Sunrise Wind New York Cable Project
Case 20-T-0617

Environmental Construction and Management Plan 1

Revised Appendix Q
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan-Onshore Transmission Cable and Onshore Interconnection Cable

Prepared for:

Sunrise Wind | Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

May 31, 2023

Sunrise Wind | Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan – Onshore Facilities

Case 20-T-0617

May 2023

Prepared for:
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Abbreviations

BMP	Best Management Practices
Cm	Centimeter
DPS Staff	New York State Department of Public Service
EM&CP	Emergency Management and Construction Plan
Ft	Feet
GP	General Permit
GPS	Global Positioning System
HDD	horizontal directional drill
ICW	Intracoastal Waterway
In	Inch
kV	Kilovolt
Lb	Pound
M	Meter
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NLEB	Northern Long-Eared Bat
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulation
NYNHP	New York Natural Heritage Program
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
O&M	operations and maintenance
OnCS–DC	Onshore Converter Station-Direct Current
P&P drawings	Plan and Profile drawings
ROW	right-of-way
RRv	Runoff Reduction Volume

RTE	Rare, Threatened, and Endangered
Sf	square feet
SRWEC	Sunrise Wind Export Cable
SRW	Sunrise Wind LLC
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
Sm	square meters
SMDM	Stormwater Management Design Manual
SMP	Stormwater Management Practice
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TJB	transition joint bay
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WQv	Water Quality Volume

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Sunrise Wind LLC (Sunrise Wind or the Applicant), a 50/50 joint venture between Orsted North America Inc. (Orsted NA) and Eversource Investment LLC (Eversource), proposes to construct, operate, and maintain the Sunrise Wind New York Cable Project (the Project). Sunrise Wind executed a 25-year Offshore Wind Renewable Energy Certificate (OREC) contract related to the Sunrise Wind Farm (SRWF) and the Project with the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) in October 2019. The Project will deliver power from the SRWF, located in federal waters on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), to the existing electrical grid in New York State (NYS). The Project includes offshore and onshore components within NYS that are subject to Public Service Law (PSL) Article VII review and will interconnect at the existing Holbrook Substation, which is owned and operated by the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA).

Specifically, power from the SRWF will be delivered to the existing mainland electric grid via distinct Project segments: the submarine segment of the export cable (SRWEC), which will be located in both federal and NYS waters (the NYS portion of the cable referred to as the SRWEC–NYS); the terrestrial underground segment of the transmission cable (Onshore Transmission Cable); the new Onshore Converter Station (OnCS–DC); and the underground segment of the interconnection cable (Onshore Interconnection Cable) to the existing Holbrook Substation. The Onshore Transmission Cable, the OnCS–DC, Onshore Interconnection Cable and the existing Holbrook Substation (collectively, the Onshore Facilities) are all located in the Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York.

The Project's components are generally defined into two categories:

- SRWEC–NYS
  - One direct current (DC) submarine export cable bundle (320 kilovolt [kV]) up to 5.2 miles (mi) (8.4 kilometers [km]) in length in NYS waters and up to 1,152 feet (ft) (351 meters [m]) in length located onshore (i.e., above the Mean High Water Line [MHWL], as defined by the United States [US] Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] [33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 329]) and underground, up to the transition joint bay (TJB).
- Onshore Facilities
  - One DC underground transmission circuit (320 kV) (referred to as the Onshore Transmission Cable) up to 17.5 mi (28.2 km) in length within existing roadway right-of-way (ROW), TJB and concrete splice joint and associated components;
  - One OnCS–DC that will transform the Project voltage to 138 kV alternating current (AC);
  - Two AC underground circuits (138 kV) (referred to as the Onshore Interconnection Cable) up to 1.1 mi (186 km) in length, which will connect the new OnCS–DC to the existing Holbrook Substation;
  - Fiber optic cables co-located with both the Onshore Transmission Cable and Onshore Interconnection Cable;
  - Laydown yards and temporary equipment; and

- Expansion of the Holbrook Substation to accept the Onshore Interconnection Cable (the Holbrook Substation Expansion).

This SWPPP is a requirement of NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit (GP) for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities, Permit No. GP-0-20-001, effective January 29, 2020, with an expiration date of January 28, 2025 (see Attachment A). For the purposes of this SWPPP "Onshore Facilities" will refer to the laydown yards, temporary equipment, Landfall Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) and ICW HDD work areas, Onshore Interconnection Cable and Onshore Transmission Cable areas. Separate SWPPPs have been prepared for the OnCS–DC and the Holbrook Substation Expansion. An electronic Notice of Intent will be submitted to NYSDEC, Albany Main Office, certifying that this Project will be in compliance with the technical requirements of GP-0-20-001 (see Attachment B). NYSDEC will be responsible for SWPPP review and enforcement, and the Town of Brookhaven Assistant Environmental Protection Director will review this SWPPP as part of their approval of a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).

This SWPPP is also subject to the requirements of an EM&CP as developed for compliance with Article VII of the NYS Public Service Law, Case No. 20-T-0617. This Plan includes all construction activities related to the Sunrise Wind New York Cable Project; however, commencement of construction activities for specific portions of the project will not occur until all applicable permits and approvals are in place, including the Commission's approval of the associated EM&CP, consistent with Certificate Condition 9.

The GP authorizes stormwater discharges to surface waters of the state from construction related activities. The contents of this SWPPP discusses and describes the requirements of this permit. The erosion and sedimentation control devices included in this SWPPP were selected to minimize the discharge of pollutants and to assist in the prevention of a violation of the water quality standards as discussed in the GP under Section 1.B for Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharges from Construction Activities. If there are any deviations proposed, a demonstration of equivalence will be included. The SWPPP for the Project has been prepared with no deviations from the 2016 *NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* and in accordance with the 2015 *NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual*.

This SWPPP will be kept at the Project site and made available for review by applicable regulatory agencies, the Engineer, and Contractors. Regulatory agencies that have jurisdiction over the Project site may elect to review this SWPPP and, if necessary, may notify Sunrise Wind that modifications to the SWPPP or site conditions are required. Contractor(s) will be required to sign a Contractor's Certification acknowledging the SWPPP and agreeing to comply with its terms and conditions.

Additionally, per Certificate Condition 121, at least one full-time Environmental Monitor will be present during Project construction activities. The Environmental Monitor will have the qualifications of a Qualified Inspector, in accordance with GP-0-20-001, and as described in Section 6 of this SWPPP.

2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 CONTACT INFORMATION / RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Prior to the commencement of construction activity, Sunrise Wind will identify the Contractor(s), Sub-contractor(s), and Qualified Inspector(s) that will have day-to-day operational control of construction activities and responsibility for installation, construction, inspection, maintenance and removal of erosion and sediment control practices. Each Contractor will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. Trained Contractor(s), as defined in GP-0-20-001 and in Section 6.1.1, will be required to be on-site when their respective contractor/subcontractors are performing earth-disturbing activities. The four-hour Erosion and Sediment Control Training Certificates (where applicable) shall be added to the SWPPP Binder on-site. Table 1 indicates the Project team members responsible for development, implementation, and compliance with the SWPPP.

Table 1. SWPPP Contact List

Responsibility	Name	Company	Contact Information
Owner/Operator	TBD	TBD	TBD
Construction Supervisor	TBD	TBD	TBD
Environmental Monitor/Qualified Inspector	TBD	TBD	TBD
Contractor	TBD	TBD	TBD
Subcontractor	TBD	TBD	TBD
SWPPP Preparer	Sean McCormick	Stantec Consulting Services Inc.	Sean.McCormick@stantec.com 716.343.5787

Key:
SWPPP = Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TBD = to be determined

2.2 PROJECT IMPACTS

Table 2 summarizes impacts from construction of the Project components. Construction will be sequenced as described in Section 2.3. It is possible that greater than 5-acres will be disturbed at one time. A waiver is required prior to disturbing more than 5 acres at any one time. This will need to be approved by the NYSDEC and/or MS4 and the SWPPP will need to be revised to illustrate the timing, location and accompanying stabilization measures of area disturbed. Inspections will take place twice a week, separated by a minimum of two calendar days, while disturbed areas total greater than 5 acres as described in Table 13.

Table 2. Overall Project Impacts

Project Component	Limits of Disturbance Impact Acreage (Onshore)
Onshore Transmission Cable Area	190.1
Onshore Interconnection Cable Area	9.5
Laydown Yards	0[a]
Conduit Stringing Area	0[a]
TOTAL	

Notes: Acreages of the Onshore Transmission Cable Area are calculated using the LOD and a narrowed LOD for the portion of the Onshore Transmission Cable along William Floyd Parkway to more accurately reflect the LOD at this location. The actual disturbance acreage will be smaller as the entire LOD will not be disturbed during construction. The Onshore Interconnection Cable Area was calculated using the LOD along Union Avenue, and a 100' construction corridor where the route traverses north and is no longer within paved roads.

[a] No significant soil disturbance is expected at the Conduit Stringing Area or Laydown Yards. If additional Laydown Yards are identified this SWPPP will be amended.

2.3 SEQUENCE AND ESTIMATED DATES OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For purposes of the Project, Commencement of Construction is defined as: the beginning of tree clearing, site clearing, ground disturbance, site preparation, and grading activities related to installation of the Project. Commencement of Construction does not include soil or groundwater testing, surveying (such as geotechnical drilling) and similar pre-construction activities to determine the adequacy of the site for construction and the preparation of filings pursuant to the Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need (Certificate). Commencement of Construction also does not include other activities, such as limited staging and limited tree cutting, that are required to perform such pre-construction activities.

Construction sequencing was created based on typical construction methods, vessels, and equipment and will be coordinated with other construction and maintenance activities taking place at the same time and in the same vicinity by the Town of Brookhaven (Town) and NYS Department of Transportation (NYSDOT). At least 14 days prior to the Commencement of Construction, SRW will hold a preconstruction meeting. An agenda, location, and invitation list shall be agreed upon among DPS Staff and SRW. SRW shall consult with DPS Staff and NYSDEC prior to finalizing the date of the meeting. SRW shall provide notice of the meeting to all invitees at least 10 days prior to the meeting date.

At least 14 days (or as authorized by DPS Staff) before construction of the Onshore Facilities begin in any area, SRW shall, in such area: (a) delineate both edges of the Onshore Facility, as certified, where not otherwise in a roadway; (b) stake and/or flag all Onshore Facility access roads and all work pads and pulling pads; (c) where SRW has a right of access, use markers to delineate, other than in beach and ocean areas, all environmentally sensitive areas including, but not limited to, wetlands and the 100 foot adjacent and setback areas associated with regulated freshwater wetlands and the 300 foot adjacent areas associated with regulated tidal wetlands, threatened or endangered species habitat, contaminated soil areas, etc. and such markings will be left in place, and restored if disturbed, until complete of construction activities and restoration in the impacted area; (d) flag any danger trees to be removed in such area for review and

comment by DPS Staff and NYSDEC; and (e) notify DPS Staff and NYSDEC when the above-described field stake-out is complete in such area.

The general installation sequences for the Onshore Facilities are as follows:

- **Onshore Interconnection Cable and Onshore Transmission Cable**
    - Consultations with the Town Fire Department, Town Highway Department, and NYSDOT as applicable, for work within town and state public roadway rights-of-way (ROWs)
    - Coordination of utility markouts with 811 Dig Safe prior to all ground disturbing activities, and initial site survey and layout
    - Site preparation, including installation of erosion and sediment controls in accordance with this SWPPP and vegetation clearing in accordance with the Vegetation Management and Restoration Plan provided separately in response to Certificate Condition 207 and included as Appendix Z of this EM&CP
    - Begin saw cutting of pavement
    - Installation of TJB
    - Installation of onshore splice vaults
    - Installation of the underground duct bank and temporary pavement patch installation
    - Cable installation, splicing, and testing
    - Permanent restoration of pavement and ground disturbances
    - Clean up and Demobilization
    - Post-construction surveys (e.g., invasive species)
- **Temporary Equipment**
    - Coordination of utility markouts with 811 Dig Safe prior to all ground disturbing activities, and initial site survey and layout
    - Site preparation, including the installation of erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) in accordance with this SWPPP
    - Smith Point County Park
        - Installation of a temporary pile-supported trestle with approximately 24 driven piles
        - Placement of crane mat to access the trestle

  - Smith Point Marina
    - Onshore installation of six piles and a platform elevated above the existing grade
    - Onshore construction of two ramps on either side of the deck, with the ramp connecting the platform to the parking lot consisting of crushed stone or equivalent connecting to the stabilized construction entrance at the parking lot interface
  - Restoration of any damaged pavement
  - Clean up and restoration to pre-existing conditions

- **Smith Point Marina ICW Laydown Area 1**
  - Site preparation, including the installation of erosion and sediment control BMPs in accordance with this SWPPP
  - Installation of security fencing where applicable
  - Restoration of any damaged pavement
  - Clean up and restoration to pre-existing conditions

- **Smith Point Park ICW Laydown Area 2**
  - Site preparation, including the installation of erosion and sediment control BMPs in accordance with this SWPPP
  - Installation of security fencing where applicable
  - Restoration of any damaged pavement
  - Clean up and restoration to pre-existing conditions

- **Landfall Laydown Area**
  - Site preparation, including the installation of erosion and sediment control BMPs in accordance with this SWPPP
  - Installation of temporary equipment
  - Installation of security fencing where applicable
  - Restoration of any damaged pavement
  - Clean up and restoration to pre-existing conditions

- **Northville Laydown Yard**
    - Site preparation, including minimal clearing for the stabilized construction entrance, the addition of 6" of NYS DOT sub-base, and the installation of erosion and sediment control BMPs in accordance with this SWPPP
    - Installation of security fencing where applicable
    - Restoration of any damaged pavement
    - Clean up and restoration to pre-existing conditions or equivalent
- **Zorn Laydown Yard**
    - Site preparation, including the addition of 6" of NYS DOT sub-base, and the installation of erosion and sediment control BMPs in accordance with this SWPPP
    - Installation of security fencing where applicable
    - Restoration of any damaged pavement
    - Clean up and restoration to pre-existing conditions or equivalent
- **Conduit Stringing Area**
    - Roller placement to hold the conduit
    - Stringing and fusing of the conduit
    - Towing of the conduit out to sea for installation within the HDD hole
    - Removal of rollers and clean up

As summarized below in Table 3, pre-construction activities, such as surveying and staking, are scheduled to occur in late 2023, and construction of the Project will occur in 2024, with some restoration activities, such as revegetation and repaving of disturbed areas, likely occurring into 2025. The preliminary schedule presented in Table 3 is based on several factors, including the anticipated time when permits are received, regulatory time-of-year restrictions, environmental conditions, and planning, construction, and installation logistics.

Table 3. Project Schedule

Milestone	Expected Duration[a]	Expected Timeframe[b]
Laydown Yards		
Establish Laydown Yards	1 Month	2023
OnCS–DC		
Civil Works	2-3 Months	2023
Electrical and System Integration Tests	24-26 Months	2023-2025
Holbrook Substation Expansion		
Expansion Activities	18-20 Months	2023-2024
Onshore Transmission Cable		
Smith Point County Marina		
ICW HDD	3-4 Months	2023-2024
Install Vaults and Duck banks	3-4 Months	2023-2024
Cable Pulling/Splicing	2-3 Months	2024
Smith Point County Park		
Temporary Equipment[c]	12-14 Months	2023-2024
Install Vaults and Duct banks	3-4 Months	2023-2024
Cable Pulling/Splicing (Onshore Landfall HDD)	2-3 Months	2024-2025
Landfall HDD	3-4 Months	2023-2024
Burma Road Pipe Stringing	1-2 Months	2024
Cable Pulling/Splicing (Offshore Landfall HDD)	2-3 Months	2024
Onshore Transmission Cable–NYSDOT ROW		
Install Vaults and Duct banks	4-5 Months	2023-2024
Cable Pulling/Splicing	2-3 Months	2024
Onshore Transmission Cable-All Other ROW	14-16 Months	2023-2025
Onshore Interconnection Cable		
Install Vaults and Duct banks	6-8 Months	2023-2024
Cable Pulling/Splicing	4-6 Months	2024
SRWEC–NYS		
Offshore Cable Installation	2-3 Months	2024-2025

Milestone	Expected Duration[a]	Expected Timeframe[b]

Notes:

[a] Note that work may not take place during the entire allowed work duration window.

[b] Expected timeframes assume work on Phase 1 activities will commence following approval of EM&CP 1 and the permits required by Certificate Condition 17, 17a. Post-Phase 1 activities will commence following approval of EM&CP 2 and all permits.

[c] Sunrise Wind anticipates the Temporary Equipment is expected to be installed in three to four weeks (November – December 2023). The Temporary Equipment will be used during each season of construction activity and remain in place for the duration of construction of the Project.

2.4 EXISTING LAND USE AND TOPOGRAPHY

Existing land uses along a majority of the Onshore Facilities consists of predominantly recreation and open space, medium-high residential land, and transportation, industrial, agricultural, and institutional/community facilities as it runs south to north from the TJB. When the Onshore Facilities runs east to west the land uses becomes industrial, commercial, institutional/community facilities, recreation and open space, vacant land, low-medium residential and utility/transportation. Three laydown yards have been identified along the onshore transmission cable corridor at the Smith Point County Park and the Smith Point Marina. Areas within the Smith Point County Park and Smith Point Marina will be used as laydown yards to support the Landfall HDD (Landfall Laydown Area), Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) HDD (Smith Point Marina ICW Laydown Area 1 and Smith Point Park ICW Laydown Area 2 [collectively ICW Laydown Areas]), and cable installation. Two additional laydown yards (Northville and Zorn Laydown Yards) have been identified for use during the Project. The Northville Laydown Yard is located just south of the onshore transmission cable corridor where it traverses Union Avenue and is ~850 feet west of the proposed OnCS–DC site. It is currently a vacant, previously disturbed area with trees and shrubs located along the northern and western boundaries. The existing vegetation along the perimeter of the site will remain, with the exception that minimal clearing is required for the construction entrance off Union Avenue. The Zorn Laydown yard is beyond the onshore transmission corridor on Zorn Boulevard within the Town of Brookhaven. It was previously a laydown yard used to support the construction of the Caithness Long Island Energy Center and is now generally a level cleared area with some successional herbaceous cover. A Project Location map is included as Figure 1 in Attachment C.

The approximate topographic elevation along the onshore portion of the Project ranges from 0 ft (0 meters [m]) above mean sea level at the Landfall HDD to approximately 87 ft (26.5 m) above mean sea level near the northern extent of the Onshore Facilities. The natural topography along the Onshore Facilities can be described as gently sloping.

While construction activities will temporarily disturb ground surfaces within floodplains along portions of the Project, the cable will ultimately be an underground facility, with limited or no new associated impervious surfaces, and no anticipated increase to the base flood elevation in any floodplain.

2.5 SOILS AND GROUNDWATER

Long Island, New York, is considered a sole source aquifer region, meaning groundwater is the single drinking water source for the island. NYSDEC has stated that the aquifers underlying Long Island are among the most prolific in the country and flow is characterized by a groundwater divide, extending

east-west along the length of the island. Three key aquifers make up the Long Island aquifer system: Upper Glacial Aquifer, Lloyd Aquifer, and Magothy Aquifer. Review of the United States Geological Survey Water Table and Potentiometric-surface Altitudes in these aquifers indicate that groundwater along the Onshore Facilities generally flows both downward and horizontally to the south, toward the Atlantic Ocean. The aquifers range from a depth of <11 ft (3.6 m) below ground surface at the Landfall HDD to approximately 31 - 50 ft (9.4 – 15.2 m) below ground surface at the northern extent of the Project.

Soils were initially characterized in accordance with the Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York.[1] The predominant soil series found at the Onshore Facilities included the Riverhead, Plymouth, and Fill land series. These soils are generally characterized as being non-hydric and either well drained or excessively drained. Approximately 66 percent of the soils in the limits of disturbance are in Hydrologic Soils Group A and 20 percent are in Hydrologic Soils Group B. See Table 4, below, and Figure 2 in Attachment C for a summary of soils present in the Project area per the Soil Survey.[1] Additional details on existing sediments and groundwater can be found in the Geotechnical Site Investigation Report, included as Appendix V to the EM&CP.

Table 4. Soils Present in the Onshore Facilities (USDA 2019)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in the LOD	Hydrologic Soils Group
Bs	Beaches, sand	9.1	N/A
CpA	Carver and Plymouth soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	22.6	A
CpC	Carver and Plymouth soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes	24.8	A
CpE	Carver and Plymouth soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes	0.8	A
CuB	Cut and fill land, gently sloping	6.1	N/A
Fd	Fill land, dredged material	34.1	B
HaA	Haven loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	12.4	B
HU	Hooksan-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	10.7	D
PlA	Plymouth loamy coarse sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	44.7	A
PlB	Plymouth loamy coarse sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	6.7	A
PlC	Plymouth loamy coarse sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.7	A
RdA	Riverhead sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	50.8	A
RdB	Riverhead sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.9	A
RhB	Riverhead and Haven soils, graded, 0 to 8 percent slopes	2.0	A
SwA	Swansea muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, coastal lowland	0.8	A
Tm	Tidal marsh	0.7	B/D
Ur	Urban land	5.8	N/A
W	Water	2.7	N/A
We	Wareham loamy sand	0.1	A/D

Key:

N/A = not applicable

LOD = limits of disturbance

Source:

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2019. Web Soil Survey. Available online at https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/. Accessed January, 2023

2.6 WATERSHED, WETLANDS, AND AQUATIC RESOURCES

The Project is located within the United States Geological Survey Long Island-Atlantic Ocean Hydrological Unit (HUC 02030202). Estuarine and marine National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) wetlands are present within the Onshore Facilities at the southern terminus of the Onshore Transmission Cable. The Onshore Facilities are also adjacent to freshwater NWI mapped wetlands where the Onshore Transmission Cable crosses under the Carmans River complex. NWI wetland mapping available for the Project documented marine wetlands and marine deepwater wetlands where the temporary equipment is located and where the Onshore Transmission Cable crosses under the ICW. Similarly, the NYSDEC tidal wetland map data showed one wetland crossed by Landfall HDD (classified as a littoral zone tidal wetland) and a NYSDEC wetland associated with the Carmans River complex. Wetland delineations were performed by Stantec

along the Project between June 8th 2020 and May 5th 2022. Fourteen wetlands, five watercourses and two waterbodies were delineated within the Onshore Facilities.

Impacts to intertidal wetlands will be largely avoided, as the tidal portion of the Project crossed by Landfall HDD and ICW HDD will be constructed using HDD technology that eliminates the need for surficial ground disturbance within shoreline communities and adjacent areas. Similarly, the largest stream crossed by the Onshore Transmission Cable will be done so with HDD technology to eliminate surficial ground disturbance.

3.0 SOIL HANDLING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

Anticipated locations for the temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs as well as corresponding detail sheets are shown on the Onshore Plan and Profile (P&P) drawings (Appendix C of EM&CP 1 and Appendix KK and LL of EM&CP 2). Proposed erosion and sediment control BMPs are to be used on the Project during construction until final stabilization is achieved. Final stabilization means that all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of 80 percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other equivalent stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete or pavement. Proposed erosion and sediment control BMPs and permanent stormwater control measures were designed in accordance with the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book, November 2016) and GP-0-20-001, Effective Date January 29, 2020.

3.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM STORMWATER CONTAMINATION

The following general operations could introduce pollutants impacting stormwater during construction and, therefore, are subject to the requirements of this SWPPP. This includes all areas of land disturbed either through excavation or material storage.

- Construction Site Access: Vehicles leaving the site can track soil onto public ROWs.
- Tree Clearing: Removal of brush and trees exposes underlying vegetation and soils to direct precipitation, which can lead to a decrease in water retention and erosion.
- Excavation and Grading Operations: Exposed soils have the potential for erosion and transport of sediment to off-site areas.
- Materials Management: Stockpiled spoils and excavated hazardous materials can collect in stormwater runoff and be deposited in wetlands, waterways, public roadways, storm drain inlets, or other resources.
- Movement of Equipment: The continuous movement of construction vehicles can create long swaths of soils disturbance and in particular rutting, especially on softer ground surfaces. When rutting occurs on grades steeper than 2 percent, erosion and sedimentation is often an adverse effect.

- Fugitive Dust: Dust generated by construction vehicles can be deposited in wetlands, adjacent properties, and waterways.
- Dewatering Procedures: Groundwater or stormwater pumped from excavations can lead to soil erosion or sediment discharge to environmental resources.
- Construction Vehicles: Refueling of vehicles may spill or drip gasoline and/or diesel fuel onto the ground. On-site maintenance of excavating equipment may drip hydraulic fluid, lubricants, and/or antifreeze onto the ground.
- Concrete Washout: Highly alkaline wash water from the cleaning of chutes, mixers, hoppers, vibrators, placing equipment, trowels, and screeds.
- Solid Waste Management Practices: Typical construction projects often generate significant quantities of solid waste, much of which on the Project is expected to be in the form of material wrappings, personnel-generated trash, and waste and construction debris.
- Laydown/Staging Areas and Marshaling Yards: Laydown/staging areas and marshalling yards are vulnerable to soil erosion, stormwater runoff, and waste accumulation. These areas will require appropriate BMPs and erosion and sedimentation controls to manage increase vehicle and equipment traffic, material storage, handling of spoils, and waste and hazardous material spill prevention, containment, and clean-up.

3.2 TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

Erosion and sediment control BMPs are used to reduce the amount of soil particles carried from a disturbed land area and deposited into receiving waters or sewer collection systems. Based on field conditions at the time of construction, the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) may adjust the location and types of BMPs so that erosion and sedimentation are controlled to the greatest extent practicable. If adjustments are made that are inconsistent with the procedures and BMPs detailed in this SWPPP then the SWPPP will be amended accordingly; however, in no case will amendments to the SWPPP result in less stringent erosion and sediment control BMPs than specified herein and on the Onshore P&P drawings (Appendix B and D of the EM&CP). Revisions to the SWPPP will be recorded on the SWPPP Amendment Log provided in Attachment D.

3.3 RUNOFF PROTECTION AND PERIMETER CONTROLS

Sediment barriers (i.e., silt fence, compost filter sock, and/or straw bale barriers) will be used for perimeter control of sediment and soluble pollutants (such as phosphorus and petroleum hydrocarbons), on and around construction activities. Perimeter controls will be located between the area of disturbance, and/or stockpiles, and the wetlands or receiving waters. Project BMPs that may be required for construction are listed below. Specific BMPs used throughout the project may be dependent on time of year for construction, weather conditions, and duration of construction activities in particular areas, in coordination with the Qualified Inspector. Table 5 below outlines Project-specific controls.

Table 5. Project-Specific Runoff Protection and Perimeter Controls

Compost Filter Sock and Silt Fence	
Description: A temporary sediment control device to filter sediment and other pollutants associated with construction activity to prevent their migration offsite.	
Design Specifications	See Appendix D to the EM&CP (Sheet C-502) for compost filter sock and silt fence specifications, in accordance with page 5.7 (compost filter sock) and page 5.54 (silt fence) of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
Implementation Schedule	Install prior to ground disturbing activities. Compost filter socks and silt fence will remain in place while ground disturbance is taking place and will be removed once the disturbed area has been stabilized.
Topsoil Stockpile	
Description: Temporary perimeter controls around stockpiled soils.	
Design Specifications	See Appendix D to the EM&CP (Sheet C-503) for typical topsoil stockpile specifications, in accordance with the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
Implementation Schedule	Will be installed when there is excavated soil stockpiled in the project site. Controls will remain in place until stockpiled soil is removed.
Erosion Control Blanket	
Description: Blankets of various materials placed pneumatically, hydraulically, or by other means on a prepared planting area or a critical area where existing vegetation can remain to reduce rain splash and sheet erosion and promote vegetative stabilization.	
Design Specifications	See Appendix D to the EM&CP (Sheet C-504) for typical erosion control blanket specifications, in accordance with page 4.37 of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
Implementation Schedule	Will be used on streambanks, road cuts and embankments, and construction site areas where stormwater runoff occurs as sheet flow. Erosion control blankets should not be used in areas of concentrated flow.

3.4 SEDIMENT TRACK-OUT

Stabilized construction access will be used at any point where traffic will be entering and leaving a construction site to or from a public ROW, street, alley, sidewalk, or parking area where surface conditions change from paved to unpaved. Soil or sediment which is tracked onto paved roadways will be cleaned daily and will not be allowed to accumulate throughout the Project. The Northville and Zorn Laydown Yards will be covered in NYS DOT Sub-base (or equivalent) which will prevent rutting and soil accumulation on construction vehicle tires. Project-specific track-out controls are included below in Table 6.

Table 6. Project-Specific Track-Out Controls

Stabilized Construction Entrance	
Description: 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 ROW, street, alley, sidewalk, or parking area.	
Design Specifications	See Appendix D to the EM&CP (Sheet C-502) for stabilized construction entrance specifications, in accordance with page 2.30 of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
Implementation Schedule	Will be installed prior to construction access, where applicable. Removal after construction has been completed and access is no longer necessary at proposed locations.

3.5 DUST SUPPRESSION

Dust control will be used during construction activities to mitigate air movement of dust from disturbed soil surfaces that may cause off-site damage, health hazards, and traffic safety problems. Unpaved, high-traffic areas will be covered with gravel and exposed soils will be wetted during extended dry periods to minimize dust generation. Project-specific dust controls are detailed below in Table 7.

Table 7. Project-Specific Dust Controls

Dust Control	
Description: 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.	
Design Specifications	Dust control will be implemented in accordance with page 2.25 of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
Implementation Schedule	Dust control will be applied on construction roads, access points, and other disturbed areas subject to surface dust movement and dust blowing.

3.6 CONCRETE TRUCK WASHOUT

Generally concrete trucks and equipment will be washed out into trenches where concrete is already being poured. The driver of the truck will utilize the water tank attached to the concrete truck to rinse off the chute of the concrete truck with approximately 5 – 15 gallons of water. During this activity the chute will be positioned directly over the area where the concrete had been poured and done in a way that the sediment laden water will not overflow its form or the trench. This will only be done if soils are not saturated and weather conditions would not lead to a risk of highly alkaline runoff. This practice is subject to review by the environmental monitor. If conditions are not amenable to washing concrete equipment into the trench, the equipment will be washed out into concrete washout facilities as described below.

Concrete washout facilities consist of a temporary, above ground lined constructed pit where concrete truck mixers and equipment can be washed after their loads have been discharged, to prevent highly alkaline runoff from entering storm drainage systems or leaching into soil. All washout facilities will be lined with plastic sheeting with a minimum thickness of 10 millimeters with no holes or tears to prevent leaching of

liquids into the ground. Sumps will be located near work sites, as needed, but will be placed a minimum of three hundred (300) feet from any wetland and waterbody.

In addition to the Independent Environmental Monitor, SRW will have its own inspectors in the field to observe such requirements. Inspections will take place every day while construction activities are ongoing in accordance with the Environmental Compliance Plan provided as Appendix G of the EM&CP. Project-specific concrete truck washout controls are included below in Table 8.

