tall grass, unmowed	none
3. Six inches or more: silt loam, clay loam, loam, or silt	Mowed lawn	4 in.
	Tall legumes, unmowed	1 in.
	Tall grass, unmowed	1 in.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR COFFERDAM STRUCTURES



Definition & Scope

A **temporary** barrier placed at a worksite to prevent water from flooding the work area so that construction can take place without discharging sediment into the water resource.

Condition Where Practice Applies

Temporary coffer dams are used to separate streams, rivers, lakes, and other sources of surface water from adjacent locations where soil disturbances are undertaken to complete construction. These barriers can be constructed of manufactured components such as geotextile/plastic tubes filled with water, portable dams formed by metal framing with a geo-membrane, or conventionally constructed earth and stone dike systems.

Design Criteria

The maximum height for this application is 10 feet. No construction activity shall commence in the area of the cofferdam until it is completed and stabilized.

Water Filled Structures

1. These structures shall be sized and installed according to the manufacturers recommendations.
2. Adequate freeboard must be provided to prevent flotation during high water events and periods of below freezing temperatures.
3. The foundation shall be prepared to provide full bottom contact prior to filling.
4. An interior dewatering system shall be designed within

the work area to manage seepage.

5. The ends of the water structures shall be anchored on the stream banks or shorelines at an elevation at least above the top of the structure.

Structural Component Dams

1. These structures shall be sized and installed in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.
2. The foundation area for the placement of the structural steel framing and the impervious fabric membrane shall be as directed by the manufacturer or by qualified personnel.
3. Dewatering the interior of the coffer dam will be done in a manner that does not disturb the foundation area of the structural frame.
4. A minimum of 2 feet of freeboard shall be provided above the expected high water elevation.

Earthen Cofferdams

1. The earthen coffer dam shall be constructed of fill material that will preclude the transmission of water through the dam, or contain an impermeable core.
2. The minimum top width shall be 8 feet with 2:1 side slopes, and compacted in 9 inch lifts with a minimum of 4 passes of construction equipment.
3. The outside slope shall be covered with a 1 foot layer of rock riprap over a graded stone bedding or geotextile to prevent erosion of soil material into water. An alternative method is to cover the outside slope with an anchored plastic cover with a minimum thickness of 20 mil.
4. Interior work will be conducted in a manner that will not disturb or undermine the earthen coffer dam or its foundation.

Inspection and Maintenance

1. All cofferdams will be inspected daily to assure proper performance and stability as vibration from construction equipment can cause disturbance of the structures.
2. Particular attention should be given to the foundation support system at perimeter of structural component dams. Any undermined or settled areas shall be restored immediately.

3. Any holes, leaks, or torn areas in the geo-membranes or fabric shall be repaired immediately.
4. Any shifting, movement, or settling of the coffer dam shall be addressed immediately to protect workers in the construction area.
5. Inspect the interior dewatering system and ensure that the system is discharging clean water, or is being pumped to appropriate sediment control facility prior to returning to the water resource.
6. Repair or replace any loss of rock riprap or fill that may occur and assure the top of the coffer dam is level without any low spots due to settling.
7. Upon completion of the construction work, remove all excess material, accumulated sediment and debris from the work area, and remove the cofferdam in accordance with the site stabilization plan.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMPOST FILTER SOCK



that 8" diameter socks may be used for residential lots to control areas less than 0.25 acres.

- The flat dimension of the sock shall be at least 1.5 times the nominal diameter.
- The **Maximum Slope Length** (in feet) above a compost filter sock shall not exceed the following limits:

Dia. (in.)	Slope %						
	2	5	10	20	25	33	50
8	225*	200	100	50	20	—	—
12	250	225	125	65	50	40	25
18	275	250	150	70	55	45	30
24	350	275	200	130	100	60	35
32	450	325	275	150	120	75	50

* Length in feet

Definition & Scope

A **temporary** sediment control practice composed of a degradable geotextile mesh tube filled with compost filter media to filter sediment and other pollutants associated with construction activity to prevent their migration offsite.

Condition Where Practice Applies

Compost filter socks can be used in many construction site applications where erosion will occur in the form of sheet erosion and there is no concentration of water flowing to the sock. In areas with steep slopes and/or rocky terrain, soil conditions must be such that good continuous contact between the sock and the soil is maintained throughout its length. For use on impervious surfaces such as road pavement or parking areas, proper anchorage must be provided to prevent shifting of the sock or separation of the contact between the sock and the pavement. Compost filter socks are utilized both at the site perimeter as well as within the construction areas. These socks may be filled after placement by blowing compost into the tube pneumatically, or filled at a staging location and moved into its designed location.

Design Criteria

- Compost filter socks will be placed on the contour with both terminal ends of the sock extended 8 feet upslope at a 45 degree angle to prevent bypass flow.
- Diameters designed for use shall be 12" – 32" except



- The compost infill shall be well decomposed (matured at least 3 months), weed-free, organic matter. It shall be aerobically composted, possess no objectionable odors, and contain less than 1%, by dry weight, of man-made foreign matter. The physical parameters of the compost shall meet the standards listed in Table 5.2 - Compost Standards Table. **Note: All biosolids compost produced in New York State (or approved for importation) must meet NYS DEC's 6 NYCRR Part 360 (Solid Waste Management Facilities) requirements. The Part 360 requirements are equal to or more stringent than 40 CFR Part 503 which ensure safe standards for pathogen reduction and heavy metals content. When using compost filter socks adjacent to surface water, the compost should have a low nutrient value.**
- The compost filter sock fabric material shall meet the

7. Compost filter socks shall be anchored in earth with 2" x 2" wooden stakes driven 12" into the soil on 10 foot centers on the centerline of the sock. On uneven terrain, effective ground contact can be enhanced by the placement of a fillet of filter media on the disturbed area side of the compost sock.
8. All specific construction details and material specifications shall appear on the erosion and sediment control constructions drawings when compost filter socks are included in the plan.
3. Socks shall be inspected weekly and after each runoff event. Damaged socks shall be repaired in the manner required by the manufacturer or replaced within 24 hours of inspection notification.
4. Biodegradable filter socks shall be replaced after 6 months; photodegradable filter socks after 1 year. Polypropylene socks shall be replaced according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
5. Upon stabilization of the area contributory to the sock, stakes shall be removed. The sock may be left in place and vegetated or removed in accordance with the stabilization plan. For removal the mesh can be cut and the compost spread as an additional mulch to act as a soil supplement.

Maintenance

1. Traffic shall not be permitted to cross filter socks.
2. Accumulated sediment shall be removed when it reaches half the above ground height of the sock and disposed of in accordance with the plan.

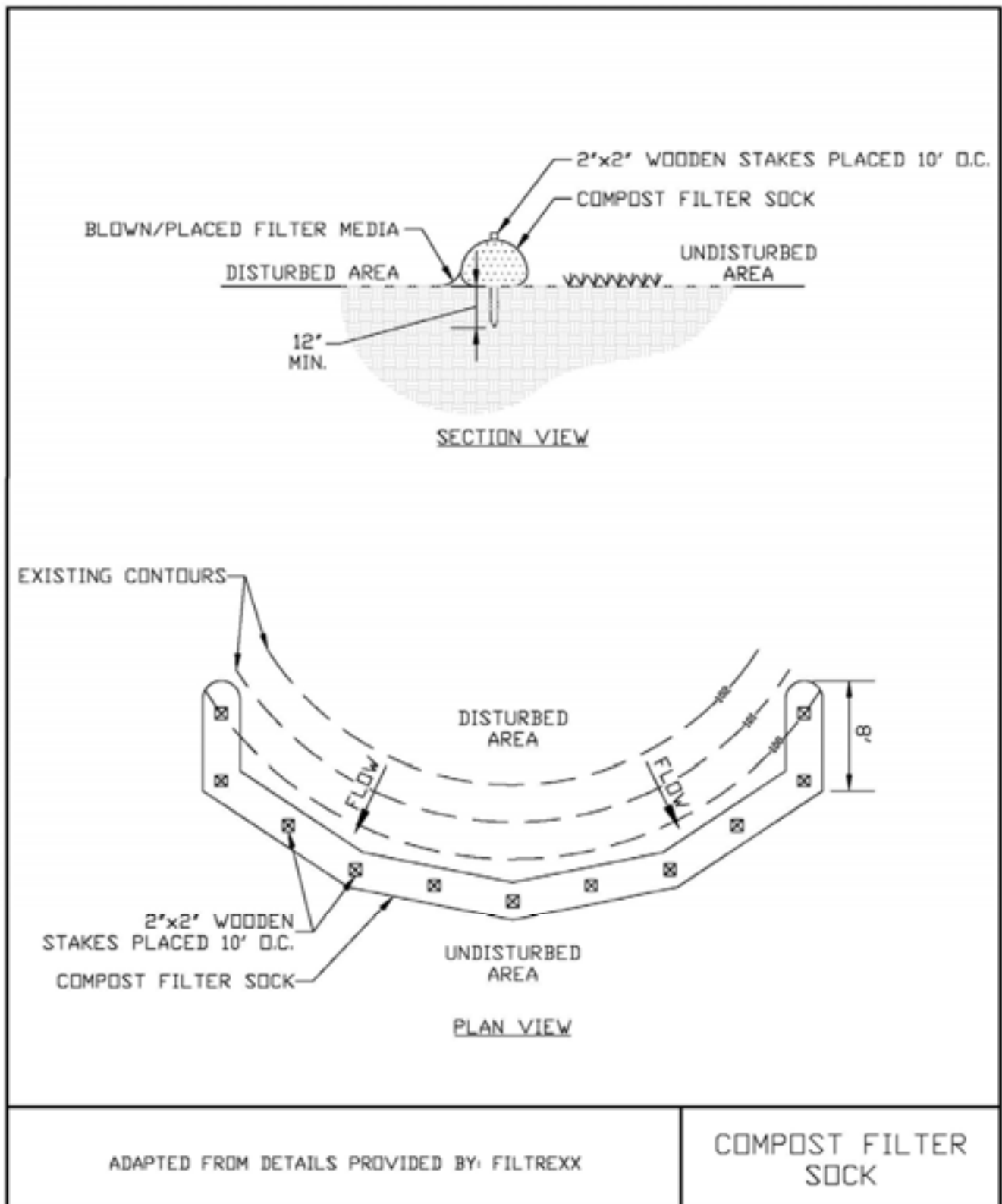
Table 5.1 - Compost Sock Fabric Minimum Specifications Table

Material Type	3 mil HDPE	5 mil HDPE	5 mil HDPE	Multi-Filament Polypropylene (MFPP)	Heavy Duty Multi-Filament Polypropylene (HDMFPP)
Material Characteristics	Photodegradable	Photodegradable	Biodegradable	Photodegradable	Photodegradable
Sock Diameters	12" 18"	12" 18" 24" 32"	12" 18" 24" 32"	12" 18" 24" 32"	12" 18" 24" 32"
Mesh Opening	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	1/8"
Tensile Strength		26 psi	26 psi	44 psi	202 psi
Ultraviolet Stability % Original Strength (ASTM G-155)	23% at 1000 hr.	23% at 1000 hr.		100% at 1000 hr.	100% at 1000 hr.
Minimum Functional Longevity	6 months	9 months	6 months	1 year	2 years

Table 5.2 - Compost Standards Table

Organic matter content	25% - 100% (dry weight)
Organic portion	Fibrous and elongated
pH	6.0 – 8.0
Moisture content	30% - 60%
Particle size	100% passing a 1" screen and 10 - 50% passing a 3/8" screen
Soluble salt concentration	5.0 dS/m (mmhos/cm) maximum

Figure 5.2
Compost Filter Sock



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GEOTEXTILE FILTER BAG



Definition & Scope

A **temporary** portable device through which sediment laden water is pumped to trap and retain sediment prior to its discharge to drainageways or off-site.

Condition Where Practice Applies

On sites where space is limited such as urban construction or linear projects (e.g. roads and utility work) where rights-of-way are limited and larger de-silting practices are impractical.

Design Criteria

1. Location - The portable filter bag should be located to minimize interference with construction activities and pedestrian traffic. It should also be placed in a location that is vegetated, relatively level, and provides for ease of access by heavy equipment, cleanout, disposal of trapped sediment, and proper release of filtered water.

The filter bag shall also be placed at least 50 feet from all wetlands, streams or other surface waters.

2. Size - Geotextile filter bag shall be sized in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations based on the pump discharge rate.

Materials and Installation

1. The geotextile material will have the following attributes:

Minimum Grab Tensile Strength	200 lbs.
Minimum Grab Tensile Elongation	50 %
Minimum Trapezoid Tear Strength	80 lbs.
Mullen Burst Strength	380 psi
Minimum Puncture Strength	130 lbs
Apparent Opening Size	40 - 80 US sieve
Minimum UV Resistance	70%
Minimum Flow Thru Rate	70 gpm/sq ft

2. The bag shall be sewn with a double needle machine using high strength thread, double stitched "Joe" type capable of minimum roll strength of 100 lbs/inch (ASTM D4884).
3. The geotextile filter bag shall have an opening large enough to accommodate a 4 inch diameter discharge hose with an attached strap to tie off the bag to the hose to prevent back flow.
4. The geotextile shall be placed on a gravel bed 2 inches thick, a straw mat 4 inches thick, or a vegetated filter strip to allow water to flow out of the bag in all directions.

Maintenance

1. The geotextile filter bag is considered full when remaining bag flow area has been reduced by 75%. At this point, it should be replaced with a new bag.
2. Disposal may be accomplished by removing the bag to an appropriate designated upland area, cut open, remove the geotextile for disposal, and spread sediment contents and seeded and mulched according to the vegetative plan.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEDIMENT TANK - PORTABLE



Definition & Scope

A sediment tank is a compartmented tank or vessel container to which sediment laden water is pumped to trap and retain the sediment prior to releasing the water to drainage-ways, and rights-of-way below the sediment tank site.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

A sediment tank is to be used on sites where excavations are deep, and space is limited, such as urban construction, where direct discharge of sediment laden water to stream and storm drainage systems is to be avoided.

