
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

New York State DEC SPDES
General Permit 0-20-001

5,000 kW Solar Energy
Generating Facility

For Construction Activities at:

Address: 2621 Route 5S
Town of Glen
County of Montgomery, New York

SWPPP Prepared by:

PV Engineers, P.C.
c/o Borrego Solar Systems, Inc. 55
Technology Drive, Suite 102
Lowell, MA 01851
Dated: July 2021

Estimated Project Dates:

Project Start Date:	SPRING 2022
Project Completion Date:	FALL 2022
SPDES Permit No:	TBD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	PROJECT OPERATOR	2
2.1	Contact Information/Responsible Parties.....	2
2.2	Project Contractor	2
2.3	Project Subcontractors.....	3
2.4	Notice of Intent Filing.....	3
2.5	Stormwater Team	3
2.6	Posting Requirements	4
3.0	SITE EVALUATION, ASSESSMENT, AND PLANNING	4
3.1	Project Site Information	4
3.2	Discharge to Receiving Waters Information	4
3.3	Construction Sequencing	5
3.4	Soil Types.....	5
3.5	Stormwater Runoff Characteristics.....	5
3.6	Slopes	7
3.7	Drainage Patterns.....	7
3.8	Site Features and Sensitive Areas to be Protected	7
3.9	Potential Pollution Sources	7
3.10	Non-Stormwater Discharges	7
3.11	Site Maps	8
3.12	Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans.....	8
3.13	Progress Site Maps	8
4.0	DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS	9
4.1	Wetlands	9
4.2	Endangered Species Protection	9
4.3	Historic Preservation	9
5.0	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS	10
5.1	Natural Buffer or Equivalent Sediment Controls	10
5.2	Construction Phasing and Best Management Practices (BMPS)	10
6.0	POLLUTION PREVENTION STANDARDS	14
6.2	Material Handling and Waste Management.....	14
6.2	Construction Material Staging Areas	14

6.3 Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCP)	14
6.4 Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices	14
6.5 Washing of Equipment and Vehicles	15
6.6 Construction and Domestic Waste	15
6.7 Sanitary Waste	15
6.8 Washing Applicators and Containers for Paint, Concrete or other Materials	15
6.9 Spill Prevention and Response.....	15
6.10 Hazardous Materials Spill Report	16
7.0 INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION.....	17
7.1 Inspections	17
7.2 Inspection Schedule and Procedures	17
7.3 Maintenance of Controls.....	18
7.4 Corrective Action.....	18
7.5 Delegation of Authority.....	19
8.0 RECORD KEEPING AND TRAINING	19
8.1 Record Keeping.....	19
8.2 Modifying the SWPPP.....	19
8.3 Training.....	19
9.0 CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION.....	21
10.0 FINAL STABILIZATION AND NOTICE OF TERMINATION.....	22

Table of Figures

Figure 1 – Site Location Map

Figure 2 – Site Aerial Map

Figure 3 – Soils Map

Table of Appendices – Supporting Documentation

Appendix A.....Site Maps
Appendix B..... SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001
Appendix C NOI and DEC Acknowledgement Letter
Appendix D..... Blank Notice of Termination Form
Appendix EEmergency Contact List
Appendix F.....Construction Site Notice
Appendix G..... Subcontractor Certifications
Appendix H..... Blank Construction Log Book Forms
Appendix I.....Misc. Forms
Appendix J..... Endangered Species Documentation
Appendix K.....HydroCAD Analysis
Appendix L..... Soil Data and Phase I ESA
Appendix M..... Wetland Delineation
Appendix N..... NYS OPRHP Letter
Appendix O..... Other State and Local Approval
Appendix P.....Operations and Maintenance Manual

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), to restore and maintain the quality of the nation's waterways. The ultimate goal was to ensure that rivers and streams were fishable, swimmable, and drinkable. In 1987, the Water Quality Act (WQA) added provisions to the CWA that allowed the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to govern stormwater discharges from construction sites. In 1998, EPA published the final notice for General Permits for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities Disturbing 5 Acres or Greater (63 Federal Register 7898, February 14, 1998). The general permit includes provisions for development of a SWPPP to maximize the potential benefits of pollution prevention and sediment and erosion control measures at construction sites.

Development, implementation, and maintenance of the SWPPP will provide the General Contractor with the framework for reducing soil erosion and minimizing pollutants in stormwater during site work construction of Covered Bridge of East Greenbush.

The SWPPP will:

- Define the characteristics of the site and the type of construction which will occur;
- Describe the site plan for the development to be constructed;
- Describe the practices that will be implemented to control erosion and the release of pollutants in stormwater;
- Create an implementation schedule to ensure that the practices described in this SWPPP are implemented and to evaluate the plan's effectiveness in reducing erosion, sediment, and pollutant levels in stormwater discharged from the site; and
- Describe the final stabilization/termination design to minimize erosion and prevent stormwater impacts after construction is complete.