Table 8. Project-Specific Concrete Truck Washout Control

Concrete Truck Washout	
Description: Lined constructed pit to prevent washout from concrete truck mixers from entering drainage systems or soils.	
Design Specifications	See Appendix D to the EM&CP (Sheet C-503) for concrete truck washout specifications, in accordance with page 2.24 of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
Implementation Schedule	Will be installed along construction accesses and at staging areas prior to concrete work commencing. Will be removed when concrete work has been completed at each location.

3.7 INLET PROTECTION

Storm drain inlet protection consists of a temporary barrier with low permeability, installed around inlet openings to detain and temporarily pond sediment laden runoff, allowing deposition of suspended solids prior to the entry to storm drain system. Project-specific inlet controls are included below in Table 9.

Table 9. Project-Specific Inlet Controls

Storm Drain Inlet Protection	
Description: Prevents water laden with excess sediment from entering a storm drain system.	
Design Specifications	See Appendix D to the EM&CP (Sheet C-501) for storm drain inlet protection specifications, in accordance with page 5.57 of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control and detail sheet 209-03 of the NYSDOT Customary Standard Sheets.
Implementation Schedule	May be installed prior to construction activities that result in disturbance of surrounding drainage area. Inlet protection to remain in place as long as the potential for construction-related sediment laden water to enter storm drain system exists.

3.8 DEWATERING

A Dewatering Plan has been developed, included as Appendix S to the EM&CP, which includes:

- Locations where dewatering will be required, including the anticipated depth of groundwater and the installation depth of the cable, vaults, and TJB;
- Method of dewatering;

- Pump capacity, rate, and estimated daily volumes and duration of dewatering for each location requiring dewatering;
- BMPs to prevent erosion and sedimentation from dewatering operations;
- Pre-construction groundwater sampling results; and
- If encountered, a plan for contaminated groundwater generated from the dewatering operations;

Generally, Sunrise Wind anticipates dewatering to well vegetated areas or stormwater catch basins utilizing a filter bag. Dewatering will be performed in accordance with the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, including the use of geotextile filter bags, as described below in Table 10.

Table 10. Project-Specific Dewatering Practices

Sediment Filter Bag	
Description: 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.	
Design Specifications	See Appendix D to the EM&CP (Sheet C-503) for sediment filter bag specifications, in accordance with page 5.16 of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
Implementation Schedule	To be Installed where ROWs are limited, and larger de-silting devices are impractical. Remove and replace as needed to maintain flow.
Filter Fabric Drop Inlet Protection	
Description: An appurtenance to a sediment trapping structure such as a basin or trap that allows sediment laden water to pond allowing sediment to settle out while removing relatively clean water to a suitable, stable outlet.	
Design Specifications	See Appendix B to the EM&CP (Installation Drawing, Page 12) for dewatering device specifications, in accordance with page 5.57 of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
Implementation Schedule	Install where drainage area to inlet is disturbed. Remove device when surrounding drainage area has been stabilized after construction is complete.
Dewatering Basin	
Description: Temporary storage basin for dewatering	
Design Specifications	See Appendix D to the EM&CP (Sheet C-503) for dewatering device specifications, in accordance with the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
Implementation Schedule	Install in proximity to where dewatering activities are required; will be removed as soon as dewatering is complete and water has been removed from the site.

3.9 VEGETATION PROTECTION

Although a majority of the Project will take place on roadways, the Project will seek to limit damage to existing vegetation to the extent practicable. Refer to the Vegetation Management and Restoration Plan included as Appendix Z to the EM&CP. Recommended measures to protect vegetation include:

- Where observed, roots greater than 1-in (25 mm) diameter will be trimmed back to a clean, square cut. The final trimming cut is intended to result in a flat surface with the adjacent bark firmly attached.
- Limit soil placement over existing tree and shrub roots to a maximum of 3 inches (in; 7.6 centimeters [cm]). Soils with loamy texture and good structure should be used.
- Trench across tree root systems 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 in (25.4 cm) tree is protected to 20 ft (6.1 m).
- Start tunnels under root systems for underground utilities 18 in (45.7 cm) or deeper below the normal ground surface. Tree roots that 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.
- Construct sturdy fences, or barriers, of wood, steel, or other protective material around vegetation to be protected from construction equipment. Place barriers far enough away from trees, but not less than the specifications of the trench as noted in the EM&CP, so that tall equipment such as backhoes and dump trucks do not contact tree branches. See Appendix D to the EM&CP (Sheet C-503) for Tree Fencing and Armoring specifications, in accordance with page 2.26 of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
- Clearly mark construction limits to exclude equipment.
- Avoid spills or oil/gas or other contaminants.
- Prune obstructive and broken branches 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 2 in (5.1 cm) at the cut. If the branch is larger than 5 to 6 in (12.7 to 15.2 cm) in diameter, use the 4 cut system. Do not paint the cut surface. Where heavy compaction is anticipated, a layer of wood chips or gravel may be applied.

3.10 SITE STABILIZATION

In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within fourteen (14) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. When the disturbance is greater than 5 acres at any time, in areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven (7) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. To achieve temporary or permanent soil stabilization, disturbed soils can be covered with topsoil, grass, mulch, woodchips, straw, geotextiles, trees, vines, rock, or shrubs, and soil fertilizer and amendments. Vegetative cover serves to reduce the erosion potential by absorbing the energy of raindrops, promoting infiltration in-lieu-of runoff, and reducing the velocity of runoff. All areas disturbed during installation of the Project will be stabilized as soon as practicable and appropriate as indicated in the P&P drawings in Appendix B to the

EM&CP, but in any event, no later than the end of the workday in which soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Temporary stabilization measures will be implemented in portions of the Project site where construction activities have temporarily ceased. In roadway areas, stabilization will include placement of temporary pavement, crushed rock or metal plating. Landscaped areas, if encountered and disturbed, will be restored to pre-construction conditions following backfill.

Temporary seeding will also be implemented to protect areas where final grading is complete, when preparing for any winter work shutdown or to provide cover when permanent seeding is likely to fail due to mid-summer heat and drought. If spring, summer, or early fall, the area will be seeded with ryegrass (annual or perennial) at 30 pounds (lbs) per acre (approximately 0.7 lbs/1,000 square feet [sf]). If late fall or early winter, the area will be seeded with Certified 'Aroostook' winter rye (cereal rye) at 100 lbs per acre (2.5 lbs/1,000 sf). 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. Temporary seeding areas will be mulched with straw, or similar material, at 2 tons per acre (approximately 90 lbs/1,000 sf or 2 bales). Use of hay is prohibited. Mulch anchoring will be performed 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 manufacturer's specification.

Final Stabilization is achieved when all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a coverage density of 80 percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other equivalent stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas.

Refer to Appendix Z to the EM&CP for temporary and permanent construction area seeding specifications, in accordance with page 4.42 (permanent seeding) and page 4.58 (temporary seeding) of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.

3.11 SOIL HANDLING

Soil handling will be conducted in accordance with the Materials Management Plan, included in Appendix O to the EM&CP. Urban fill (fill material containing non-native components such as ash, cinders, and slag), petroleum impacted soil, and other indications of potential hazardous materials were not observed during the initial Materials Management Plan investigation. However, should hazardous wastes be identified during construction activities, as defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 261, it will not be transported offsite without obtaining a United States Environmental Protection Agency Generator identification number and a letter of approval from the designated hazardous waste disposal facility. The Contractor will ensure that all transported hazardous waste will be removed to its designated final destination within 90 calendar days of generation.

Whenever possible, identified hazardous materials will be loaded directly to a licensed transport vehicle for transfer to the disposal facility and will not be stored on-site. In the event that hazardous materials are stored at the Project site, the Contractor will ensure that they are protected from precipitation, stormwater

runoff, and erosion. Staging and storing locations will be protected from public and unauthorized access and will only be accessible to the authorized personnel.

Non-hazardous fill material containing urban fill components and other impacted soil that will be exported off-site will be managed under the supervision of the Environmental Monitor and disposed of as non-hazardous regulated solid waste at a permitted landfill that has pre-approved the material for acceptance in accordance with its permit. Alternatively, impacted soils could be used at a pre-approved off-site location for which a Beneficial Use Determination petition has been approved in advance by NYSDEC.

The preferred method for transportation and disposal of excavated soil is via “live load” (i.e., excavate and place soils directly into an awaiting dump truck for immediate transportation and disposal off-site). Material excavated and removed from the site will be transported and disposed in accordance with applicable local, state (including Title 6 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations [6 NYCRR] Part 360), and federal regulations at approved disposal facilities. Non-hazardous fill and contaminated soils taken off-site will be handled, at minimum, as a regulated Solid Waste per 6 NYCRR Part 360.

Loaded vehicles leaving the site will adhere to applicable local, state, NYSDOT, and federal transportation requirements (e.g., be appropriately lined, tarped, securely covered, manifested, and placarded).

Should suspected contaminated material be encountered during construction, a temporary decontamination pad will be used to decontaminate earthwork-related equipment to prevent cross-contamination from the excavation to public areas (e.g., roads, highways, support trailer, vehicles). Trucks and equipment leaving the site that have come in contact with potential contaminated material must have their equipment (e.g., tires, undercarriage, tracks, bucket) cleaned prior to departing the Project site.

The decontamination pad will be constructed of poly sheeting with a sump to collect the wash water. The decontamination pad will be covered when not in use to limit collection of stormwater. Wash water will be stored on-site in 55-gallon drums or a storage tank, then transported and disposed of at a permitted facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Accumulated sediments will be sampled and disposed of accordingly. The decontamination pad construction materials will be disposed of off-site as municipal solid waste.

4.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Construction along the Onshore Facilities involves the installation of underground utilities and, therefore, will involve only the implementation of temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs pursuant to Table 1 of Attachment B of GP-0-20-001. No permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs are required along the Onshore Facilities.

5.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

This section describes the management of solid and hazardous wastes, and the measures to prevent, control, and minimize impacts from a spill of a hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substance during construction of the Project. It also describes the transport, storage, and disposal procedures for the potentially toxic or hazardous materials to be used on the Project site and outlines the procedures to be followed in the event of a spill of a contaminating or toxic substance. It will be the responsibility of the Contractor(s) to enact management practices 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. Refer to the EM&CP for the Project Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan, the Materials Management Plan, and the Dewatering Plan for the Project.

5.1 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Construction materials that pose a potential contamination threat (e.g., petroleum products, solvents) will be managed to minimize exposure to stormwater. Materials will be kept in secure containers and properly labeled. All storage containers (including frac tanks) and motorized/mechanical equipment (including generators, light towers, etc.) in environmentally sensitive adjacent areas will have secondary containment. If a frac tank is double walled, secondary containment will not be required. If a frac tank is single walled, secondary containment will be employed. A copy of the Safety Data Sheets will be maintained onsite.

Solid and liquid waste will be collected, temporarily stored on site, and disposed of properly and in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal disposal requirements. Waste material will be collected and temporarily stored in a secure container prior to being removed from the Project site. Waste containers as well as excess construction materials, supplies, or debris will be inspected at the end of each work shift and managed or disposed of as soon reasonably possible. Construction and demolition waste, including asphalt, concrete, and subgrade aggregate, will be separated from soils and both waste and soils will be removed to a facility duly authorized to receive such material. All other wastes will be disposed of separately. No solid or liquid wastes will be disposed of onsite (e.g., buried, poured).

Hazardous materials will be used, stored, transported, and disposed of in the manner specified by the manufacturer and by local, state, and federal regulations. Contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) will be made

aware of this requirement and will alert site personnel of this requirement. Spill response procedures are described in Section 5.3.

Water used to establish and maintain vegetation, to control dust, and for other construction purposes will be withdrawn from hydrants and transported in water trucks. The contractor will coordinate with the Suffolk County Water Authority and utilize a metered nozzle to maintain accurate records of water withdrawals. Potable water will follow local and state regulations for water standards. The specific location of water withdraws will be determined once a contractor is hired. The quantity of water anticipated for use during dust control activities is currently unknown but is not anticipated to be significant as there will not be large areas of exposed, traveled upon soil during construction.

Contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) will comply with local, state, and federal sanitary sewer, portable toilet, or septic system regulations. Each contractor or subcontractor will provide sanitary sewer facilities for its crews at the Project site throughout construction activities. Sanitary facilities will not be placed near drainage courses or in low areas and will be positioned so they are secure and cannot be tipped over. Sanitary facilities will be serviced regularly. Permanent sanitary facilities are not proposed for the Project.

The proper use and storage of materials and equipment, along with the use of common sense, greatly reduce the potential for contaminating stormwater runoff. The following list of good housekeeping practices will be implemented during the Project:

- Hazardous materials, chemicals, fuels, and oils will be stored in designated areas only, and not within 100 ft (30.5 m) of a stream bank, wetland, water supply well, spring, or other water body.
- Fueling of construction equipment will occur within designated areas only, and not within 300 ft (152.4 m) of a stream bank, wetland, water supply well, spring, or other water body.
- Effort will be made to store the minimum amount of hazardous materials onsite.
- Secondary containment will be provided in accordance with Section 5.1.
- Onsite materials will be stored in a neat, orderly manner, in appropriate containers, and under a roof or other enclosure.
- Products will be kept in original containers with the original manufacturer’s label.
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- When possible, a container’s contents will be used completely prior to container disposal.
- Manufacturer’s recommendations for proper use and disposal of a product will be followed.
- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturer’s or local- and state-recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

5.2 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION

The purpose of this section is to identify pollutants that could impact stormwater during construction. Any activities or processes that result either in the generation of stormwater or the potential to add pollutants to runoff are subject to the requirements of the SWPPP. Table 11 below includes potential sources of pollution from Project construction and operation.

Table 11. Potential Sources of Pollution from Construction and Operation

Pollutant	Quantity on Site (that could be discharged if exposed to stormwater)	Container and Storage Description (or reference SWPPP site map where this is shown)
Medium Weight Used Oil	10 gallons	5-gallon steel containers, on pallets located inside secondary containment area
Used Oil	50 to 100 gallons	55-gallon drum inside a secondary containment area
Hydraulic Fluid	Less than 25 gallons	Approved containers
Thinners/Solvents/Xylene/ Methyl Ketone/Acetone (substation only)	Less than 25 gallons	1-gallon steel containers and 5-gallon steel containers, on pallets located inside secondary containment area
Paint	100 gallons	5-gallon steel containers located inside a secondary containment area.
Gasoline	Less than 50 gallons	5-gallon steel containers located inside secondary containment for chainsaws, pumps, etc. Mobile fueling truck with spill kit on board, no full-time storage
Diesel Fuel	30 to 100 gallons	Mobile fueling truck with spill kit on board, no full-time storage
Dry Materials (plaster, fertilizer, etc.)	Varies	Indoor storage, temporary shelters, storage trailers, tarpaulins, etc.
Solid Waste (litter and construction debris)	Varies	Covered dumpsters
Sanitary waste	Varies	Portable facilities

5.3 SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Vehicles requiring refueling or lubrication will be brought to an area of the Project away from environmentally sensitive areas (such as storm drains, culverts, wells, etc.). The operator will take precautions to ensure that drips, spills, or seeps do not enter the ground. The use of absorbent towels beneath the fuel tank is recommended.

Solid waste materials generated by Sunrise Wind or its Contractor's operations and personnel will be carefully stored and protected in acceptable upland locations, away from environmentally sensitive areas.

As soon as practicable, solid waste materials will be transported to an approved designated repository for proper disposal off-site.

Portable self-contained chemical toilets will be provided for all workers. The portable toilets will be maintained and cleaned regularly, and the waste will be properly disposed of.

In addition to the material management practices discussed previously, the following spill control and cleanup practices will be followed to prevent stormwater pollution in the event of a spill:

- Contractors and subcontractors will make onsite personnel aware of cleanup procedures and the location of spill cleanup equipment.
- Spills will be contained and cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- Manufacturer's methods for spill cleanup of a material will be followed as described on the material's Safety Data Sheets.
- Materials and equipment needed for cleanup will be kept readily available onsite, either at an equipment storage area or on contractors' or subcontractors' trucks; equipment to be kept onsite will include, but not be limited to, brooms, dust pans, shovels, granular absorbents, sand, saw dust, absorbent pads and booms, plastic and metal trash containers, gloves, and goggles.
- Toxic, hazardous, or petroleum product spills required to be reported by regulation will be documented to the appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.

Should a petroleum or hazardous material (e.g., fuel, lubricant, or chemical) spill occur, the appropriate entity, as identified in Table 1, must be notified immediately to ensure that proper reporting and cleanup occurs. The appropriate entity will proceed in accordance with the SRW Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan and the NYSDEC notification requirements, as described below.

Petroleum spills will be reported to the NYSDEC 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.

The federal reportable spill quantity for petroleum products is defined in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 110 as any oil spill that violates applicable water quality standards, causes a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the water surface or adjoining shoreline, or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines. All reportable petroleum spills and most hazardous materials spills will be reported to NYSDEC hotline (1-800-457-7362 within NYS and 1-518-457-7362 from outside NYS). In addition, the spill will be reported to the on-site Construction Supervisor and Environmental Monitor within 2 hours of discovery. For spills not deemed reportable, the facts concerning

the incident will be documented by the spiller and a record maintained for 1 year. Any on-site or off-site spills related to construction activities in accordance with federal and state regulations will be promptly reported to the NYSDPS Compliance Officer. Prompt reporting by spillers allows for a quick response, which may reduce the likelihood of any adverse impacts to human health and the environment.

6.0 INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

Sunrise Wind must ensure that all erosion and sediment control practices (including pollution prevention measures) and all post-construction stormwater management practices identified in the SWPPP are inspected and maintained in accordance with Part IV.B. and -C. of the GP.

Sunrise Wind and the Contractor(s) will have a Qualified Inspector, as described in GP-0-20-001 and in Section 6.1.2, inspect the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures being implemented within the active work area daily to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times. If deficiencies are identified, the Contractor will begin implementing corrective actions within 1 business day and will complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

6.1 INSPECTION PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURES

6.1.1 Trained Contractor

A Trained Contractor is defined by NYSDEC as an employee of the Contractor that has received 4 hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the Trained Contractor will receive 4 hours of training every 3 years. A Trained Contractor can also meet the requirements of a Qualified Inspector, as defined in Section 6.1.2. Trained Contractor inspection requirements are included below in Table 12.

Table 12. Trained Contractor Inspector Requirements

Phase	Inspection Requirement (Frequency)
Within active work areas	Inspect the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures daily
For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g., winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas	Can stop conducting the maintenance inspections and resume inspections as soon as soil disturbance activities resume
For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial Project completion, AND all areas disturbed as of the Project shutdown date have achieved final stabilization and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the complete portion of the Project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational	Can stop conducting the maintenance inspections. The Trained Contractor is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the SWPPP.

Key:
SWPPP = Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g., winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the Trained Contractor can stop conducting the maintenance inspections. The Trained Contractor will begin conducting the maintenance inspections as soon as soil disturbance activities resume.

For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial Project completion, the Trained Contractor will stop conducting the maintenance inspections if all areas disturbed as of the Project shutdown date have achieved final stabilization and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the Project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational.

6.1.2 Qualified Inspector and Inspection Schedule

SRW will retain both Project and third-party independent Environmental Monitors, who will be tasked with day-to-day observation of the Project to monitor for compliance with the Certificate Conditions, the EM&CP, and 401 Water Quality Certificate. The Environmental Monitors will satisfy the qualifications of a “Qualified Inspector” pursuant to the SPDES General Stormwater Permit for Construction Activity (GP-0-20-001). The Qualified Inspector inspection schedule is outlined below in Table 13.

Table 13. Qualified Inspector Inspection Schedule

Phase	Inspection Requirement (Frequency)
For construction sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going	At least once every 7 calendar days
For construction sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going, AND Sunrise Wind has received authorization to disturb greater than 5 acres of soil at any one time	At least two site inspections every seven calendar days. The two inspections will be separated by a minimum of 2 full calendar days.
For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g., winter shutdown) AND temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas	At least once every 30 calendar days
For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial Project completion AND all areas disturbed as of the Project shutdown date have achieved final stabilization, AND all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the Project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational.	The Qualified Inspector may stop conducting inspections

If soil disturbance activities are not resumed within 2 years from the date of shutdown, Sunrise Wind will have the Qualified Inspector perform a final inspection and certify that all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP by signing the "Final Stabilization" and "Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice" certification statements on the Notice of Termination, included as Attachment B.

6.1.3 Inspection Reports

A Qualified Inspector will prepare an inspection report after each inspection. At a minimum, the inspection report will include and/or address:

- Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;
- Weather and soil conditions (e.g., dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;
- Condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the construction site. Identification of any discharges of sediment from the construction site, including discharges from conveyance systems (e.g., pipes, culverts, ditches) and overland flow;
- Condition of natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the construction site that receive runoff from disturbed areas and identification of any discharges of sediment to the surface waterbody;
- Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that need repair or maintenance;

- Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;
- Description and sketch of areas with active soil disturbance activity, areas that have been disturbed but are inactive at the time of the inspection, and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;
- Current phase of construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices and identification of all construction that is not in conformance with the SWPPP and NYSDEC Standards and Specifications;
- Corrective action(s) that will be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures and to correct deficiencies identified within the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practices;
- Identification and status of all corrective actions that were required by previous inspection; and
- Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions.

All inspection reports will be signed by a Qualified Inspector and included in Attachment G.

A copy of the SWPPP and all inspection reports will be kept on-site during construction.

6.2 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Within 1 business day of the completion of an inspection, the Qualified Inspector will notify Sunrise Wind and appropriate contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) of any corrective actions that need to be taken. All corrective actions on erosion and sediment control BMPs will be performed in accordance with the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book), current version. The contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) will begin implementing the corrective actions within 1 business day of this notification and will complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

The Qualified Inspector will attach paper color copies of digital photographs showing the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective action to the inspection report within 7 calendar days of the date of the inspection. The Qualified Inspector will also take digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of the practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed. The Qualified Inspector will attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report that documents completion of the corrective action within 7 calendar days of that inspection.

6.3 SWPPP AMENDMENTS

The SWPPP will be kept current to accurately document the erosion and sediment control practices that are being used or will be used during construction, and all post-construction stormwater management practices that will be constructed for the Project. At a minimum, the SWPPP will be amended:

- Whenever the current provisions prove to be ineffective in minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the Project site;
- Whenever there is a change in design, construction, or operation on the Project that has or could impact the discharge of pollutants;
- To document that a portion of the Project site has reached final stabilization; and/or
- To address issues or deficiencies identified during an inspection by the Qualified Inspector, the NYSDEC, MS4(s) having jurisdiction, or other regulatory authority.

Amendments will be documented in the SWPPP Amendment Log provided in Attachment D.

7.0 DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

7.1 ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

For a preliminary determination of potential Project impacts on Rare, Threatened, and Endangered (RTE) Species, an Official Species List from the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation website (https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/) was obtained and the NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper was reviewed for potential impacts to Rare Plants and Rare Animals or Significant Natural Communities which would require further consultation with the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP). An Official Species List from the USFWS Information Planning and Conservation website was most recently obtained on August 18, 2022, and seven federally listed RTE species were identified. A response letter from the NYNHP was received on August 25th, 2022, identifying eight state listed RTE species within the vicinity of the Onshore Facilities. See Table 14 below for a list of federal- and state-listed RTE with a potential to occur in the per publicly available information and agency consultations.

Table 14. RTE Species with a Potential to Occur in the Project Site

Species	Common Name	State (S) / Federal (F) Listing
Agalinis acuta	Sandplain gerardia	(F) Endangered
Linum intercursum	Sandplain wild flax	(S) Threatened
Amaranthus pumilus	Seabeach amaranth	(S) Threatened / (F) Threatened
Carex collinsii	Collins' sedge	(S) Endangered
Crassula aquatica	Water Pigmyweed	(S) Endangered
Charadrius melodus	Piping plover	(S) Endangered / (F) Threatened
Calidris canutus rufa	Red knot	(F) Threatened
Sterna dougallii dougallii	Roseate tern	(F) Endangered
Sternula antillarum	Least tern	(S) Threatened
Sternula hirundo	Common tern	(S) Threatened
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern Long-Eared Bat	(S) Threatened / (F) Endangered
Danaus plexippus	Monarch Butterfly	(F) Threatened

An Onshore Ecological Resource Assessment for the Project (field surveys) was conducted in 2021 and 2022. No RTE species from the correspondence above were documented during field surveys along the Onshore Facilities. However, two incidental state-threatened plant species, the Little ladies' tresses (*Spiranthes tuberosa)* and Stuve's bush-clover (*Lespedeza stuevei*), and one rare species, the Sickle-leaved golden aster (*Pityopsis falcata),* were observed outside the limits of disturbance associated with the Project.

A Northern Long-Eared Bat (NLEB) Avoidance and Minimization Plan is included in section 4.7 of the EM&CP. To avoid and/or minimize impacts to the NLEB from construction and operation of the Project, the following measures will be implemented:

- No Project component shall be sited or located within 150 feet of any known northern long-eared bat maternity roost, or within 0.25 mile of any known northern long-eared bat hibernaculum.
- No tree clearing activities shall occur at any time within 150 feet of any NLEB maternity roosts or 0.25 mile of any NLEB hibernacula. All tree clearing activities occurring greater than these distances but within 1.5 miles of a NLEB detection or 5 miles of a NLEB hibernaculum site shall be conducted between December 1 and February 28.
- If the conditions specified in Certificate Conditions 75 (b) (i) and (ii) cannot be met, SRW will consult with NYSDEC and, if applicable, USFWS, to determine what, if any, permits and/or additional authorizations are required.
- From March 1 to November 30, SRW shall leave uncut all snag and cavity trees as defined under NYSDEC Program Policy ONRDLF-2 Retention on State Forests, unless their removal is necessary for the protection of human life and property. When necessary, snag and cavity trees may be removed after being cleared by the Environmental Monitor, who shall conduct a survey for bats

exiting the tree. This survey shall begin 1/2 hour before sunset and continue until at least 1 hour after sunset or until it is otherwise too dark to see emerging bats. Unoccupied snag and cavity trees in the approved clearing areas shall be removed within 24-hours of the exit-count survey.

- Except as otherwise specified, if it is determined to be necessary to take occupied habitat or individuals of NLEB, SRW will develop a Net Conservation Benefit Plan in consultation with and accepted by NYSDEC and DPS staff that satisfies the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 182.

Additionally, an Avian Management Plan is included in Appendix Y of the EM&CP, which outlines minimization measures to be implemented during construction. To avoid and/or minimize impacts to avian RTE species from construction and operation of the Project, the following measures will be implemented, in accordance with the Certificate:

- Construction of the Onshore Facilities will largely be limited to work within existing paved road rights-of-ways (ROWs) and/or cleared and maintained transportation and utility corridors. Limited tree clearing will be required where avoidance of natural areas is not feasible. Specifically, limited tree clearing will occur within the Onshore Transmission Cable corridor in two areas (totaling approximately 1.4 acres of clearing) outside and adjacent to the public road right-of-way totaling approximately 0.4 kilometers (km), and at the proposed OnCS–DC, Onshore Interconnection Cable and Holbrook Substation Expansion area totaling approximately 13.2 acres. Mechanical vegetation removal techniques will be utilized for construction. Tree clearing is not expected to impact the T&E avian species listed above as these species are coastal birds and no tree clearing will occur in coastal areas for construction of the Project. A full-time Environmental Monitor will be present during Project construction activities and will monitor for impacts to T&E avian species.

- Vegetation clearing at the Onshore Facilities will be generally avoided or minimized, to the extent practicable, due to construction occurring within existing portions of Town, County, or State roadway ROWs or utility owned or controlled property. Some trimming or removal of vegetation will occur along the maintained roadside and other maintained communities. Implementation of the Vegetation Management and Restoration Plan included as Appendix Z of this EM&CP will minimize impacts from trimming and clearing activities.

- HDD will be utilized for the Landfall at Smith Point County Park and for the crossings of the ICW and Carmans River to avoid/minimize impacts to shoreline wildlife habitats and resident wildlife utilizing Great South Bay, Narrows Bay and Carmans River. A full-time Environmental Monitor will be employed during HDD operations.

- In accordance with Certificate Condition 75(c), no on beach work (i.e., between the back dune and Mean Low Water) will occur between April 1 and August 31 in any year to avoid the risk for incidental take of federally and State-listed nesting shorebirds. From April 1 to August 31, while construction is occurring at the Landfall Work Area or ICW Work Area, Sunrise Wind will immediately notify the NYSDEC if its Environmental Monitor observes nesting behaviors by any above-referenced nesting shorebird within 500 feet of the Landfall Work Area or ICW Work Area.

- A training session, including review of this Avian Management Plan will be conducted with the field and construction staff prior to the commencement of field surveys and construction activities. The field crew will be briefed on requirements and protocols from this management plan and be provided with the list of Project team members and agency contacts for coordination of stoppage of work, if/when required.

7.2 HISTORIC PRESERVATION

To review the Project's potential effect on cultural resources, resource-specific studies were prepared as well as consultation with the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) in their role as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Three reports were developed and filed with the Article VII Application to assess existing cultural resources and potential impacts: a Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report (EDR, 2021b), a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report (EDR, 2021c), and a Marine Archaeology Resources Assessment Report (further discussed in Section 5 of the EM&CP, Offshore Environmental Protection and Mitigation). Additionally, a supplemental survey-the Phase 1B Archaeological Survey Report-has been completed and is on record with the NYSPSC in this proceeding Sunrise Wind continues to consult with agencies relative to the Project's National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Review and correspondences with the SHPO will be provided prior to construction.

7.3 OTHER PERMITS AND REGULATIONS

This Project is subject to Article VII of the NYS Public Service Law, Case No. 20-T-0617. The SWPPP will be included as Appendix Q of the EM&CP for the Project.

8.0 CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION – Sunrise Wind LLC

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION – CONTRACTOR

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A STATE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (SPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES (GP-0-20-001)

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES

From

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Permit No. GP- 0-20-001

Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70

of the Environmental Conservation Law

Effective Date: January 29, 2020 Expiration Date: January 28, 2025

John J. Ferguson

Chief Permit Administrator

1-23-20

Authorized Signature Date

Address: NYS DEC
Division of Environmental Permits
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, N.Y. 12233-1750

PREFACE

Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act ("CWA"), stormwater *discharges* from certain *construction activities* are unlawful unless they are authorized by a *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES")* permit or by a state permit program. New York administers the approved State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) program with permits issued in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70.

An *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that is eligible for coverage under this permit must obtain coverage prior to the *commencement of construction activity*. Activities that fit the definition of "*construction activity*", as defined under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x), (15)(i), and (15)(ii), constitute construction of a *point source* and therefore, pursuant to ECL section 17-0505 and 17-0701, the *owner or operator* must have coverage under a SPDES permit prior to *commencing construction activity*. The *owner or operator* cannot wait until there is an actual *discharge* from the *construction site* to obtain permit coverage.