Design Criteria

Location

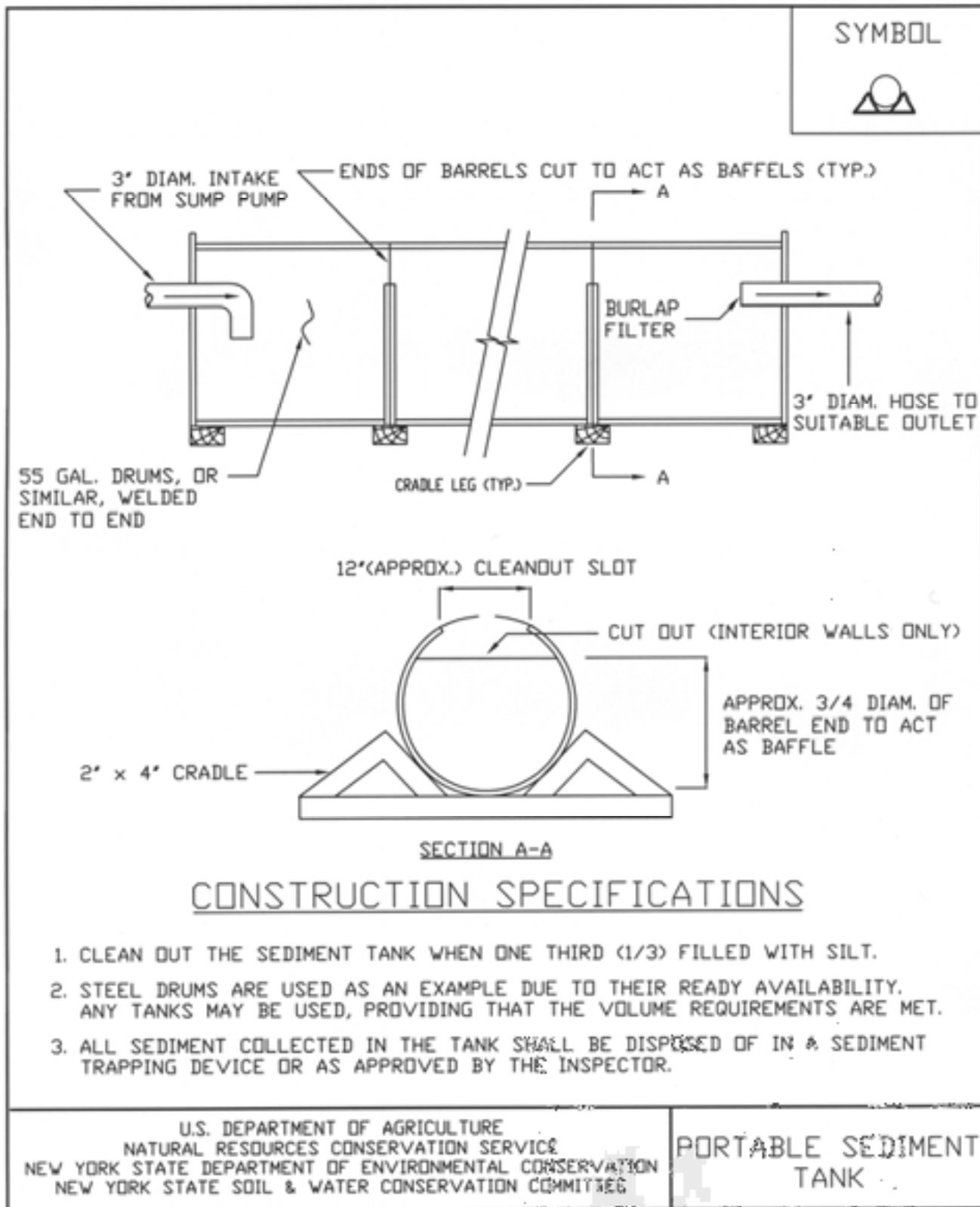
The sediment tank shall be located for ease of clean-out and disposal of the trapped sediment, and to minimize the interference with construction activities and pedestrian traffic.

Tank Size

The following formula should be used in determining the storage volume of the sediment tank; pump discharge (G.P.M.) x 16 = Cubic Foot Storage.

An example of a typical sediment tank is shown on Figure 5.24 on page 5.45. Other container designs can be used if the storage volume is adequate and approval is obtained from the local approving agency. Commercially manufactured tanks are also available.

Figure 5.24
Portable Sediment Tank



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SILT FENCE



Definition & Scope

A **temporary** barrier of geotextile fabric installed on the contours across a slope used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas of disturbed soil by temporarily ponding the sediment laden runoff allowing settling to occur. The maximum period of use is limited by the ultraviolet stability of the fabric (approximately one year).

Conditions Where Practice Applies

A silt fence may be used subject to the following conditions:

1. Maximum allowable slope length and fence length will not exceed the limits shown in the Design Criteria for the specific type of silt fence used ; and
2. Maximum ponding depth of 1.5 feet behind the fence; and
3. Erosion would occur in the form of sheet erosion; and
4. There is no concentration of water flowing to the barrier; and
5. Soil conditions allow for proper keying of fabric, or other anchorage, to prevent blowouts.

Design Criteria

1. Design computations are not required for installations of 1 month or less. Longer installation periods should be designed for expected runoff.
2. All silt fences shall be placed as close to the disturbed area as possible, but at least 10 feet from the toe of a slope steeper than 3H:1V, to allow for maintenance and

roll down. The area beyond the fence must be undisturbed or stabilized.

3. The type of silt fence specified for each location on the plan shall not exceed the maximum slope length and maximum fence length requirements shown in the following table:

Slope	Steepness	Slope Length/Fence Length (ft.)		
		Standard	Reinforced	Super
<2%	< 50:1	300/1500	N/A	N/A
2-10%	50:1 to 10:1	125/1000	250/2000	300/2500
10-20%	10:1 to 5:1	100/750	150/1000	200/1000
20-33%	5:1 to 3:1	60/500	80/750	100/1000
33-50%	3:1 to 2:1	40/250	70/350	100/500
>50%	> 2:1	20/125	30/175	50/250

Standard Silt Fence (SF) is fabric rolls stapled to wooden stakes driven 16 inches in the ground.

Reinforced Silt Fence (RSF) is fabric placed against welded wire fabric with anchored steel posts driven 16 inches in the ground.

Super Silt Fence (SSF) is fabric placed against chain link fence as support backing with posts driven 3 feet in the ground.

4. Silt fence shall be removed as soon as the disturbed area has achieved final stabilization.

The silt fence shall be installed in accordance with the appropriate details. Where ends of filter cloth come together, they shall be overlapped, folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass. Butt joints are not acceptable. A detail of the silt fence shall be shown on the plan. See Figure 5.30 on page 5.56 for Reinforced Silt Fence as an example of details to be provided.

Criteria for Silt Fence Materials

1. Silt Fence Fabric: The fabric shall meet the following specifications unless otherwise approved by the appropriate erosion and sediment control plan approval authority. Such approval shall not constitute statewide acceptance.

Fabric Properties	Minimum Acceptable Value	Test Method
Grab Tensile Strength (lbs)	110	ASTM D 4632
Elongation at Failure (%)	20	ASTM D 4632
Mullen Burst Strength (PSI)	300	ASTM D 3786
Puncture Strength (lbs)	60	ASTM D 4833
Minimum Trapezoidal Tear Strength (lbs)	50	ASTM D 4533
Flow Through Rate (gal/min/sf)	25	ASTM D 4491
Equivalent Opening Size	40-80	US Std Sieve ASTM D 4751
Minimum UV Residual (%)	70	ASTM D 4355

Super Silt Fence

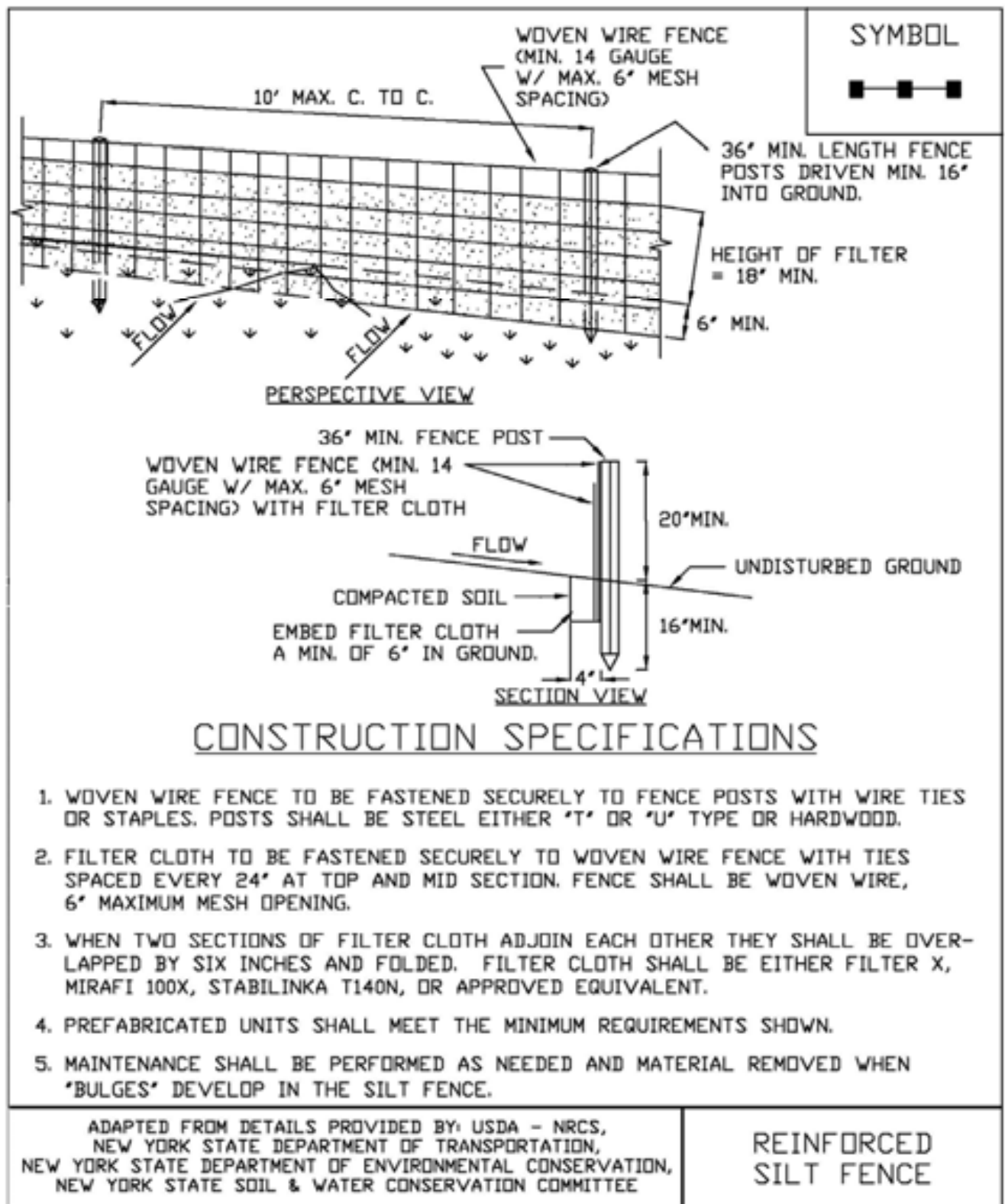


2. Fence Posts (for fabricated units): The length shall be a minimum of 36 inches long. Wood posts will be of sound quality hardwood with a minimum cross sectional area of 3.5 square inches. Steel posts will be standard T and U section weighing not less than 1.00 pound per linear foot. Posts for super silt fence shall be standard chain link fence posts.
3. Wire Fence for reinforced silt fence: Wire fencing shall be a minimum 14 gage with a maximum 6 in. mesh opening, or as approved.
4. Prefabricated silt fence is acceptable as long as all material specifications are met.

Reinforced Silt Fence



Figure 5.30
Reinforced Silt Fence



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRAW BALE DIKE



quarter of an acre per 100 feet of dike and the length of slope above the dike shall be less than 100 feet.

Design Criteria

The above table is adequate, in general, for a one-inch rain-fall event. Larger storms could cause failure of this practice. Use of this practice in sensitive areas for longer than one month should be specifically designed to store expected runoff. All bales shall be placed on the contour with cut edge of bale adhering to the ground. See Figure 5.34 on page 5.64 for details.

Definition & Scope

A **temporary** barrier of straw, or similar material, used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas of disturbed soil to reduce runoff velocity and effect deposition of the transported sediment load. Straw bale dikes have an estimated design life of three (3) months.

Condition Where Practice Applies

The straw bale dike is used where:

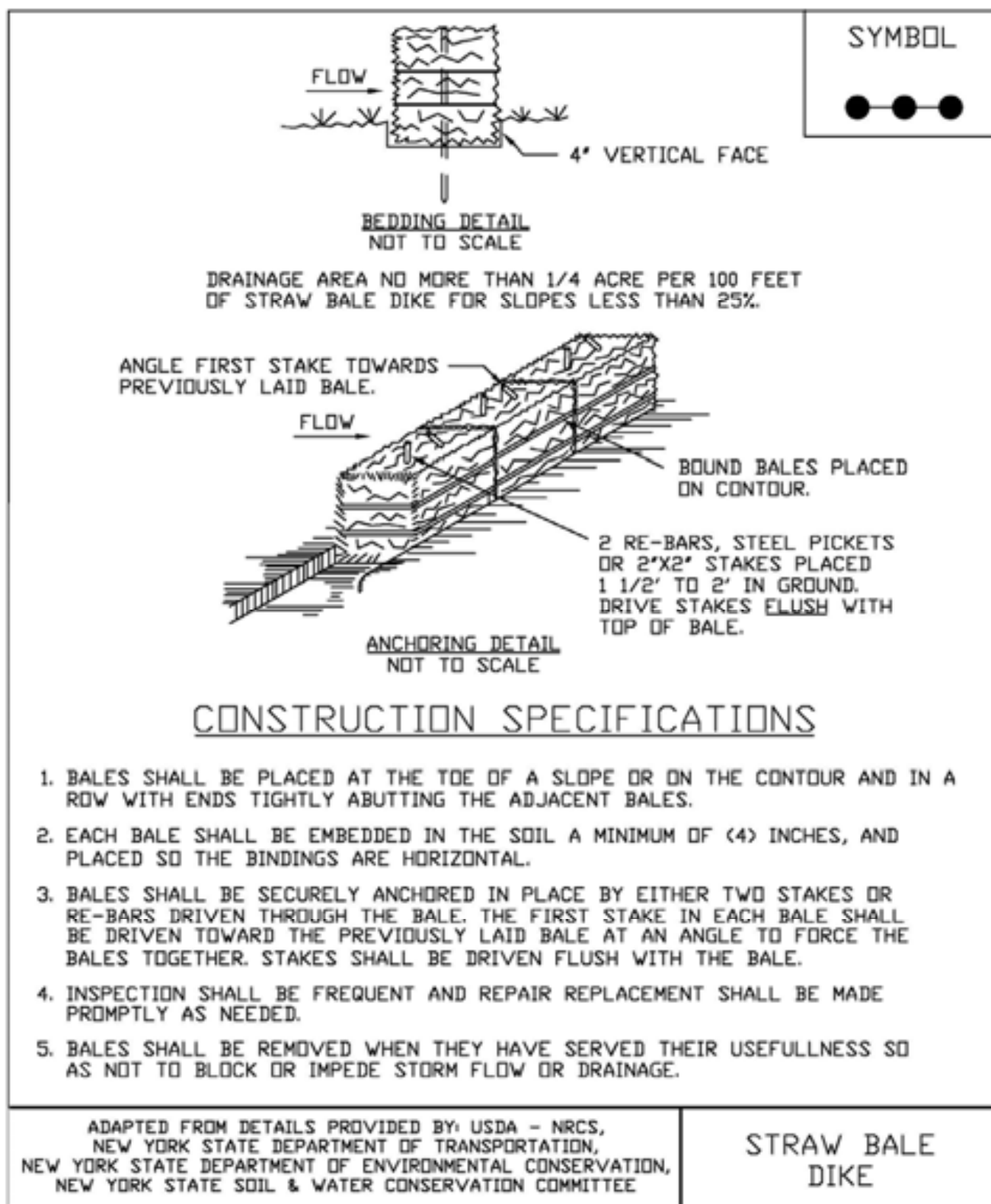
1. No other practice is feasible.
2. There is no concentration of water in a channel or other drainageway above the barrier.
3. Erosion would occur in the form of sheet erosion.
4. Length of slope above the straw bale dike does not exceed the following limits with the bale placed 10 feet from the toe of the slope:

Constructed Slope	Percent Slope	Slope Length (ft.)
2:1	50	25
3:1	33	50
4:1	25	75

Where slope gradient changes through the drainage area, steepness refers to the steepest slope section contributing to the straw bale dike.

The practice may also be used for a single family lot if the slope is less than 15 percent. The contributing drainage areas in this instance shall be less than one

Figure 5.34
Straw Bale Dike



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TURBIDITY CURTAIN



Definition & Scope

A **temporary** flexible, impenetrable barrier used to trap sediment in water bodies. This curtain is weighted at the bottom to achieve closure while supported at the top through a flotation system and used to prevent the migration of silt from a work site in a water environment into the larger body of water. Top bar float has to support weight of curtain material. Bottom anchor has to be flexible so that it will lie along the contour of the water body bottom.