***Note: The italicized words/phrases within this permit are defined in Appendix A.**

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Table of Contents

Part 1. PERMIT COVERAGE AND LIMITATIONS

A. Permit Application

This permit authorizes stormwater *discharges* to *surface waters of the State* from the following *construction activities* identified within 40 CFR Parts 122.26(b)(14)(x), 122.26(b)(15)(i) and 122.26(b)(15)(ii), provided all of the eligibility provisions of this permit are met:

1. *Construction activities* involving soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres; including disturbances of less than one acre that are part of a *larger common plan of development or sale* that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; excluding *routine maintenance activity* that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of a facility;

2. *Construction activities* involving soil disturbances of less than one (1) acre where the Department has determined that a *SPDES* permit is required for stormwater *discharges* based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a *water quality standard* or for significant contribution of *pollutants* to *surface waters of the State.*

3. *Construction activities* located in the watershed(s) identified in Appendix D that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5,000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

B. Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharges from Construction Activities

*Discharge*s authorized by this permit must achieve, at a minimum, the effluent limitations in Part I.B.1. (a) – (f) of this permit. These limitations represent the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable technology currently available.

1. Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements - The *owner or operator* must select, design, install, implement and maintain control measures to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* and prevent a violation of the *water quality standards*. The selection, design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of these control measures must meet the non-numeric effluent limitations in Part I.B.1.(a) – (f) of this permit and be in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated November 2016, using sound engineering judgment. Where control measures are not designed in conformance with the design criteria included in the technical standard, the *owner or operator* must include in the *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* (“SWPPP”) the reason(s) for the

deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

a. **Erosion and Sediment Controls.** Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* and prevent a violation of the *water quality standards*. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed and maintained to:

   (i) *Minimize* soil erosion through application of runoff control and soil stabilization control measure to *minimize pollutant discharge*s;

   (ii) Control stormwater *discharge*s, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, to *minimize* channel and *streambank* erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of the *discharge* points;

   (iii) *Minimize* the amount of soil exposed during *construction activity*;

   (iv) *Minimize* the disturbance of *steep slopes*;

   (v) *Minimize* sediment *discharge*s from the site;

   (vi) Provide and maintain *natural buffer*s around surface waters, direct stormwater to vegetated areas and maximize stormwater infiltration to reduce *pollutant discharge*s, unless *infeasible*;

   (vii) *Minimize* soil compaction. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that it be compacted;

   (viii) Unless *infeasible*, preserve a sufficient amount of topsoil to complete soil restoration and establish a uniform, dense vegetative cover; and

   (ix) *Minimize* dust. On areas of exposed soil, *minimize* dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques to control the generation of pollutants that could be discharged from the site.

b. **Soil Stabilization**. In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within fourteen (14) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. For construction sites that *directly discharge* to one of the 303(d) segments

listed in Appendix E or is located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven (7) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. See Appendix A for definition of *Temporarily Ceased*.

c. **Dewatering**. *Discharge*s from *dewatering* activities, including *discharge*s from *dewatering* of trenches and excavations, must be managed by appropriate control measures.

d. **Pollution Prevention Measures**. Design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* and prevent a violation of the *water quality standards*. At a minimum, such measures must be designed, installed, implemented and maintained to:

(i) *Minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. This applies to washing operations that use clean water only. Soaps, detergents and solvents cannot be used;

(ii) *Minimize* the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, hazardous and toxic waste, and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a *discharge* of *pollutants*, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use) ; and

(iii) Prevent the *discharge* of *pollutants* from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.

e. **Prohibited *Discharges*.** The following *discharge*s are prohibited:

(i) Wastewater from washout of concrete;

(ii) Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;

(iii) Fuels, oils, or other *pollutants* used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;

(iv) Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and

(v) Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

f. Surface Outlets. When discharging from basins and impoundments, the outlets shall be designed, constructed and maintained in such a manner that sediment does not leave the basin or impoundment and that erosion at or below the outlet does not occur.

C. Post-construction Stormwater Management Practice Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that requires post-construction stormwater management practices pursuant to Part III.C. of this permit must select, design, install, and maintain the practices to meet the *performance criteria* in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual ("Design Manual"), dated January 2015, using sound engineering judgment. Where post-construction stormwater management practices ("SMPs") are not designed in conformance with the *performance criteria* in the Design Manual, the *owner or operator* must include in the SWPPP the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

2. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that requires post-construction stormwater management practices pursuant to Part III.C. of this permit must design the practices to meet the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part I.C.2.a., b., c. or d. of this permit.

a. Sizing Criteria for New Development

(i) Runoff Reduction Volume ("RRv"): Reduce the total Water Quality Volume ("WQv") by application of RR techniques and standard SMPs with RRv capacity. The total WQv shall be calculated in accordance with the criteria in Section 4.2 of the Design Manual.

(ii) Minimum RRv and Treatment of Remaining Total WQv: Construction activities that cannot meet the criteria in Part I.C.2.a.(i) of this permit due to site limitations shall direct runoff from all newly constructed impervious areas to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity unless infeasible. The specific site limitations that prevent the reduction of 100% of the WQv shall be documented in the SWPPP.

For each impervious area that is not directed to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity, the SWPPP must include documentation which demonstrates that all options were considered and for each option explains why it is considered infeasible.

In no case shall the runoff reduction achieved from the newly constructed impervious areas be less than the Minimum RRv as calculated using the criteria in Section 4.3 of the Design Manual. The remaining portion of the total WQv that cannot be reduced shall be treated by application of standard SMPs.

(iii) Channel Protection Volume ("Cpv"): Provide 24 hour extended detention of the post-developed 1-year, 24-hour storm event; remaining after runoff reduction. The Cpv requirement does not apply when:
(1) Reduction of the entire Cpv is achieved by application of runoff reduction techniques or infiltration systems, or
(2) The site discharges directly to tidal waters, or fifth order or larger streams.

(iv) *Overbank* Flood Control Criteria ("Qp"): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 10-year, 24-hour peak discharge rate (Qp) to predevelopment rates. The Qp requirement does not apply when:
(1) the site discharges directly to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or
(2) A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

(v) Extreme Flood Control Criteria ("Qf"): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 100-year, 24-hour peak discharge rate (Qf) to predevelopment rates. The Qf requirement does not apply when:
(1) the site discharges directly to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or
(2) A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

b. *Sizing Criteria* for *New Development* in Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Watershed

(i) Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv): Reduce the total Water Quality Volume (WQv) by application of RR techniques and standard SMPs with RRv capacity. The total WQv is the runoff volume from the 1-year, 24 hour design storm over the post-developed watershed and shall be

calculated in accordance with the criteria in Section 10.3 of the Design Manual.

(ii) Minimum RRv and Treatment of Remaining Total WQv: *Construction activities* that cannot meet the criteria in Part I.C.2.b.(i) of this permit due to *site limitations* shall direct runoff from all newly constructed *impervious areas* to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity unless *infeasible*. The specific *site limitations* that prevent the reduction of 100% of the WQv shall be documented in the SWPPP. For each *impervious area* that is not directed to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity, the SWPPP must include documentation which demonstrates that all options were considered and for each option explains why it is considered *infeasible.*

In no case shall the runoff reduction achieved from the newly constructed *impervious areas* be less than the Minimum RRv as calculated using the criteria in Section 10.3 of the Design Manual. The remaining portion of the total WQv that cannot be reduced shall be treated by application of standard SMPs.

(iii) Channel Protection Volume (Cpv): Provide 24 hour extended detention of the post-developed 1-year, 24-hour storm event; remaining after runoff reduction. The Cpv requirement does not apply when:
(1) Reduction of the entire Cpv is achieved by application of runoff reduction techniques or infiltration systems, or
(2) The site *discharge*s directly to tidal waters, or fifth order or larger streams.

(iv) *Overbank* Flood Control Criteria (Qp): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 10-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qp) to predevelopment rates. The Qp requirement does not apply when:
(1) the site *discharge*s directly to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or
(2) A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

(v) Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 100-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qf) to predevelopment rates. The Qf requirement does not apply when:
(1) the site *discharge*s directly to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or
(2) A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

c. Sizing Criteria for Redevelopment Activity

(i) Water Quality Volume (WQv): The WQv treatment objective for *redevelopment activity* shall be addressed by one of the following options. *Redevelopment activities* located in an Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Watershed (see Part III.B.3. and Appendix C of this permit) shall calculate the WQv in accordance with Section 10.3 of the Design Manual. All other *redevelopment activities* shall calculate the WQv in accordance with Section 4.2 of the Design Manual.

(1) Reduce the existing *impervious cover* by a minimum of 25% of the total disturbed, *impervious area*. The Soil Restoration criteria in Section 5.1.6 of the Design Manual must be applied to all newly created pervious areas, or

(2) Capture and treat a minimum of 25% of the WQv from the disturbed, *impervious area* by the application of standard SMPs; or reduce 25% of the WQv from the disturbed, *impervious area* by the application of RR techniques or standard SMPs with RRv capacity., or

(3) Capture and treat a minimum of 75% of the WQv from the disturbed, *impervious area* as well as any additional runoff from tributary areas by application of the alternative practices discussed in Sections 9.3 and 9.4 of the Design Manual., or

(4) Application of a combination of 1, 2 and 3 above that provide a weighted average of at least two of the above methods. Application of this method shall be in accordance with the criteria in Section 9.2.1(B) (IV) of the Design Manual.

If there is an existing post-construction stormwater management practice located on the site that captures and treats runoff from the *impervious area* that is being disturbed, the WQv treatment option selected must, at a minimum, provide treatment equal to the treatment that was being provided by the existing practice(s) if that treatment is greater than the treatment required by options 1 – 4 above.

(ii) Channel Protection Volume (Cpv): Not required if there are no changes to hydrology that increase the *discharge* rate from the project site.

(iii) *Overbank* Flood Control Criteria (Qp): Not required if there are no changes to hydrology that increase the *discharge* rate from the project site.

(iv) Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf): Not required if there are no changes to hydrology that increase the *discharge* rate from the project site

d. Sizing Criteria for Combination of Redevelopment Activity and New Development

Construction projects that include both New Development and Redevelopment Activity shall provide post-construction stormwater management controls that meet the sizing criteria calculated as an aggregate of the Sizing Criteria in Part I.C.2.a. or b. of this permit for the New Development portion of the project and Part I.C.2.c of this permit for Redevelopment Activity portion of the project.

D. Maintaining Water Quality

The Department expects that compliance with the conditions of this permit will control *discharge*s necessary to meet applicable *water quality standards*. It shall be a violation of the *ECL* for any discharge to either cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards* as contained in Parts 700 through 705 of Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, such as:

1. There shall be no increase in turbidity that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions;

2. There shall be no increase in suspended, colloidal or settleable solids that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages; and

3. There shall be no residue from oil and floating substances, nor visible oil film, nor globules of grease.

If there is evidence indicating that the stormwater *discharge*s authorized by this permit are causing, have the reasonable potential to cause, or are contributing to a violation of the *water quality standards*; the *owner or operator* must take appropriate corrective action in accordance with Part IV.C.5. of this general permit and document in accordance with Part IV.C.4. of this general permit. To address the *water quality standard* violation the *owner or operator* may need to provide additional information, include and implement appropriate controls in the SWPPP to correct the problem, or obtain an individual SPDES permit.

If there is evidence indicating that despite compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit it is demonstrated that the stormwater *discharge*s authorized by this permit are causing or contributing to a violation of *water quality standards*, or if the Department determines that a modification of the permit is necessary to prevent a violation of *water quality standards*, the authorized *discharge*s will no longer be eligible for coverage under this permit. The Department may require the *owner or operator* to obtain an individual SPDES permit to continue discharging.

E. Eligibility Under This General Permit

1. This permit may authorize all *discharges* of stormwater from *construction activity* to *surface waters of the State* and *groundwaters* except for ineligible *discharges* identified under subparagraph F. of this Part.

2. Except for non-stormwater *discharges* explicitly listed in the next paragraph, this permit only authorizes stormwater *discharge*s; including stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, from *construction activities*.

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs E.1 and E.2 above, the following non-stormwater discharges are authorized by this permit: those listed in 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(29)(vi), with the following exception: "Discharges from firefighting activities are authorized only when the firefighting activities are emergencies/unplanned"; waters to which other components have not been added that are used to control dust in accordance with the SWPPP; and uncontaminated *discharge*s from *construction site* de-watering operations. All non-stormwater discharges must be identified in the SWPPP. Under all circumstances, the *owner or operator* must still comply with *water quality standards* in Part I.D of this permit.

4. The *owner or operator* must maintain permit eligibility to *discharge* under this permit. Any *discharges* that are not compliant with the eligibility conditions of this permit are not authorized by the permit and the *owner or operator* must either apply for a separate permit to cover those ineligible *discharges* or take steps necessary to make the *discharge* eligible for coverage.

F. Activities Which Are Ineligible for Coverage Under This General Permit

All of the following are **not** authorized by this permit:

1. *Discharge*s after *construction activities* have been completed and the site has undergone *final stabilization*;

2. *Discharge*s that are mixed with sources of non-stormwater other than those expressly authorized under subsection E.3. of this Part and identified in the SWPPP required by this permit;

3. *Discharges* that are required to obtain an individual SPDES permit or another SPDES general permit pursuant to Part VII.K. of this permit;

4. *Construction activities* or *discharges* from *construction activities* that may adversely affect an *endangered or threatened species* unless the *owner or*

operator has obtained a permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 182 for the project or the Department has issued a letter of non-jurisdiction for the project. All documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility shall be maintained on site in accordance with Part II.D.2 of this permit;

5. *Discharges* which either cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards* adopted pursuant to the *ECL* and its accompanying regulations;

6. *Construction activities* for residential, commercial and institutional projects:

   a. Where the *discharge*s from the *construction activities* are tributary to waters of the state classified as AA or AA-s; and

   b. Which are undertaken on land with no existing *impervious cover*; and

   c. Which disturb one (1) or more acres of land designated on the current United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") Soil Survey as Soil Slope Phase "D", (provided the map unit name is inclusive of slopes greater than 25%), or Soil Slope Phase "E" or "F" (regardless of the map unit name), or a combination of the three designations.

7. *Construction activities* for linear transportation projects and linear utility projects:

   a. Where the *discharge*s from the *construction activities* are tributary to waters of the state classified as AA or AA-s; and

   b. Which are undertaken on land with no existing *impervious cover*; and

   c. Which disturb two (2) or more acres of land designated on the current USDA Soil Survey as Soil Slope Phase "D" (provided the map unit name is inclusive of slopes greater than 25%), or Soil Slope Phase "E" or "F" (regardless of the map unit name), or a combination of the three designations.

8. *Construction activities* that have the potential to affect an *historic property*, unless there is documentation that such impacts have been resolved. The following documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility with this requirement shall be maintained on site in accordance with Part II.D.2 of this permit and made available to the Department in accordance with Part VII.F of this permit:

   a. Documentation that the *construction activity* is not within an archeologically sensitive area indicated on the sensitivity map, and that the *construction activity* is not located on or immediately adjacent to a property listed or determined to be eligible for listing on the National or State Registers of Historic Places, and that there is no new permanent building on the *construction site* within the following distances from a building, structure, or object that is more than 50 years old, or if there is such a new permanent building on the *construction site* within those parameters that NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), a Historic Preservation Commission of a Certified Local Government, or a qualified preservation professional has determined that the building, structure, or object more than 50 years old is not historically/archeologically significant.

      - 1-5 acres of disturbance - 20 feet
      - 5-20 acres of disturbance - 50 feet
      - 20+ acres of disturbance - 100 feet, or

   b. DEC consultation form sent to OPRHP, and copied to the NYS DEC Agency Historic Preservation Officer (APO), and
      (i) the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) with a negative declaration or the Findings Statement, with documentation of OPRHP's agreement with the resolution; or
      (ii) documentation from OPRHP that the *construction activity* will result in No Impact; or
      (iii) documentation from OPRHP providing a determination of No Adverse Impact; or
      (iv) a Letter of Resolution signed by the owner/operator, OPRHP and the DEC APO which allows for this *construction activity* to be eligible for coverage under the general permit in terms of the State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA); or

   c. Documentation of satisfactory compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for a coterminous project area:

(i) No Affect
(ii) No Adverse Affect
(iii) Executed Memorandum of Agreement, or

d. Documentation that:

(i) SHPA Section 14.09 has been completed by NYS DEC or another state agency.

9. *Discharge*s from *construction activities* that are subject to an existing SPDES individual or general permit where a SPDES permit for *construction activity* has been terminated or denied; or where the *owner or operator* has failed to renew an expired individual permit.

Part II. PERMIT COVERAGE

A. How to Obtain Coverage

1. An *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that is not subject to the requirements of a regulated, traditional land use control MS4 must first prepare a SWPPP in accordance with all applicable requirements of this permit and then submit a completed Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Department to be authorized to discharge under this permit.

2. An *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that is subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* must first prepare a SWPPP in accordance with all applicable requirements of this permit and then have the SWPPP reviewed and accepted by the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* prior to submitting the NOI to the Department. The *owner or operator* shall have the “MS4 SWPPP Acceptance” form signed in accordance with Part VII.H., and then submit that form along with a completed NOI to the Department.

3. The requirement for an *owner or operator* to have its SWPPP reviewed and accepted by the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* prior to submitting the NOI to the Department does not apply to an *owner or operator* that is obtaining permit coverage in accordance with the requirements in Part II.F. (Change of *Owner or Operator*) or where the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity* is the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* . This exemption does not apply to *construction activities* subject to the New York City Administrative Code.

B. Notice of Intent (NOI) Submittal

1. Prior to December 21, 2020, an owner or operator shall use either the electronic (eNOI) or paper version of the NOI that the Department prepared. Both versions of the NOI are located on the Department's website (http://www.dec.ny.gov/). The paper version of the NOI shall be signed in accordance with Part VII.H. of this permit and submitted to the following address:

   NOTICE OF INTENT
   NYS DEC, Bureau of Water Permits
   625 Broadway, 4th Floor
   Albany, New York 12233-3505

2. Beginning December 21, 2020 and in accordance with EPA's 2015 NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule (40 CFR Part 127), the *owner or operator* must submit the NOI electronically using the *Department's* online NOI.

3. The *owner or operator* shall have the SWPPP preparer sign the "SWPPP Preparer Certification" statement on the NOI prior to submitting the form to the Department.

4. As of the date the NOI is submitted to the Department, the *owner or operator* shall make the NOI and SWPPP available for review and copying in accordance with the requirements in Part VII.F. of this permit.

C. Permit Authorization

1. An *owner or operator* shall not *commence construction activity* until their authorization to *discharge* under this permit goes into effect.

2. Authorization to *discharge* under this permit will be effective when the *owner or operator* has satisfied all of the following criteria:

   a. project review pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") have been satisfied, when SEQRA is applicable. See the Department's website (http://www.dec.ny.gov/) for more information,

   b. where required, all necessary Department permits subject to the *Uniform Procedures Act ("UPA")* (see 6 NYCRR Part 621), or the equivalent from another New York State agency, have been obtained, unless otherwise notified by the Department pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(4). *Owners or operators* of *construction activities* that are required to obtain *UPA* permits

must submit a preliminary SWPPP to the appropriate DEC Permit Administrator at the Regional Office listed in Appendix F at the time all other necessary *UPA* permit applications are submitted. The preliminary SWPPP must include sufficient information to demonstrate that the *construction activity* qualifies for authorization under this permit,

c. the final SWPPP has been prepared, and

d. a complete NOI has been submitted to the Department in accordance with the requirements of this permit.

3. An *owner or operator* that has satisfied the requirements of Part II.C.2 above will be authorized to *discharge* stormwater from their *construction activity* in accordance with the following schedule:

   a. For *construction activities* that are <u>not</u> subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*:

      (i) Five (5) business days from the date the Department receives a complete electronic version of the NOI (eNOI) for *construction activities* with a SWPPP that has been prepared in conformance with the design criteria in the technical standard referenced in Part III.B.1 and the *performance criteria* in the technical standard referenced in Parts III.B., 2 or 3, for *construction activities* that require post-construction stormwater management practices pursuant to Part III.C.; or

      (ii) Sixty (60) business days from the date the Department receives a complete NOI (electronic or paper version) for *construction activities* with a SWPPP that has <u>not</u> been prepared in conformance with the design criteria in technical standard referenced in Part III.B.1. or, for *construction activities* that require post-construction stormwater management practices pursuant to Part III.C., the *performance criteria* in the technical standard referenced in Parts III.B., 2 or 3, or;

      (iii) Ten (10) business days from the date the Department receives a complete paper version of the NOI for *construction activities* with a SWPPP that has been prepared in conformance with the design criteria in the technical standard referenced in Part III.B.1 and the *performance criteria* in the technical standard referenced in Parts III.B., 2 or 3, for *construction activities* that require post-construction stormwater management practices pursuant to Part III.C.

b. For *construction activities* that are subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*:

(i) Five (5) business days from the date the Department receives both a complete electronic version of the NOI (eNOI) and signed "*MS4* SWPPP Acceptance" form, or

(ii) Ten (10) business days from the date the Department receives both a complete paper version of the NOI and signed "MS4 SWPPP Acceptance" form.

4. Coverage under this permit authorizes stormwater *discharges* from only those areas of disturbance that are identified in the NOI. If an *owner or operator* wishes to have stormwater *discharges* from future or additional areas of disturbance authorized, they must submit a new NOI that addresses that phase of the development, unless otherwise notified by the Department. The *owner or operator* shall not *commence construction activity* on the future or additional areas until their authorization to *discharge* under this permit goes into effect in accordance with Part II.C. of this permit.

D. General Requirements For Owners or Operators With Permit Coverage

1. The *owner or operator* shall ensure that the provisions of the SWPPP are implemented from the *commencement of construction activity* until all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization* and the Notice of Termination ("NOT") has been submitted to the Department in accordance with Part V. of this permit. This includes any changes made to the SWPPP pursuant to Part III.A.4. of this permit.

2. The *owner or operator* shall maintain a copy of the General Permit (GP-0-20-001), NOI, *NOI Acknowledgment Letter*, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form, inspection reports, responsible contractor's or subcontractor's certification statement (see Part III.A.6.), and all documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility with this permit at the *construction site* until all disturbed areas have achieved *final stabilization* and the NOT has been submitted to the Department. The documents must be maintained in a secure location, such as a job trailer, on-site construction office, or mailbox with lock. The secure location must be accessible during normal business hours to an individual performing a compliance inspection.

3. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* shall not disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time without prior written authorization from the Department or, in areas under the jurisdiction of a *regulated, traditional land*

use control MS4, the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* (provided the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* is not the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity*). At a minimum, the *owner or operator* must comply with the following requirements in order to be authorized to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time:

a. The *owner or operator* shall have a *qualified inspector* conduct **at least** two (2) site inspections in accordance with Part IV.C. of this permit every seven (7) calendar days, for as long as greater than five (5) acres of soil remain disturbed. The two (2) inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.

b. In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven (7) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. The soil stabilization measures selected shall be in conformance with the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated November 2016.

c. The *owner or operator* shall prepare a phasing plan that defines maximum disturbed area per phase and shows required cuts and fills.

d. The *owner or operator* shall install any additional site-specific practices needed to protect water quality.

e. The *owner or operator* shall include the requirements above in their SWPPP.

4. In accordance with statute, regulations, and the terms and conditions of this permit, the Department may suspend or revoke an *owner's or operator's* coverage under this permit at any time if the Department determines that the SWPPP does not meet the permit requirements or consistent with Part VII.K..

5. Upon a finding of significant non-compliance with the practices described in the SWPPP or violation of this permit, the Department may order an immediate stop to all activity at the site until the non-compliance is remedied. The stop work order shall be in writing, describe the non-compliance in detail, and be sent to the *owner or operator*.

6. For *construction activities* that are subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, the *owner or operator* shall notify the

regulated, traditional land use control MS4 in writing of any planned amendments or modifications to the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP required by Part III.A. 4. and 5. of this permit. Unless otherwise notified by the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, the *owner or operator* shall have the SWPPP amendments or modifications reviewed and accepted by the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* prior to commencing construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice.

E. Permit Coverage for Discharges Authorized Under GP-0-15-002

1. Upon renewal of SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from *Construction Activity* (Permit No. GP-0-15-002), an *owner or operator* of *a construction activity* with coverage under GP-0-15-002, as of the effective date of GP- 0-20-001, shall be authorized to *discharge* in accordance with GP- 0-20-001, unless otherwise notified by the Department.

   An *owner or operator* may continue to implement the technical/design components of the post-construction stormwater management controls provided that such design was done in conformance with the technical standards in place at the time of initial project authorization. However, they must comply with the other, non-design provisions of GP-0-20-001.

F. Change of Owner or Operator

1. When property ownership changes or when there is a change in operational control over the construction plans and specifications, the original *owner or operator* must notify the new *owner or operator*, in writing, of the requirement to obtain permit coverage by submitting a NOI with the Department. For *construction activities* subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4,* the original *owner or operator* must also notify the MS4, in writing, of the change in ownership at least 30 calendar days prior to the change in ownership.

2. Once the new *owner or operator* obtains permit coverage, the original *owner or operator* shall then submit a completed NOT with the name and permit identification number of the new *owner or operator* to the Department at the address in Part II.B.1. of this permit. If the original *owner or operator* maintains ownership of a portion of the *construction activity* and will disturb soil, they must maintain their coverage under the permit.

3. Permit coverage for the new *owner or operator* will be effective as of the date the Department receives a complete NOI, provided the original *owner or*

operator was not subject to a sixty (60) business day authorization period that has not expired as of the date the Department receives the NOI from the new *owner or operator*.

Part III. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A. General SWPPP Requirements

1. A SWPPP shall be prepared and implemented by the *owner or operator* of each *construction activity* covered by this permit. The SWPPP must document the selection, design, installation, implementation and maintenance of the control measures and practices that will be used to meet the effluent limitations in Part I.B. of this permit and where applicable, the post-construction stormwater management practice requirements in Part I.C. of this permit. The SWPPP shall be prepared prior to the submittal of the NOI. The NOI shall be submitted to the Department prior to the *commencement of construction activity*. A copy of the completed, final NOI shall be included in the SWPPP.

2. The SWPPP shall describe the erosion and sediment control practices and where required, post-construction stormwater management practices that will be used and/or constructed to reduce the *pollutants* in stormwater *discharges* and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. In addition, the SWPPP shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater *discharges*.

3. All SWPPPs that require the post-construction stormwater management practice component shall be prepared by a *qualified professional* that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of stormwater management and treatment.

4. The *owner or operator* must keep the SWPPP current so that it at all times accurately documents the erosion and sediment controls practices that are being used or will be used during construction, and all post-construction stormwater management practices that will be constructed on the site. At a minimum, the *owner or operator* shall amend the SWPPP, including construction drawings:

    a. whenever the current provisions prove to be ineffective in minimizing *pollutants* in stormwater *discharges* from the site;

b. whenever there is a change in design, construction, or operation at the *construction site* that has or could have an effect on the *discharge* of *pollutants*;

c. to address issues or deficiencies identified during an inspection by the *qualified inspector,* the Department or other regulatory authority; and

d. to document the final construction conditions.

5. The Department may notify the *owner or operator* at any time that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification shall be in writing and identify the provisions of the SWPPP that require modification. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of such notification, or as otherwise indicated by the Department, the *owner or operator* shall make the required changes to the SWPPP and submit written notification to the Department that the changes have been made. If the *owner or operator* does not respond to the Department's comments in the specified time frame, the Department may suspend the *owner's or operator's* coverage under this permit or require the *owner or operator* to obtain coverage under an individual SPDES permit in accordance with Part II.D.4. of this permit.

6. Prior to the *commencement of construction activity*, the *owner or operator* must identify the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for installing, constructing, repairing, replacing, inspecting and maintaining the erosion and sediment control practices included in the SWPPP; and the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for constructing the post-construction stormwater management practices included in the SWPPP. The *owner or operator* shall have each of the contractors and subcontractors identify at least one person from their company that will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. This person shall be known as the *trained contractor.* The *owner or operator* shall ensure that at least one *trained contractor* is on site on a daily basis when soil disturbance activities are being performed.

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

   "I hereby certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the *qualified inspector* during a site inspection. I also understand that the *owner or operator* must comply with

the terms and conditions of the most current version of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") general permit for stormwater *discharge*s from *construction activities* and that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards*. Furthermore, I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, that I do not believe to be true, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations"

In addition to providing the certification statement above, the certification page must also identify the specific elements of the SWPPP that each contractor and subcontractor will be responsible for and include the name and title of the person providing the signature; the name and title of the *trained contractor* responsible for SWPPP implementation; the name, address and telephone number of the contracting firm; the address (or other identifying description) of the site; and the date the certification statement is signed. The *owner or operator* shall attach the certification statement(s) to the copy of the SWPPP that is maintained at the *construction site*. If new or additional contractors are hired to implement measures identified in the SWPPP after construction has commenced, they must also sign the certification statement and provide the information listed above.

7. For projects where the Department requests a copy of the SWPPP or inspection reports, the *owner or operator* shall submit the documents in both electronic (PDF only) and paper format within five (5) business days, unless otherwise notified by the Department.

B. Required SWPPP Contents

1. Erosion and sediment control component - All SWPPPs prepared pursuant to this permit shall include erosion and sediment control practices designed in conformance with the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated November 2016. Where erosion and sediment control practices are not designed in conformance with the design criteria included in the technical standard, the *owner or operator* must demonstrate *equivalence* to the technical standard. At a minimum, the erosion and sediment control component of the SWPPP shall include the following:

    a. Background information about the scope of the project, including the location, type and size of project

b. A site map/construction drawing(s) for the project, including a general location map. At a minimum, the site map shall show the total site area; all improvements; areas of disturbance; areas that will not be disturbed; existing vegetation; on-site and adjacent off-site surface water(s); floodplain/floodway boundaries; wetlands and drainage patterns that could be affected by the *construction activity*; existing and final contours ; locations of different soil types with boundaries; material, waste, borrow or equipment storage areas located on adjacent properties; and location(s) of the stormwater *discharge*(s);

c. A description of the soil(s) present at the site, including an identification of the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG);

d. A construction phasing plan and sequence of operations describing the intended order of *construction activities*, including clearing and grubbing, excavation and grading, utility and infrastructure installation and any other activity at the site that results in soil disturbance;

e. A description of the minimum erosion and sediment control practices to be installed or implemented for each *construction activity* that will result in soil disturbance. Include a schedule that identifies the timing of initial placement or implementation of each erosion and sediment control practice and the minimum time frames that each practice should remain in place or be implemented;

f. A temporary and permanent soil stabilization plan that meets the requirements of this general permit and the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated November 2016, for each stage of the project, including initial land clearing and grubbing to project completion and achievement of *final stabilization*;

g. A site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location(s), size(s), and length(s) of each erosion and sediment control practice;

h. The dimensions, material specifications, installation details, and operation and maintenance requirements for all erosion and sediment control practices. Include the location and sizing of any temporary sediment basins and structural practices that will be used to divert flows from exposed soils;

i. A maintenance inspection schedule for the contractor(s) identified in Part III.A.6. of this permit, to ensure continuous and effective operation of the erosion and sediment control practices. The maintenance inspection

schedule shall be in accordance with the requirements in the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated November 2016;

j. A description of the pollution prevention measures that will be used to control litter, construction chemicals and construction debris from becoming a *pollutant* source in the stormwater *discharges*;

k. A description and location of any stormwater *discharges* associated with industrial activity other than construction at the site, including, but not limited to, stormwater *discharges* from asphalt plants and concrete plants located on the *construction site*; and

l. Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the design criteria in the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated November 2016. Include the reason for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

2. Post-construction stormwater management practice component – The *owner or operator* of any construction project identified in Table 2 of Appendix B as needing post-construction stormwater management practices shall prepare a SWPPP that includes practices designed in conformance with the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part I.C.2.a., c. or d. of this permit and the *performance criteria* in the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual dated January 2015

   Where post-construction stormwater management practices are not designed in conformance with the *performance criteria* in the technical standard, the *owner or operator* must include in the SWPPP the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

   The post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP shall include the following:

   a. Identification of all post-construction stormwater management practices to be constructed as part of the project. Include the dimensions, material specifications and installation details for each post-construction stormwater management practice;

b. A site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location and size of each post-construction stormwater management practice;

c. A Stormwater Modeling and Analysis Report that includes:
   (i) Map(s) showing pre-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, and design points;

   (ii) Map(s) showing post-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, design points and post-construction stormwater management practices;

   (iii) Results of stormwater modeling (i.e. hydrology and hydraulic analysis) for the required storm events. Include supporting calculations (model runs), methodology, and a summary table that compares pre and post-development runoff rates and volumes for the different storm events;

   (iv) Summary table, with supporting calculations, which demonstrates that each post-construction stormwater management practice has been designed in conformance with the *sizing criteria* included in the Design Manual;

   (v) Identification of any *sizing criteria* that is not required based on the requirements included in Part I.C. of this permit; and

   (vi) Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the *performance criteria* in the Design Manual. Include the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the Design Manual;

d. Soil testing results and locations (test pits, borings);

e. Infiltration test results, when required; and

f. An operations and maintenance plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each post-construction stormwater management practice. The plan shall identify the entity that will be responsible for the long term operation and maintenance of each practice.

3. Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards - All construction projects identified in Table 2 of Appendix B that are located in the watersheds identified in Appendix C shall prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part I.C.2. b., c. or d. of this permit and the *performance criteria,* Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the Design Manual. At a minimum, the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP shall include items 2.a - 2.f. above.

C. Required SWPPP Components by Project Type

Unless otherwise notified by the Department, *owners or operators* of *construction activities* identified in Table 1 of Appendix B are required to prepare a SWPPP that only includes erosion and sediment control practices designed in conformance with Part III.B.1 of this permit. *Owners or operators* of the *construction activities* identified in Table 2 of Appendix B shall prepare a SWPPP that also includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with Part III.B.2 or 3 of this permit.

Part IV. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. General Construction Site Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* must ensure that all erosion and sediment control practices (including pollution prevention measures) and all post-construction stormwater management practices identified in the SWPPP are inspected and maintained in accordance with Part IV.B. and C. of this permit.

2. The terms of this permit shall not be construed to prohibit the State of New York from exercising any authority pursuant to the ECL, common law or federal law, or prohibit New York State from taking any measures, whether civil or criminal, to prevent violations of the laws of the State of New York or protect the public health and safety and/or the environment.

B. Contractor Maintenance Inspection Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* of each *construction activity* identified in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B shall have a *trained contractor* inspect the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures being implemented within the active work area daily to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times. If deficiencies are identified, the contractor shall

begin implementing corrective actions within one business day and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

2. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and *temporary stabilization* measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *trained contractor* can stop conducting the maintenance inspections. The *trained contractor* shall begin conducting the maintenance inspections in accordance with Part IV.B.1. of this permit as soon as soil disturbance activities resume.

3. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the *trained contractor* can stop conducting the maintenance inspections if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational.

C. Qualified Inspector Inspection Requirements

The *owner or operator* shall have a *qualified inspector* conduct site inspections in conformance with the following requirements:

[Note: The *trained contractor* identified in Part III.A.6. and IV.B. of this permit **cannot** conduct the *qualified inspector* site inspections unless they meet the *qualified inspector* qualifications included in Appendix A. In order to perform these inspections, the *trained contractor* would have to be a:

- licensed Professional Engineer,
- Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC),
- New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder
- Registered Landscape Architect, or
- someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided they have received four (4) hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity].

1. A *qualified inspector* shall conduct site inspections for all *construction activities* identified in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B, with the exception of:

   a. the construction of a single family residential subdivision with 25% or less *impervious cover* at total site build-out that involves a soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres of land but less than five (5) acres and is not located

in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E;

b. the construction of a single family home that involves a soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres of land but less than five (5) acres and is not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E;

c. construction on agricultural property that involves a soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres of land but less than five (5) acres; and

d. *construction activities* located in the watersheds identified in Appendix D that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5,000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

2. Unless otherwise notified by the Department, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct site inspections in accordance with the following timetable:

a. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every seven (7) calendar days.

b. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going and the *owner or operator* has received authorization in accordance with Part II.D.3 to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. The two (2) inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.

c. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and *temporary stabilization* measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days. The *owner or operator* shall notify the DOW Water (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office (see contact information in Appendix F) or, in areas under the jurisdiction of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4,* the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* (provided the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* is not the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity*) in writing prior to reducing the frequency of inspections.

d. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the *qualified inspector* can stop conducting inspections if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational. The *owner or operator* shall notify the DOW Water (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office (see contact information in Appendix F) or, in areas under the jurisdiction of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4,* the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* (provided the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* is not the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity*) in writing prior to the shutdown. If soil disturbance activities are not resumed within 2 years from the date of shutdown, the *owner or operator* shall have the *qualified inspector* perform a final inspection and certify that all disturbed areas have achieved *final stabilization,* and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed*;* and that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP by signing the "*Final Stabilization*" and "Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice" certification statements on the NOT. The *owner or operator* shall then submit the completed NOT form to the address in Part II.B.1 of this permit.

e. For construction sites that directly *discharge* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E or is located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. The two (2) inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.

3. At a minimum, the *qualified inspector* shall inspect all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures to ensure integrity and effectiveness, all post-construction stormwater management practices under construction to ensure that they are constructed in conformance with the SWPPP, all areas of disturbance that have not achieved *final stabilization,* all points of *discharge* to natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the *construction site*, and all points of *discharge* from the *construction site*.

4. The *qualified inspector* shall prepare an inspection report subsequent to each and every inspection. At a minimum, the inspection report shall include and/or address the following:

a. Date and time of inspection;

b. Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;

c. A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;

d. A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of *discharge* from the *construction site*. This shall include identification of any *discharges* of sediment from the *construction site*. Include *discharges* from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;

e. A description of the condition of all natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the *construction site* which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This shall include identification of any *discharges* of sediment to the surface waterbody;

f. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that need repair or maintenance;

g. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;

h. Description and sketch of areas with active soil disturbance activity, areas that have been disturbed but are inactive at the time of the inspection, and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;

i. Current phase of construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices and identification of all construction that is not in conformance with the SWPPP and technical standards;

j. Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s);

k. Identification and status of all corrective actions that were required by previous inspection; and

l. Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. The *qualified inspector* shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report being maintained onsite within seven (7) calendar days of the date of the inspection. The *qualified inspector* shall also take digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of the practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed. The *qualified inspector* shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report that documents the completion of the corrective action work within seven (7) calendar days of that inspection.

5. Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the *qualified inspector* shall notify the *owner or operator* and appropriate contractor or subcontractor identified in Part III.A.6. of this permit of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The contractor or subcontractor shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

6. All inspection reports shall be signed by the *qualified inspector.* Pursuant to Part II.D.2. of this permit, the inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP.

Part V. TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Termination of Permit Coverage

1. An *owner or operator* that is eligible to terminate coverage under this permit must submit a completed NOT form to the address in Part II.B.1 of this permit. The NOT form shall be one which is associated with this permit, signed in accordance with Part VII.H of this permit.

2. An *owner or operator* may terminate coverage when one or more the following conditions have been met:

   a. Total project completion - All *construction activity* identified in the SWPPP has been completed; and all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization*; and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational;

b. Planned shutdown with partial project completion - All soil disturbance activities have ceased; and all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization*; and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational;

c. A new *owner or operator* has obtained coverage under this permit in accordance with Part II.F. of this permit.

d. The *owner or operator* obtains coverage under an alternative SPDES general permit or an individual SPDES permit.

3. For *construction activities* meeting subdivision 2a. or 2b. of this Part, the *owner or operator* shall have the *qualified inspector* perform a final site inspection prior to submitting the NOT. The *qualified inspector* shall, by signing the "*Final Stabilization*" and "Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice certification statements on the NOT, certify that all the requirements in Part V.A.2.a. or b. of this permit have been achieved.

4. For *construction activities* that are subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* and meet subdivision 2a. or 2b. of this Part, the *owner or operator* shall have the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* sign the "MS4 Acceptance" statement on the NOT in accordance with the requirements in Part VII.H. of this permit. The *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* official, by signing this statement, has determined that it is acceptable for the *owner or operator* to submit the NOT in accordance with the requirements of this Part. The *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* can make this determination by performing a final site inspection themselves or by accepting the *qualified inspector*'s final site inspection certification(s) required in Part V.A.3. of this permit.

5. For *construction activities* that require post-construction stormwater management practices and meet subdivision 2a. of this Part, the *owner or operator* must, prior to submitting the NOT, ensure one of the following:

   a. the post-construction stormwater management practice(s) and any right-of-way(s) needed to maintain such practice(s) have been deeded to the municipality in which the practice(s) is located,

b. an executed maintenance agreement is in place with the municipality that will maintain the post-construction stormwater management practice(s),

c. for post-construction stormwater management practices that are privately owned, the *owner or operator* has a mechanism in place that requires operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan, such as a deed covenant in the *owner or operator's* deed of record,

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

Part VI. REPORTING AND RETENTION RECORDS

A. Record Retention

The *owner or operator* shall retain a copy of the NOI, NOI Acknowledgment Letter, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form and any inspection reports that were prepared in conjunction with this permit for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that the Department receives a complete NOT submitted in accordance with Part V. of this general permit.

B. Addresses

With the exception of the NOI, NOT, and MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form (which must be submitted to the address referenced in Part II.B.1 of this permit), all written correspondence requested by the Department, including individual permit applications, shall be sent to the address of the appropriate DOW Water (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office listed in Appendix F.

Part VII. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Duty to Comply

The *owner or operator* must comply with all conditions of this permit. All contractors and subcontractors associated with the project must comply with the terms of the SWPPP. Any non-compliance with this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water

Act (CWA) and the ECL and is grounds for an enforcement action against the *owner or operator* and/or the contractor/subcontractor; permit revocation, suspension or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Upon a finding of significant non-compliance with this permit or the applicable SWPPP, the Department may order an immediate stop to all *construction activity* at the site until the non-compliance is remedied. The stop work order shall be in writing, shall describe the non-compliance in detail, and shall be sent to the *owner or operator*.

If any human remains or archaeological remains are encountered during excavation, the *owner or operator* must immediately cease, or cause to cease, all *construction activity* in the area of the remains and notify the appropriate Regional Water Engineer (RWE). *Construction activity* shall not resume until written permission to do so has been received from the RWE.

B. Continuation of the Expired General Permit

This permit expires five (5) years from the effective date. If a new general permit is not issued prior to the expiration of this general permit, an *owner or operator* with coverage under this permit may continue to operate and *discharge* in accordance with the terms and conditions of this general permit, if it is extended pursuant to the State Administrative Procedure Act and 6 NYCRR Part 621, until a new general permit is issued.

C. Enforcement

Failure of the *owner or operator,* its contractors, subcontractors, agents and/or assigns to strictly adhere to any of the permit requirements contained herein shall constitute a violation of this permit. There are substantial criminal, civil, and administrative penalties associated with violating the provisions of this permit. Fines of up to $37,500 per day for each violation and imprisonment for up to fifteen (15) years may be assessed depending upon the nature and degree of the offense.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for an *owner or operator* in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the *construction activity* in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

E. Duty to Mitigate

The *owner or operator* and its contractors and subcontractors shall take all reasonable steps to *minimize* or prevent any *discharge* in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

F. Duty to Provide Information

The *owner or operator* shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable specified time period of a written request, all documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility and any information to determine compliance with this permit or to determine whether cause exists for modifying or revoking this permit, or suspending or denying coverage under this permit, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The NOI, SWPPP and inspection reports required by this permit are public documents that the *owner or operator* must make available for review and copying by any person within five (5) business days of the *owner or operator* receiving a written request by any such person to review these documents. Copying of documents will be done at the requester's expense.

G. Other Information

When the *owner or operator* becomes aware that they failed to submit any relevant facts, or submitted incorrect information in the NOI or in any of the documents required by this permit , or have made substantive revisions to the SWPPP (e.g. the scope of the project changes significantly, the type of post-construction stormwater management practice(s) changes, there is a reduction in the sizing of the post-construction stormwater management practice, or there is an increase in the disturbance area or *impervious area*), which were not reflected in the original NOI submitted to the Department, they shall promptly submit such facts or information to the Department using the contact information in Part II.A. of this permit. Failure of the *owner or operator* to correct or supplement any relevant facts within five (5) business days of becoming aware of the deficiency shall constitute a violation of this permit.

H. Signatory Requirements

1. All NOIs and NOTs shall be signed as follows:

    a. For a corporation these forms shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

(ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship these forms shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency these forms shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

(i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or

(ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

2. The SWPPP and other information requested by the Department shall be signed by a person described in Part VII.H.1. of this permit or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part VII.H.1. of this permit;

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field,

superintendent, position of *equivalent* responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) and,

c. The written authorization shall include the name, title and signature of the authorized representative and be attached to the SWPPP.

3. All inspection reports shall be signed by the *qualified inspector* that performs the inspection.

4. The MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form shall be signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official from the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4,* or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

   It shall constitute a permit violation if an incorrect and/or improper signatory authorizes any required forms, SWPPP and/or inspection reports.

I. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations. *Owners or operators* must obtain any applicable conveyances, easements, licenses and/or access to real property prior to *commencing construction activity*.

J. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

K. Requirement to Obtain Coverage Under an Alternative Permit

1. The Department may require any owner or operator authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual SPDES permit or another SPDES general permit. When the Department requires any discharger authorized by a general permit to apply for an individual SPDES permit, it shall notify the discharger in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall

include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a time frame for the owner or operator to file the application for an individual SPDES permit, and a deadline, not sooner than 180 days from owner or operator receipt of the notification letter, whereby the authorization to discharge under this general permit shall be terminated. Applications must be submitted to the appropriate Permit Administrator at the Regional Office. The Department may grant additional time upon demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Department, that additional time to apply for an alternative authorization is necessary or where the Department has not provided a permit determination in accordance with Part 621 of this Title.

2. When an individual SPDES permit is issued to a discharger authorized to *discharge* under a general SPDES permit for the same *discharge*(s), the general permit authorization for outfalls authorized under the individual SPDES permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit unless termination is earlier in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750.

L. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The *owner or operator* shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the *owner or operator* to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of the SWPPP.

M. Inspection and Entry

The *owner or operator* shall allow an authorized representative of the Department, EPA, applicable county health department, or, in the case of a *construction site* which *discharges* through an *MS4*, an authorized representative of the *MS4* receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the owner’s or operator's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required by this permit.

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act or ECL, any substances or parameters at any location.

N. Permit Actions

This permit may, at any time, be modified, suspended, revoked, or renewed by the Department in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621. The filing of a request by the *owner or operator* for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not limit, diminish and/or stay compliance with any terms of this permit.

O. Definitions

Definitions of key terms are included in Appendix A of this permit.

P. Re-Opener Clause

1. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any stormwater discharge associated with construction activity covered by this permit, the owner or operator of such discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or alternative general permit in accordance with Part VII.K. of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

2. Any Department initiated permit modification, suspension or revocation will be conducted in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621, 6 NYCRR 750-1.18, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.20.

Q. Penalties for Falsification of Forms and Reports

In accordance with 6NYCRR Part 750-2.4 and 750-2.5, any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished in accordance with ECL §71-1933 and or Articles 175 and 210 of the New York State Penal Law.

R. Other Permits

Nothing in this permit relieves the *owner or operator* from a requirement to obtain any other permits required by law.

APPENDIX A – Acronyms and Definitions

Acronyms

APO – Agency Preservation Officer
BMP – Best Management Practice
CPESC – Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control
Cpv – Channel Protection Volume
CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)
DOW – Division of Water
EAF – Environmental Assessment Form
ECL - Environmental Conservation Law
EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
HSG – Hydrologic Soil Group
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI – Notice of Intent
NOT – Notice of Termination
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OPRHP – Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Places
Qf – Extreme Flood
Qp – Overbank Flood
RRv – Runoff Reduction Volume
RWE – Regional Water Engineer
SEQR – State Environmental Quality Review
SEQRA - State Environmental Quality Review Act
SHPA – State Historic Preservation Act
SPDES – State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
UPA – Uniform Procedures Act
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
WQv – Water Quality Volume

Definitions

All definitions in this section are solely for the purposes of this permit.

Agricultural Building – a structure designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other horticultural products; excluding any structure designed, constructed or used, in whole or in part, for human habitation, as a place of employment where agricultural products are processed, treated or packaged, or as a place used by the public.

Agricultural Property –means the land for construction of a barn, *agricultural building*, silo, stockyard, pen or other structural practices identified in Table II in the "Agricultural Management Practices Catalog for Nonpoint Source Pollution in New York State" prepared by the Department in cooperation with agencies of New York Nonpoint Source Coordinating Committee (dated June 2007).

Alter Hydrology from Pre to Post-Development Conditions - means the post-development peak flow rate(s) has increased by more than 5% of the pre-developed condition for the design storm of interest (e.g. 10 yr and 100 yr).

Combined Sewer - means a sewer that is designed to collect and convey both "sewage" and "stormwater".

Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities - means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavation activities; or other construction related activities that disturb or expose soils such as demolition, stockpiling of fill material, and the initial installation of erosion and sediment control practices required in the SWPPP. See definition for "*Construction Activity(ies)*" also.

Construction Activity(ies) - means any clearing, grading, excavation, filling, demolition or stockpiling activities that result in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include, but are not limited to, logging equipment operation, the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

Construction Site – means the land area where *construction activity(ies)* will occur. See definition for "*Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities"* and "*Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale" also.*

Dewatering – means the act of draining rainwater and/or groundwater from building foundations, vaults or excavations/trenches.

Direct Discharge (to a specific surface waterbody) - means that runoff flows from a *construction site* by overland flow and the first point of discharge is the specific surface waterbody, or runoff flows from a *construction site* to a separate storm sewer system

and the first point of discharge from the separate storm sewer system is the specific surface waterbody.

Discharge(s) - means any addition of any pollutant to waters of the State through an outlet or *point source*.

Embankment –means an earthen or rock slope that supports a road/highway.

Endangered or Threatened Species – see 6 NYCRR Part 182 of the Department's rules and regulations for definition of terms and requirements.

Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) - means chapter 43-B of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, entitled the Environmental Conservation Law.

Equivalent (Equivalence) – means that the practice or measure meets all the performance, longevity, maintenance, and safety objectives of the technical standard and will provide an equal or greater degree of water quality protection.

Final Stabilization - means that all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other equivalent stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete or pavement.

General SPDES permit - means a SPDES permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.21 and Section 70-0117 of the ECL authorizing a category of discharges.

Groundwater(s) - means waters in the saturated zone. The saturated zone is a subsurface zone in which all the interstices are filled with water under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere. Although the zone may contain gas-filled interstices or interstices filled with fluids other than water, it is still considered saturated.

Historic Property – means any building, structure, site, object or district that is listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places or is determined to be eligible for listing on the State or National Registers of Historic Places.

Impervious Area (Cover) - means all impermeable surfaces that cannot effectively infiltrate rainfall. This includes paved, concrete and gravel surfaces (i.e. parking lots, driveways, roads, runways and sidewalks); building rooftops and miscellaneous impermeable structures such as patios, pools, and sheds.

Infeasible – means not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale - means a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct *construction activities* are occurring, or will occur, under one plan. The term “plan” in “larger common plan of development or sale” is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, marketing plan, advertisement, drawing, permit application, State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) environmental assessment form or other documents, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating that *construction activities* may occur on a specific plot.

For discrete construction projects that are located within a larger common plan of development or sale that are at least 1/4 mile apart, each project can be treated as a separate plan of development or sale provided any interconnecting road, pipeline or utility project that is part of the same “common plan” is not concurrently being disturbed.

Minimize – means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) - a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

(i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to surface waters of the State*;*
(ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
(iii) Which is not a *combined sewer*; and
(iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) - means the national system for the issuance of wastewater and stormwater permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act).

Natural Buffer –means an undisturbed area with natural cover running along a surface water (e.g. wetland, stream, river, lake, etc.).

New Development – means any land disturbance that does not meet the definition of Redevelopment Activity included in this appendix.

New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program – a certificate program that establishes and maintains a process to identify and recognize individuals who are capable of developing, designing, inspecting and maintaining erosion and sediment control plans on projects that disturb soils in New York State. The certificate program is administered by the New York State Conservation District Employees Association.

NOI Acknowledgment Letter - means the letter that the Department sends to an owner or operator to acknowledge the Department's receipt and acceptance of a complete Notice of Intent. This letter documents the owner's or operator's authorization to discharge in accordance with the general permit for stormwater discharges from *construction activity*.

Nonpoint Source - means any source of water pollution or pollutants which is not a discrete conveyance or *point source* permitted pursuant to Title 7 or 8 of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law (see ECL Section 17-1403).

Overbank –means flow events that exceed the capacity of the stream channel and spill out into the adjacent floodplain.

Owner or Operator - means the person, persons or legal entity which owns or leases the property on which the *construction activity* is occurring; an entity that has operational control over the construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to the plans and specifications; and/or an entity that has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions.

Performance Criteria – means the design criteria listed under the "Required Elements" sections in Chapters 5, 6 and 10 of the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, dated January 2015. It does not include the Sizing Criteria (i.e. WQv, RRv, Cpv, Qp and Qf) in Part I.C.2. of the permit.

Point Source - means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft, or landfill leachate collection system from which *pollutants* are or may be discharged.

Pollutant - means dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, agricultural waste and ballast discharged into water; which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the state in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in 6 NYCRR Parts 700 et seq .

Qualified Inspector - means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder or other Department endorsed individual(s).

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

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

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

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

Redevelopment Activity(ies) – means the disturbance and reconstruction of existing impervious area, including impervious areas that were removed from a project site within five (5) years of preliminary project plan submission to the local government (i.e. site plan, subdivision, etc.).

Regulated, Traditional Land Use Control MS4 - means a city, town or village with land use control authority that is authorized to discharge under New York State DEC's

SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems (MS4s) or the City of New York's Individual SPDES Permit for their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (NY-0287890).

Routine Maintenance Activity - means *construction activity* that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, including, but not limited to:

- Re-grading of gravel roads or parking lots,
- Cleaning and shaping of existing roadside ditches and culverts that maintains the approximate original line and grade, and hydraulic capacity of the ditch,
- Cleaning and shaping of existing roadside ditches that does not maintain the approximate original grade, hydraulic capacity and purpose of the ditch if the changes to the line and grade, hydraulic capacity or purpose of the ditch are installed to improve water quality and quantity controls (e.g. installing grass lined ditch),
- Placement of aggregate shoulder backing that stabilizes the transition between the road shoulder and the ditch or *embankment*,
- Full depth milling and filling of existing asphalt pavements, replacement of concrete pavement slabs, and similar work that does not expose soil or disturb the bottom six (6) inches of subbase material,
- Long-term use of equipment storage areas at or near highway maintenance facilities,
- Removal of sediment from the edge of the highway to restore a previously existing sheet-flow drainage connection from the highway surface to the highway ditch or *embankment*,
- Existing use of Canal Corp owned upland disposal sites for the canal, and
- Replacement of curbs, gutters, sidewalks and guide rail posts.

Site limitations – means site conditions that prevent the use of an infiltration technique and or infiltration of the total WQv. Typical site limitations include: seasonal high groundwater, shallow depth to bedrock, and soils with an infiltration rate less than 0.5 inches/hour. The existence of site limitations shall be confirmed and documented using actual field testing (i.e. test pits, soil borings, and infiltration test) or using information from the most current United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey for the County where the project is located.

Sizing Criteria – means the criteria included in Part I.C.2 of the permit that are used to size post-construction stormwater management control practices. The criteria include; Water Quality Volume (WQv), Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv), Channel Protection Volume (Cpv), *Overbank* Flood (Qp), and Extreme Flood (Qf).

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) - means the system established pursuant to Article 17 of the ECL and 6 NYCRR Part 750 for issuance of permits authorizing discharges to the waters of the state.

Steep Slope – means land area designated on the current United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") Soil Survey as Soil Slope Phase "D", (provided the map unit name is inclusive of slopes greater than 25%) , or Soil Slope Phase E or F, (regardless of the map unit name), or a combination of the three designations.

Streambank – as used in this permit, means the terrain alongside the bed of a creek or stream. The bank consists of the sides of the channel, between which the flow is confined.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – means a project specific report, including construction drawings, that among other things: describes the construction activity(ies), identifies the potential sources of pollution at the *construction site*; describes and shows the stormwater controls that will be used to control the pollutants (i.e. erosion and sediment controls; for many projects, includes post-construction stormwater management controls); and identifies procedures the *owner or operator* will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. See Part III of the permit for a complete description of the information that must be included in the SWPPP.

Surface Waters of the State - shall be construed to include lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic ocean within the territorial seas of the state of New York and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction. Waters of the state are further defined in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941.

Temporarily Ceased – means that an existing disturbed area will not be disturbed again within 14 calendar days of the previous soil disturbance.

Temporary Stabilization - means that exposed soil has been covered with material(s) as set forth in the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats (e.g. jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats).

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) - A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and *nonpoint source*s. It is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive on a daily basis and still meet *water quality standards*, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL stipulates wasteload allocations (WLAs) for *point source* discharges, load allocations (LAs) for *nonpoint source*s, and a margin of safety (MOS).

Trained Contractor - means an employee from the contracting (construction) company, identified in Part III.A.6., that has received four (4) hours of Department endorsed

training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the *trained contractor* shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

It can also mean an employee from the contracting (construction) company, identified in Part III.A.6., that meets the *qualified inspector* qualifications (e.g. licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder, or someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided they have received four (4) hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity).

The *trained contractor* is responsible for the day to day implementation of the SWPPP.

Uniform Procedures Act (UPA) Permit - means a permit required under 6 NYCRR Part 621 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), Article 70.

Water Quality Standard - means such measures of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

APPENDIX B – Required SWPPP Components by Project Type

Table 1
Construction Activities that Require the Preparation of a SWPPP That Only Includes Erosion and Sediment Controls

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land, but less than five (5) acres:

- Single family home not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or not *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E
- Single family residential subdivisions with 25% or less impervious cover at total site build-out and not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E
- Construction of a barn or other *agricultural building*, silo, stock yard or pen.

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land:

All construction activities located in the watersheds identified in Appendix D that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5,000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land:

- Installation of underground, linear utilities; such as gas lines, fiber-optic cable, cable TV, electric, telephone, sewer mains, and water mains
- Environmental enhancement projects, such as wetland mitigation projects, stormwater retrofits and stream restoration projects
- Pond construction
- Linear bike paths running through areas with vegetative cover, including bike paths surfaced with an impervious cover
- Cross-country ski trails and walking/hiking trails
- Sidewalk, bike path or walking path projects, surfaced with an impervious cover, that are not part of residential, commercial or institutional development;
- Sidewalk, bike path or walking path projects, surfaced with an impervious cover, that include incidental shoulder or curb work along an existing highway to support construction of the sidewalk, bike path or walking path.
- Slope stabilization projects
- Slope flattening that changes the grade of the site, but does not significantly change the runoff characteristics

Table 1 (Continued) CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A SWPPP THAT ONLY INCLUDES EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land:

- Spoil areas that will be covered with vegetation
- Vegetated open space projects (i.e. recreational parks, lawns, meadows, fields, downhill ski trails) excluding projects that *alter hydrology from pre to post development* conditions,
- Athletic fields (natural grass) that do not include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* and do not *alter hydrology from pre to post development* conditions
- Demolition project where vegetation will be established, and no redevelopment is planned
- Overhead electric transmission line project that does not include the construction of permanent access roads or parking areas surfaced with *impervious cover*
- Structural practices as identified in Table II in the "Agricultural Management Practices Catalog for Nonpoint Source Pollution in New York State", excluding projects that involve soil disturbances of greater than five acres and construction activities that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area
- Temporary access roads, median crossovers, detour roads, lanes, or other temporary impervious areas that will be restored to pre-construction conditions once the construction activity is complete

Table 2

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A SWPPP THAT INCLUDES POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land:

- Single family home located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E
- Single family home that disturbs five (5) or more acres of land
- Single family residential subdivisions located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E
- Single family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of between one (1) and five (5) acres of land with greater than 25% impervious cover at total site build-out
- Single family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of five (5) or more acres of land, and single family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of less than five (5) acres that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb five or more acres of land
- Multi-family residential developments; includes duplexes, townhomes, condominiums, senior housing complexes, apartment complexes, and mobile home parks
- Airports
- Amusement parks
- Breweries, cideries, and wineries, including establishments constructed on agricultural land
- Campgrounds
- Cemeteries that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area (>5% of disturbed area) or *alter the hydrology from pre to post development* conditions
- Commercial developments
- Churches and other places of worship
- Construction of a barn or other *agricultural building* (e.g. silo) and structural practices as identified in Table II in the "Agricultural Management Practices Catalog for Nonpoint Source Pollution in New York State" that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area*, excluding projects that involve soil disturbances of less than five acres.
- Golf courses
- Institutional development; includes hospitals, prisons, schools and colleges
- Industrial facilities; includes industrial parks
- Landfills
- Municipal facilities; includes highway garages, transfer stations, office buildings, POTW's, water treatment plants, and water storage tanks
- Office complexes
- Playgrounds that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area
- Sports complexes
- Racetracks; includes racetracks with earthen (dirt) surface
- Road construction or reconstruction, including roads constructed as part of the construction activities listed in Table 1

Table 2 (Continued)

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A SWPPP THAT INCLUDES POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land:

- Parking lot construction or reconstruction, including parking lots constructed as part of the construction activities listed in Table 1
- Athletic fields (natural grass) that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area (>5% of disturbed area) or *alter the hydrology from pre to post development* conditions
- Athletic fields with artificial turf
- Permanent access roads, parking areas, substations, compressor stations and well drilling pads, surfaced with *impervious cover,* and constructed as part of an over-head electric transmission line project, wind-power project, cell tower project, oil or gas well drilling project, sewer or water main project or other linear utility project
- Sidewalk, bike path or walking path projects, surfaced with an impervious cover, that are part of a residential, commercial or institutional development
- Sidewalk, bike path or walking path projects, surfaced with an impervious cover, that are part of a highway construction or reconstruction project
- All other construction activities that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* or *alter the hydrology from pre to post development* conditions, and are not listed in Table 1

APPENDIX C – Watersheds Requiring Enhanced Phosphorus Removal

Watersheds where *owners or operators* of construction activities identified in Table 2 of Appendix B must prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual ("Design Manual").