Condition Where Practice Applies

A turbidity curtain is generally used when construction activity occurs within a waterbody or along its shoreline and is of short duration, generally less than one month. Curtains are used in calm water surfaces and not in areas of flowing water. **Turbidity curtains are not to be used across flowing watercourses.**

Design Criteria

The turbidity curtain shall be located beyond the lateral limits of the construction site and firmly anchored in place. The alignment should be set as close to the work area as possible but not so close as to be disturbed by applicable construction equipment. The height of the curtain shall be 20 percent greater than the depth of the water to allow for water level fluctuations. The area that the turbidity curtain protects shall not contain large culverts or drainage areas that if flows occur behind the curtain would cause a breach or lost contact at the bottom surface.

If water depths at the design alignment are minimal, the toe can be anchored in place by staking.

See Figure 5.35 on page 5.66.

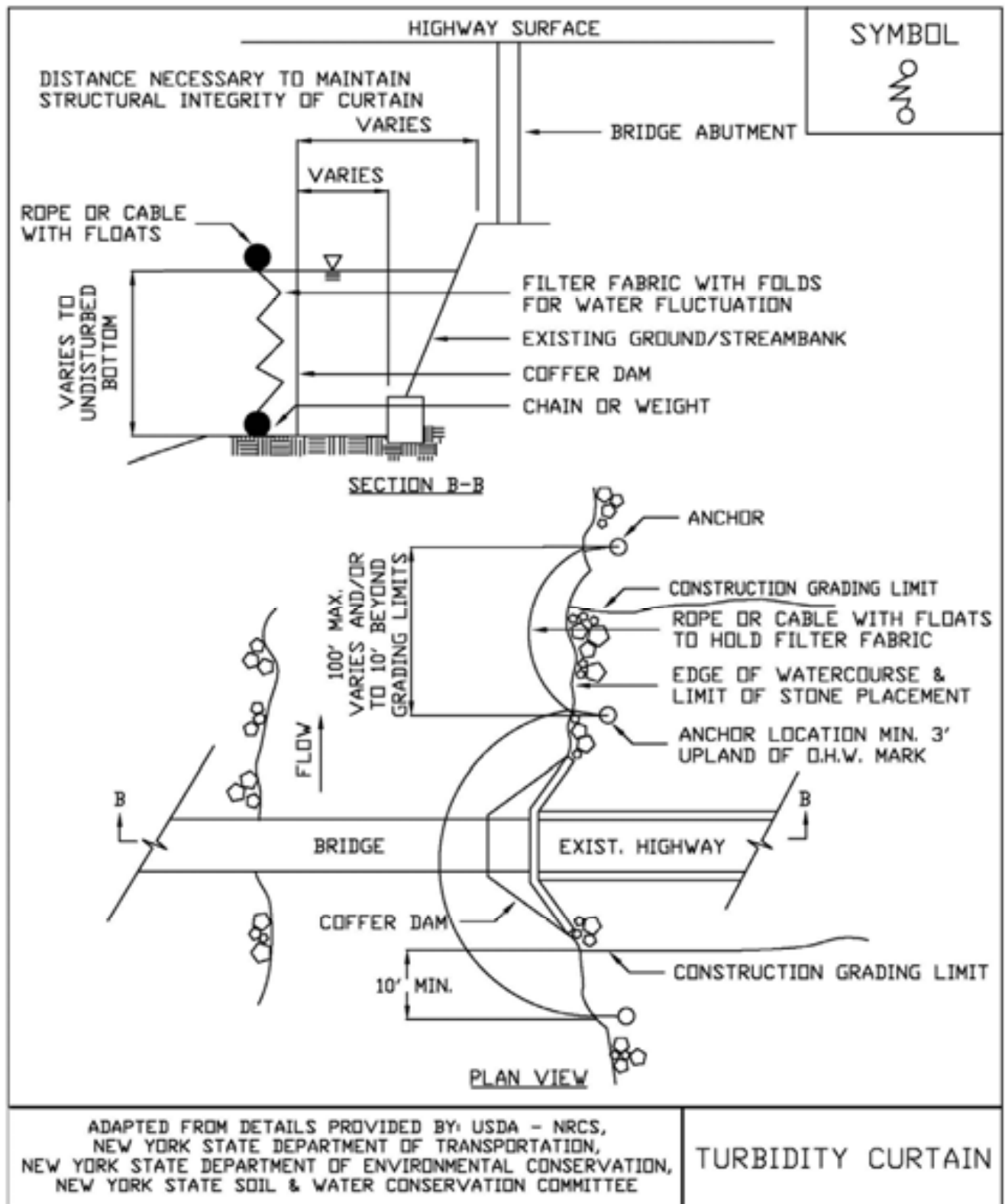
Construction Specifications

The area of proposed installation of the curtain shall be inspected for obstacles and impediments that could damage the curtain or impair its effectiveness to retain sediment. All materials shall be removed so they cannot enter the waterbody. Shallow installations can be made by securing the curtain by staking rather than using a flotation system. Supplemental anchors of the turbidity curtain toe shall be used, as needed, depending on water surface disturbances such as boats and wave action by winds.

Maintenance

The turbidity curtain shall be inspected daily and repaired or replaced immediately. It is not normally necessary to remove sediment deposited behind the curtain; but, when necessary, removal is usually done by hand prior to removal of the barrier. All removed silt is stabilized away from the waterbody. The barrier shall be removed by carefully pulling it toward the construction site to minimize the release of attached sediment. Any floating construction or natural debris shall be immediately removed to prevent damage to the curtain. If the curtain is oriented in a manner that faces the prevailing winds, frequent checks of the anchorage shall be made.

Figure 5.35
Turbidity Curtain



Appendix H – Spill Cleanup and Reporting Guidance

- NYSDEC Technical Field Guidance: Spill Reporting and Initial Notification Requirements -
- NYSDEC CP-51: Soil Cleanup Guidance -

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

TECHNICAL
FIELD GUIDANCE

**SPILL REPORTING AND INITIAL
NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

NOTES

Spill Reporting and Initial Notification Requirements

GUIDANCE SUMMARY AT-A-GLANCE

- Reporting spills is a crucial first step in the response process.
- You should understand the spill reporting requirements to be able to inform the spillers of their responsibilities.
- Several different state, local, and federal laws and regulations require spillers to report petroleum and hazardous materials spills.
- The state and federal reporting requirements are summarized in Exhibit 1.1-1.
- Petroleum spills must be reported to DEC unless they meet all of the following criteria:
 - The spill is known to be less than 5 gallons; and
 - The spill is contained and under the control of the spiller; and
 - The spill has not and will not reach the State's water or any land; and
 - The spill is cleaned up within 2 hours of discovery.

All reportable petroleum spills and most hazardous materials spills must be reported to DEC hotline (1-800-457-7362) within New York State; and (1-518 457-7362) from outside New York State. For spills not deemed reportable, it is strongly recommended that the facts concerning the incident be documented by the spiller and a record maintained for one year.

- Inform the spiller to report the spill to other federal or local authorities, if required.
- Report yourself those spills for which you are unable to locate the responsible spiller.
- Make note of other agencies' emergency response telephone numbers in case you require their on-scene assistance, or if the response is their responsibility and not BSPR's.

NOTES

1.1.1 Notification Requirements for Oil Spills and Hazardous Material Spills

Spillers are required under state law and under certain local and federal laws to report spills. These various requirements, summarized in Exhibit 1.1-1, often overlap; that is, a particular spill might be required to be reported under several laws or regulations and to several authorities. Under state law, all petroleum and most hazardous material spills must be reported to DEC Hotline (1-800-457-7362), within New York State, and to 1-518-457-7362 from outside New York State. Prompt reporting by spillers allows for a quick response, which may reduce the likelihood of any adverse impact to human health and the environment. You will often have to inform spillers of their responsibilities.

Although the spiller is responsible for reporting spills, other persons with knowledge of a spill, leak, or discharge is required to report the incident (see Appendices A and B). You will often have to inform spillers of their responsibilities. You may also have to report spills yourself in situations where the spiller is not known or cannot be located. However, it is the legal responsibility of the spiller to report spills to both state and other authorities.

BSPR personnel also are responsible for notifying other response agencies when the expertise or assistance of other agencies is needed. For example, the local fire department should be notified of spills that pose a potential explosion and/or fire hazard. If such a hazard is detected and the fire department has not been notified, call for their assistance immediately. Fire departments are trained and equipped to respond to these situations; you should not proceed with your response until the fire/safety hazard is eliminated. For more information on interagency coordination in emergency situations see Part 1, Section 3, Emergency Response.

Another important responsibility is notifying health department officials when a drinking water supply is found to be contaminated as a result of a spill. It will be the health department's responsibility to advise you on the health risk associated with any contamination.

Exhibits 1.1-1 and 1.1-2 list the state and federal requirements to report petroleum and hazardous substance spills, respectively. The charts describe the type of material covered, the applicable act or regulation, the agency that must be notified, what must be reported, and the person responsible for reporting. New York state also has a emergency notification network for spill situations (e.g., major chemical releases) that escalate beyond the capabilities of local and regional response agencies/authorities to provide adequate response. The New York State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) coordinates emergency response activities among local, state, and federal government organizations in these cases.

Exhibit 1.1-1

State and Federal Reporting Requirements for Petroleum Spills, Leaks, and Discharges

Materials Covered	Act or Regulation	Agency to Notify	What Must Be Reported and When	Who Must Report
Petroleum from any source	Navigation Law Article 12; 17 NYCRR 32.3 and 32.4	DEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362	<p>The notification of a discharge must be immediate, but in no case later than two hours after discharge.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of person making report and his relationship to any person which might be responsible for causing the discharge. 2. Time and date of discharge. 3. Probable source of discharge. 4. The location of the discharge, both geographic and with respect to bodies of water. 5. Type of petroleum discharges. 6. Possible health or fire hazards resulting from the discharge. 7. Amount of petroleum discharged. 8. All actions that are being taken to clean up and remove the discharge. 9. The personnel presently on the scene. 10. Other government agencies that have been or will be notified. 	Any person causing discharge of petroleum. Owner or person in actual or constructive control must notify DEC unless that person has adequate assurance that such notice has already been given.
All aboveground petroleum and underground storage facilities with a combined storage capacity of over 1100 gallons.	ECL §17-1007; 6 NYCRR §613.8	DEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report spill incident within two hours of discovery. 2. Also when results of any inventory, record, test, or inspection shows a facility is leaking, that fact must be reported within two hours of discovery. 	Any person with knowledge of a spill, leak, or discharge.
Petroleum contaminated with PCB.	Chemical Bulk Storage Act 6 NYCRR Parts 595, 596, 597	DEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362	Releases of a reportable quantity of PCB oil.	Owner or person in actual or constructive possession or control of the substance, or a person in contractual relationship, who inspects, tests, or repairs for owner.

Exhibit 1.1-1

**State and Federal Reporting Requirements for Petroleum Spills, Leaks, and Discharges
(continued)**

Materials Covered	Act or Regulation	Agency to Notify	What Must Be Reported and When	Who Must Report
Any liquid (petroleum included) that if released would be likely to pollute lands or waters of the state.	ECL §17-1743	DEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362	Immediate notification that a spill, release, or discharge of any amount has occurred. Owner or person in actual or constructive possession or control of more than 1,100 gallons of the liquid.	
Petroleum Discharge in violation of §311(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act	40 CFR §110.10 (Clean Water Act)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Response Center (NRC) 1-800-424-8802. 2. If not possible to notify NRC, notify Coast Guard or predesignated on-scene coordinator. 3. If not possible to notify either 1 or 2, reports may be made immediately to nearest Coast Guard units, provided NRC notified as soon as possible. 	Immediate notification as soon as there is knowledge of an oil discharge that violates water quality standards or causes sheen on navigable waters. Procedures for notice are set forth in 33 CFR Part 153, Subpart B, and in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300, Subpart E.	Person in charge of vessel or on-shore or off-shore facility.
Petroleum, petroleum by-products or other dangerous liquid commodities that may create a hazardous or toxic condition spilled into navigable waters.	33 CFR 126.29 (Ports and Waters Safety Act)	Captain of the Port or District Commander	As soon as discharge occurs, owner or master of vessel must immediately report that a discharge has occurred.	Owner or master of vessel or owner or operator of the facility at which the discharge occurred.

Exhibit 1.1-1

**State and Federal Reporting Requirements for Petroleum Spills, Leaks, and Discharges
(continued)**

Materials Covered	Act or Regulation	Agency to Notify	What Must Be Reported and When	Who Must Report
Petroleum or hazardous substance from a vessel, on-shore or off-shore facility in violation of §311(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act.	33 CFR 153.203 (Clean Water Act)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NRC U.S. Coast Guard, 2100 Second Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593; 1-800-424-8802. 2. Where direct reporting not practicable, reports may be made to the Coast Guard (District Offices), the 3rd and 9th district of the EPA regional office at 26 Federal Plaza, NY, NY 10278; 1-201-548-8730. 3. Where none of the above is possible, may contact nearest Coast Guard unit, provided NRC notified as soon as possible. 	Any discharger shall immediately notify the NRC of such discharge.	Person in charge of vessel or facility.

Exhibit 1.1-2

State and Federal Reporting Requirements for Hazardous Substance Spills, Leaks, and Discharges

Materials Covered	Act or Regulation	Agency to Notify	What Must Be Reported and When	Who Must Report
Any hazardous substance pursuant to Article 37. Does not include petroleum.	Chemical Bulk Storage Act 6 NYCRR Parts 595, 596, 597; ECL 40-0113(d)	DEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362	Releases of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.	Owner or person in actual or constructive possession or control of the substance, or a person in contractual relationship, who inspects, tests, or repairs for owner.
Hazardous materials or substances as defined in 49 CFR §171.8 that are transported. (See federal reporting requirements.)	Transportation Law 14(f); 17 NYCRR 507.4(b)	Local fire department or police department or local municipality	<p>Immediate notification must be given of incident in which any of the following occurs as a direct result of a spill of hazardous materials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Person is killed. 2. Person receives injuries requiring hospitalization. 3. Estimated damage to carrier or other property exceeds \$50,000. 4. Fire, breakage, spillage, or suspected contamination due to radioactive materials. 5. Fire, breakage, spillage, or suspected contamination involving etiologic agents. 6. Situation is such that, in the judgment of the carrier, a continuing danger to life or property exists at the scene of the incident. 	All persons and carriers engaged in the transportation of hazardous materials.

Exhibit 1.1-2
State and Federal Reporting Requirements for Hazardous Substance Spills, Leaks, and Discharges
(continued)

Materials Covered	Act or Regulation	Agency to Notify	What Must Be Reported and When	Who Must Report
Hazardous materials (wastes included) that are transported, whose carrier is involved in an accident.	Department of Transportation Regulations 49 CFR 171.15; 17 NYCRR Part 924; 17 NYCRR Part 507	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S. Department of Transportation 1-800-424-8802 2. DEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362 3. Rail Carrier <u>On-Duty</u> 518-457-1046 <u>Off-Duty</u> 518-457-6164 4. Notify local police or fire department. 	<p>Notice should be given by telephone at the earliest practicable moment and should include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of reporter. 2. Name and address of carrier represented by reporter. 3. Phone number where reporter can be contacted. 4. Date, time, and location of incident. 5. The extent of injuries, if any. 6. Classification, name and quantity of hazardous materials involved, if available. 7. Type of incident and nature of hazardous material involved and whether a continuing danger to life exists at scene. 8. Each carrier making this report must also make the report required by §171.16. 	<p>Each carrier that transports hazardous materials involves in an accident that causes any of the following as a direct result:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person is killed 2. A person receives injuries requiring hospitalization 3. Estimated damage to carrier or other property exceeds \$50,000 4. Fire, breakage, spillage, suspected or otherwise involving radioactive material. 5. Fire, breakage, spillage, suspected contamination involving etiologic agents. 6. Situation is such that carrier thinks it should be reported in accordance with paragraph b.

Exhibit 1.1-2
State and Federal Reporting Requirements for Hazardous Substance Spills, Leaks, and Discharges
(continued)

Materials Covered	Act or Regulation	Agency to Notify	What Must Be Reported and When	Who Must Report
Reportable quantity of a hazardous substance into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. Substances are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.	Department of Transportation Regulations 49 CFR §171.16 as authorized by the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act	U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center (NRC), 1-800-424-8802 or 1-202-267-2675	<p>As soon as person in charge becomes aware of a spill incident, he must notify NRC and provide the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The information required by 49 CFR §171.15 (see above). 2. Name of shipper of hazardous substance. 3. Quantity of hazardous substance discharged, if known. 4. If person in charge is incapacitated, carrier shall make the notification. 5. Estimate of quantity of hazardous substance removed from the scene and the manner of disposition of any unremoved hazardous substance shall be entered in Part (H) of the report required by 49 CFR 171.16 (see above). 	Person in charge of aircraft, vessel, transport vehicle, or facility. Must inform NRC directly, or indirectly through carrier.
Reportable quantity of a hazardous substance from vessel, on-shore or off-shore facility. Substances and requirements specified in 40 CFR §117.3.	40 CFR §117.21 as authorized under the FWPCA	NRC 1-800-424-8802. If not practicable report may be made to the Coast Guard (3rd or 9th Districts) District Offices or to EPA, designated On-Scene Coordinator, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, NY, NY 10278; 1-201-548-8730	Immediate notification is required.	Person in charge of vessel, or on-shore or off-shore facility

Exhibit 1.1-2
State and Federal Reporting Requirements for Hazardous Substance Spills, Leaks, and Discharges
(continued)

Materials Covered	Act or Regulation	Agency to Notify	What Must Be Reported and When	Who Must Report
Facilities where a hazardous chemical is produced, used, or stored, and there is a reportable quantity of any extremely hazardous substance as set out in Appendix A to 40 CFR 355 or a CERCLA hazardous substance as specified in 40 CFR 302.4. (This section does not apply to a release that does not go beyond the facility, that emanates from a facility that is federally permitted, is continuous as defined under §103(f) of CERCLA or to any release exempt from CERCLA §103(a) reporting under §101(22) of CERCLA.)	40 CFR 355.40 (SARA) Releases of CERCLA Hazardous Substances are subject to release reporting requirements of CERCLA §103, codified at 40 CFR Part 302, in addition to being subject to the requirements of this Part.	Community emergency coordinator for the local emergency planning committee of any area likely to be affected and the State Emergency Response Commission of any state likely to be affected by the release. If there is no local emergency planning commission notification shall be made to relevant local emergency response personnel.	<p>Immediately notify agencies at left and provide the following information when available:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chemical name or identity of any substance involved in the release. 2. Indication of whether the substance is an extremely hazardous substance. 3. An estimate of the quantity released. 4. Time and duration of release. 5. Medium or media into which the release occurred. 6. Known health risks associated with emergency and where appropriate advice regarding medical attention for those exposed. 7. Proper precautions/actions that should be taken, including evacuation. 8. Names and telephone numbers of person to be contacted for further information. <p>As soon as practicable after release, followup notification by providing the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Actions taken to respond to and contain the release. 2. Health risks. 3. Advice on medical attention for exposed individuals. 	Owner or operator of facility

Exhibit 1.1-2
State and Federal Reporting Requirements for Hazardous Substance Spills, Leaks, and Discharges
(continued)

Materials Covered	Act or Regulation	Agency to Notify	What Must Be Reported and When	Who Must Report
Hazardous liquids transported in pipelines, a release of which results in any circumstances as set out in 195.50(a) through (f). Also any incident that results in circumstances listed in 195.52(g).	49 CFR 195.50, 195.52 and 195.54 (Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act).	NRC, 1-800-424-8802	<p>Notice must be given at the earliest practicable moment and the following information provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name and address of the operator. 2. Name and telephone number of the reporter. 3. Location of the failure. 4. The time of the failure. 5. The fatalities and personal injuries, if any. 6. All other significant facts known by the operator that are relevant to the cause of the failure or extent of the damages. 	Operator of system.
Hazardous wastes in transport	40 CFR §263.30(a) (RCRA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local authorities 2. If required by 49 CFR 171.15, notify the NRC at 1-800-424-8802 or 1-202-426-2675 3. Report in writing to Director of Hazardous Materials Regulations, Materials Transportation Bureau, Department of Transportation, Washington, DC 20590 	<p>Notification must be immediate.</p> <p>For discharge of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water, the transporter must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give notice as in 49 CFR 161.15 (if applicable). 2. Report in writing as in 49 CFR 171.16. <p>Wastes transporter (bulk shipment) must give same notice as required by 33 CFR 153.20.</p>	Transporter by air, rail, highway, or water.

Exhibit 1.1-2
State and Federal Reporting Requirements for Hazardous Substance Spills, Leaks, and Discharges
(continued)

Materials Covered	Act or Regulation	Agency to Notify	What Must Be Reported and When	Who Must Report
Vinyl Chloride from any manual vent valve, or polyvinyl chloride plants	Clean Air Act 40 CFR 61.64	Administrator of EPA	<p>Within 10 days of any discharge from any manual vent valve, report must be made, in writing, and the following information provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Source, nature and cause of the discharge 2. Date and time of the discharge 3. Approximate total vinyl chloride loss during discharge 4. Method used for determining loss 5. Action taken to prevent the discharge 6. Measures adopted to prevent future discharges. 	Owner or operator of plant.
Radioactive Materials	6 NYCRR §380.7	Commissioner of DEC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify immediately by telephone when concentration, averaged over a 24-hour period, exceeds or threatens to exceed 5000 times the limits set forth in Schedule 2 of 380.9 (in uncontrolled areas). 2. Notify within 24 hours by telephone when concentration, averaged over 24- hour period, exceeds or threatens to exceed 500 times the limits set forth in Schedule 2 above (in uncontrolled areas). 3. Report within 30 days the concentration and quantity of radioactive material involved, the cause of the discharge, and corrective steps taken or planned to ensure no recurrence of the discharge. 	Operator of the radiation installation.

Exhibit 1.1-2
State and Federal Reporting Requirements for Hazardous Substance Spills, Leaks, and Discharges
(continued)

Materials Covered	Act or Regulation	Agency to Notify	What Must Be Reported and When	Who Must Report
Low Level radioactive wastes in transport. Any suspected or actual uncontrolled releases.	6 NYCRR 381.16 ECL §27-0305 Waste Transporter Permits	DEC and Department of Health	Immediate notification.	Transporter

TECHNICAL
FIELD GUIDANCE

**SPILL REPORTING AND INITIAL NOTIFICATION
ENFORCEMENT OF SPILLER RESPONSIBILITY**

NOTES

Spill Reporting and Initial Notification - Enforcement of Spiller Responsibility

GUIDANCE SUMMARY-AT-A-GLANCE

Use the "Notification Procedures Checklist" (Exhibit 1.1-3) to document conversations with the responsible party or potentially responsible party (PRP/RP) concerning his or her clean-up responsibilities.

The steps to follow when you inform the PRP/RP of his or her legal responsibility are:

- Give your name and identify yourself as a DEC employee;
- Inform them that they have been identified as the party responsible for the spill;
- Inform PRP/Rps of their liability for all clean-up and removal costs. (If necessary, cite Section 181 of the Navigation Law);
- Ask PRP/Rps "point blank" if they will accept responsibility for the cleanup; and
- If the PRP/RP does not accept responsibility, or does not admit to being the PRP/RP, inform him or her that DEC will conduct the cleanup and send the bill to whoever is the PRP/RP. Also inform them that a DEC-conducted cleanup could be more costly than a PRP/RP-conducted cleanup, and that the PRP/RP could face interest charges and penalties for refusing to clean up the spill.

If the PRP/RP accepts responsibility for the cleanup:

- (1) Send the PRP/RP a "Spiller Responsibility Letter" (Exhibit 1.1-5) and an "Acceptance of Financial Responsibility Form" (Exhibit 1.1-6) and
- (2) Send the PRP/RP an "Option Letter," which should outline the options available to the PRP/RP to clean up the spill. See Exhibit 1.1-4 for a summary of how and when to use these forms and what they may include.

NOTES

1.1.2 Spill Reporting and Initial Notification - Enforcement of Spiller Responsibility

This section provides guidance on those steps you take to inform responsible parties or potentially responsible parties (PRP/Rps) or spillers of their responsibility under state law for cleaning up spills. This guidance applies to all contacts (by phone, by mail, or in person) you have with Rps throughout the response process concerning their fulfillment of this legal responsibility. The possible consequences of an RP's refusal or inability to conduct the spill response are also discussed.

1. State Law and Policy

Under Article 12 of the Navigation Law and Article 71 of the Environmental Conservation law (ECL), those parties responsible for a petroleum release are liable for all costs associated with cleaning up the spill as well as third party damages (see Introduction-A for more information). Section 181 of the Navigation Law states:

Any person who has discharged petroleum shall be strictly liable, without regard to fault, for all cleanup and removal costs and all direct damages, no matter by whom sustained as defined in this section.

There are two ways by which PRP/RPs can pay for the costs associated with cleanups. First, the PRP/RP can reimburse the state for site investigation, clean-up, and remediation costs incurred by the State Oil Spill Fund or federal Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund. Second, the PRP/RP can assume full responsibility for the cleanup from the beginning and bear all costs throughout the clean-up process. It is DEC's policy to make every effort to have PRP/RPs pay for cleanups from the outset.¹

To achieve PRP/RP-directed and PRP/RP-financed cleanups, your responsibilities are to: (1) identify the PRP/RP(s), (2) inform them of their legal responsibilities for the spill, and (3) ensure that they carry out these responsibilities. All investigations of spills and PRP/RPs should be pursued vigorously and without prejudice. Use to your advantage the argument that having the PRP/RP assume responsibility for clean-up costs benefits both DEC and the spiller. It saves DEC the expense of cost-recovery procedures. It also allows the PRP/RP to be more involved in clean-up decisions (e.g., choosing their clean-up contractors) and, more significantly, it usually results in lower clean-up costs. Because the PRP/RP is responsible for all indirect costs incurred if DEC conducts the cleanup, the spiller will pay for the DEC contractor's clean-up work, as well as the supervision costs incurred by DEC, any third-party claims associated with the spill, and any punitive fines levied.

¹ Spillers are not only responsible for assuming the costs of a cleanup, but also can be subject to a \$25,000 per day fine for not paying the clean-up costs (among other violations). The Navigation Law provides for these penalties in Section 192, which states:

Any person who knowingly gives or causes to be given any false information as a part of, or in response to, any claim made pursuant to this article for cleanup and removal costs, direct or indirect damages resulting from a discharge, or who otherwise violates any of the provisions of this article or any rule promulgated thereunder or who fails to comply with any duty created by this article shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars for each offense in court of competent jurisdiction. If the violation is of a continuing nature each day during which it continues shall constitute an additional, separate, and distinct offense. (emphasis added)

NOTES

2. Notification Process

Part 1, Section 4, of this manual discusses the process of identifying the PRP/RP as part of the spill investigation for a particular site. Once you identify the PRP/RP, follow the guidance provided below for informing the PRP/RP of his or her responsibilities for spill cleanup. If you are uncertain about who the PRP/RP is, apply the procedures outlined below with all suspected RPs until the responsible party or parties are identified.

a. Informing RPs of Their Responsibility at the Spill Scene

It is important to inform PRP/RPs of their legal responsibility to clean up a spill as soon as possible. When you arrive at a spill site, you should immediately inform the representative of any PRP/RP of their liability under the Navigation Law and the Environmental Conservation Law. In doing so, follow the steps covered in the "Notification Procedures Checklist" (Exhibit 1.1-3).

Document completion of the notification steps, and identify your contact(s).

Although you should be firm and direct in informing the PRP/RP of their responsibility, you should make every attempt to avoid an adversarial relationship with the RP. The full cooperation of the PRP/RP will result in a more efficient and effective cleanup.

b. Informing Spillers of Their Responsibility in Writing

You should send three different letters to the PRP/RP to inform them of their responsibility (see Exhibit 1.1-4, "Notification Forms Summary"). If a site response was initiated and you are able to confirm the spill visually, the "Spiller Responsibility Letter" (Exhibit 1.1-5) along with an "Acceptance of Financial Responsibility Form" (Exhibit 1.1-6) should be sent as soon as possible. In addition, an "Option Letter" that informs the PRP/RP of their possible options for addressing a spill should be sent. These letters should be kept as part of the Corrective Action Plan (CAP) (see Part 1, Section 5, "Corrective Action Plans.")

**Exhibit 1.1-3
Notification Procedures Checklist**

Completed	Step	Date	Contact(s)
_____	1. Give your name and identify yourself as a DEC employee.		
_____	2. Inform the PRP/RP that he/she has been identified as the party responsible for the spill.		
_____	3. Inform PRP/RPs of their responsibility to pay for all clean-up costs. (As necessary, cite Section 181 of the Navigation Law or Article 71 of the ECL.)		
_____	4. Ask PRP/RPs "point blank" if they will accept responsibility for the cleanup.		
	Response:		

_____	5. If the PRP/RP does not accept responsibility, or does not admit to being the spiller, inform him/her that DEC will conduct the cleanup and send the bill to whoever is the spiller.		
_____	6. If the PRP/RP does not accept responsibility also inform him or her that a DEC-conducted cleanup could be more costly than a spiller-conducted cleanup, and that the spiller could face interest charges and a fine for refusing to pay for the billed clean-up costs.		

Exhibit 1-A-4

**Notification Forms Summary
(Send Forms by Certified Mail)**

Notification Form	When and How to Use	Information to be Included
Spiller Responsibility Letter	Send by certified mail to PRP/RP for confirmed spill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"># Spill location;# Spiller's responsibility under the Navigation Law;# Penalties that can be levied if the spiller does not cooperate; and# Deadline for spiller to begin containment and removal of the spill.
Acceptance of Spiller Responsibility Form	Send by certified mail to PRP/RP for confirmed spill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"># Request for spiller's signature acknowledging his or her acceptance of responsibility for the spill cleanup.
Option Letter	Send by certified mail to PRP/RP for confirmed or suspected release (e.g., failed tightness test).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"># Spill number;# Date spill was discovered or reported;# Exact location of the spill;# Authority of Article 12 of the Navigation Act; and# Penalties for noncompliance.

Exhibit 1.1-5

Spiller Responsibility Letter

[Date]

[Addressee]

[Address]

Dear []:

This is to inform you that as a result of investigation by our Department, we consider you responsible for Petroleum Spill Number _____, dated _____, at _____. Under Article 12 of the Navigation Law, Section 192, any person who discharges petroleum without a permit and fails to promptly clean up such prohibited discharge may be subject to a penalty of up to \$25,000 a day.

Containment and removal of this spill must be initiated within _____ hours.

Your failure to initiate timely spill cleanup and removal, in addition to the penalty stated above, will result in your being billed for all actual costs incurred by New York State as set forth in Section 181 of the Navigation Law. These costs include cleanup and removal, all direct and indirect damages, including damages incurred by third parties.

Sincerely,

Regional Spill Engineer
Region

Exhibit 1.1-6
Acceptance of Spiller Responsibility Letter

[Date]

SPILL # _____

ACCEPTANCE OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

_____, hereby assumes responsibility for containment and
(Name of Company and Person)

cleanup of _____ discharged from _____
(Substance) (Source)

on _____, and recognizes that the determination of the adequacy and propriety of
(Date)

the containment and cleanup operation continues to rest with the New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation On-Scene Coordinator.