- Entire New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River **-** Figure 1
- Onondaga Lake Watershed **-** Figure 2
- Greenwood Lake Watershed **-**Figure 3
- Oscawana Lake Watershed – Figure 4
- Kinderhook Lake Watershed – Figure 5

Figure 1 - New York City Watershed East of the Hudson

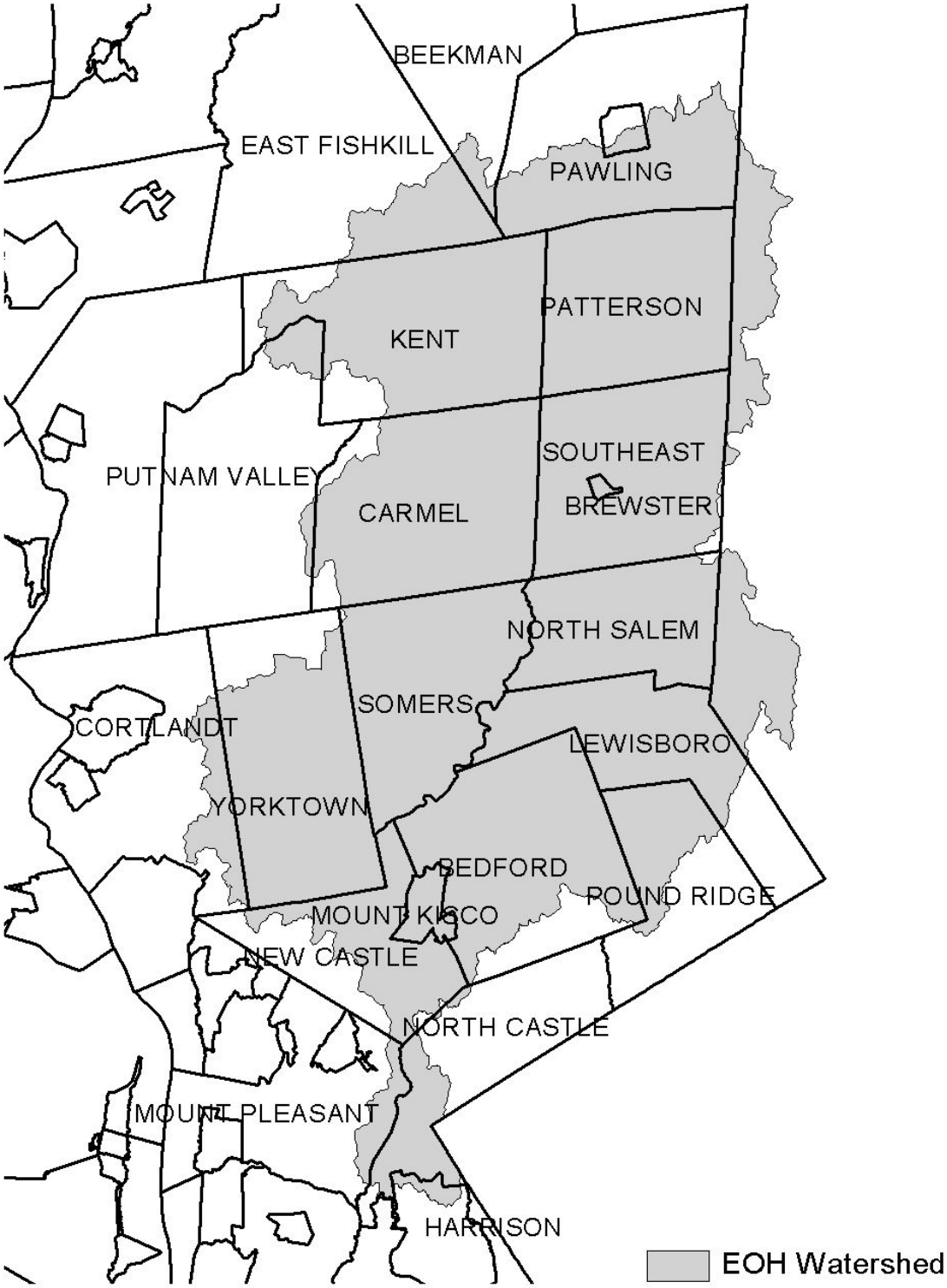


Figure 2 - Onondaga Lake Watershed

Figure 3 - Greenwood Lake Watershed

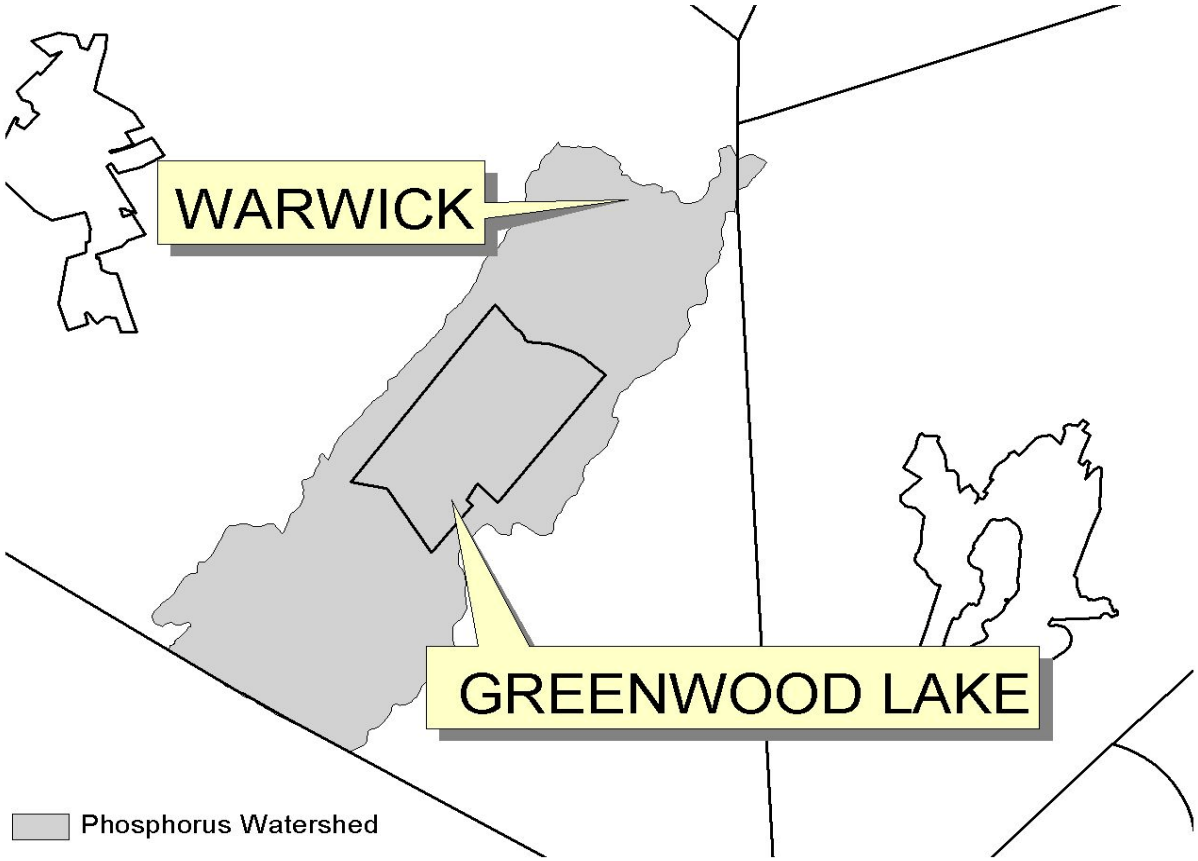


Figure 4 - Oscawana Lake Watershed

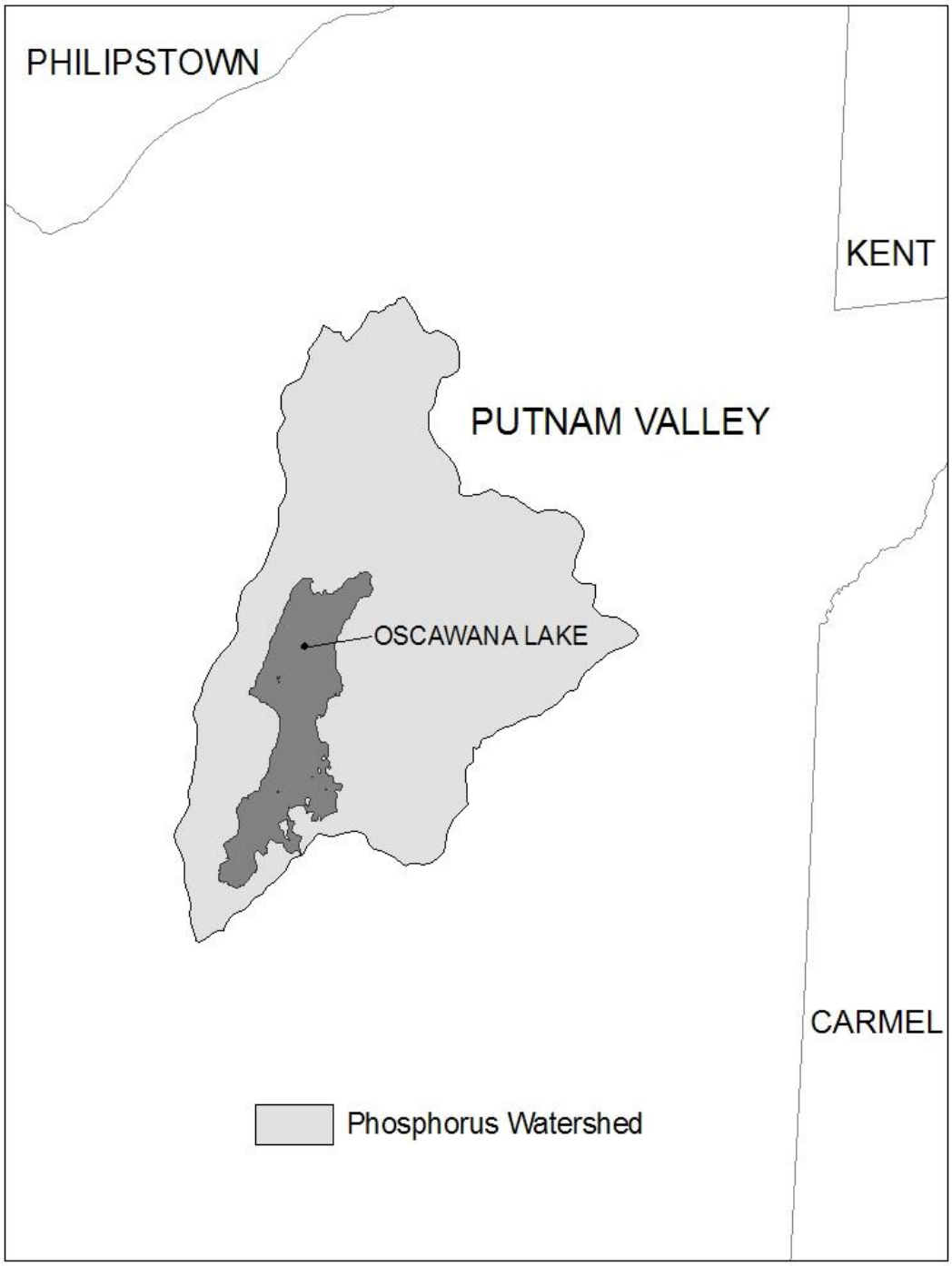
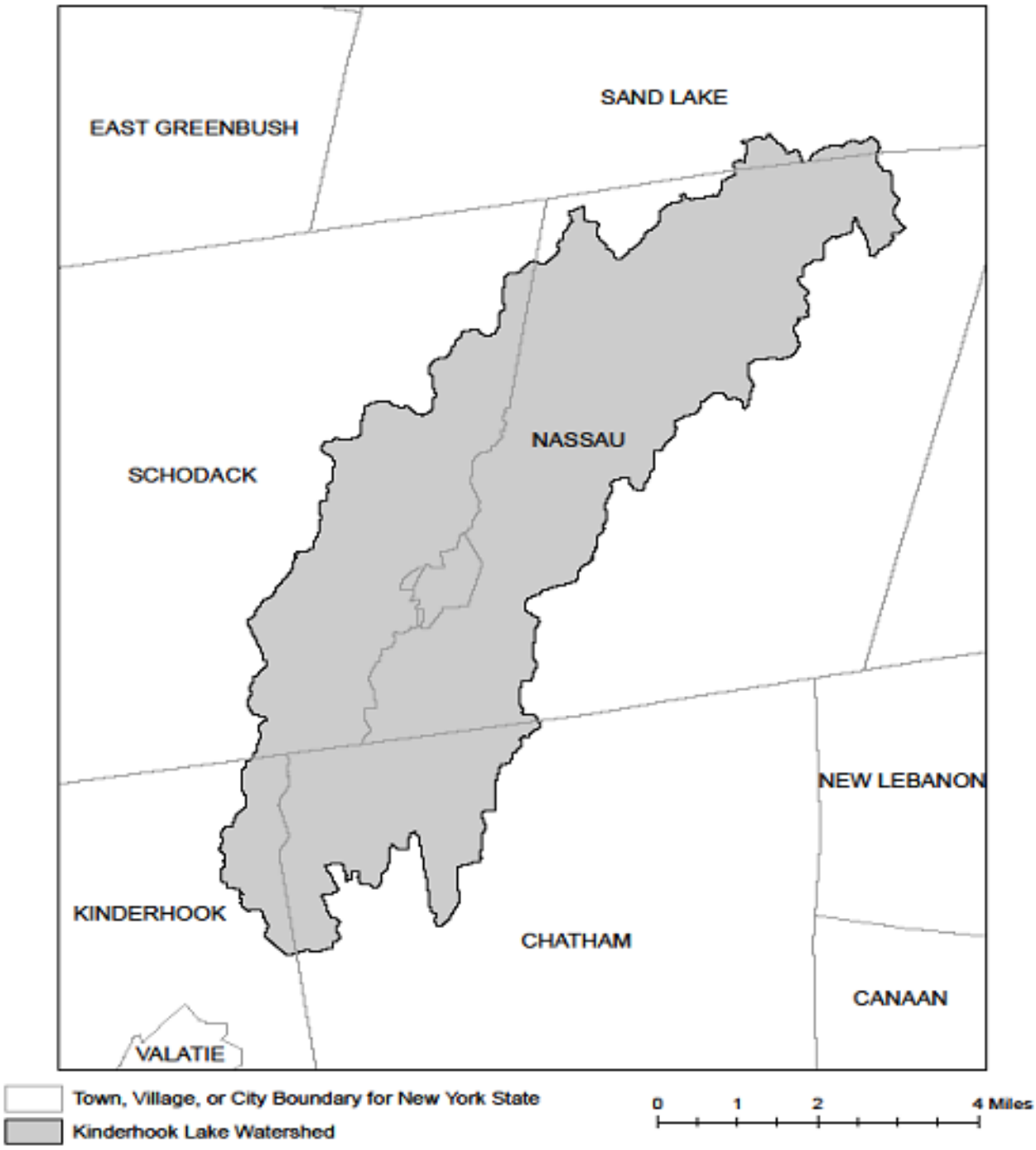


Figure 5 - Kinderhook Lake Watershed



APPENDIX D – Watersheds with Lower Disturbance Threshold

Watersheds where *owners or operators* of construction activities that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land must obtain coverage under this permit.

Entire New York City Watershed that is located east of the Hudson River **-** See Figure 1 in Appendix C

APPENDIX E – 303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

List of 303(d) segments impaired by pollutants related to *construction activity* (e.g. silt, sediment or nutrients). The list was developed using "The Final New York State 2016 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters Requiring a TMDL/Other Strategy" dated November 2016. *Owners or operators* of single family home and single family residential subdivisions with 25% or less total impervious cover at total site build-out that involve soil disturbances of one or more acres of land, but less than 5 acres, and *directly discharge* to one of the listed segments below shall prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual ("Design Manual"), dated January 2015.

COUNTY	WATERBODY	POLLUTANT
Albany	Ann Lee (Shakers) Pond, Stump Pond	Nutrients
Albany	Basic Creek Reservoir	Nutrients
Allegany	Amity Lake, Saunders Pond	Nutrients
Bronx	Long Island Sound, Bronx	Nutrients
Bronx	Van Cortlandt Lake	Nutrients
Broome	Fly Pond, Deer Lake, Sky Lake	Nutrients
Broome	Minor Tribs to Lower Susquehanna (north)	Nutrients
Broome	Whitney Point Lake/Reservoir	Nutrients
Cattaraugus	Allegheny River/Reservoir	Nutrients
Cattaraugus	Beaver (Alma) Lake	Nutrients
Cattaraugus	Case Lake	Nutrients
Cattaraugus	Linlyco/Club Pond	Nutrients
Cayuga	Duck Lake	Nutrients
Cayuga	Little Sodus Bay	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Bear Lake	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Chadakoin River and tribs	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Chautauqua Lake, North	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Chautauqua Lake, South	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Findley Lake	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Hulburt/Clymer Pond	Nutrients
Clinton	Great Chazy River, Lower, Main Stem	Silt/Sediment
Clinton	Lake Champlain, Main Lake, Middle	Nutrients
Clinton	Lake Champlain, Main Lake, North	Nutrients
Columbia	Kinderhook Lake	Nutrients
Columbia	Robinson Pond	Nutrients
Cortland	Dean Pond	Nutrients

303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

Dutchess	Fall Kill and tribs	Nutrients
Dutchess	Hillside Lake	Nutrients
Dutchess	Wappingers Lake	Nutrients
Dutchess	Wappingers Lake	Silt/Sediment
Erie	Beeman Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Green Lake	Nutrients
Erie	Little Sister Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Murder Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Rush Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Middle, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Upper, and tribs	Nutrients
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Essex	Lake Champlain, Main Lake, South	Nutrients
Essex	Lake Champlain, South Lake	Nutrients
Essex	Willsboro Bay	Nutrients
Genesee	Bigelow Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Genesee	Black Creek, Middle, and minor tribs	Nutrients
Genesee	Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs	Nutrients
Genesee	Bowen Brook and tribs	Nutrients
Genesee	LeRoy Reservoir	Nutrients
Genesee	Oak Orchard Cr, Upper, and tribs	Nutrients
Genesee	Tonawanda Creek, Middle, Main Stem	Nutrients
Greene	Schoharie Reservoir	Silt/Sediment
Greene	Sleepy Hollow Lake	Silt/Sediment
Herkimer	Steele Creek tribs	Silt/Sediment
Herkimer	Steele Creek tribs	Nutrients
Jefferson	Moon Lake	Nutrients
Kings	Hendrix Creek	Nutrients
Kings	Prospect Park Lake	Nutrients
Lewis	Mill Creek/South Branch, and tribs	Nutrients
Livingston	Christie Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Livingston	Conesus Lake	Nutrients
Livingston	Mill Creek and minor tribs	Silt/Sediment
Monroe	Black Creek, Lower, and minor tribs	Nutrients
Monroe	Buck Pond	Nutrients
Monroe	Cranberry Pond	Nutrients

303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

Monroe	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Nutrients
Monroe	Long Pond	Nutrients
Monroe	Mill Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Monroe	Mill Creek/Blue Pond Outlet and tribs	Nutrients
Monroe	Minor Tribs to Irondequoit Bay	Nutrients
Monroe	Rochester Embayment - East	Nutrients
Monroe	Rochester Embayment - West	Nutrients
Monroe	Shipbuilders Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Monroe	Thomas Creek/White Brook and tribs	Nutrients
Nassau	Beaver Lake	Nutrients
Nassau	Camaans Pond	Nutrients
Nassau	East Meadow Brook, Upper, and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	East Rockaway Channel	Nutrients
Nassau	Grant Park Pond	Nutrients
Nassau	Hempstead Bay	Nutrients
Nassau	Hempstead Lake	Nutrients
Nassau	Hewlett Bay	Nutrients
Nassau	Hog Island Channel	Nutrients
Nassau	Long Island Sound, Nassau County Waters	Nutrients
Nassau	Massapequa Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Nassau	Milburn/Parsonage Creeks, Upp, and tribs	Nutrients
Nassau	Reynolds Channel, west	Nutrients
Nassau	Tidal Tribs to Hempstead Bay	Nutrients
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay	Nutrients
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	Tribs to Smith/Halls Ponds	Nutrients
Nassau	Woodmere Channel	Nutrients
New York	Harlem Meer	Nutrients
New York	The Lake in Central Park	Nutrients
Niagara	Bergholtz Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Niagara	Hyde Park Lake	Nutrients
Niagara	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Nutrients
Niagara	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Nutrients
Oneida	Ballou, Nail Creeks and tribs	Nutrients
Onondaga	Harbor Brook, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Onondaga	Ley Creek and tribs	Nutrients
Onondaga	Minor Tribs to Onondaga Lake	Nutrients
Onondaga	Ninemile Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Middle, and tribs	Nutrients

303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

Onondaga	Onondaga Lake, northern end	Nutrients
Onondaga	Onondaga Lake, southern end	Nutrients
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs	Silt/Sediment
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs	Nutrients
Ontario	Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs	Nutrients
Ontario	Honeoye Lake	Nutrients
Orange	Greenwood Lake	Nutrients
Orange	Monhagen Brook and tribs	Nutrients
Orange	Orange Lake	Nutrients
Orleans	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Nutrients
Orleans	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western	Nutrients
Oswego	Lake Neatahwanta	Nutrients
Oswego	Pleasant Lake	Nutrients
Putnam	Bog Brook Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	Boyd Corners Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	Croton Falls Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	Diverting Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	East Branch Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	Lake Carmel	Nutrients
Putnam	Middle Branch Reservoir	Nutrients
Putnam	Oscawana Lake	Nutrients
Putnam	Palmer Lake	Nutrients
Putnam	West Branch Reservoir	Nutrients
Queens	Bergen Basin	Nutrients
Queens	Flushing Creek/Bay	Nutrients
Queens	Jamaica Bay, Eastern, and tribs (Queens)	Nutrients
Queens	Kissena Lake	Nutrients
Queens	Meadow Lake	Nutrients
Queens	Willow Lake	Nutrients
Rensselaer	Nassau Lake	Nutrients
Rensselaer	Snyders Lake	Nutrients
Richmond	Grasmere Lake/Bradys Pond	Nutrients
Rockland	Congers Lake, Swartout Lake	Nutrients
Rockland	Rockland Lake	Nutrients
Saratoga	Ballston Lake	Nutrients
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs	Nutrients
Saratoga	Lake Lonely	Nutrients
Saratoga	Round Lake	Nutrients
Saratoga	Tribs to Lake Lonely	Nutrients

303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

Schenectady	Collins Lake	Nutrients
Schenectady	Duane Lake	Nutrients
Schenectady	Mariaville Lake	Nutrients
Schoharie	Engleville Pond	Nutrients
Schoharie	Summit Lake	Nutrients
Seneca	Reeder Creek and tribs	Nutrients
St.Lawrence	Black Lake Outlet/Black Lake	Nutrients
St.Lawrence	Fish Creek and minor tribs	Nutrients
Steuben	Smith Pond	Nutrients
Suffolk	Agawam Lake	Nutrients
Suffolk	Big/Little Fresh Ponds	Nutrients
Suffolk	Canaan Lake	Silt/Sediment
Suffolk	Canaan Lake	Nutrients
Suffolk	Flanders Bay, West/Lower Sawmill Creek	Nutrients
Suffolk	Fresh Pond	Nutrients
Suffolk	Great South Bay, East	Nutrients
Suffolk	Great South Bay, Middle	Nutrients
Suffolk	Great South Bay, West	Nutrients
Suffolk	Lake Ronkonkoma	Nutrients
Suffolk	Long Island Sound, Suffolk County, West	Nutrients
Suffolk	Mattituck (Marratooka) Pond	Nutrients
Suffolk	Meetinghouse/Terrys Creeks and tribs	Nutrients
Suffolk	Mill and Seven Ponds	Nutrients
Suffolk	Millers Pond	Nutrients
Suffolk	Moriches Bay, East	Nutrients
Suffolk	Moriches Bay, West	Nutrients
Suffolk	Peconic River, Lower, and tidal tribs	Nutrients
Suffolk	Quantuck Bay	Nutrients
Suffolk	Shinnecock Bay and Inlet	Nutrients
Suffolk	Tidal tribs to West Moriches Bay	Nutrients
Sullivan	Bodine, Montgomery Lakes	Nutrients
Sullivan	Davies Lake	Nutrients
Sullivan	Evens Lake	Nutrients
Sullivan	Pleasure Lake	Nutrients
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End	Nutrients
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End	Silt/Sediment
Tompkins	Owasco Inlet, Upper, and tribs	Nutrients
Ulster	Ashokan Reservoir	Silt/Sediment
Ulster	Esopus Creek, Upper, and minor tribs	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Hague Brook and tribs	Silt/Sediment

303(d) Segments Impaired by Construction Related Pollutant(s)

Warren	Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Indian Brook and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Lake George	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Tribs to L.George, Village of L George	Silt/Sediment
Washington	Cossayuna Lake	Nutrients
Washington	Lake Champlain, South Bay	Nutrients
Washington	Tribs to L.George, East Shore	Silt/Sediment
Washington	Wood Cr/Champlain Canal and minor tribs	Nutrients
Wayne	Port Bay	Nutrients
Westchester	Amawalk Reservoir	Nutrients
Westchester	Blind Brook, Upper, and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Cross River Reservoir	Nutrients
Westchester	Lake Katonah	Nutrients
Westchester	Lake Lincolndale	Nutrients
Westchester	Lake Meahagh	Nutrients
Westchester	Lake Mohegan	Nutrients
Westchester	Lake Shenorock	Nutrients
Westchester	Long Island Sound, Westchester (East)	Nutrients
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Lower	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Upper, and minor tribs	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Muscoot/Upper New Croton Reservoir	Nutrients
Westchester	New Croton Reservoir	Nutrients
Westchester	Peach Lake	Nutrients
Westchester	Reservoir No.1 (Lake Isle)	Nutrients
Westchester	Saw Mill River, Lower, and tribs	Nutrients
Westchester	Saw Mill River, Middle, and tribs	Nutrients
Westchester	Sheldrake River and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Sheldrake River and tribs	Nutrients
Westchester	Silver Lake	Nutrients
Westchester	Teatown Lake	Nutrients
Westchester	Titicus Reservoir	Nutrients
Westchester	Truesdale Lake	Nutrients
Westchester	Wallace Pond	Nutrients
Wyoming	Java Lake	Nutrients
Wyoming	Silver Lake	Nutrients

APPENDIX F – List of NYS DEC Regional Offices

Region	Covering the following counties:	DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (DEP) Permit Administrators	DIVISION OF WATER (DOW) Water (SPDES) Program
1	Nassau and Suffolk	50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790 Tel. (631) 444-0365	50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0405
2	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4997	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4933
3	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester	21 South Putt Corners Road New Paltz, NY 12561-1696 Tel. (845) 256-3059	100 Hillside Avenue, Suite 1w White Plains, NY 10603 Tel. (914) 428 - 2505
4	Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Schoharie	1150 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2069	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2045
5	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren and Washington	1115 State Route 86, Po Box 296 Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296 Tel. (518) 897-1234	232 Golf Course Road Warrensburg, NY 12885-1172 Tel. (518) 623-1200
6	HERKIMER, JEFFERSON, LEWIS, ONEIDA AND ST. LAWRENCE	STATE OFFICE BUILDING 317 WASHINGTON STREET WATERTOWN, NY 13601-3787 TEL. (315) 785-2245	STATE OFFICE BUILDING 207 GENESEE STREET UTICA, NY 13501-2885 TEL. (315) 793-2554
7	BROOME, CAYUGA, CHENANGO, CORTLAND, MADISON, ONONDAGA, OSWEGO, TIOGA AND TOMPKINS	615 ERIE BLVD. WEST SYRACUSE, NY 13204-2400 TEL. (315) 426-7438	615 ERIE BLVD. WEST SYRACUSE, NY 13204-2400 TEL. (315) 426-7500
8	CHEMUNG, GENESEE, LIVINGSTON, MONROE, ONTARIO, ORLEANS, SCHUYLER, SENECA, STEUBEN, WAYNE AND YATES	6274 EAST AVON-LIMA ROADAVON, NY 14414-9519 TEL. (585) 226-2466	6274 EAST AVON-LIMA RD. AVON, NY 14414-9519 TEL. (585) 226-2466
9	ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, CHAUTAUQUA, ERIE, NIAGARA AND WYOMING	270 MICHIGAN AVENUE BUFFALO, NY 14203-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7165	270 MICHIGAN AVENUE BUFFALO, NY 14203-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7070

Attachment B SWPPP PERMIT COVERAGE FORMS

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges From Construction Activity (GP-0-20-001)

Project Site Information

Project/Site Name

Sunrise Wind New York Cable Project

Owner/Operator Information

Owner/Operator (Company Name/Private Owner/Municipality Name)

Sunrise Wind LLC

Certification Statement – SWPPP Preparer

I hereby certify that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this project has been prepared in accordance with the terms and conditions of the GP-0-20-001. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of this permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Sean	M	McCormick
First name	MI	Last Name

McCormick, Sean Digitally signed by McCormick, Sean
Date: 2022.11.09 14:52:01 -05'00'

Signature Date

Revised: January 2020

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Owner/Operator Certification Form

SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges From Construction Activity (GP-0-20-001)

Project/Site Name: Sunrise Wind - Export Cable

eNOI Submission Number: HPP-0XHB-GXCJR

eNOI Submitted by: ☐ **Owner/Operator** ☑ **SWPPP Preparer** ☐ **Other**

Certification Statement - Owner/Operator

I have read or been advised of the permit conditions and believe that I understand them. I also understand that, under the terms of the permit, there may be reporting requirements. I hereby certify that this document and the corresponding documents were prepared under my direction or supervision. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. I further understand that coverage under the general permit will be identified in the acknowledgment that I will receive as a result of submitting this NOI and can be as long as sixty (60) business days as provided for in the general permit. I also understand that, by submitting this NOI, I am acknowledging that the SWPPP has been developed and will be implemented as the first element of construction, and agreeing to comply with all the terms and conditions of the general permit for which this NOI is being submitted.

Owner/Operator First Name	M.I.	Last Name
Kenneth	B.	Bowes

Kenneth Bowes

Signature

4/27/2023

Date

CONR 5
(10/19)

Contractor / Subcontractor SPDES Permit Certification

Contract No.: _____ PIN: _____

Description: _____

Town, Village, City: _____

County: _____

Check Applicable Box: ☐ Prime Contractor ☐ Subcontractor

Name of Contractor/
Subcontractor: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Core Pay Item Groups for which the Contractor/Subcontractor will be responsible (e.g. 203, 207, 209, etc.): _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Mandatory Certification: The SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities requires the Prime Contractor and subcontractors to certify they understand the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), the General Permit conditions, and their responsibilities for compliance. The certification must be signed prior to performing any contract work. The certification shall be signed by an Owner, Principal, President, Secretary or Treasurer of the firm in accordance with the signature requirements of 102-05 *Proposal Submission* of the Standard Specifications.