(Authorized Signature and Title)

(Name and Title Printed)

(Address of Company)

(Date and Time)

(Witness)

NOTES

The "Spiller Responsibility Letter" informs spillers of their responsibility under the Navigation Law and explains the penalties that can be levied if the spiller does not cooperate. It should be sent to the spiller or suspected spiller as soon as a petroleum spill has been confirmed. The letter notifies the spiller that he or she is required to initiate containment and removal of the spill within a period of time you specify.

There are at least three factors you should consider when specifying a deadline in this letter:

- # The size and nature of the spill;
- # The proximity of the spill to, or its possible effects on, water supplies (surface or ground water), nearby homes and other structures, and/or sensitive environmental areas; and The possible environmental, safety, and/or human health effects of delaying containment and removal.

The "Acceptance of Spiller Responsibility Form" requires the spiller's signature acknowledging his or her responsibility for containment and cleanup of the spill. This form and the "Spiller Responsibility Letter" should be sent by certified mail.

The "Option Letter" outlines the possible options available to the PRP/RP for cleanup of the spill. The contents of this letter can vary somewhat depending on how the release was discovered (e.g., through a complaint or a failed tightness test), the extent and type of spill, and the policies and procedures of your regional office. There is, however, some information that should appear in every "Option Letter." All "Option Letters" should contain the following: spill number, date the spill was discovered, and exact location of the spill. In addition, the letter should cite the response authority provided DEC by Article 12 of the Navigation Act and describe the penalties for noncompliance.

Each "Option Letter" should outline clearly the options open to the PRP/RP to address the spill and the information you wish submitted, and may also specify certain deadlines for taking action. However, it is up to you to determine the particular options, information requirements, and dates you include in the letter. Depending on the circumstances, you may list in your letter one or several options from which the PRP/RP can choose. For example, when an UST fails an initial tank test the following options could be included:

- # Conduct separate integrity tests on the piping and the tanks in order to verify the release source within the tank system.
- # Remove the "non-tight" tank and either remove and dispose of all contaminated soils, or install monitoring wells.

NOTES

- # Install monitoring wells and abandon the "non-tight" tank in-place.
- # Remove the tank within 30 days, according to the requirements for tank removal (outline these requirements in the letter).

The "Option Letter" should always be sent by certified mail. In addition, you should have the PRP/RP inform you as soon as possible about the option(s) he or she has chosen.

Several examples of possible "Option Letters" are included as Exhibits 1.1-7 through 1.1-12. These are provided as examples only; you should use "Option Letters" developed by your own office, or develop your own.

Exhibit 1.1-7 is a sample option letter to an PRP/RP for removal of contaminated soil from an UST release. Note that this option letter includes: (a) specific requirements for removal of the contaminated soil; (b) dates for when the removal must be completed, and (c) requirements for the PRP/RP to forward to DEC copies of the landfill disposal receipt and ample test results. The additional sample option letters apply to the following situations: when an UST has failed an initial tightness test (Exhibit 1.1-8), when an UST fails an isolation tank test (Exhibit 1.1-9), when an UST fails a Petro-tite Systems Test (Exhibit 1.1-10), and ground-water contamination cleanup (Exhibit 1.1-11).

3. Dealing with Uncooperative Spillers

There are generally two ways in which an PRP/RP may fail to fulfill his or her legal responsibilities for spill cleanup: (1) a PRP/RP may refuse from the beginning to accept responsibility, or (2) an PRP/RP may fail to conduct a cleanup in the manner, or in as timely a fashion, as agreed upon with the DEC. If a PRP/RP refuses to cooperate from the outset, try again to change the RP's mind. Send additional notices of spiller responsibility (Exhibit 1.1-12) and/or initiate phone conversations with PRP/RPs to inform them again of the consequences of not cooperating (i.e., higher clean-up costs and possible penalties). If a party claims not to be the PRP/RP, you should inform them of your reasons for believing they are the PRP/RP under the Navigation Law.

If a PRP/RP agrees to conduct and pay for the cleanup and then does not proceed in the manner agreed upon or as quickly as agreed upon, you should inform the PRP/RP immediately that you are dissatisfied with the progress of the cleanup and that DEC is considering taking it over. There are no hard-and-fast rules for deciding when you should take over a cleanup. If possible, you should always work toward having the PRP/RP continue the cleanup in the agreed-upon manner. Attempt to determine why the cleanup is not proceeding as planned and consider means of helping the PRP/RP-directed cleanup get back on track.

Exhibit 1.1-7

Sample Option Letter:
Soil Cleanup Spill

[Date]

[Addressee]

[Address]

Dear []:

This letter is to confirm your - (site meeting) (telephone conversation) with
_____ of this Department on _____,
(Name) (day) (date) (year)
in regards to the above-mentioned spill site. This site involves _____
(explanation)

The following items were discussed and agreed upon:

1. All contaminated material must be removed and stored on site until it can be properly disposed of at a properly permitted landfill.
2. All contaminated material must be sampled for _____. The results must be
(analyses)
negative for the material to be considered non-hazardous oily debris. You must contact your selected sanitary landfill to verify the sample analyses that they require for disposal.
3. A hauler with a Part 364 permit must be used to haul the contaminated soil to your selected landfill.
4. Please notify this Department after the work is completed but prior to any backfilling of the spill area so that an inspection of the excavation may be made.
5. Please forward to us a copy of the landfill disposal receipt and the sample results.

A schedule for this work is required by _____.
(day) (date) (year)

Cleanup must be performed by no later than _____.
(day) (date) (year)

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact _____
(Name)

at 847-4590. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Senior Sanitary Engineer

Exhibit 1.1-8

Sample Option Letter: Initial Tank Failure

[Date]

[Addressee]

[Address]

Dear []:

This Department received notification on _____ that (a)

(day) (date) (year)
_____ tank(s) failed its (their) tank test performed by
(gallons) (product stored)
_____. On _____, Mr. _____ of this Department
(contractor) (date) (name)
discussed with _____ that one of the following options must be done concerning this tank.
(person)

- OPTION 1:
1. The tank is to be immediately isolated from the piping and is to be retested. If the tank tests tight, it may remain in service.
 2. The lines are to be repaired, if necessary, and retested by a state-approved method. Exposed piping may be air tested.
 3. A copy of any test results are to be sent to this office.

OPTION 2: If the tank fails the retest, or if you decide not to retest, the following must now be done:

1. All product must be immediately removed from the tank.
2. The tank itself must be removed within thirty days. A Petroleum Bulk Storage form must be submitted to this Department prior to tank removal.
3. The interior surface of the tank must be cleaned, and all sludge and residue generated by this process must be properly disposed. The tank must be cut open to allow for this work and to ensure proper ventilation of the tank interior.
4. All safety precautions regarding the opening, cleaning and entering of the tank must be followed. The interior atmosphere of the tank may be explosive and proper procedures must be followed.
5. Once the tank has been cleaned out, it may be disposed as scrap.

Mr. _____ must be notified when you have a firm date for retesting or removal. Please note, we must be present when this tank is removed to determine if any groundwater or soil contamination exists. If groundwater or soil contamination is found, further remedial work will be required.

If you have any questions, please contact _____ at 847-4590. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

[]

Exhibit 1.1-9

Sample Option Letter: Retest Failure, Tank Removal

[Date]

[Addressee]

[Address]

Dear []:

On _____, a _____gallon _____, underground store storage tank at the
(day) (date) (year) (#) (material)
above-mentioned address failed a system tank test. On _____, this tank failed an isolation tank test.
(day) (date) (year)

Since the tank failed the retest, the following must now be done:

1. All product must be immediately removed from the tank.
2. The tank itself must be removed within thirty days. A Petroleum Bulk Storage form (enclosed) must be submitted to this Department prior to tank removal.
3. The interior surface of the tank must be cleaned, and all sludge and residue generated by this process must be properly disposed. The tank must be cut open to allow for this work and to ensure proper ventilation of the tank interior.
4. All safety precautions regarding the opening, cleaning and entering of the tank must be followed. The interior atmosphere of the tank may be explosive and proper procedures must be followed.
5. Once the tank has been cleaned out, it may be disposed as scrap.

_____ of this Department must be notified when you have a firm
(Name)

date for removal. We must be present when this tank is removed to determine if any groundwater or soil contamination exists. If groundwater or soil contamination is found, further remedial work will be required.

For your use, enclosed is a list of contractors that are known by this Department to do this type of work. This list is by no means complete. Any contractor may be used by you for this work.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call _____ at 847-4590.
(Name)

Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

[]

Exhibit 1.1-10

Sample Option Letter:
Failed Tank Test

[Date]

CERTIFIED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

[Addressee]

[Address]

RE: Spill No.

Gentlemen:

This office has been informed by _____ (Name) that _____ (tank) failed a Petrotite systems test. In accordance with Article 12 of the New York State Navigation Law, I must determine if there has been any harm to the lands or the groundwater of the State. In order for me to make this determination, you have three options:

1. Prove that it was not a leaking tank by removing all the piping from the tank and separately Petrotite test the tank. If the tank passes the Petrotite test, it is a piping leak. The tank may then be abandoned or the piping can be repaired, attached to the tank, and the system Petrotite tested.
2. Excavate and remove the tank in the presence of a representative from this office so that an inspection of the tank and the soil can be made. If the tank is sound, and there is no evidence of product loss, nothing further need be done. If there is a problem, proceed as in 3 below.
3. Abandon the tank in-place and install several four (4) inch diameter PVC site wells extending five (5) feet into the groundwater with a screen length of ten (10) feet, with slot size of .020 inches. The exact location and number of wells will be determined by a representative from this office. These wells will be checked for a period of twelve months by New York State, and if there is no evidence of product for that period, the spill will be removed from our listing. If free or dissolved product appears, cleanup must begin immediately.

If cleanup does not begin by _____ (Date) by the responsible party, the State will begin the cleanup and bill the responsible party.

Sincerely,

[]

Exhibit 1.1-11

Sample Option Letter: Ground-water Cleanup

[Date]

[Addressee]

[Address]

Dear []:

This letter is to confirm your (site meeting) (telephone conversation) with (Name) of this Department on (day) (date) (year). Groundwater at this spill site is contaminated with (free floating oil) (dissolved oil components). The following items were discussed and agreed upon:

1. (#) additional four-inch monitoring wells will be installed at the agreed upon locations. A sketch of a typical monitoring well is enclosed for your use.
2. One recovery well will be installed to recover oil product. Groundwater must be pumped to depress the groundwater table. The groundwater must be pumped to an oil-water separator tank. Accumulated oil may be recovered from the well by bailing or by a second pump. A second type of recovery well pumps both oil and water to a separator tank. Oil from the tank is then recovered. You should check with your contractor to determine the best method for the recovery well. Groundwater must be pumped to depress the groundwater table.
3. The discharge water must be sampled for (Contaminates). Dependent upon the sampling results, it may be discharged with a SPDES permit to (Name). The water must at all times be sheenless. An air stripper or a carbon filter may be necessary for the discharge water.
4. All collected oil must be properly disposed. Copies of receipts indicating the disposal site must be forwarded to this office.

It was also agreed that these actions be completed by (Date). Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact (Name) at 847-4590. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

[]

Exhibit 1.1-12

Sample Option Letter:
Soil Disposal, Soil Still On Site

[Date]

[Addressee]

[Address]

Dear []:

A recent inspection by (Name) of this office indicated that the contaminated soil at your facility still remains on site. We are requesting this oil be removed by (day) (date) (year) to an acceptable landfill. Please send a copy of the disposal receipt to this office.

If you cannot remove the soil by that date, please contact this office immediately. If you do not contact this office and the soil still remains on site past (Date) , DEC will have the soil removed from your site. You will then be billed for the costs of removal and disposal as well any relevant penalties.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact (Name) at 847-4590. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Senior Sanitary Engineer

NOTES

If all efforts to encourage a PRP/RP to continue the cleanup fail, send a certified letter (Exhibit 1.1-13) notifying them that their actions have been unsatisfactory and that DEC will assume responsibility for the cleanup. This letter again informs the PRP/RP of his or her liability for all costs incurred by DEC during its cleanup.

Exhibit 1.1-13

Unsatisfactory Cleanup Notice Letter

[Date]

CERTIFIED MAIL

SPILL #

[Addressee]

[Address]

Dear Sir:

My letter of (Date) notified you of New York State's interest in a pollution incident for which you are presently considered responsible.

You are hereby given notice that your actions to remove the pollutant and mitigate its effects have been evaluated as unsatisfactory. Effective (Date), the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation will conduct all cleanup activities under the authority of Article 12 of the Navigation Law. Removal will be effected in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Environmental Conservation. You will be billed for all actual costs incurred by New York State as set forth in Section 181 of the Navigation Law, as well as interest and penalties.

Should you require further information concerning this matter, contact: (Name)

Sincerely,

[]

Received and Acknowledged

Time

Date

**TECHNICAL
FIELD GUIDANCE**

**SPILL REPORTING AND INITIAL NOTIFICATIONS -
ACCESS AND RIGHT-OF-ENTRY**

NOTES

Spill Reporting and Initial Notifications - Access and Right-of-Entry

GUIDANCE SUMMARY AT-A-GLANCE

- # Section 178 of the Navigation Law gives you the authority to enter private property to investigate or clean up a suspected spill.
- # In general, you should inform the property owner of your right to enter onto private property and obtain consent from the owner. This consent can be either written or verbal.
- # Detailed information and procedures for access and right-of-entry is considered confidential for spill responders. This information is contained in Appendix L, and is marked confidential.

NOTES

1.1.3 Access and Right-of-Entry

This section addresses the right of NYSDEC personnel to enter private property on which a spill has occurred or is suspected, for the purpose of investigating, containing, and/or cleaning up the spill. Detailed information and procedures of access and right-of-entry are considered confidential. Therefore, this information can be found in Appendix L, including your legal rights to enter property and the procedures to follow to ensure that no charges of trespassing are brought against the Department.

1. State Law and Policy

You have the authority, under the Navigation Law, to enter property to investigate or clean up a real or suspected spill. Specifically, Section 178 of the Navigation Law states:

The department is hereby authorized to enter and inspect any property or premises for the purpose of inspecting facilities and investigating either actual or suspected sources of discharges or violation of this article or any rule or regulations promulgated pursuant to this article. The department is further authorized to enter on property or premises in order to assist in the cleanup or removal of the discharge. Any information relating to secret processes or methods of manufacture shall be kept confidential.

In any emergency or non-emergency, you must possess information supporting a reasonable belief to suspect that a spill has occurred or is occurring, or that the spill is impacting the premises for which access is sought. A reasonable belief may be based on a report of a spill or visual observation. For example, if a gasoline station operator reports an unexpected loss of product from his underground storage tanks that are located near private household wells, you might want to investigate those wells and check the water.

Although you have the authority to enter the premises, *it is always advisable to obtain the consent of the property owner or his or her agent before entering the property.* This consent can be either written or verbal. Obtaining this consent may help avoid civil or criminal charges for trespass being logged. In cases where the owner/agent is not available or not ascertainable, entry should be made.

Appendix H – NYSDEC CP-51: Soil Cleanup Guidance

CP-51 / Soil Cleanup Guidance

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

DEC Policy

Issuing Authority: Alexander B. Grannis, Commissioner

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I. Summary

This policy provides the framework and procedures for the selection of soil cleanup levels appropriate for each of the remedial programs in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Division of Environmental Remediation (DER). This policy applies to the Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program, known as the State Superfund Program (SSF); Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP); Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP); Environmental Restoration Program (ERP); Spill Response Program - Navigation Law (NL) section 176 (SRP); and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Program. It replaces *Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) 4046: Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Levels* (January 24, 1994); the *Petroleum Site Inactivation and Closure Memorandum* (February 23, 1998); and Sections III and IV of *Spill Technology and Remediation Series (STARS) #1* (August 1992).

This document is used in conjunction with the applicable statutes, regulations and guidance. Site-specific soil cleanup levels, determined in accordance with this guidance, are only applied after:

- the site, or area of concern, is fully investigated to determine the nature and extent of contamination;
- all sources of contamination are addressed consistent with the hierarchy provided in 6 NYCRR 375-1.8(c) or consistent with the RCRA Corrective Action Program (as appropriate);
- groundwater, if contaminated, has been evaluated for appropriate remedial actions consistent with 6 NYCRR 375-1.8(d) or consistent with the RCRA Corrective Action Program (as appropriate); and
- impacts on adjacent residential properties, surface water, aquatic ecological resources are evaluated, as well as indoor air, soil vapor, vapor intrusion and other appropriate media.

II. Policy

It is DEC's policy, consistent with applicable statutes and regulations, that all remedies will be protective of public health and the environment. DEC's preference is that remedial programs, including the selection of soil cleanup levels, be designed such that the performance standard results in the implementation of a permanent remedy resulting in no future land use restrictions. However, some of

DEC's remedial programs are predicated on future site use. Further, it is not always feasible to return to a condition where no restrictions are required.

The procedures set forth herein are intended for the use and guidance of both DEC and remedial parties to provide a uniform and consistent process for the determination of soil cleanup levels. This guidance is not intended to create any substantive or procedural rights, enforceable by any party in administrative or judicial litigation with DEC. DEC reserves the right to act at variance with these procedures to address site-specific circumstances and to change the procedures in this guidance at any time.

Please note that this guidance focuses only on soil cleanup levels. All remedies must be fully protective of public health and the environment and must prevent further off-site migration to the extent feasible, with special emphasis on preventing or minimizing migration onto adjacent residential properties. A remedial party is required to evaluate and investigate, if necessary, all environmental media including soil, groundwater, surface water, sediments, soil vapor, ambient air, and biota. [See 6 NYCRR 375-1.8(a)(6) or RCRA Corrective Action Program (as appropriate)]. This investigation will determine if any of the referenced media are, or may be, impacted by site contamination. Applicable guidance should be consulted for media other than soil.

Nothing contained in this guidance, in itself, forms the basis for changes to previously selected remedies. However, a change in the site remedy may be considered consistent with *DER-2: Making Changes to Selected Remedies* (April 1, 2008). [See Section VI, Related References.] To the extent that a change to a selected remedy at a site in one of DER's remedial programs is necessary as provided in DER-2, as applicable, the Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) may be considered in the evaluation of appropriate changes to the selected remedy. For sites in other programs, applicable regulations and guidance must be used.

III. Purpose and Background

DEC has a number of different remedial programs that were developed over time based on separate and distinct authorities. These programs use different procedures to determine the extent of soil cleanup necessary to satisfy the remedial program goals. The purpose of this document is to set forth how soil cleanup levels are selected for the different programs.

Legislation establishing New York State's Brownfield Cleanup Program (Article 27, Title 14 of the Environmental Conservation Law [ECL]) required DEC, in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), to develop an approach for the remediation of contamination at brownfield sites. The resulting regulation includes seven sets of SCOs. Four sets provide for the protection of public health for different land uses (residential, restricted residential, commercial, and industrial); two sets provide for the protection of other resources (groundwater and ecological resources); and one set includes SCOs for protection of public health and the environment for all uses (unrestricted use).

With the promulgation of the SCOs, it is necessary to discuss how the SCOs, and soil cleanup levels generally, are arrived at for a specific site. Some key definitions in understanding how cleanup levels for soil are arrived at follow.

Feasible, which means suitable to site conditions, capable of being successfully carried out with available technology, implementable and cost effective [see 6 NYCRR 375-1.2(s)].

Presumptive remedy, which means a technology or technique where experience has shown the remedy to be a proven solution for specific types of sites and/or contaminant classes [See *DER-15: Presumptive/Proven Remedial Technologies* February 27, 2007. Refer to Section VI, Related References.]

Soil cleanup level, which means the concentration of a given contaminant for a specific site that must be achieved under a remedial program for soil. Depending on the regulatory program, a soil cleanup level may be based on the regulation [6 NYCRR 375-6.8(a) or (b)], modified from the regulatory value based on site-specific differences, or based on other information, including background levels or feasibility. Soil cleanup levels may include:

- SCOs promulgated at 6 NYCRR 375-6;
- Supplemental Soil Cleanup Objectives (SSCOs);
- a “totals” approach for a family of contaminants known as Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs);
- Presumptive remedy for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); and
- Nuisance Condition.

Soil Cleanup Objective (SCO), which means the chemical concentrations for soil cleanup of individual chemicals contained in 6 NYCRR 375-6.8(a) or (b). The SCOs were developed using the process outlined in the Technical Support Document (TSD). The SCOs and the SSCO defined below are applicable statewide and do not account for many site-specific considerations which could potentially result in higher levels. Soil concentrations that are higher than the SCOs and SSCO are not necessarily a health or environmental concern. When an SCO (or SSCO) is exceeded, the degree of public health or environmental concern depends on several factors, including the magnitude of the exceedance, the accuracy of the exposure estimates, other sources of exposure to the contaminant, and the strength and quality of the available toxicological information on the contaminant.

Supplemental Soil Cleanup Objective (SSCO), which means a) an existing soil cleanup level for a contaminant which had been included in former TAGM 4046 and was not included in 6 NYCRR 375-6; b) has been developed using the same process used for development of the SCOs; and c) new cleanup levels for soil developed by the remedial party following the approach detailed in Appendix E of the TSD. The TSD provides information relative to the development of cleanup objectives for soil that are not set forth in 6 NYCRR 375-6. Cleanup objectives that have been established at the direction of DEC or the election of remedial parties are included in Table 1.

Technical Support Document (TSD), which refers to the document dated December 2006 detailing the development of the SCOs that were promulgated in 6 NYCRR 375-6. It provides the technical background and provides a detailed discussion of the considerations for development of the SCOs for the different land uses and exposure pathways. The TSD is available on DEC’s website [see Section VI, Related References].

The purpose of this guidance is NOT to focus on media other than soil. Accordingly, the remedial program may require remedial activities to address media other than soil (e.g., groundwater, surface

water, sediment, and vapor). Applicable guidance should be consulted for media other than soil. This guidance is to be used in conjunction with the applicable statutes, regulations and guidance. Site-specific soil cleanup levels, determined in accordance with this guidance, are only applied after:

- the site, or area of concern, is fully investigated to determine the nature and extent of contamination;
- all sources of contamination are addressed consistent with the hierarchy provided in 6 NYCRR 375-1.8(c) or consistent with the RCRA Corrective Action Program (as appropriate);
- groundwater, if contaminated, has been evaluated for appropriate remedial actions consistent with 6 NYCRR 375-1.8(d) or consistent with the RCRA Corrective Action Program (as appropriate); and
- an evaluation of impacts on adjacent residential properties, surface water, aquatic ecological resources, as well as indoor air, soil vapor, vapor intrusion and other appropriate media.

IV. Responsibility

The responsibility for maintaining and updating this policy lies with DER. DEC staff are responsible for implementing this policy, with input (as applicable) from NYSDOH.

V. Procedures

A. General Approaches to the Selection of Soil Cleanup Levels

The determination of soil cleanup levels for a site is dependent on:

1. The regulatory program pursuant to which the site is being addressed;
2. Whether the groundwater beneath or down gradient of the site is, or may become contaminated with site-related contaminants;
3. Whether ecological resources constitute an important component of the environment at or adjacent to a site, and which are, or may be, impacted by site-related contaminants; and
4. Other impacted environmental media such as surface water, sediment, and soil vapor.

After fully evaluating the nature and extent of soil contamination associated with a site, the soil cleanup levels will be based on one, or a combination of, the following four approaches.

Approach 1: Utilize the Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives [see 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(a)]. Under this approach, the soil cleanup levels will be established consistent with the SCOs set forth in 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(a). For contaminants of concern which are not included in the rule, DEC may direct development of a soil cleanup level which is protective of public health and the environment without restrictions following the procedure outlined in Appendix E of the TSD. Under this approach, the unrestricted SCOs are applied throughout the soil matrix to the top of bedrock (including the saturated zone).

Approach 2: Utilize the Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives [see 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(b)]. Under this approach, soil cleanup levels will be established consistent with the SCOs set forth in 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(b) selecting the lowest SCO in the categories described in A

through C below. Generally, after source removal, the soil cleanup levels do not need to be achieved to more than 15 feet below ground surface or to the top of bedrock, whichever is shallower.

- A. Select the applicable land use category for the protection of public health (residential, restricted residential, commercial or industrial);
- B. Determine if the SCOs for the protection of groundwater are applicable (see Section V.D); and
- C. Determine if the SCOs for the protection of ecological resources are applicable (see Section V.C).

Approach 3: Limited Site-Specific Modifications to Soil Cleanup Objectives. This approach allows for consideration of site-specific information to modify the SCOs promulgated in 6 NYCRR Tables 375-6.8 (a) and (b) following the approach detailed in Appendix E of the TSD. The equations and basic methodology specified for calculating the 6 NYCRR 375-6.8 (a) and (b) values may not be modified under this approach. However, in instances where site-specific parameters were used in the calculation of the SCOs, site data different from the assumptions used to calculate the SCOs may be used to modify the soil cleanup levels for a specific site. These instances are very limited and occur only in certain pathways that are listed below.

- Protection of groundwater pathway
- Particulate inhalation pathway
- Volatile inhalation pathway
- Protection of ecological resources pathway

It should be noted that even if site-specific data modifies these pathways, it may not result in modifying the SCOs because the lowest value from all applicable pathways is used to determine each SCO. The inhalation pathway is very seldom the controlling pathway in the determination of the protection of public health. The specific parameters that can be modified are identified in Appendix E of the TSD (e.g., inhalation dispersion terms, fraction of organic carbon in soil, etc.).

The remedial party should consider the cost of collecting the data necessary to support a request to modify the SCOs with the potential for deriving a higher SCO that provides an appropriate level of protection. The remedial party may be required to submit additional data to support the use of modified SCOs. Once DEC approves one or more modified SCOs, they are applied in the manner described under Approach 2.

Approach 4: Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives. Under this approach, the remedial party may propose site-specific cleanup levels or approaches for soil which are protective of public health and the environment based on other information. This approach sets forth a flexible framework to develop soil cleanup levels by allowing the remedial party to conduct a more detailed evaluation of site information in an effort to calculate protective soil cleanup levels or approaches unique to a site. Under this approach, the remedial party may propose a remedy that does not include specific soil cleanup levels (e.g., excavate the top 6 feet in an area extending 75 feet in all directions from boring B12); modify the input parameters used in the SCO calculations; use site data to improve or confirm predictions of exposures to receptors to contaminants of concern; analyze site-specific risks using

risk assessments; use toxicological information available from alternate sources; or consider site background and historic fill. Data supporting these site-specific adjustments or use of alternate methodologies must also be provided to DEC for review and approval to ensure that the resulting soil cleanup levels are protective.

The Approach 4 framework leaves DEC with discretion to determine whether a different approach is appropriate for the site and, if a different approach is to be used, the proper method of implementation. The remedial party should consider the cost of collecting the data necessary to develop site-specific soil cleanup levels (or approaches) with the potential for deriving a soil cleanup level which is higher than a particular SCO and which provides an appropriate level of protection. The remedial party may also be required to submit additional data to support the use of methodologies in the calculation of site-specific soil cleanup levels or to support the proposed approach.

B. Application of Soil Cleanup Levels for the Specific Remedial Programs: Soil cleanup levels are determined on a site-specific basis depending on the program under which the site is being remediated. In some cases (e.g., BCP Track 1 or Track 2), the soil cleanup levels are the SCOs taken directly from 6 NYCRR 375-6. In other cases, soil cleanup levels may be derived from the Part 375 SCOs but modified based on other information. In yet other cases, the soil cleanup levels may have no relationship or connection to the SCOs, but rather be developed in accordance with DEC-approved methodologies or approaches.

1. Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program (State Superfund Program): The goal of the remedial program for a specific site is to restore that site to pre-disposal conditions, to the extent feasible. The unrestricted use SCOs are considered to be representative of pre-disposal conditions unless an impact to ecological resources has been identified (see 6 NYCRR 375-2.8(b)(2)). However, it must be recognized that achievement of this goal may not be feasible in every case. At a minimum, all remedies must be protective of public health and the environment. The following procedure is used to determine the most feasible remedy.

- (a) The remedial party shall evaluate, and if feasible, implement a cleanup utilizing Approach 1 (application of unrestricted SCOs).
- (b) Where DEC determines that achieving unrestricted SCOs is not feasible as documented in a feasibility study, the remedial party may evaluate alternatives to remediate the site to the greatest extent feasible (see *DER-10: Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation*, Chapter 4.3). [See Section VI, Related References.] In this event, the remedial party may propose soil cleanup levels in accordance with any of the general approaches. However, when considering restricted use soil cleanup levels, the remedial party should apply the least restrictive use category feasible. For purposes of this discussion, residential use is the least restrictive use and industrial use is the most restrictive category. This process starts with consideration of residential use, followed by restricted residential use, commercial use, and then industrial use. The evaluation proceeds through the different land uses until a feasible remedy is found. This evaluation is not bound to the SCOs in regulation or SSCOs set forth in this guidance but may result in a site-specific soil cleanup level that is between the SCOs or soil cleanup level for two different land uses (e.g., above the restricted residential SCO and below the commercial SCO).

2. Brownfield Cleanup Program The remedy shall be fully protective of public health and the environment, including, but not limited to, groundwater according to its classification pursuant to ECL 17-0301, drinking water, surface water, air (including indoor air), sensitive populations (including children), and ecological resources (including fish and wildlife). Soil cleanup levels corresponding to the cleanup track under which the site is being remediated are required to be met. The four cleanup tracks are:

Track 1: Cleanups pursuant to this track must achieve unrestricted use of the site. This track requires that the remedial party implement a cleanup utilizing Approach 1. Institutional and engineering controls are allowed only for periods of less than five years (defined as short-term controls) except in the limited instance where a volunteer has conducted remedial activities resulting in a bulk reduction in groundwater contamination to asymptotic levels.

Track 2 : Cleanups pursuant to this track may consider the current, intended, or reasonably anticipated future use in determining the appropriate cleanup levels for soil. This track requires that the remedial party implement a cleanup that achieves the SCOs in the tables in 6 NYCRR 375-6.7(b) for the top 15 feet of soil (or bedrock if less than 15 feet). This track follows approach 2. Institutional and engineering controls are allowed for soil (for the top 15 feet of soil or bedrock if less than 15 feet) for less than five years (defined as short-term controls). Institutional and engineering controls which limit site use and the use of onsite groundwater can be used without regard to duration. Track 2 cleanups at restricted residential, commercial or industrial use sites require site management plans to ensure that material removed from the site (post remedial action) is managed appropriately and to ensure that any buffer zone protecting adjacent residential use sites or ecological resources is maintained.

Track 3: Cleanups pursuant to this track may consider the current, intended, or reasonably anticipated use in determining the appropriate cleanup levels for soil. This track requires that the remedial party implement a cleanup utilizing Approach 3 for those SCOs which the remedial party seeks to modify an established SCO. Institutional and engineering controls are allowed for soil (for the top 15 feet of soil or bedrock if less than 15 feet) for less than 5 years (defined as short-term controls). Institutional and engineering controls which limit site use and the use of on-site groundwater can be used without regard to duration. Track 3 cleanups at restricted residential, commercial or industrial use sites require site management plans to ensure that material removed from the site (post remedial action) is managed appropriately and to ensure that any buffer zone protecting adjacent residential use sites or ecological resources is maintained.