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

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____ Title: _____

Required Training: Effective April 30, 2010, the SPDES General Permit also requires the Prime Contractor and all subcontractors ***performing earthwork or soil-disturbing activities*** to identify at least one trained individual ***from each company*** who will be responsible for implementing the SWPPP and who shall be on-site on a daily basis when the company is performing soil disturbance activities. These activities include clearing, grubbing, grading, filling, excavation, stockpiling, demolition, landscaping, and installation and maintenance of Erosion & Sediment Control practices. Training must consist of 4 hours of NYSDEC-endorsed Erosion & Sediment Control Training every 3 years. (Training is not required if the individual is a licensed Professional Engineer, registered licensed Landscape Architect, or CPESC.) Provide the information below for trained individuals who will be on-site and responsible for SWPPP implementation on this Contract (attach a separate sheet if needed for additional Trained Individuals):

Trained Individual Name/Title : _____

Name of Training Course: _____

Trainee Number: _____ Date of Training: _____

Trained Individual Name/Title : _____

Name of Training Course: _____

Trainee Number: _____ Date of Training: _____

NOI for coverage under Stormwater General Permit for Construction Activity

version 1.35

(Submission #: HPP-0XHB-GXCJR, version 1)

Details

Originally Started By	ROBERT RUNG
Alternate Identifier	Sunrise Wind Export Cable
Submission ID	HPP-0XHB-GXCJR
Submission Reason	New
Status	Draft

Form Input

Owner/Operator Information

Owner/Operator Name (Company/Private Owner/Municipality/Agency/Institution, etc.)
Sunrise Wind LLC

Owner/Operator Contact Person Last Name (NOT CONSULTANT)
Rooney

Owner/Operator Contact Person First Name
Peter

Owner/Operator Mailing Address
437 Madison Avenue, Suite 1903

City
New York

State
New York

Zip
10022

Phone
631-887-5470

Email
Peter.rooney@eversource.com

Federal Tax ID
NONE PROVIDED

Project Location

Project/Site Name
Sunrise Wind Export Cable

Street Address (Not P.O. Box)
Multiple Streets (Smith Point County Park, William Floyd Pkwy, Horse Block Rd., Union Ave.)

Side of Street
West

City/Town/Village (THAT ISSUES BUILDING PERMIT)
Brookhaven

State
NY

Zip
11967

DEC Region
1

County
SUFFOLK

Name of Nearest Cross Street
Multiple Cross Streets - Linear Project

Distance to Nearest Cross Street (Feet)
NONE PROVIDED

Project In Relation to Cross Street
NONE PROVIDED

Tax Map Numbers Section-Block-Parcel
NONE PROVIDED

Tax Map Numbers
NONE PROVIDED

1. Coordinates

Provide the Geographic Coordinates for the project site. The two methods are:
- Navigate to the project location on the map (below) and click to place a marker and obtain the XY coordinates.
- The "Find Me" button will provide the lat/long for the person filling out this form. Then pan the map to the correct location and click the map to place a marker and obtain the XY coordinates.

Navigate to your location and click on the map to get the X,Y coordinates
40.74493756939375,-72.87152058011657

Project Details

2. What is the nature of this project?
Redevelopment with no increase in impervious area

3. Select the predominant land use for both pre and post development conditions.

Pre-Development Existing Landuse
Road/Highway

Post-Development Future Land Use
Road/Highway

3a. If Single Family Subdivision was selected in question 3, enter the number of subdivision lots.
NONE PROVIDED

---

4. In accordance with the larger common plan of development or sale, enter the total project site acreage, the acreage to be disturbed and the future impervious area (acreage)within the disturbed area.

*** ROUND TO THE NEAREST TENTH OF AN ACRE. ***

Total Site Area (acres)
183.3

Total Area to be Disturbed (acres)
183.3

Existing Impervious Area to be Disturbed (acres)
14.7

Future Impervious Area Within Disturbed Area (acres)
14.7

5. Do you plan to disturb more than 5 acres of soil at any one time?
Yes

---

6. Indicate the percentage (%) of each Hydrologic Soil Group(HSG) at the site.

A (%)
66

B (%)
20

C (%)
0

D (%)
5

7. Is this a phased project?
Yes

8. Enter the planned start and end dates of the disturbance activities.

Start Date
02/01/2024

End Date
04/03/2025

9. Identify the nearest surface waterbody(ies) to which construction site runoff will discharge.
Wetland and Intracoastal waterway

9a. Type of waterbody identified in question 9?
Wetland/Federal Jurisdiction On Site (Answer 9b)
Other Type On Site

Other Waterbody Type Off Site Description
Intracoastal waterway

9b. If "wetland" was selected in 9A, how was the wetland identified?
Delineated by Consultant

10. Has the surface waterbody(ies in question 9 been identified as a 303(d) segment in Appendix E of GP-0-20-001?
No

11. Is this project located in one of the Watersheds identified in Appendix C of GP-0-20-001?
No

12. Is the project located in one of the watershed areas associated with AA and AA-S classified waters?
No

If No, skip question 13.

13. Does this construction activity disturb land with no existing impervious cover and where the Soil Slope Phase is identified as D (provided the map unit name is inclusive of slopes greater than 25%), E or F on the USDA Soil Survey?
NONE PROVIDED

If Yes, what is the acreage to be disturbed?
NONE PROVIDED

14. Will the project disturb soils within a State regulated wetland or the protected 100 foot adjacent area?
Yes

15. Does the site runoff enter a separate storm sewer system (including roadside drains, swales, ditches, culverts, etc)?
Yes

16. What is the name of the municipality/entity that owns the separate storm sewer system?
Town of Brookhaven

17. Does any runoff from the site enter a sewer classified as a Combined Sewer?
No

18. Will future use of this site be an agricultural property as defined by the NYS Agriculture and Markets Law?
No

19. Is this property owned by a state authority, state agency, federal government or local government?
Yes

20. Is this a remediation project being done under a Department approved work plan? (i.e. CERCLA, RCRA, Voluntary Cleanup Agreement, etc.)
No

Required SWPPP Components

21. Has the required Erosion and Sediment Control component of the SWPPP been developed in conformance with the current NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (aka Blue Book)?
Yes

22. Does this construction activity require the development of a SWPPP that includes the post-construction stormwater management practice component (i.e. Runoff Reduction, Water Quality and Quantity Control practices/techniques)?
No

If you answered No in question 22, skip question 23 and the Post-construction Criteria and Post-construction SMP Identification sections.

23. Has the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP been developed in conformance with the current NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual?
NONE PROVIDED

24. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared by:
Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC)

SWPPP Preparer
Stantec Consulting Services

Contact Name (Last, Space, First)
McCormick, Sean

Mailing Address
6245 Sheridan Dr

City
Amherst

State
NY

Zip
14221

Phone
7163435785

Email
Sean.McCormick@stantec.com

Download SWPPP Preparer Certification Form
Please take the following steps to prepare and upload your preparer certification form:

1) Click on the link below to download a blank certification form

2) The certified SWPPP preparer should sign this form
3) Scan the signed form
4) Upload the scanned document
Download SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

Please upload the SWPPP Preparer Certification
NONE PROVIDED
Comment
NONE PROVIDED

Erosion & Sediment Control Criteria

25. Has a construction sequence schedule for the planned management practices been prepared?
Yes

26. Select all of the erosion and sediment control practices that will be employed on the project site:

Temporary Structural
Silt Fence
Stabilized Construction Entrance
Storm Drain Inlet Protection
Dust Control

Biotechnical
Wattling

Vegetative Measures
Seeding
Mulching
Topsoiling
Straw/Hay Bale Dike

Permanent Structural
None

Other
NONE PROVIDED

Post-Construction Criteria

*** IMPORTANT: Completion of Questions 27-39 is not required if response to Question 22 is No.**

27. Identify all site planning practices that were used to prepare the final site plan/layout for the project.
NONE PROVIDED

27a. Indicate which of the following soil restoration criteria was used to address the requirements in Section 5.1.6("Soil Restoration") of the Design Manual (2010 version).
NONE PROVIDED

28. Provide the total Water Quality Volume (WQv) required for this project (based on final site plan/layout). (Acre-feet)
NONE PROVIDED

29. Post-construction SMP Identification
Use the Post-construction SMP Identification section to identify the RR techniques (Area Reduction), RR techniques(Volume Reduction) and Standard SMPs with RRv Capacity that were used to reduce the Total WQv Required (#28).

Identify the SMPs to be used by providing the total impervious area that contributes runoff to each technique/practice selected. For the Area Reduction Techniques, provide the total contributing area (includes pervious area) and, if applicable, the total impervious area that contributes runoff to the technique/practice.

Note: Redevelopment projects shall use the Post-Construction SMP Identification section to identify the SMPs used to treat and/or reduce the WQv required. If runoff reduction techniques will not be used to reduce the required WQv, skip to question 33a after identifying the SMPs.

30. Indicate the Total RRv provided by the RR techniques (Area/Volume Reduction) and Standard SMPs with RRv capacity identified in question 29. (acre-feet)
NONE PROVIDED

31. Is the Total RRv provided (#30) greater than or equal to the total WQv required (#28)?
NONE PROVIDED

If Yes, go to question 36. If No, go to question 32.

32. Provide the Minimum RRv required based on HSG. [Minimum RRv Required = (P) (0.95) (Ai) / 12, Ai=(s) (Aic)] (acre-feet)
NONE PROVIDED

32a. Is the Total RRv provided (#30) greater than or equal to the Minimum RRv Required (#32)?
NONE PROVIDED

If Yes, go to question 33.
Note: Use the space provided in question #39 to summarize the specific site limitations and justification for not reducing 100% of WQv required (#28). A detailed evaluation of the specific site limitations and justification for not reducing 100% of the WQv required (#28) must also be included in the SWPPP.

If No, sizing criteria has not been met; therefore, NOI can not be processed. SWPPP preparer must modify design to meet sizing criteria.

33. SMPs
Use the Post-construction SMP Identification section to identify the Standard SMPs and, if applicable, the Alternative SMPs to be used to treat the remaining total WQv (=Total WQv Required in #28 - Total RRv Provided in #30).

Also, provide the total impervious area that contributes runoff to each practice selected.

NOTE: Use the Post-construction SMP Identification section to identify the SMPs used on Redevelopment projects.

33a. Indicate the Total WQv provided (i.e. WQv treated) by the SMPs identified in question #33 and Standard SMPs with RRv Capacity identified in question #29. (acre-feet)
NONE PROVIDED

Note: For the standard SMPs with RRv capacity, the WQv provided by each practice = the WQv calculated using the contributing drainage area to the practice - provided by the practice. (See Table 3.5 in Design Manual)

34. Provide the sum of the Total RRv provided (#30) and the WQv provided (#33a).
NONE PROVIDED

35. Is the sum of the RRv provided (#30) and the WQv provided (#33a) greater than or equal to the total WQv required (#28)?
NONE PROVIDED

If Yes, go to question 36.

If No, sizing criteria has not been met; therefore, NOI can not be processed. SWPPP preparer must modify design to meet sizing criteria.

36. Provide the total Channel Protection Storage Volume (CPv required and provided or select waiver (#36a), if applicable.

CPv Required (acre-feet)
NONE PROVIDED

CPv Provided (acre-feet)
NONE PROVIDED

36a. The need to provide channel protection has been waived because:
NONE PROVIDED

37. Provide the Overbank Flood (Qp) and Extreme Flood (Qf) control criteria or select waiver (#37a), if applicable.

Overbank Flood Control Criteria (Qp)

Pre-Development (CFS)
NONE PROVIDED

Post-Development (CFS)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf)

Pre-Development (CFS)
NONE PROVIDED

Post-Development (CFS)
NONE PROVIDED

37a. The need to meet the Qp and Qf criteria has been waived because:
NONE PROVIDED

38. Has a long term Operation and Maintenance Plan for the post-construction stormwater management practice(s) been developed?
NONE PROVIDED

If Yes, Identify the entity responsible for the long term Operation and Maintenance
NONE PROVIDED

39. Use this space to summarize the specific site limitations and justification for not reducing 100% of WQv required (#28). (See question #32a) This space can also be used for other pertinent project information.
NONE PROVIDED

Post-Construction SMP Identification

Runoff Reduction (RR) Techniques, Standard Stormwater Management Practices (SMPs) and Alternative SMPs
Identify the Post-construction SMPs to be used by providing the total impervious area that contributes runoff to each technique/practice selected. For the Area Reduction Techniques, provide the total contributing area (includes pervious area) and, if applicable, the total impervious area that contributes runoff to the technique/practice.

RR Techniques (Area Reduction)

Round to the nearest tenth

Total Contributing Acres for Conservation of Natural Area (RR-1)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Conservation of Natural Area (RR-1)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Acres for Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers/Filter Strips (RR-2)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers/Filter Strips (RR-2)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Acres for Tree Planting/Tree Pit (RR-3)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Tree Planting/Tree Pit (RR-3)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Acres for Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff (RR-4)
NONE PROVIDED

RR Techniques (Volume Reduction)

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff (RR-4)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Vegetated Swale (RR-5)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Rain Garden (RR-6)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Stormwater Planter (RR-7)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Rain Barrel/Cistern (RR-8)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Porous Pavement (RR-9)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Green Roof (RR-10)
NONE PROVIDED

Standard SMPs with RRv Capacity

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Infiltration Trench (I-1)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Infiltration Basin (I-2)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Dry Well (I-3)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Underground Infiltration System (I-4)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Bioretention (F-5)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Dry Swale (O-1)
NONE PROVIDED

Standard SMPs

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Micropool Extended Detention (P-1)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Wet Pond (P-2)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Wet Extended Detention (P-3)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Multiple Pond System (P-4)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Pocket Pond (P-5)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Surface Sand Filter (F-1)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Underground Sand Filter (F-2)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Perimeter Sand Filter (F-3)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Organic Filter (F-4)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Shallow Wetland (W-1)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Extended Detention Wetland (W-2)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Pond/Wetland System (W-3)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Pocket Wetland (W-4)
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Acres for Wet Swale (O-2)
NONE PROVIDED

Alternative SMPs (DO NOT INCLUDE PRACTICES BEING USED FOR PRETREATMENT ONLY)

Total Contributing Impervious Area for Hydrodynamic
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Area for Wet Vault
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Area for Media Filter
NONE PROVIDED

"Other" Alternative SMP?
NONE PROVIDED

Total Contributing Impervious Area for "Other"
NONE PROVIDED

Provide the name and manufaturer of the alternative SMPs (i.e. proprietary practice(s)) being used for WQv treatment.

Note: Redevelopment projects which do not use RR techniques, shall use questions 28, 29, 33 and 33a to provide SMPs used, total WQv required and total WQv provided for the project.

Manufacturer of Alternative SMP
NONE PROVIDED

Name of Alternative SMP
NONE PROVIDED

Other Permits

40. Identify other DEC permits, existing and new, that are required for this project/facility.
Water Quality Certificate

If SPDES Multi-Sector GP, then give permit ID
NONE PROVIDED

If Other, then identify
NONE PROVIDED

41. Does this project require a US Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Permit?
Yes

If "Yes," then indicate Size of Impact, in acres, to the nearest tenth
5.5

42. If this NOI is being submitted for the purpose of continuing or transferring coverage under a general permit for stormwater runoff from construction activities, please indicate the former SPDES number assigned.
NONE PROVIDED

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance

43. Is this project subject to the requirements of a regulated, traditional land use control MS4?
Yes - Please attach the MS4 Acceptance form below

If No, skip question 44

44. Has the "MS4 SWPPP Acceptance" form been signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official and submitted along with this NOI?
No

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form Download
Download form from the link below. Complete, sign, and upload.
MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form

MS4 Acceptance Form Upload
> NONE PROVIDED
> **Comment**
> NONE PROVIDED

Owner/Operator Certification

Owner/Operator Certification Form Download
Download the certification form by clicking the link below. Complete, sign, scan, and upload the form.
Owner/Operator Certification Form (PDF, 45KB)

Upload Owner/Operator Certification Form
> NONE PROVIDED
> **Comment**
> NONE PROVIDED

Attachment C SWPPP FIGURES

Figure 1
Project Location

Sunrise Wind | Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Legend
- Sunrise Wind Farm (SRWF)
- Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC–OCS)
- Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC–NYS)
- Landfall HDD A
- Intracoastal Waterway HDD (ICW HDD)
- Onshore Transmission Cable LIE Service Road Route
- Onshore Interconnection Cable Route
- Laydown Yard
- Union Avenue Site / Onshore Converter Station (OnCS–DC)
- Holbrook Substation
- Sunrise Wind New York Cable Corridor
- Village Boundary
- Town Boundary

Notes
1. Routes are indicative and subject to engineering design changes.

Sources
Base map: USGS The National Map

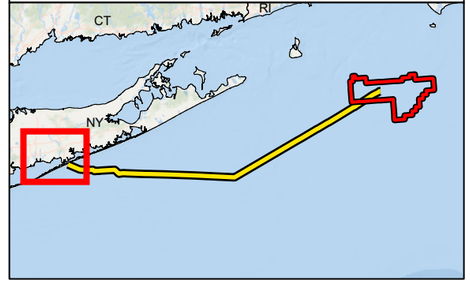
Date	03/16/2023
Project Number	2028113199
Prepared By	AS
Reviewed By	SBG

0 1.5 mile
0 3 km

N

Scale at 11x17: 1:95,040
NAD 1983 2011 UTM Zone 18N

REFERENCE MAP



C:\Users\astapleton\OneDrive - Stantec\Desktop\temp\Northville Site\2028113199 SWPPP Location v2.aprx Revised: 2023-03-16 By: astapleton

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 Suffolk County, New York

SRW Onshore

November 3, 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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Contents

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

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.

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: Suffolk County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 20, 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: Sep 26, 2019—Sep 4, 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
Bs	Beaches, sand	9.1	4.1%
CpA	Carver and Plymouth soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	22.6	10.0%
CpC	Carver and Plymouth soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes	24.8	11.1%
CpE	Carver and Plymouth soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes	0.8	0.4%
CuB	Cut and fill land, gently sloping	6.1	2.7%
Fd	Fill land, dredged material	34.2	15.2%
HaA	Haven loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.8	4.8%
HU	Hooksan-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	10.7	4.8%
PlA	Plymouth loamy coarse sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	31.4	14.0%
PlB	Plymouth loamy coarse sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	6.7	3.0%
PlC	Plymouth loamy coarse sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.7	0.3%
RdA	Riverhead sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	50.9	22.7%
RdB	Riverhead sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5.0	2.2%
RhB	Riverhead and Haven soils, graded, 0 to 8 percent slopes	2.0	0.9%
SwA	Swansea muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, coastal lowland	0.8	0.4%
Tm	Tidal marsh	0.7	0.3%
Ur	Urban land	5.8	2.6%
W	Water	0.7	0.3%
We	Wareham loamy sand	0.1	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**224.4**	**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.

Suffolk County, New York

Bs—Beaches, sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2y080
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Beaches, sandy surface: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Beaches, Sandy Surface

Setting

Landform: Shores, back-barrier beaches, beaches, barrier beaches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Beach sand

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 10 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent
Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 0.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Beaches, cobbly surface

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Shores, back-barrier beaches, beaches, barrier beaches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Beaches, bouldery surface

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Shores, back-barrier beaches, beaches, barrier beaches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

CpA—Carver and Plymouth soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2zggv
Elevation: 0 to 180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carver and similar soils: 50 percent
Plymouth, loamy coarse sand, and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carver

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
Oe - 2 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 3 to 7 inches: coarse sand
E - 7 to 10 inches: coarse sand
Bw1 - 10 to 15 inches: coarse sand
Bw2 - 15 to 28 inches: coarse sand
BC - 28 to 32 inches: coarse sand
C - 32 to 67 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Plymouth, Loamy Coarse Sand

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Parent material: Siliceous sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits and/or sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
Oe - 1 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 3 inches: loamy coarse sand
E - 3 to 5 inches: coarse sand
Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw1 - 7 to 11 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw2 - 11 to 22 inches: gravelly coarse sand
BC - 22 to 31 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C1 - 31 to 43 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C2 - 43 to 66 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

CpC—Carver and Plymouth soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2zggw
Elevation: 0 to 340 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carver and similar soils: 50 percent
Plymouth, loamy coarse sand, and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carver

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
Oe - 2 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 3 to 7 inches: coarse sand
E - 7 to 10 inches: coarse sand
Bw1 - 10 to 15 inches: coarse sand
Bw2 - 15 to 28 inches: coarse sand
BC - 28 to 32 inches: coarse sand
C - 32 to 67 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Plymouth, Loamy Coarse Sand

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Parent material: Siliceous sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits and/or sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
Oe - 1 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 3 inches: loamy coarse sand
E - 3 to 5 inches: coarse sand
Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw1 - 7 to 11 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw2 - 11 to 22 inches: gravelly coarse sand
BC - 22 to 31 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C1 - 31 to 43 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C2 - 43 to 66 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

CpE—Carver and Plymouth soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2zggy
Elevation: 0 to 390 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carver and similar soils: 45 percent
Plymouth, loamy coarse sand, and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carver

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
Oe - 2 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 3 to 7 inches: coarse sand
E - 7 to 10 inches: coarse sand
Bw1 - 10 to 15 inches: coarse sand
Bw2 - 15 to 28 inches: coarse sand
BC - 28 to 32 inches: coarse sand
C - 32 to 67 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Plymouth, Loamy Coarse Sand

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Parent material: Siliceous sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits and/or sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
Oe - 1 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 3 inches: loamy coarse sand
E - 3 to 5 inches: coarse sand
Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw1 - 7 to 11 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw2 - 11 to 22 inches: gravelly coarse sand
BC - 22 to 31 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C1 - 31 to 43 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C2 - 43 to 66 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

CuB—Cut and fill land, gently sloping

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9x6k
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cut and fill, gently sloping: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cut And Fill, Gently Sloping

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydric soil rating: No

Fd—Fill land, dredged material

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9x6r
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fill land, dredged material: 95 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fill Land, Dredged Material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

HaA—Haven loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9x6v
Elevation: 0 to 310 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Haven and similar soils: 75 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Haven

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
H1 - 2 to 5 inches: loam
H2 - 5 to 19 inches: loam
BC - 19 to 28 inches: gravelly loam
C - 28 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F149BY006NY - Well Drained Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

HU—Hooksan-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x1kz
Elevation: 0 to 210 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hooksan and similar soils: 45 percent
Urban land, coastal: 35 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hooksan

Setting

Landform: Dunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 20 inches: sand
C2 - 20 to 30 inches: sand
C3 - 30 to 64 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (14.17 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R149BY002MA - Coastal Dunes
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land, Coastal

Setting

Landform: Dunes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Typical profile

M - 0 to 10 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Verrazano

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Dunes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Beaches, sandy surface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Beaches
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Bigapple

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Succotash

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Barrier flats, spits, dunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

PlA—Plymouth loamy coarse sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2zgh0
Elevation: 0 to 260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Plymouth, loamy coarse sand, and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plymouth, Loamy Coarse Sand

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Parent material: Siliceous sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits and/or sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
Oe - 1 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 3 inches: loamy coarse sand
E - 3 to 5 inches: coarse sand
Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw1 - 7 to 11 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw2 - 11 to 22 inches: gravelly coarse sand
BC - 22 to 31 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C1 - 31 to 43 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C2 - 43 to 66 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

PIB—Plymouth loamy coarse sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2zggz
Elevation: 0 to 290 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Plymouth, loamy coarse sand, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plymouth, Loamy Coarse Sand

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Parent material: Siliceous sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits and/or sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
Oe - 1 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 3 inches: loamy coarse sand
E - 3 to 5 inches: coarse sand
Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw1 - 7 to 11 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw2 - 11 to 22 inches: gravelly coarse sand
BC - 22 to 31 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C1 - 31 to 43 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C2 - 43 to 66 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Barnstable

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines on outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Ecological site: F149BY011MA - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Montauk, sandy variant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F149BY009MA - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F149BY006NY - Well Drained Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Carver

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

PIC—Plymouth loamy coarse sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2yldy
Elevation: 0 to 310 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plymouth, loamy coarse sand, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plymouth, Loamy Coarse Sand

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Parent material: Siliceous sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits and/or sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
Oe - 1 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 3 inches: loamy coarse sand
E - 3 to 5 inches: coarse sand
Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw1 - 7 to 11 inches: cobbly loamy coarse sand
Bw2 - 11 to 22 inches: gravelly coarse sand
BC - 22 to 31 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C1 - 31 to 43 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C2 - 43 to 66 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Montauk, sandy variant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F149BY009MA - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Barnstable

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines on outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Carver

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F149BY005MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

RdA—Riverhead sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9x7q
Elevation: 0 to 280 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverhead and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverhead

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits overlying stratified sand and gravel

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 12 to 27 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 27 to 35 inches: gravelly loamy sand
H4 - 35 to 65 inches: stratified coarse sand to gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY006NY - Well Drained Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

RdB—Riverhead sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9x7r
Elevation: 0 to 330 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverhead and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverhead

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits overlying stratified sand and gravel

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 12 to 27 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 27 to 35 inches: gravelly loamy sand
H4 - 35 to 65 inches: stratified coarse sand to gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY006NY - Well Drained Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

RhB—Riverhead and Haven soils, graded, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9x7w
Elevation: 0 to 330 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverhead, graded, and similar soils: 45 percent
Haven, graded, and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverhead, Graded

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits overlying stratified sand and gravel

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 12 to 27 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 27 to 35 inches: gravelly loamy sand
H4 - 35 to 65 inches: stratified coarse sand to gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F149BY006NY - Well Drained Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Haven, Graded

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: loam
H2 - 12 to 19 inches: loam
BC - 19 to 28 inches: gravelly loam
C - 28 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F149BY006NY - Well Drained Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

SwA—Swansea muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, coastal lowland

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2trl3
Elevation: 0 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Swansea and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Swansea

Setting

Landform: Swamps, marshes, bogs
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed organic material over loose sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 36 inches: muck
Cg - 36 to 79 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 17.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F144AY043MA - Acidic Organic Wetlands
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Freetown

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Swamps, marshes, bogs
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rainberry

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Kettles, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Tm—Tidal marsh

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9x83
Elevation: 250 to 2,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Tidal marsh and similar soils: 95 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tidal Marsh

Setting
Landform: Tidal marshes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ur—Urban land

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9x84
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Urban land: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

W—Water

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9x85

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

We—Wareham loamy sand

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9x88
Elevation: 100 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Wareham, poorly drained, and similar soils: 50 percent
Wareham, somewhat poorly drained, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wareham, Poorly Drained

Setting
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial or deltaic deposits

Typical profile
Oa - 0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
H1 - 3 to 7 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 7 to 9 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 9 to 32 inches: loamy sand
H4 - 32 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: F149BY008MA - Very Wet Outwash
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Wareham, Somewhat Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial or deltaic deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
H1 - 3 to 7 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 7 to 9 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 9 to 32 inches: loamy sand
H4 - 32 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: F149BY008MA - Very Wet Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Berryland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Atsion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Attachment D SWPPP AMENDMENT LOG

SWPPP AMENDMENT LOG

Name of Permittee: _____

Construction Site Name: _____

Inspector: _____

Date	Sections Modified	Description of Modification	Approval Signatures

Attachment E SAMPLE INSPECTION FORM

Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Report Report # XX

General Information			
Project Name	Sunrise Wind		
SPDES Permit I.D. No.		**Project No.**	
Date & Time of Inspection		**Project Location**	
Qualified Inspector's Name(s)		**Qualified Inspector's Title(s)**	
Inspector's Contact Information	Company Name, Address, and phone number	**Inspector's Email:** **Inspector's Cell Phone #:**	
Work Observed			

Type of Inspection
☐ **Weekly** ☐ **Monthly** ☐ **Twice Weekly**

Weather at time of this inspection?
☐ **Sunny** ☐ **Cloudy** ☐ **Raining** ☐ **Snow Cover**

Soil Conditions at time of this inspection?
☐ Dry ☐ Frozen ☐ Wet

Are there any discharges (offsite/onsite to natural surface waters) at the time of inspection? ☐Yes ☐No

Describe the condition of all points of discharge to natural surface waters and all points of discharge from the construction site located within, or immediately adjacent to the project's property boundaries, which receive runoff from disturbed areas (specifically note if sediment is present):

	SWPPP Documentation Compliance	
1.	Has Notice of Intent (NOI) been filed with NYSDEC and the NOI Acknowledgment form been received?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A
2.	Is the SWPPP on-site? SWPPP documentation onsite and current	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No
3.	Is the Approved Phasing Plan for Disturbance > 5 Acres being followed? Project will not disturb more than 5 acres	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A
4.	Is the Project Schedule being followed?	☐Yes ☐No
5.	Any SWPPP revisions? Latest revision date: (list all revision dates)	☐Yes ☐No

All inspection reports shall include an overview map of the project (either GIS map or site plan) that is annotated for each inspection with general work locations/areas of disturbance.

Below are two examples for reference.

	Best Management Practice/Activity		Maintained? If no, list corrective actions required	Required Completion Date, Company, and Responsible Person
Disturbance				
1.	Are construction limits and important resource areas clearly flagged or fenced?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
2.	Are areas outside the construction limits undergoing disturbance? **If yes, explain**	☐Yes ☐No		
3.	Has any single area > 5 Acres been disturbed?	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No	
4.	Are clearing and grubbing operations minimized to the smallest practicable area?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
5.	Has clean stormwater runoff been diverted around areas to be disturbed?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
E&SC Practices				
6.	Were the sediment traps installed prior to any land-disturbing activity?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
7.	Are stabilized temporary construction entrances and construction staging area(s) in place?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
8.	Have construction access roads been properly stabilized?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
9.	Is there evidence of sediment being tracked onto the street?	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No	
10.	Has silt fence been or other perimeter sediment control barriers been installed?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
11.	Are storm drain inlets properly protected?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
12.	Are washout facilities for concrete available and clearly marked?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
13.	Are temporary and/or permanent check dams in place?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
14.	Are top soil and excess excavated material stored in stabilized stock piles?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
15.	Are dust control measures being properly implemented?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	

	Best Management Practice/Activity		Maintained? If no, list corrective actions required	Required Completion Date, Company, and Responsible Person
16.	Were creek crossings installed prior to any land-disturbing activity?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
Stabilization				
17.	Are all slopes not being actively worked properly stabilized?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
18.	Are soil slopes steeper than 1V: 3H undergoing surface roughening/seed/mulch?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
19.	Are disturbed areas stabilized within 14 days?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
20.	Is the site adequately stabilized at this time?	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No	
Other Best Management Practices				
21.	Are vehicle and equipment fueling, clean-out, and maintenance areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
22.	Are materials that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
23.	Are appropriate materials to control spill located onsite?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
24.	Are non-stormwater discharges (e.g., wash water, dewatering) properly controlled?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A	☐Yes ☐No	
25.	Is trash/litter from work areas collected and placed in covered trash receptacles?	☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A		
26.	Are any practices listed in the SWPPP missing?	☐Yes ☐No		

Qualified Inspector's Signature:

Date:

Resolved Items:

- None at this time.
- If there are items that have been resolved, include pictures of them.

Corrective Actions:

[Please include necessary pictures as required by the permit and briefly describe the issue.]