Track 4: Cleanups pursuant to this track may consider the current, intended, or reasonably anticipated use in determining the appropriate cleanup levels for soil. This track allows for the development of site-specific soil cleanup levels below the cover system in accordance with Approach 4. Track 4 remedies must address all sources as a component of the remedy. Short- and long-term institutional and engineering controls are allowed to achieve protection of public health and the environment. The remedy under Track 4 must provide a cover system over exposed residual soil contamination. Soils which are not otherwise covered by structures such as buildings, sidewalks or pavement (i.e., exposed surface soils) must be covered with soil that complies with the use-based SCOs in 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(b) levels for the top one foot (non-residential uses) or top two feet (restricted residential use).

3. Environmental Restoration Program: The goal of the program for a specific site is to select a remedy that is protective of public health and the environment, including, but not limited to, groundwater according to its classification pursuant to ECL 17-0301, drinking water, surface water and air (including indoor air), sensitive populations (including children) and ecological resources (including fish and wildlife). At a minimum, the remedy selected shall eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and to the environment presented by contaminants disposed at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles. Soil cleanup levels may be developed in accordance with Approaches 1 – 4 without restriction.

4. Voluntary Cleanup Program: The goal of the program for a specific site is to select a remedy that is protective of public health and the environment for the contemplated use. The soil cleanup levels may be developed in accordance with Approaches 1 – 4 without restriction.

5. Petroleum Spill Response Program: The goal of the Petroleum Spill Response Program is to achieve pre-spill conditions [6 NYCRR 611.6(a)(4)]. Remedial activities under this program shall be undertaken relative to the petroleum contamination that was released along with any co-mingled contamination from other sources. The remedial party shall achieve, to the extent feasible, the unrestricted SCOs for petroleum-related contaminants listed in 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(a). For petroleum contaminants not included in 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(a) (discussed in Section E below), the remedial party shall apply, to the extent feasible, the soil cleanup levels provided in Table 1. For ease of implementation, two lists of petroleum contaminants (Gasoline and Fuel Oil, Tables 2 and 3) are attached. The tables combine the applicable petroleum-related SCOs from 6 NYCRR 375-6.8(a) and the applicable petroleum related SSCOs from Table 1. Where DEC determines that it is not feasible to achieve the soil cleanup levels as set forth in this paragraph, the remedial party may propose soil cleanup levels in accordance with any of the general approaches. However, when considering restricted use soil cleanup levels, the remedial party should apply the least restrictive use category feasible.

For purposes of this discussion, residential use is the least restrictive use, and industrial use is the most restrictive category. This process starts with consideration of residential use, followed by restricted residential use, commercial use, and then industrial use. The evaluation proceeds through the different land uses until a feasible remedy is found. If the protection of groundwater or ecological SCOs apply, the lower of the applicable protection of the public health SCO or the applicable protection of groundwater or ecological SCO should be achieved to the extent feasible. This evaluation is not bound to the SCOs in regulation or the SSCOs set forth in this guidance but may result in a site-specific soil cleanup level that is between the SCOs or soil cleanup level for two different land uses (e.g., above the restricted residential SCO and below the commercial SCO).

6. RCRA Corrective Action Program: The RCRA program was promulgated to regulate facilities that actively manage hazardous waste. DER administers the RCRA Corrective Action Program, with a goal of achieving soil cleanup levels at Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs) that eliminate risks to public health and the environment (i.e., clean the site to unrestricted use) or control said risks (i.e., clean the site or unit(s) to the lowest possible soil cleanup objective, regardless of site use), to the extent feasible. This goal takes into account that certain units at the facility may be permitted to manage hazardous waste under New York State's Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) regulations (6 NYCRR Part 373). The requirements of active HWM facilities, as well as the site's history, will be considered when soil cleanup levels are determined. Selected remedies must be protective of public health and the environment. Soil cleanup levels will be selected using the following procedure.

- (a) The remedial party shall evaluate, and if feasible, implement a cleanup utilizing Approach 1. Under this approach, the unrestricted SCOs apply to the entire soil matrix to the top of bedrock. For contaminants not listed in 6 NYCRR 375-6, a new or existing SSCO may be used.
- (b) If DEC determines that achieving unrestricted SCOs is not feasible, the remedial party may evaluate other alternatives to remediate the site. In this event, the remedial party may propose soil cleanup levels in accordance with any of the general approaches. However, when considering restricted use soil cleanup levels, the remedial party shall apply the use category which is both feasible and least restricted. For purposes of this discussion, residential use is the least restricted category and industrial use is the most restricted category. A soil cleanup level between two different land uses (e.g., residential and restricted residential) may be determined to be feasible, and if selected, must be achieved.

Any soil cleanup levels specified in regulation (i.e., 6 NYCRR 373-2.6(b)-(k) for “regulated units” as defined in 6 NYCRR 373-2.6 (a)(1)(ii)) or in a DEC enforceable document (Part 373 permits, Consent Orders, etc.) shall take precedence over the soil cleanup levels which could be established through use of this document.

C. Determination of Whether Ecological Resources SCOs Apply to a Site: SCOs developed to protect ecological resources (ESCOs) are incorporated in the Unrestricted Use SCO in 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(a) and are included as a separate category in 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(b). For contaminants of concern which do not have a calculated ESCO in regulation, DEC may direct the remedial party to develop a soil cleanup level which is protective of ecological resources where appropriate, based on the process outlined in Appendix E of the TSD.

The presence of ecological resources and any impact to those resources will be assessed during the remedial investigation. For sites where there is the potential for an ecological resource impact to be present, or where it is likely to be present, an assessment of fish and wildlife resource impacts will be performed. For sites in DER’s SSF, BCP, VCP and ERP, the assessment will be performed in accordance with DEC’s guidance, *Fish and Wildlife Impact Analysis for Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites*, October, 1994, as described in DER-10, Section 3.10. For sites in the RCRA Corrective Action Program, the assessment will be performed using the above referenced fish and wildlife impact analysis document as guidance, and by consulting with appropriate personnel in DEC’s Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources.

Soil cleanup levels which are protective of ecological resources must be considered and applied, as appropriate, for the upland soils (not sediment) at sites where DEC determines, based on the foregoing analysis, that:

- ecological resources are present, or will be present, under the reasonably anticipated future use of the site, and such resources constitute an important component of the environment at, or adjacent to, the site;
- an impact or threat of impact to the ecological resource has been identified; and
- contaminant concentrations in soil exceed the ESCOs as set forth in 6 NYCRR 375-6.8(b) or the Protection of Ecological Resources SSCOs contained in this document.

Sites or portions thereof that will be covered by buildings, structures or pavement are not subject to the ESCOs. Further, ecological resources do not include pets, livestock, agricultural or horticultural crops, or landscaping in developed areas. (See 6 NYCRR 375-6.6 for more detail.)

D. Determination of Whether Protection of Groundwater SCOs Apply: SCOs developed to protect groundwater are incorporated in the Unrestricted Use SCOs in 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(a) and are included as a separate category in 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(b). For contaminants of concern which do not have a protection of groundwater SCO, DEC may direct the remedial party to develop a soil cleanup level which is protective of groundwater using the process in Appendix E of the TSD.

1. Except as provided for in (2) below, the protection of groundwater SCOs will be applicable where:
 - (i) contamination has been identified in on-site soil by the remedial investigation; and
 - (ii) groundwater standards are, or are threatened to be, contravened by the presence of soil contamination at concentrations above the protection of groundwater SCOs.
2. DEC may provide an exception to the applicability of the protection of groundwater SCOs, as set forth in 6 NYCRR 375-6.5(a)(1), when (i), (ii), and (iii) exist and either (iv) or (v) also apply, as described below.
 - (i) The groundwater standard contravention is the result of an on-site source which is addressed by the remedial program.
 - (ii) An environmental easement or other institutional control will be put in place which provides for a groundwater use restriction.
 - (iii) DEC determines that contaminated groundwater at the site:
 - (a) is not migrating, nor is likely to migrate, off-site; or
 - (b) is migrating, or is likely to migrate, off-site; however, the remedy includes active groundwater management to address off-site migration.
 - (iv) DEC determines the groundwater quality will improve over time.
 - (v) The groundwater contamination migrating from the site is the result of an off-site source of contamination, and site contaminants are not contributing consequential amounts to the groundwater contamination.
3. In determining whether to provide the exemption set forth in subparagraph 2 above, DEC will consider:
 - (i) all of the remedy selection criteria at 6 NYCRR 375-1.8(h) or in the RCRA Corrective Action program;
 - (ii) the amount of time that the groundwater will need to be actively managed for the protection of public health and the environment; and
 - (iii) the potential impact that groundwater contamination may have on media not specifically addressed by the SCOs (e.g., vapor intrusion, protection of surface water, and protection of aquatic ecological resources).

E. Supplemental Soil Cleanup Objectives: SSCOs are either existing cleanup levels in Table 1 or are new soil cleanup levels developed by the remedial party as part of its remedial program. These SSCOs are in addition to the SCOs that are included in Part 375.

Existing SSCOs: The Table 1 list of SSCOs includes contaminants from former TAGM 4046 that were not included in 6 NYCRR 375-6.8 and soil cleanup levels developed using the process detailed in Appendix E of the TSD but not promulgated. For those contaminants which were part of the former TAGM 4046, soil cleanup levels exist for the protection of public health (based on ingestion) and for the protection of groundwater. In some cases, to be determined on a site-by-site basis, evaluation of other factors is likely needed for the protection of public health, especially when the use of a site includes residential use.

These other factors include other exposure pathways (e.g., homegrown vegetable ingestion, inhalation and dermal contact), potential non-site exposures to the contaminant and current toxicological data on the contaminant. In these instances, DEC (in consultation with NYSDOH) will determine if the additional factors have been adequately addressed. The SSCOs identified in Table 1 (subject to the limitation described above) may be used as if they were included in Part 375. A remedial party is not required to use the SSCOs set forth in Table 1. In lieu of applying an SSCO, the remedial party may elect to develop a soil cleanup level (using the process described in Appendix E of the TSD and discussed below.) Table 1 also includes SSCOs that were developed for some pathways using the same process detailed in the TSD. A remedial party may elect to use those SSCOs directly or confirm that the calculated value for that pathway is correct.

New SSCOs: The remedial party may elect to, or DEC may direct a remedial party to, develop a contaminant-specific SCO for any contaminant not included in 6 NYCRR Tables 375-6.8(a) or (b). Generally, DEC will request that an SCO be developed only where the contaminant is a predominant contaminant of concern (COC) at the site and is not otherwise being addressed to DEC's satisfaction as part of the proposed remedy. This could happen, for example, when a remedial party is seeking a Track 1 cleanup and non-SCO/SSCO contaminants are present and may not be satisfactorily addressed by the remedial activities addressing the SCOs or SSCOs. Guidance on the process for developing new SCOs is provided in Appendix E of the TSD. DEC will include all newly developed soil cleanup levels, developed and approved pursuant to this paragraph in a revised Table 1. The developed SSCO must:

1. be developed utilizing the same methodologies that were used by DEC to develop SCOs that are set forth in Part 375; and
2. apply the maximum acceptable soil concentrations (caps), as set forth in section 9.3 of the TSD.

F. Use of SCOs and SSCOs as a Screening Tool: The SCOs and SSCOs may be used to identify areas of soil contamination and to determine the extent of soil contamination. As noted in Section V.K, consideration of other media is required to determine if remedial action is needed.

1. At sites or areas of concern where contaminant concentrations are equal to or below the unrestricted SCOs in 6 NYCRR Table 375-6.8(a), no action or study is warranted because of soil contamination.

2. The exceedance of one or more applicable SCOs or SSCOs, (which is the lower of protection of public health, protection of groundwater, or protection of ecological resources soil cleanup objectives as described in Section III below), alone does not trigger the need for remedial action, define “unacceptable” levels of contaminants in soil, or indicates that a site qualifies for any DEC remedial program (e.g., BCP, SSF). As noted in the definition of SCO above, SCOs and SSCOs are applicable statewide and do not account for many site-specific considerations which could potentially result in higher levels. Therefore, soil concentrations that are higher than the applicable SCOs or SSCOs are not necessarily health or environmental concerns.
3. When an applicable SCO or SSCO is exceeded, the degree of public health or environmental concern depends on several factors, including:
 - magnitude of the exceedance;
 - accuracy of the exposure estimates;
 - other sources of exposure to the contaminant; and
 - strength and quality of the available toxicological information on the contaminant.

G. Soil Cleanup Levels for Nuisance Conditions: Experience has shown that contaminants in soil that meets the DEC-approved soil cleanup levels can exhibit a distinct odor or other type of nuisance (e.g., staining). This is true even though the contaminants will not leach from the soil (e.g., certain soils with more insoluble substances at higher concentrations). When DEC determines that soil remaining after the remedial action will result in the continuation of a nuisance (e.g., odors, staining, etc), DEC will require that additional remedial measures be evaluated, and may require additional remedial actions be taken to address the nuisance condition.

H. Subsurface Soil Cleanup for Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons: For non-residential use sites (i.e., commercial or industrial use sites) where the ESCOs are not applicable, DEC may approve a remedial program which achieves a soil cleanup level of 500 parts per million (ppm) for total PAHs for all subsurface soil. The 500 ppm soil cleanup level is in lieu of achieving all of the PAH-specific SCOs in 6 NYCRR 375-6. For purposes of this provision, subsurface soil shall mean the soil beneath permanent structures, pavement, or similar cover systems; or at least one foot of soil cover (which must meet the applicable SCOs). Institutional controls (e.g., an environmental easement) along with a site management plan will be required when this soil cleanup level is employed at a site. This cleanup level is determined to be feasible and protective based on DEC's experience in its various remedial programs. This approach has existed in TAGM 4046 since it was first issued in 1992.

I. Soil Cleanup for PCBs: DEC may approve a remedial program which achieves a soil cleanup level for PCBs as set forth herein:

1. **For Non-BCP sites:** An acceptable presumptive remedy for soil where neither the unrestricted SCOs nor the ESCOs are applied in the remedial program may include a soil cleanup level for PCBs of 1 ppm in the surface soils and 10 ppm in subsurface soils.
2. **For BCP sites:** An acceptable presumptive remedy for soil may include a soil cleanup level for PCBs of 1 ppm (the applicable SCO) in the surface soils and 10 ppm in subsurface in limited circumstances as follows:

- cleanup track is Track 4;
 - site use will be restricted residential, commercial or industrial; and
 - ESCOs do not apply.
3. **At industrial use sites**, a level of 25 ppm for PCBs provided that access is limited and individual occupancy is restricted to less than an average of 6.7 hours per week.

For purposes of this provision, subsurface soil shall mean:

- soil beneath permanent structures, pavement, or similar cover systems;
- soil beneath 1 foot of soil cover for commercial and industrial uses; or
- soil beneath 2 feet of soil cover for residential and restricted residential uses.

Institutional controls (i.e., an environmental easement), along with a site management plan, will be required when this soil cleanup level is employed at a site. As with all presumptive remedies, just because a remedy is presumptive does not mean that it will work at every site. For example, this presumptive remedy for PCBs in soil is not applicable at most landfills. This cleanup level is determined to be feasible and protective based on DEC's experience in its various remedial programs. Further, this approach has existed in TAGM 4046 since it was first issued in 1992.

J. Sampling and Compliance with Soil Cleanup Levels: The number of samples to determine if the SCOs have been achieved should be sufficient to be representative of the area being sampled. See attached Table 4 for suggested sampling frequency and subdivision 5.4(e) of DER-10 for details. This frequency can be used for confirmatory samples or for backfill. It is DEC's goal that all confirmatory samples demonstrate that the remedy has achieved the DEC-approved soil cleanup levels. However, recognizing the heterogeneity of contaminated sites and the uncertainty of sampling and analysis, DEC project manager has limited discretion to determine that remediation is complete where some discrete samples do not meet the soil cleanup levels established for a site. See DER-10 for more information regarding the determination that remediation is complete.

K. Other Considerations: All remedies must be fully protective of public health and the environment and prevent off-site migration to the extent feasible with special emphasis for the prevention or minimization of migration onto adjacent residential properties or into ecological resources. A remedial party is required to investigate all environmental media including soil, groundwater, surface water, sediments, soil vapor, indoor air, and biota. (See 6 NYCRR 375-1.8(a)(6) or RCRA Corrective Action Program). This investigation will determine if any of the referenced media are, or may be, impacted by site contamination. However, the SCOs do not directly address these other media. DEC may require remedial actions to address such media and impacts, including but not limited to the application of lower soil cleanup levels or buffer zones where it determines, based on the investigation, that any of these media are, or may be, impacted by site contamination.

VI. Related References:

- ♦ Environmental Conservation Law, Article 27 Titles 3, 5, 9, 13 and 14.
- ♦ Article 12 of the Navigation Law, Section 178.

- ♦ 6 NYCRR Part 375, Environmental Remediation Programs. December 14, 2006.
- ♦ 6 NYCRR Subparts 373-1, 373-2 and 373-3, Requirements for Hazardous Waste Management Facilities. September 6, 2006.
- ♦ 6 NYCRR Part 611, Environmental Priorities and Procedures in Petroleum Cleanup and Removal. November 5, 1984 (amended).
- ♦ [Development of Soil Cleanup Objectives: Technical Support Document](#). New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. December 14, 2006.
- ♦ Supplemental Guidance to RAGS: Calculating the Concentration Term. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Publication 9285.7-081. May 1992.
- ♦ New York State Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control. 1997.
- ♦ Fish and Wildlife Impact Analysis for Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. October 1994.
- ♦ [Program Policy DER-2, Making Changes to Selected Remedies](#). New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. April 1, 2008.
- ♦ [Program Policy DER-10, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation](#). New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. May 3, 2010.
- ♦ [Program Policy DER-15, Presumptive/Proven Remedial Technologies](#). New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. February 27, 2007.

TABLES

- 1 - Supplemental Soil Cleanup Objectives**
- 2 - Soil Cleanup Levels for Gasoline Contaminated Soils**
- 3 - Soil Cleanup Levels for Fuel Oil Contaminated Soils**
- 4 - Recommended Number of Soil Samples for Soil Imported to or Exported From a Site**

Table 1
Supplemental Soil Cleanup Objectives
(ppm)

Contaminant	CAS Number	Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
METALS							
Aluminum	7429-90-5					10,000 ^{a,b}	
Antimony	7440-36-0					12 ^c	
Boron	7440-42-8					0.5	
Calcium	7440-70-2					10,000 ^{a,b}	
Cobalt	7440-48-4	30				20	
Iron	7439-89-6	2,000					
Lithium	7439-93-2					2	
Molybdenum	7439-98-7					2	
Technetium	7440-26-8					0.2	
Thallium	7440-28-0					5 ^c	
Tin	7440-31-5					50	
Uranium	7440-61-1					5	
Vanadium	7440-62-2	100 ^a				39 ^b	
PESTICIDES							
Biphenyl	92-52-4					60	
Chlordecone (Kepone)	143-50-0					0.06	
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9						6.2
2,4-D (2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	100 ^a					0.5
Furan	110-00-9					600	
Gamma Chlordane	5103-74-2	0.54					14
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024-57-3	0.077					0.02
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	100 ^a				1.2	900

Contaminant	CAS Number	Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
Parathion	56-38-2	100 ^a					1.2
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	100 ^a					1.9
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746-01-6					0.000001	
2,3,7,8-TCDF	51207-31-9					0.000001	
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Aniline	62-53-3	48	100 ^a	500 ^a	1000 ^a		0.33 ^b
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	50				239	435
Benzoic Acid	65-85-0	100 ^a					2.7
Butylbenzyl-phthalate	85-68-7	100 ^a					122
4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	100 ^a					0.22
Chloroethane	75-00-3						1.9
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	100 ^a				0.8	
3-Chloroaniline	108-42-9					20	
3-Chlorophenol	108-43-0					7	
Di-n-butyl-phthalate	84-74-2	100 ^a				0.014	8.1
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	100 ^a				20	0.40
3,4-Dichlorophenol	95-77-2					20	
Diethylphthalate	84-66-2	100 ^a				100	7.1
Di-n-hexyl-phthalate	84-75-3					0.91	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	100 ^a				20	0.2
Dimethylphthlate	131-11-3	100 ^a				200	27
Di-n-octylphthlate	117-84-0	100 ^a					120
1,2,3,6,7,8-HCDF	57117-44-9					0.00021	
Hexachloro-benzene	118-74-1	0.41					1.4
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	1.03					1.0
Isophorone	78-59-1	100 ^a					4.4

Contaminant	CAS Number	Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
4-methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1						1.0
2-methyl-naphthalene	91-57-6	0.41					36.4
2-Nitroaniline	88-74-4						0.4
3-Nitroaniline	99-09-2						0.5
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	3.7	15	69	140	40	0.17 ^b
2-Nitrophenol	88-75-5					7	0.3
4-Nitrophenol	100-02-7					7	0.1
Pentachloroaniline	527-20-8					100	
2,3,5,6-Tetrachloroaniline	3481-20-7					20	
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	4901-51-3					20	
2,4,5-Trichloroaniline	636-30-6					20	
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	100 ^a				4	0.1
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2					10	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
2-Butanone	78-93-3	100 ^a					0.3
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	100 ^a					2.7
Chloroacetamide	79-07-2					2	
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1					10	
2,4-Dichloro aniline	554-00-7					100	
3,4-Dichloroaniline	95-76-1					20	
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5					700	
1,3-Dichloropropane	142-28-9						0.3
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	1.03					0.17 ^b
Ethylacetate	141-78-6					48	

Contaminant	CAS Number	Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
4-methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1						1.0
113 Freon (1,1,2- TFE)	76-13-1	100 ^a					6
isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	100 ^a					2.3
p-isopropyltoluene	99-87-6						10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4					10	
Methanol	67-56-1					6.5	
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6					20	
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5					20	
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8					10	
Styrene	100-42-5					300	
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-66-2					10	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	35					0.6
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4					2	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6					20	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1					20	3.4
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	80					0.34

^a SCOs for organic contaminants (volatile organic compounds, semivolatile organic compounds, and pesticides) are capped at 100 ppm for residential use, 500 ppm for commercial use, 1000 ppm for industrial use. SCOs for metals are capped at 10,000 ppm.

^b Based on rural background study

^c SCO limited by contract required quantitation limit.

Table 2**Soil Cleanup Levels for Gasoline Contaminated Soils**

Contaminant	CAS Registry Number	Soil Cleanup Level (ppm)
Benzene	71-43-2	0.06
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	12.0
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	11.0
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.0
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	2.3
p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	10.0
Methyl-Tert-Butyl-Ether	1634-04-4	0.93
Naphthalene	91-20-3	12.0
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	3.9
Tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	5.9
Toluene	108-88-3	0.7
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	3.6
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	8.4
Xylene (Mixed)	1330-20-7	0.26

Table 3**Soil Cleanup Levels for Fuel Oil Contaminated Soil**

Contaminant	CAS Registry Number	Soil Cleanup Level (ppm)
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	20
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	100
Anthracene	120-12-7	100
Benz(a)Anthracene	56-55-3	1.0
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53-70-3	0.33
Benzene	71-43-2	0.06
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	12.0
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	11.0
Tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	5.9
Chrysene	218-01-9	1.0
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.0
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	100
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205-99-2	1.0
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.8
Fluorene	86-73-7	30
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	2.3
p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	10.0
Naphthalene	91-20-3	12.0
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	3.9
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	191-24-2	100
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	100
Pyrene	129-00-0	100
Benzo(a)Pyrene	50-32-8	1.0
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193-39-5	0.5
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	3.6
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	8.4
Toluene	108-88-3	0.7
Xylene (Mixed)	1330-20-7	0.26

Table 4**Recommended Number of Soil Samples for Soil Imported To or Exported From a Site**

Contaminant	VOCs ^a	SVOCs, Inorganics & PCBs/Pesticides	
Soil Quantity (cubic yards)	Discrete Samples	Composite	Discrete Samples/Composite
0-50	1	1	Each composite sample for analysis is created from 3-5 discrete samples from representative locations in the fill.
50-100	2	1	
100-200	3	1	
200-300	4	1	
300-400	4	2	
400-500	5	2	
500-800	6	2	
800-1000	7	2	
➤ 1000	Add an additional 2 VOC and 1 composite for each additional 1000 Cubic yards or consult with DER. ^b		

^a VOC samples cannot be composited. Discrete samples must be taken to maximize the representativeness of the results.

^b For example, a 3,000 cubic yard soil pile to be sampled and analyzed for VOCs would require 11 discrete representative samples. The same pile to be sampled for SVOCs would require 4 composite samples with each composite sample consisting of 3-5 discrete samples.

Appendix I – SWPPP Amendments

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

There is a significant change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which may have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States and which has not otherwise been addressed in the SWPPP; or

The SWPPP proves to be ineffective in:

Eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified in the SWPPP and as required by this permit; or

Achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges from permitted construction activity.

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

The following information should be documented in this section:

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



AMENDMENTS TO STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

[illegible]

[illegible]

Appendix J – SWPPP Inspection Reports

- Blank SWPPP Inspection Form -
- Completed SWPPP Inspection Reports -



Appendix J – Blank SWPPP Inspection Form



General Project Information					
Project Name:					
SPDES Permit Number:		Type of Construction Activities Being Completed:			
Date of Inspection:					
Inspector's Name:					
Time On Site:					
Time Off Site:		Inspection Type:			
General Project Notes:					
SWPPP Amendment Required:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, describe:		

Weather Information		
Has there been a storm event since the last inspection?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, what was the approx. amount of precipitation (inches) since the last inspection:		
Weather conditions at the time of inspection?		Temperature: °F
<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Rain <input type="checkbox"/> Sleet <input type="checkbox"/> Snow <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> High Winds		
Does the Project Site discharge to natural surface waterbodies located within or immediately adjacent to the Project area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, describe:		
Were there any discharges observed at the time of inspection?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, were sediment laden discharges observed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Describe:		
If yes, was erosion or sedimentation observed at the discharge location?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Describe:		
Soil Condition:		
Were areas of soil disturbance observed at the time of inspection?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, describe:		

Maintaining Water Quality

Water Quality Observations	Yes	No	N/A
Is there an increase in turbidity causing a substantial visual contrast to natural conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there residue from oil and floating substances, visible oil film, or grease or globules?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are all disturbances within the approved limits, as outlined on the plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have receiving waterbodies and/or wetland been impacted by the Project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the concrete washout facilities located a minimum of 100 feet from sensitive areas and properly maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

General Housekeeping

Site Conditions	Yes	No	N/A
Is construction site litter and debris appropriately managed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are facilities and equipment necessary for implementation of erosion and sediment controls in working and/or properly maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is construction impacting adjacent properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is dust adequately controlled?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			



Runoff Control Practices

Temporary Stream Crossings	Yes	No	N/A
Are the maximum necessary diameter pipes installed to span stream without dredging?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is non-woven geotextile fabric installed beneath the approaches?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is fill composed of aggregate (no earthen or soil material)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the rock on approaches clean enough to remove mud/sediment from vehicles and prevent sediment from entering the stream during high flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Excavation Dewatering	Yes	No	N/A
Are upstream and downstream berms (sandbags, inflatable dams, etc.) are installed per the Construction Drawings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is clean water from the upstream pool being pumped to the downstream pool?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is sediment laden water from the work area being discharged to a sediment trapping device?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the water discharging from the sediment trapping device clear and free of sediment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the constructed upstream berm have a minimum of one-foot freeboard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Flow Spreader(s)	Yes	No	N/A
Is the flow spreader installed per the Construction Drawings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Was the flow spreader constructed on undisturbed soil, not on fill?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the flow spreader receive only clear, non-sediment laden flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the discharge from the flow spreader sheet flow out of the spreader without erosion downstream?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Interceptor Dikes and Swales	Yes	No	N/A
Is the dike/swale installed per the Construction Drawings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the dike/swale been stabilized by geotextile fabric, seed, and/or mulch?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Was erosion observed within the dike/swale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is sediment-laden runoff directed to a sediment trapping device?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Stone Check Dam(s)	Yes	No	N/A
Are the check dams in good condition (rocks in place and no ponding behind the dams)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has geotextile fabric been placed beneath the rock fill?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Was sediment accumulation greater than 50% of the design capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Was erosion observed within the channel?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			



Rock Outlet Protection	Yes	No	N/A
Is the rock outlet protection installed per approved plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Was the outlet protection installed concurrently with pipe installation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have the rocks been displaced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the sediment accumulation 0% of the design capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Soil Stabilization

Topsoil and Spoil Stockpiles	Yes	No	N/A
Are stockpiles properly stabilized and contained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are sediment control installed at the toe of the slope?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are idle soil stockpiles are stabilized with vegetation and/or mulch?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Revegetation	Yes	No	N/A
Has temporary seed and mulch been applied to idle areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has a minimum of 4 inches of topsoil been applied under permanent seeding areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Sediment Control Practices

Stabilized Construction Entrance(s)	Yes	No	N/A
Is the entrance installed per the Construction Drawings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the stone clean enough to effectively remove mud/sediment from vehicle tires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does all traffic enter and exit the site at the stabilized construction entrance(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is adequate drainage provided to prevent ponding at the entrance(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Linear Sediment Control Barriers	Yes	No	N/A
Are the sediment controls installed along the contour, 10 feet from toe of slope and not within conveyance channels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are silt fence joints constructed by wrapping the two ends together for continuous support?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the silt fence fabric is buried a minimum of 6 inches?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the posts stable and the fabric is tight and without rips/frayed areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the compost filter sock have good contact with the soil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the sediment accumulation 0% of the design capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			



Storm Drain Inlet Protection	Yes	No	N/A
Is the inlet protection installed in accordance with the Construction Drawings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the inlet protection structurally sound?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the posts stable and the fabric is tight and without rips/frayed areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the sediment accumulation greater than 50% of the design capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Temporary Sediment Basin	Yes	No	N/A
Is the basin and outlet structure constructed per the Construction Drawings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the basin side slopes stabilized?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Was the drainage structure flushed and basin surface restored upon removal of the sediment basin facility?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the sediment basin dewatering at an appropriate rate?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the sediment accumulation greater than 50% of the design capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Temporary Sediment Trap	Yes	No	N/A
Is the outlet structure constructed per the Construction Drawings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has geotextile fabric been placed beneath the rock fill?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the sediment trap slopes and disturbed areas are stabilized?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the sediment accumulation greater than 50% of the design capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

Note: Not all erosion and sediment control practices are included in this listing. Add additional pages to this list as required by site specific design. All practices shall be maintained in accordance with their respective standards.

Qualified Inspector

Qualified Inspector Signature

Qualified Professional

Qualified Professional Signature

The above signed acknowledges that, to the best of his/her knowledge, all information provided in this report is accurate and complete. If there are any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the contents of this report, feel free to contact Inspector's Name at XXX-XXX-XXXX or email address.

Sketch Map

Legend:		Area of Active Soil Disturbance		Area has Achieved Temporary Stabilization
		Area of Inactive Soil Disturbance		Area has Achieved Final Stabilization



Inspection Photographs

1		2	

3		4	

5		6	

7		8	

9		10	

11		12	

Appendix J – Completed SWPPP Inspection Reports