Attachment F AGENCY CORRESPONDENCES

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, Fifth Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757
P: (518) 402-8935 | F: (518) 402-8925
www.dec.ny.gov

August 25, 2022

Sarah Boucher Gravel
Stantec
30 Park Drive
Topsham, ME 04086

Re: Sunrise Offshore Wind Farm
County: Suffolk Town/City: Brookhaven

Dear Sarah Boucher Gravel:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, and significant natural communities that our database indicates occur at, along, or near the offshore and onshore components of the project.

The New York Natural Heritage Program database does not include full information on the rare and listed species occurring in New York's offshore marine waters. For information on the presence of rare and listed marine species in the vicinity of the offshore components of this project, on potential impacts and permit considerations regarding these species, and on other marine natural resources, please contact the NYSDEC Division of Marine Resources at (631) 444-0462, marineprotectedresources@dec.ny.gov.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our database. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the NYSDEC Division of Environmental Permits.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Conrad
Information Resources Coordinator
New York Natural Heritage Program

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

The following state-listed animals have been documented at or near the offshore components, onshore components, and landfall locations of the proposed Sunrise Offshore Wind Farm.

The following list includes animals that are listed by NYS as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern; and/or that are federally listed.

For information about any permit considerations for the project, contact the NYSDEC Division of Environmental Permits.

The following species have been documented on or very near the proposed cable routes and landfall locations on Fire Island and at Smith Point County Park.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*FEDERAL LISTING*	
Piping Plover *Breeding*	*Charadrius melodus*	Endangered	Threatened	1224
Least Tern *Breeding*	*Sternula antillarum*	Threatened		4472
Common Tern *Breeding*	*Sterna hirundo*	Threatened		12085

The following species has been documented at several locations within .5 mile of the onshore cable route, and at many more locations within 1.5 miles, between Smith Point County Park and NYS Route 112. Individual animals may travel 1.5 miles or more from documented locations.
The main impact of concern for bats is the removal of potential roost trees.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*FEDERAL LISTING*	
Northern Long-eared Bat *Maternity roosts and other summer locations*	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Threatened	Threatened	15849

The following state-listed animals have been documented in the area crossed by the offshore Sunrise Wind Export Cable.

The following species have been documented regularly within the New York Bight and the offshore waters south of Long Island.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*FEDERAL LISTING*
Humpback Whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Endangered	Endangered
Fin Whale	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Endangered	Endangered
Sei Whale	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Endangered	Endangered

For the offshore portion of this project, the New York Natural Heritage Program database does not include full information on the rare and listed species occurring in New York's offshore marine waters. For more information on the presence of rare and listed whales and other marine species in the vicinity of your project, on potential impacts and permit considerations regarding these species, and on other marine natural resources, please contact the NYSDEC Division of Marine Resources at (631) 444-0462, marineprotectedresources@dec.ny.gov.

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage database.

The following rare plants, rare animals, and significant natural communities have been documented at or near the onshore components and landfall locations of the proposed Sunrise Offshore Wind Farm.

We recommend that potential impacts of the proposed project on these species or communities be addressed as part of any environmental assessment or review conducted as part of the planning, permitting and approval process. For species documented near the project site, if suitable habitat is present at the project site, the species may also be present. Field surveys may be necessary to determine the status of a species or its habitat at the project site, particularly for areas that are currently undeveloped. Final requirements of the project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts are determined by the lead permitting agency or the government body approving the project.

The animals in this report, while not listed by New York State as Endangered or Threatened, are rare in New York and are of conservation concern.

The plants in this report are listed as Endangered or Threatened by New York State, and are a vulnerable natural resource of conservation concern.

The natural communities listed in this report are considered significant from a statewide perspective by the NY Natural Heritage Program. Each community is an example of a community type that is rare in the state or a high-quality example of a more common community type. By meeting specific, documented criteria, the NY Natural Heritage Program considers these community occurrences to have high ecological and conservation value.

The following species and communities have been documented at the proposed cable route and landfall location on Fire Island.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS*
Hairy-necked Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela hirticollis*	Unlisted	Critically Imperiled in NYS

Fire Island Great South Beach, 2017: Sand beach.

Maritime Beach and **Maritime Intertidal Gravel/Sand Beach** — High Quality Occurrences of Uncommon Community Types

Fire Island: A 32 mile long maritime beach along the south shore of Fire Island, 7 miles of which is designated as Federal Wilderness Area where driving is not allowed for most of the year. Natural processes are affected by stablization and nourishment in some areas.

The following species has been documented on South Beach of Fire Island about 1/3 mile east of the eastern extension of the Sunrise Wind New York Cable Corridor, as depicted in the provided shapefile.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS*
Seabeach Amaranth	*Amaranthus pumilus*	Threatened *and Federally listed as Threatened*	Imperiled in NYS

Fire Island barrier beaches, 2019.

The following species has been documented adjacent to the proposed cable route in Southaven County Park.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS*
Eastern Pirate Perch	*Aphredoderus sayanus sayanus*	Unlisted	Critically Imperiled in NYS

Carmans River (Hards Lake) just north of NYS Route 27, 2015-08-04.

The following species has been documented just to the north of the proposed cable route in Southaven County Park.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS*
Collins' Sedge	*Carex collinsii*	Endangered	Critically Imperiled in NYS

Southaven County Park, within .2 mile of proposed cable route, 2020-06-04: Abandoned fish hatchery in a red maple-tupelo swamp.

The following species and community have been documented south of the proposed cable route in or along the Carmans River in Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS*
Water Pigmyweed	*Crassula aquatica*	Endangered	Critically Imperiled in NYS

Carmans River, .2 mile south of proposed cable route, 1988-08-31: Bank of an intertidal section of river at a road embankment.

Eastern Pirate Perch	*Aphredoderus sayanus*	Unlisted	Critically Imperiled in NYS

Carmans River, .4 mile south of proposed cable route, and Yaphank Creek, 1/3 mile south of proposed cable route, 1990.

Red Maple-Blackgum Swamp	High Quality Occurrence of Rare Community Type

Wetlands along the Carmans River, extending north to the south side of NYS Route 27, and also extending north along Yaphank Creek to 1/3 mile south of the proposed cable route. The swamp is of moderate size with good diversity and some large diameter trees. The swamp is minimally buffered and located at the edge of a locally intact landscape block.

The following species has been documented within .4 mile of the proposed cable route.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS*
Sandplain Wild Flax	*Linum intercursum*	Threatened	Imperiled in NYS

Station Avenue roadside, .6 mile south of intersection with Horseblock Road (County Route 160) and .4 mile southwest of proposed cable route, 1996-08-08: The plants are on a pine barrens roadside with very sparse vegetation, dominated by grasses and legumes.

The following communities are crossed by the proposed cable route in the waters between Fire Island and the mainland (Smith Point County Park).

COMMON NAME	*HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS*
Marine Eelgrass Meadow	High Quality Occurrence of Rare Community Type

Great South Bay and Moriches Bay: This is an expansive patch of eelgrass in good condition within a fair quality landscape.

Marine Back-barrier Lagoon	High Quality Occurrence of Rare Community Type

Great South Bay and Moriches Bay: This is a very large marine back-barrier lagoon that is in good condition within a fair quality, but mostly developed landscape.

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage database. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted, and we cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

Information about many of the rare animals and plants in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org.

Information about many of the natural community types in New York, including identification, dominant and characteristic vegetation, distribution, conservation, and management, is available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org. For descriptions of all community types, go to www.nynhp.org/ecological-communities/ for Ecological Communities of New York State.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2022-0076369
Project Name: Sunrise Wind Project

August 18, 2022

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

Please review this letter each time you request an Official Species List, we will continue to update it with additional information and links to websites may change.

About Official Species Lists

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Federal and non-Federal project proponents have responsibilities under the Act to consider effects on listed species.

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested by returning to an existing project's page in IPaC.

Endangered Species Act Project Review

Please visit the "**New England Field Office Endangered Species Project Review and Consultation**" website for step-by-step instructions on how to consider effects on listed

species and prepare and submit a project review package if necessary:

https://www.fws.gov/office/new-england-ecological-services/endangered-species-project-review

NOTE Please do not use the **Consultation Package Builder** tool in IPaC except in specific situations following coordination with our office. Please follow the project review guidance on our website instead and reference your **Project Code** in all correspondence.

Northern Long-eared Bat Update - Additionally, please note that on March 23, 2022, the Service published a proposal to reclassify the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has ordered the Service to complete a new final listing determination for the NLEB by November 2022 (Case 1:15-cv-00477, March 1, 2021). The bat, currently listed as threatened, faces extinction due to the range-wide impacts of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a deadly fungal disease affecting cave-dwelling bats across the continent. The proposed reclassification, if finalized, would remove the current 4(d) rule for the NLEB, as these rules may be applied only to threatened species. Depending on the type of effects a project has on NLEB, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective (anticipated to occur by December 30, 2022). If your project may result in incidental take of NLEB after the new listing goes into effect this will first need to be addressed in an updated consultation that includes an Incidental Take Statement. If your project may require re-initiation of consultation, please contact our office for additional guidance.

Additional Info About Section 7 of the Act
Under section 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. If a Federal agency, or its non-Federal representative, determines that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Federal agency also may need to consider proposed species and proposed critical habitat in the consultation. 50 CFR 402.14(c)(1) specifies the information required for consultation under the Act regardless of the format of the evaluation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/service/section-7-consultations

In addition to consultation requirements under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, please note that under sections 7(a)(1) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Please contact NEFO if you would like more information.

Candidate species that appear on the enclosed species list have no current protections under the

ESA. The species' occurrence on an official species list does not convey a requirement to consider impacts to this species as you would a proposed, threatened, or endangered species. The ESA does not provide for interagency consultations on candidate species under section 7, however, the Service recommends that all project proponents incorporate measures into projects to benefit candidate species and their habitats wherever possible.

Migratory Birds

In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see:

https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit

https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/bald-and-golden-eagle-management

Please feel free to contact us at **newengland@fws.gov** with your **Project Code** in the subject line if you need more information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat.

Attachment(s): Official Species List

Note: IPaC has provided all available attachments because this project is in multiple field office jurisdictions.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Coastal Barriers
- Wetlands

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
(603) 223-2541

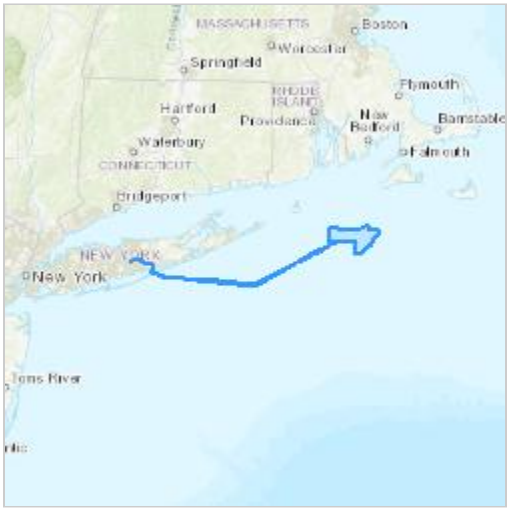
This project's location is within the jurisdiction of multiple offices. However, only one species list document will be provided for all offices. The species and critical habitats in this document reflect the aggregation of those that fall in each of the affiliated office's jurisdiction. Other offices affiliated with the project:

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office
340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967-2258
(631) 286-0485

Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0076369
Project Name: Sunrise Wind Project
Project Type: Power Gen - Wind - Offshore
Project Description: The defined area consists of the entirety of a proposed offshore wind project, export cable corridor, and onshore transmission project. The timeline for the project is TBD.
Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@40.8578563,-71.45247005267993,14z



Counties: Suffolk County, New York

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 7 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. 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.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii dougallii* Population: Northeast U.S. nesting population No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2083	Endangered

Insects

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

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Sandplain Gerardia *Agalinis acuta* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8128	Endangered
Seabeach Amaranth *Amaranthus pumilus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8549	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

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 OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

Migratory Birds

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

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

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

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
American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8935	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31
Atlantic Puffin *Fratercula arctica* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8943	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 15

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Oct 15 to Aug 31
Black Scoter *Melanitta nigra* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10
Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Blue-winged Warbler *Vermivora pinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30
Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Brown Pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6034	Breeds Jan 15 to Sep 30
Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Cerulean Warbler *Dendroica cerulea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974	Breeds Apr 29 to Jul 20

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Common Eider *Somateria mollissima* 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.	Breeds Jun 1 to Sep 30
Common Loon *gavia immer* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4464	Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31
Common Murre *Uria aalge* 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.	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 15
Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Double-crested Cormorant *phalacrocorax auritus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3478	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 31
Dovekie *Alle alle* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6041	Breeds elsewhere
Eastern Whip-poor-will *Antrostomus vociferus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
Great Shearwater *Puffinus gravis* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7238	Breeds elsewhere
Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31
Pomarine Jaeger *Stercorarius pomarinus* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Prothonotary Warbler *Protonotaria citrea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
Razorbill *Alca torda* 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.	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10
Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* 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.	Breeds elsewhere

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Red-throated Loon *Gavia stellata* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* 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.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31
Royal Tern *Thalasseus maximus* 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.	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31
Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres morinella* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
South Polar Skua *Stercorarius maccormicki* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Surf Scoter *Melanitta perspicillata* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Thick-billed Murre *Uria lomvia* 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.	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 15

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
White-winged Scoter *Melanitta fusca* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Willet *Tringa semipalmata* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5
Wilson's Storm-petrel *Oceanites oceanicus* 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.	Breeds elsewhere
Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

Probability Of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

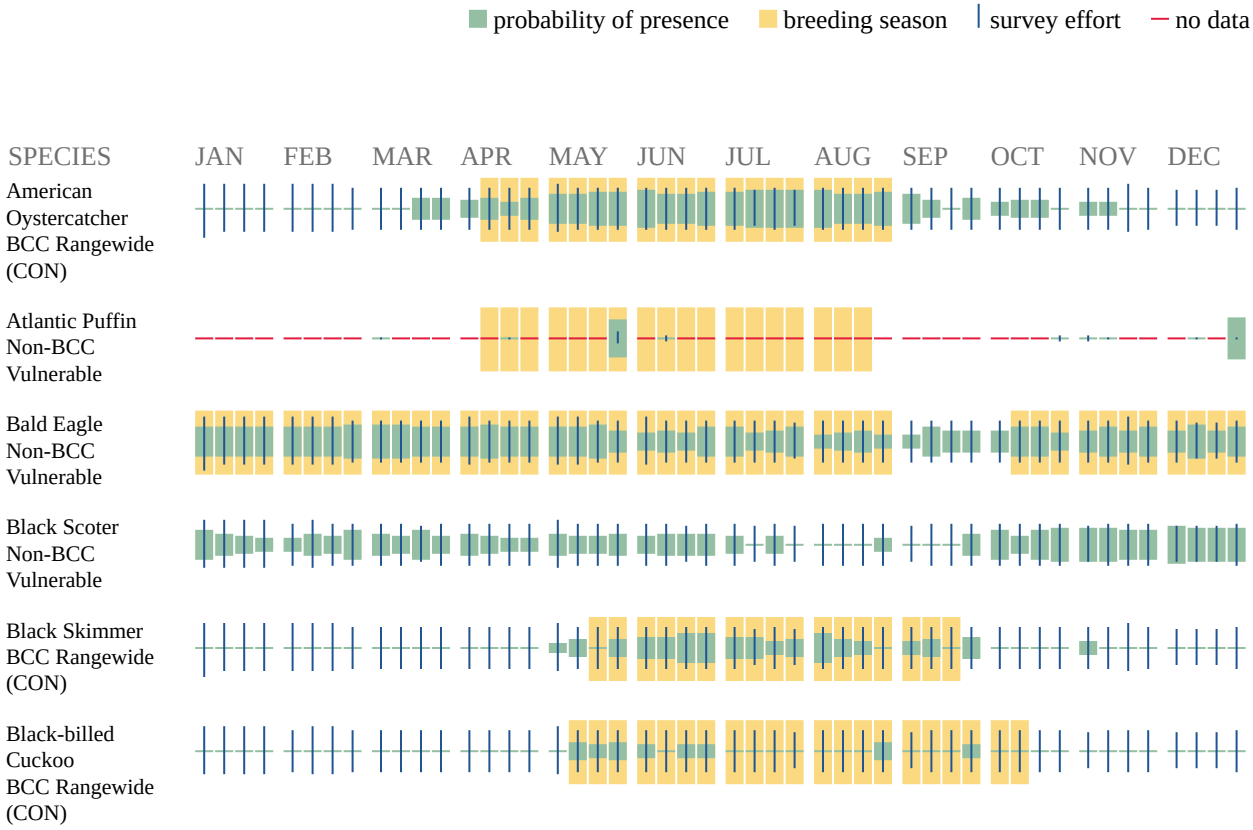
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

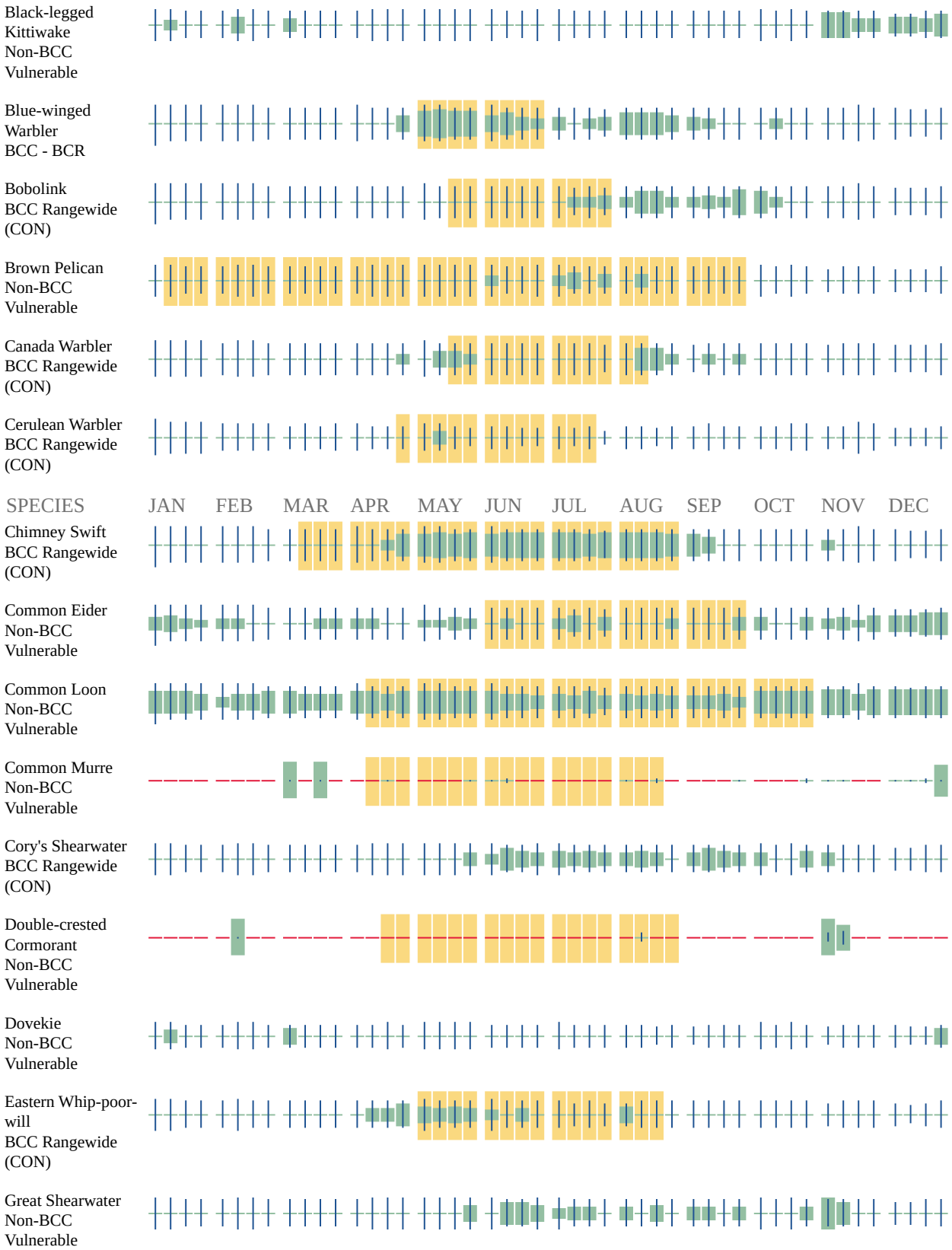
Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

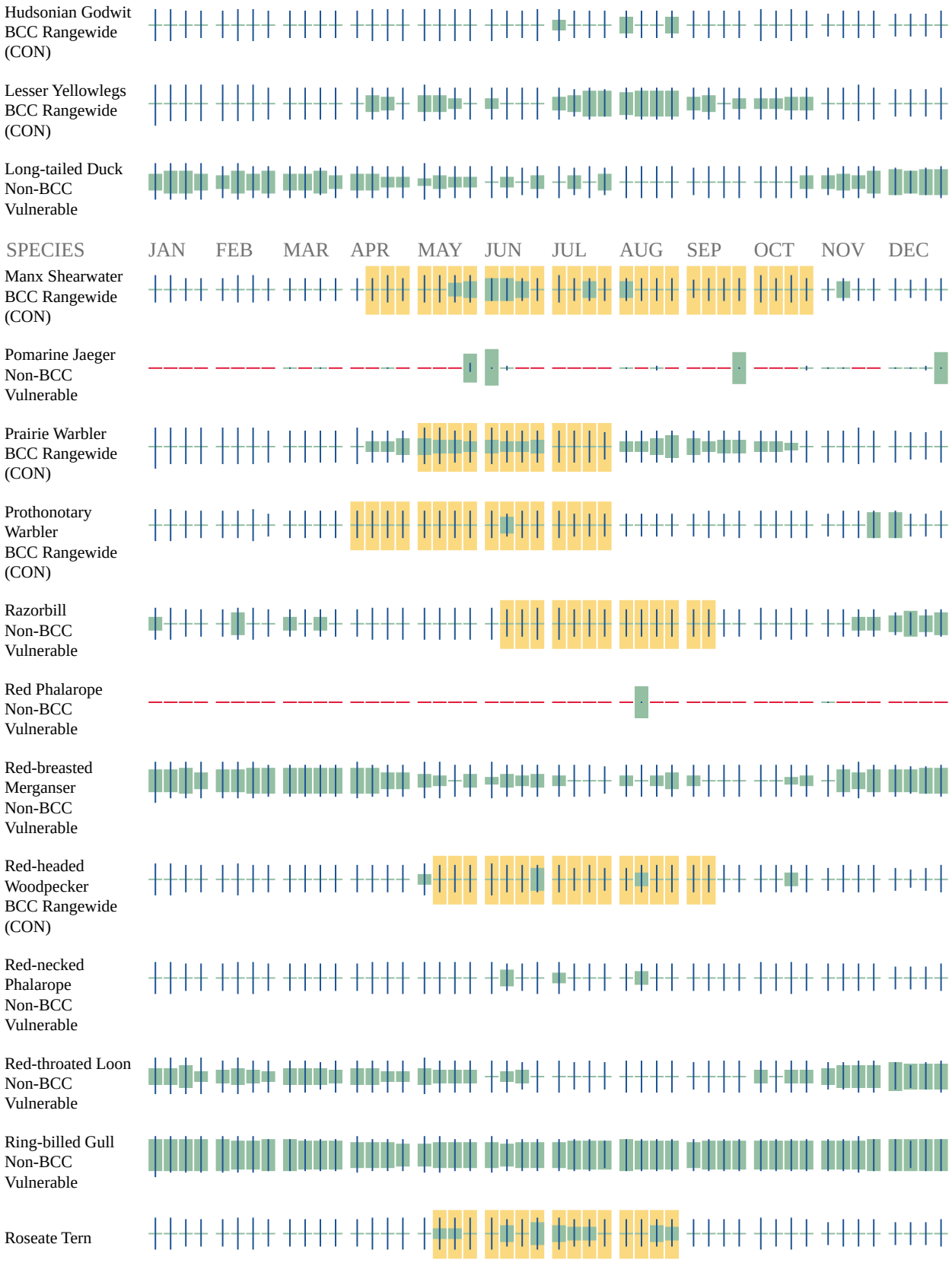
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

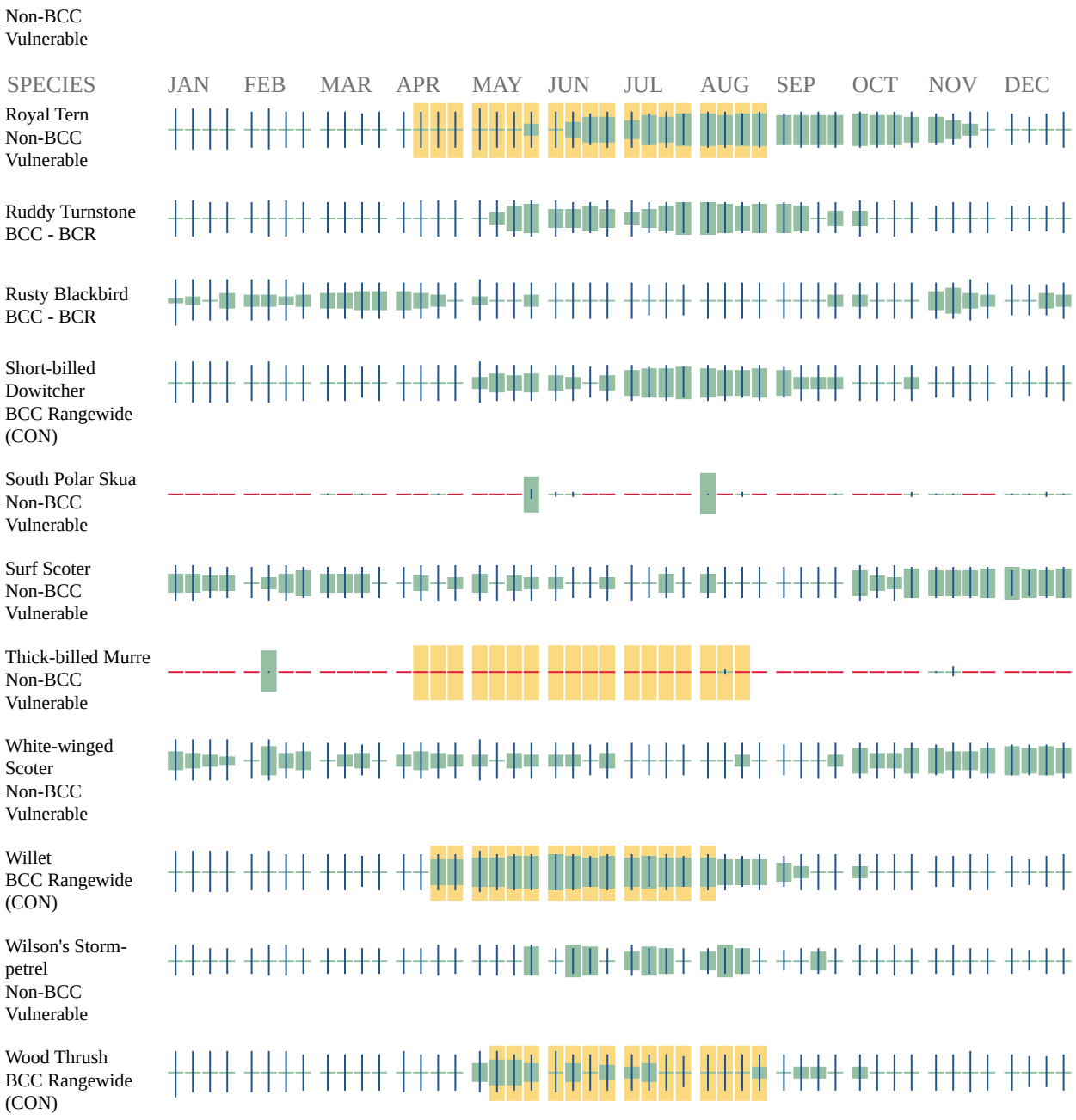
No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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.




Black-legged Kittiwake Non-BCC Vulnerable
Blue-winged Warbler BCC - BCR
Bobolink BCC Rangewide (CON)
Brown Pelican Non-BCC Vulnerable
Canada Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON)
Cerulean Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON)
SPECIES
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
Chimney Swift BCC Rangewide (CON)
Common Eider Non-BCC Vulnerable
Common Loon Non-BCC Vulnerable
Common Murre Non-BCC Vulnerable
Cory's Shearwater BCC Rangewide (CON)
Double-crested Cormorant Non-BCC Vulnerable
Dovekie Non-BCC Vulnerable
Eastern Whip-poor-will BCC Rangewide (CON)
Great Shearwater Non-BCC Vulnerable


Hudsonian Godwit BCC Rangewide (CON)
Lesser Yellowlegs BCC Rangewide (CON)
Long-tailed Duck Non-BCC Vulnerable
SPECIES
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
Manx Shearwater BCC Rangewide (CON)
Pomarine Jaeger Non-BCC Vulnerable
Prairie Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON)
Prothonotary Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON)
Razorbill Non-BCC Vulnerable
Red Phalarope Non-BCC Vulnerable
Red-breasted Merganser Non-BCC Vulnerable
Red-headed Woodpecker BCC Rangewide (CON)
Red-necked Phalarope Non-BCC Vulnerable
Red-throated Loon Non-BCC Vulnerable
Ring-billed Gull Non-BCC Vulnerable
Roseate Tern



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

Migratory Birds FAQ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point

within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?
Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

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

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

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?
If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report
The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no

data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Coastal Barriers

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.

Otherwise Protected Area (OPA)

OPAs are denoted with a "P" at the end of the unit number. The only prohibition within OPAs is on federal flood insurance. ***CBRA consultation is not required for projects within OPAs.*** *However, agencies providing disaster assistance that is contingent upon a requirement to purchase flood insurance after the fact are advised to disclose the OPA designation and information on the restrictions on Federal flood insurance to the recipient prior to the commitments of funds.*

UNIT	NAME	TYPE	SYSTEM UNIT ESTABLISHMENT DATE	FLOOD INSURANCE PROHIBITION DATE
NY-59P	Fire Island	OPA	N/A	11/16/1991

Wetlands

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.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

WETLAND INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE VISIT HTTPS://WWW.FWS.GOV/WETLANDS/DATA/MAPPER.HTML OR CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: Stantec
Name: Gabriel Pelletier
Address: 30 Park Dr
City: Topsham
State: ME
Zip: 04086
Email gabriel.pelletier@stantec.com
Phone: 2076070596

Attachment G COMPLETED INSPECTION REPORTS

Attachment DRAWINGS

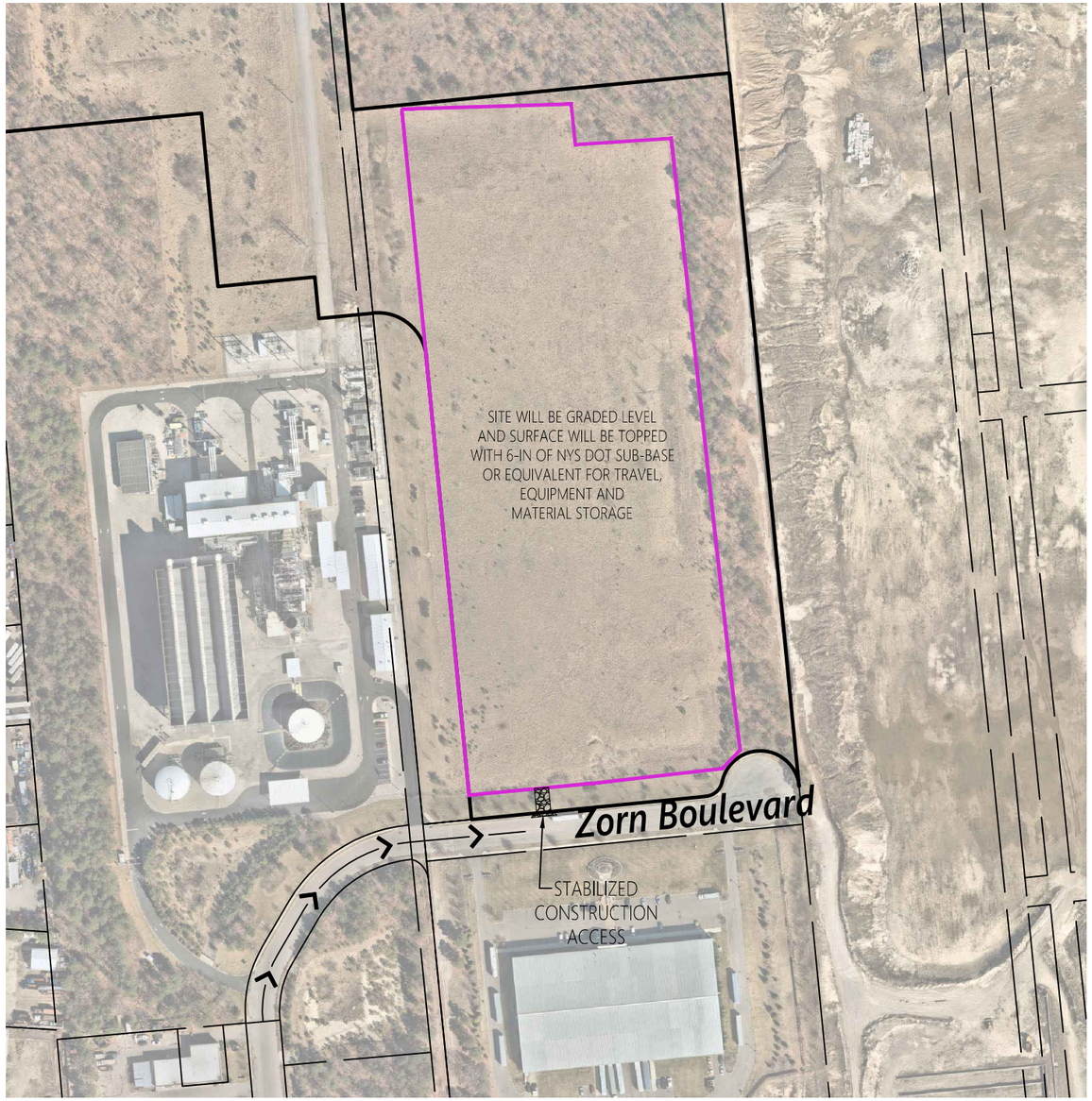
See the following EM&CP appendices for drawings with E&SC included:

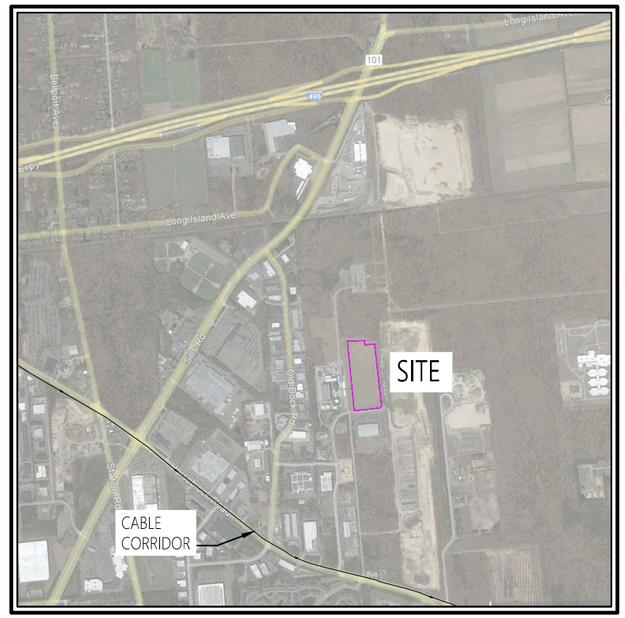
- EM&CP 1 Appendix D (Onshore Transmission Cable–NYSDOT ROW Drawings)
- EM&CP 2 Appendix KK (Onshore Transmission Cable Drawings)

N

NEW YORK STATE PLANE

NAD 83 - LONG ISLAND





Locus Map
(NOT TO SCALE)

LEGEND

- LIMITS OF LAYDOWN AREA / PERIMETER SECURITY FENCING
- ACCESS
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS
- SUFFOLK COUNTY GIS TAX PARCEL

General Notes

1. THE PROPERTY LINES DEPICTED ON THIS PLAN WERE COMPILED FROM LOCAL GIS MAPPING. SUNRISE WIND HAS NOT PERFORMED A FIELD SURVEY TO VERIFY THE PROPERTY LINES.
2. HORIZONTAL DATUM IS BASED ON NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83 – LONG ISLAND.
3. ORTHOIMAGERY – NEARMAP – MARCH 15, 2022
4. SITE ACCESS FROM ZORN BOULEVARD.
5. LAYDOWN AREA – Area= 546,397 SF, 12.54 ACRES

250 0 250 500

SCALE IN FEET

REVISED: 10/31/22
REVISED: 10/28/22
REVISED: 10/17/22
REVISED: 10/9/22

SUNRISE WIND

TITLE:

Zorn Laydown Area
Zorn Boulevard
BROOKHAVEN, NY

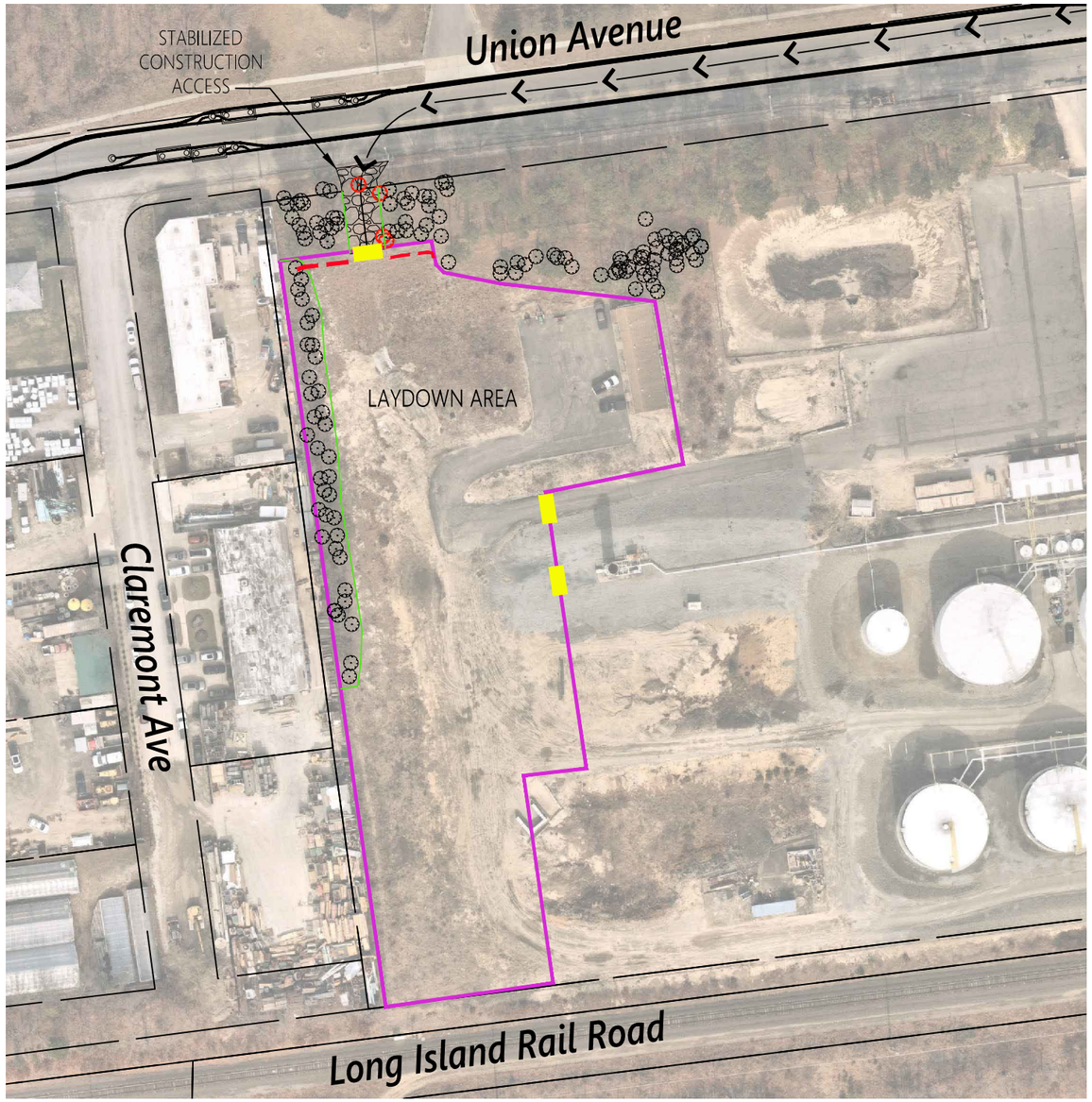
BY: SP	CHKD: CCD	APP:	APP:
DATE: 06/27/22	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
H-SCALE: 1"=250'	SIZE: ANSI	SURVEY JOB #:	
V-SCALE: N.T.S.	V.S.:	R.E.DWG.:	
R.E. PROJ. NUMBER:		NUSCO:	

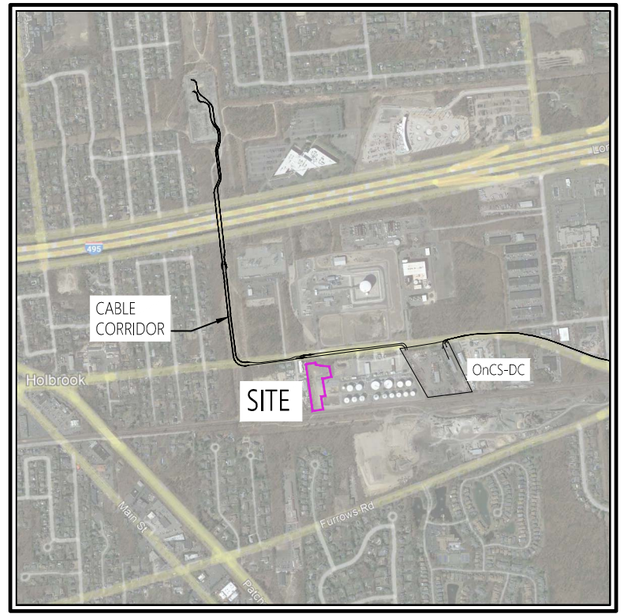
10/31/2022 9:40am – speck – \\vhb.com\gbl\proj\Hauppauge\20412.00 Stantec Sunrise Wind\cad\sr\6_CAD\V-20412 – Laydown Exhibits.dwg

N

NEW YORK STATE PLANE

NAD 83 - LONG ISLAND





Locus Map
(NOT TO SCALE)

LEGEND

- 20-FT WIDE GATE
- LIMITS OF LAYDOWN AREA / PERIMETER SECURITY FENCING
- ACCESS
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS
- SUFFOLK COUNTY GIS TAX PARCEL
- TREE PROTECTION FENCE
- EROSION CONTROL DEVICE
- TREE TO REMAIN
- TREE TO BE REMOVED

General Notes

1. THE PROPERTY LINES DEPICTED ON THIS PLAN WERE COMPILED FROM LOCAL GIS MAPPING. SUNRISE WIND HAS NOT PERFORMED A FIELD SURVEY TO VERIFY THE PROPERTY LINES.
2. HORIZONTAL DATUM IS BASED ON NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83 – LONG ISLAND.
3. ORTHOIMAGERY – NEARMAP – MARCH 15, 2022
4. SITE ACCESS FROM UNION AVENUE.
5. LAYDOWN AREA – Area= 89,423 SF, 2.05 ACRES
6. SITE WILL BE GRADED LEVEL AND SURFACE WILL BE TOPPED WITH 6-IN OF NYS DOT SUB-BASE OR EQUIVALENT FOR TRAVEL, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL STORAGE

100 0 100 200

SCALE IN FEET

REVISION: 03-15-23 PLAN EDITS
REVISION: 03-13-23 PLAN EDITS
REVISION: 03-07-23 ADDED TREES

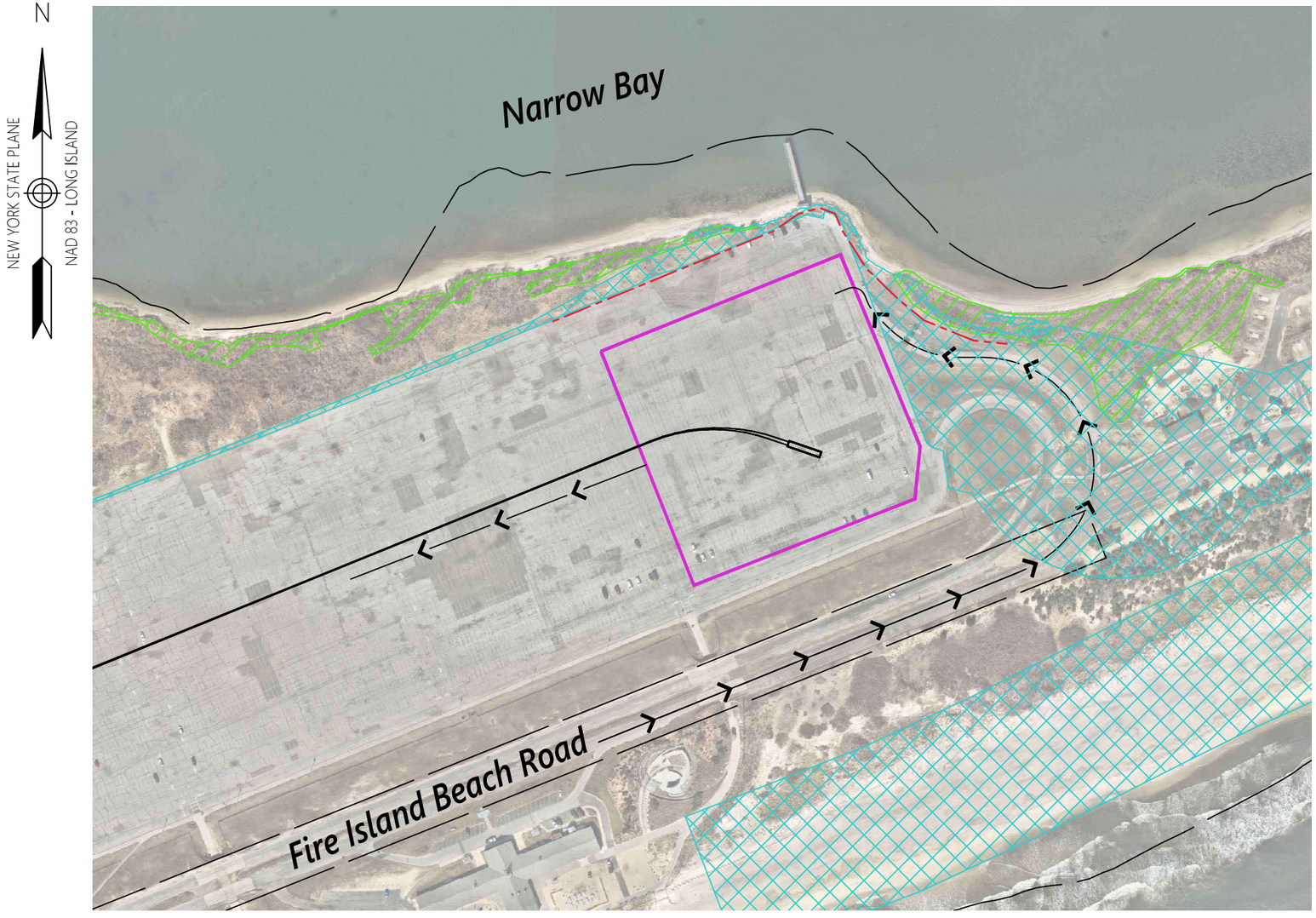
SUNRISE WIND

TITLE:

Northville Laydown Area
Union Avenue
BROOKHAVEN, NY

BY:	SP	CHKD:	CCD	APP:		APP:	
DATE:	03/03/23	DATE:		DATE:		DATE:	
H-SCALE:	1"=100'	SIZE:	ANSI	SURVEY JOB #:			
V-SCALE:	N.T.S.	V.S.:		R.E.DWG.:			
R.E. PROJ. NUMBER:				NUSCO:			

03/15/2023 1:40pm - speck - \\vhb.com\gbl\proj\Hauppauge\20412.00 Stantec Sunrise Wind\cad\sr\6_CAD\V-20412 - Laydown Exhibit Northville.dwg



Locus Map
(NOT TO SCALE)

LEGEND

- DELINEATED WETLANDS
- 300 FT TIDAL WETLAND ADJACENT AREA
- EROSION CONTROL DEVICE
- LIMITS OF LAYDOWN AREA / PERIMETER SECURITY FENCING
- ACCESS
- SUFFOLK COUNTY GIS TAX PARCEL

General Notes

1. THE PROPERTY LINES DEPICTED ON THIS PLAN WERE COMPILED FROM LOCAL GIS MAPPING. SUNRISE WIND HAS NOT PERFORMED A FIELD SURVEY TO VERIFY THE PROPERTY LINES.
2. HORIZONTAL DATUM IS BASED ON NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83 – LONG ISLAND.
3. ORTHOIMAGERY – NEARMAP – MARCH 15, 2022
4. SITE ACCESS FROM FIRE ISLAND BEACH ROAD.
5. LAYDOWN AREA – Area = 245,217 SF, 5.63 ACRES
6. USE OF THIS PROJECT AREA AS A TEMPORARY LAYDOWN SITE WILL BE LIMITED TO INITIAL SITE MOBILIZATION TO SUPPORT HDD ACTIVITIES. PROJECT ACTIVITIES WILL BE LIMITED TO THE TEMPORARY PLACEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS. NO STORAGE OF FUELS OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WILL BE PERMITTED DURING TEMPORARY STAGING USE.
7. DETAILS PERTAINING TO TEMPORARY EQUIPMENT USE AND LOCATION CAN BE FOUND IN APPENDIX E.

250 0 250 500
SCALE IN FEET

REVISED: 11/02/22
REVISED: 10/31/22
REVISED: 10/28/22

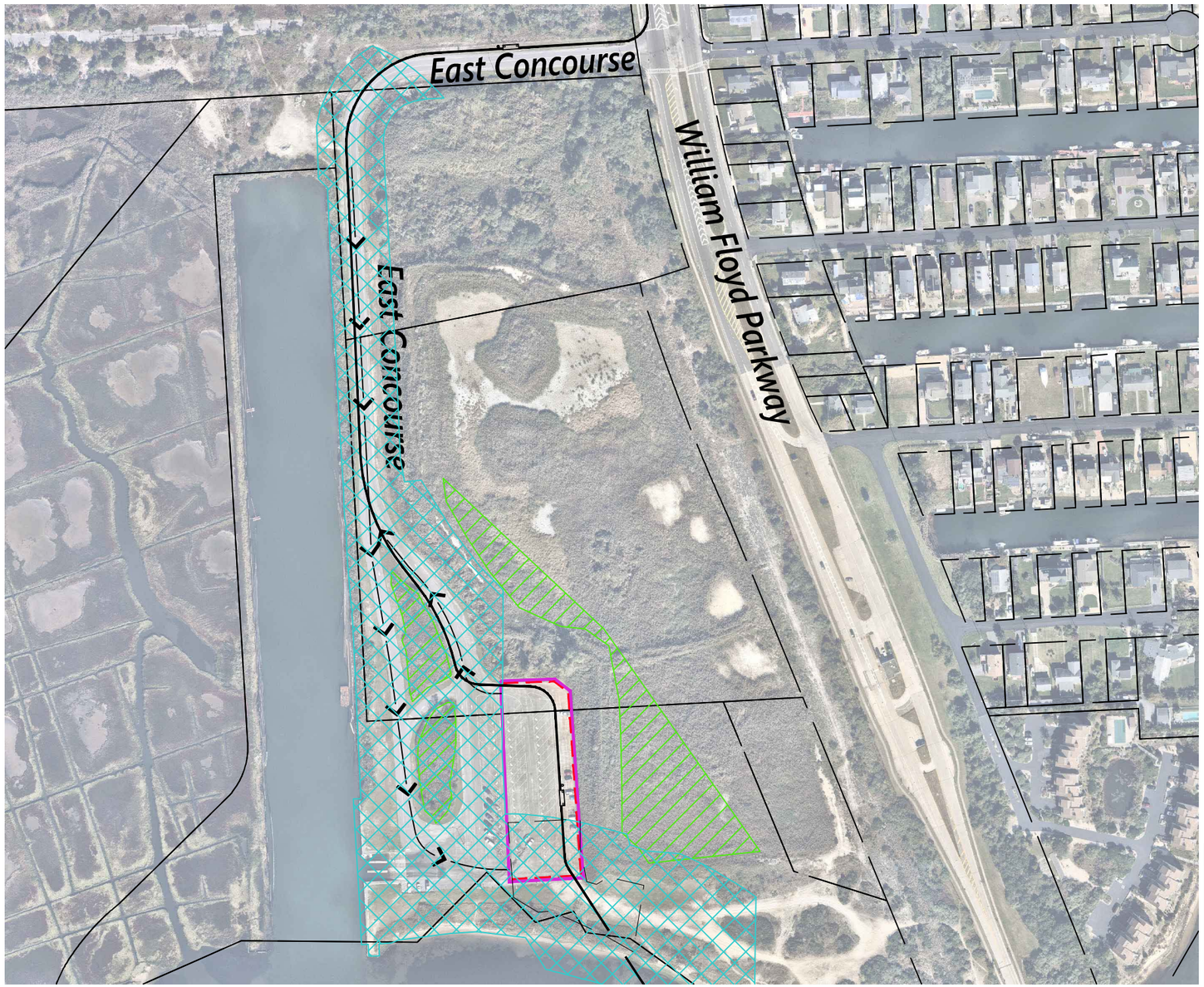
SUNRISE WIND

TITLE:

Landfall Laydown Area
Smith Point County Park – Parking Lot,
BROOKHAVEN, NY

BY: SP	CHKD: CCD	APP:	APP:
DATE: 10/17/22	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
H-SCALE: 1"=250'	SIZE: ANSI	SURVEY JOB #:	
V-SCALE: N.T.S.	V.S.:	R.E.DWG.:	
R.E. PROJ. NUMBER:		NUSCO:	

11/02/2022 7:46am – speck – \\vhb.com\gbl\proj\Hauppauge\20412.00 Stantec Sunrise Wind\cad\sr\6_CAD\V-20412 – Laydown Exhibits.dwg



N

NEW YORK STATE PLANE

NAD 83 - LONG ISLAND

Locus Map

(NOT TO SCALE)

LEGEND

- DELINEATED WETLANDS
- 300 FT TIDAL WETLAND ADJACENT AREA
- EROSION CONTROL DEVICE
- LIMITS OF LAYDOWN AREA / PERIMETER SECURITY FENCING
- ACCESS
- SUFFOLK COUNTY GIS TAX PARCEL

General Notes

1. THE PROPERTY LINES DEPICTED ON THIS PLAN WERE COMPILED FROM LOCAL GIS MAPPING. SUNRISE WIND HAS NOT PERFORMED A FIELD SURVEY TO VERIFY THE PROPERTY LINES.
2. HORIZONTAL DATUM IS BASED ON NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83 – LONG ISLAND.
3. ORTHOIMAGERY – NEARMAP – MARCH 15, 2022
4. SITE ACCESS FROM EAST CONCOURSE.
5. LAYDOWN AREA – Area = 55,955 SF, 1.28 ACRES
6. USE OF THIS PROJECT AREA AS A TEMPORARY LAYDOWN SITE WILL BE LIMITED TO INITIAL SITE MOBILIZATION TO SUPPORT HDD ACTIVITIES. PROJECT ACTIVITIES WILL BE LIMITED TO THE TEMPORARY PLACEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS. NO STORAGE OF FUELS OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WILL BE PERMITTED DURING TEMPORARY STAGING USE.

200 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

REVISED: 11/02/22
REVISED: 10/31/22
REVISED: 10/28/22

SUNRISE WIND

TITLE:

Smith Point Marina ICW Laydown Area 1
East Concourse,
BROOKHAVEN, NY

BY: SP	CHKD: CCD	APP:	APP:
DATE: 10/17/22	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
H-SCALE: 1"=200'	SIZE: ANSI	SURVEY JOB #:	
V-SCALE: N.T.S.	V.S.:	R.E.DWG.:	
R.E. PROJ. NUMBER:		NUSCO:	

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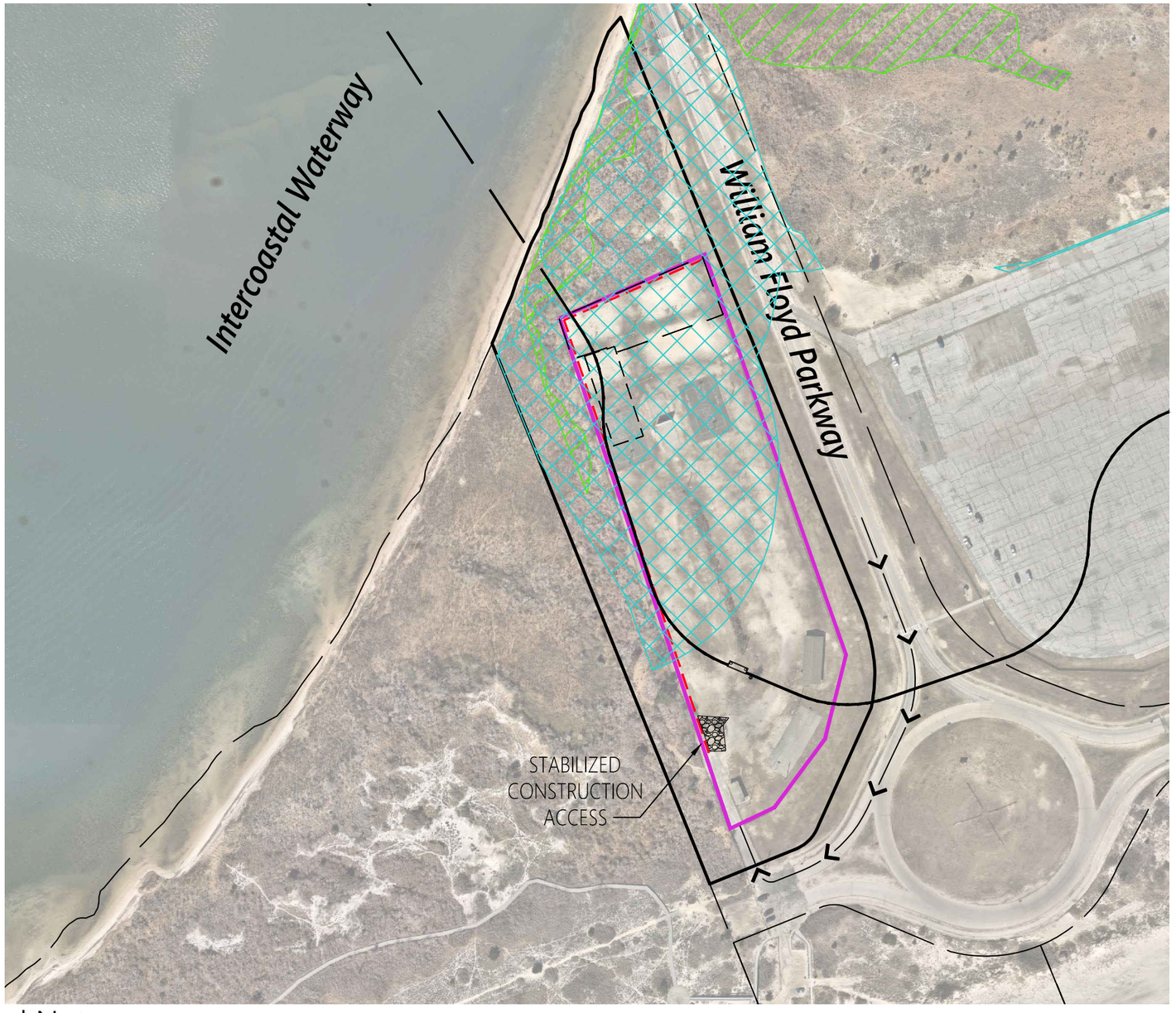

Locus Map
(NOT TO SCALE)

LEGEND

- DELINEATED WETLANDS
- 300 FT TIDAL WETLAND ADJACENT AREA
- EROSION CONTROL DEVICE
- LIMITS OF LAYDOWN AREA / PERIMETER SECURITY FENCING
- ACCESS
- SUFFOLK COUNTY GIS TAX PARCEL

General Notes

1. THE PROPERTY LINES DEPICTED ON THIS PLAN WERE COMPILED FROM LOCAL GIS MAPPING. SUNRISE WIND HAS NOT PERFORMED A FIELD SURVEY TO VERIFY THE PROPERTY LINES.
2. HORIZONTAL DATUM IS BASED ON NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83 – LONG ISLAND.
3. ORTHOIMAGERY – NEARMAP – MARCH 15, 2022
4. SITE ACCESS FROM FIRE ISLAND BEACH ROAD.
5. LAYDOWN AREA – Area = 205,708 SF, 4.72 ACRES
6. USE OF THIS PROJECT AREA AS A TEMPORARY LAYDOWN SITE WILL BE LIMITED TO INITIAL SITE MOBILIZATION TO SUPPORT HDD ACTIVITIES. PROJECT ACTIVITIES WILL BE LIMITED TO THE TEMPORARY PLACEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS. NO STORAGE OF FUELS OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WILL BE PERMITTED DURING TEMPORARY STAGING USE.

200 0 200 400
SCALE IN FEET

REVISED: 11/02/22
REVISED: 10/31/22
REVISED: 10/28/22

SUNRISE WIND

TITLE:

Smith Point Park ICW Laydown Area 2
William Floyd Parkway,
BROOKHAVEN, NY

BY: SP	CHKD: CCD	APP:	APP:
DATE: 10/17/22	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
H-SCALE: 1"=200'	SIZE: ANSI	SURVEY JOB #:	
V-SCALE: N.T.S.	V.S.:	R.E.DWG.:	
R.E. PROJ. NUMBER:		NUSCO:	

11/02/2022 7:46am - speck - \\vhb.com\gbl\proj\Hauppauge\20412.00 Stantec Sunrise Wind\cad\sr\6_CAD\V-20412 - Laydown Exhibits.dwg