This SWPPP includes the following:

- Identification of the SWPPP coordinator with a description of this person's duties;
- Description of the existing site conditions include existing land use for the site (i.e., wooded areas, open grassed areas, pavement, buildings, etc.), and if applicable the location of surface waters which are located on or immediately adjacent to the site (wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, etc.);
- Identification of the water bodies which will receive runoff from the construction site, including the ultimate body of water that receives the stormwater;
- Identification of drainage areas and potential stormwater contaminants;
- Description of stormwater management controls and various Best Management Practices (BMP) necessary to reduce erosion, sediment and pollutants in stormwater discharge;
- Description of the facility monitoring plan and how controls will be coordinated with construction activities;
- Description of the implementation schedule and provisions for amendment of the plan.

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is intended to identify measures for control of storm water runoff and for minimizing impacts resulting from onsite construction activities on a 47.6± acre site located on the south side of NYS Route 5S, Town of Glen, County of Montgomery, New York (see Figure 1 - Site Location Map). The project includes the construction of a ground mounted 5,000.00 kW solar photovoltaic energy generating facility on approximately 20.2± acres of the overall 47.6± acres. Solar

modules will be supported on racks in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations that require very little earth disturbance to install. The site does not include any significant new impervious areas aside from two (2) concrete equipment pads with an area of approximately 500 square feet each and the access road (1.06± acres) that will be constructed of #3 clean washed stone and woven geotextile fabric to create a pervious system which facilitates infiltration. This SWPPP establishes the project's approach to controlling "the pollution of storm water runoff during construction" and lists structural and non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) that may be employed throughout various project phases. There are no known storm water discharges associated with industrial activity other than construction.

This SWPPP has been prepared, based on the current level of design, in accordance with the regulations, guidelines, and conditions set forth by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-20-001). The permit and associated conditions are included in Appendix B.

2.0 PROJECT OPERATOR

2.1 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

In accordance with Part II and Appendix A of the General Permit (GP), the project owner and contractor are both considered Operators. The following section discusses specific Operator responsibilities in terms of the SWPPP implementation.

Operator:

Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.
30 Century Hill Drive, Suite 301
Latham, NY 12110
Attention:
Mobile:
E-mail:

Borrego Project Manager:

TBD
30 Century Hill Drive, Suite 301
Latham, NY 12110
Mobile: TBD
E-mail: TBD Fax:

2.2 Project Coordinator and Duties:

The project general contractor ("Contractor") is Borrego Solar Systems, Inc. All the same contacts as mentioned in Section 2.1 above apply.

The Operators have operational control over day-to-day activities at the site that are necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP, including BMP installation and SWPPP modifications. The Operator is responsible for providing a qualified inspector and performing inspections. The Contractor shall provide a "Qualified Inspector" to conduct inspections required by the GP. "Qualified Inspector" is defined as a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, 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, if person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control.

For this project, the Operators will be responsible for any enforcement action taken or imposed by federal, state, or local agencies, including the cost of fines, construction delays, and remedial actions resulting from their failure to comply with the General Permit provisions. The Operators may subcontract certain portions of the proposed work; however, as an Operator, they are responsible for ensuring that subcontracted work

occurs in compliance with this SWPPP and the GP.

The Operators are responsible for ensuring compliance with the GP by implementing the erosion prevention and sediment control practices outlined in this SWPPP. However, the Operator may elect to vary the erosion and sediment control practices from those outlined in this SWPPP and/or may choose to implement alternative measures. Alternative erosion and sediment control practices not described in the SWPPP must be performed in compliance with the GP and the Operator must modify this SWPPP accordingly. SWPPP modifications must be documented using the "SWPPP Amendment Form" found in Appendix I. Alternative practices that can be anticipated can be found in Appendix O.

2.3 Project Subcontractors:

Project subcontractors have not been determined at this time.

Each subcontractor engaged in activities that may generate pollution and could potentially impact stormwater runoff must sign a certification statement prior to commencing any earth disturbing activities. The subcontractor's certifications (once completed) will be in Appendix G. Please refer to Appendix G for a blank certification statement. Lumberjacks, concrete vendors, site contractors, waste disposal companies, electricians are considered subcontractors that may generate pollution.

2.4 Notice of Intent Filing

All Operators must file a Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain coverage under GP-0-20-001 prior to the start of construction. The Operator must provide a copy of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Acknowledgement of NOI notification (Letter of Acknowledgment) in Appendix C of this SWPPP as soon as it becomes available.

The NOI, Letter of Acknowledgment and Construction Site Notice (see Appendix F) must be posted at the site entrance.

2.5 Stormwater Team

The stormwater team will be responsible for the preparation of the SWPPP, later modifications to it, and for compliance with the GP. Each member of the stormwater team must have access to an electronic (or paper) copy of GP-0-20-001, and the most recent (updated) copy of the SWPPP.

Party Responsible for preparation of SWPPP and Erosion Control Plans:

Borrego Solar
55 Technology Drive, Suite 102, Lowell, MA 01851
Attention:
Mobile:
Fax:
E-mail:

Following the submission of the complete NOI under the terms of the GP, the permit begins, and a permit number will be assigned by DEC within 5 business days after submission, unless notified otherwise by the DEC. Authorization to discharge under the GP will be effective when the Owner/Operator has satisfied criteria outlined in Part II.B.2 of the GP.

The NOI must be certified by a qualifying official meeting the definition provided in the NOI instructions and per GP-0-20-001. Each Operator must provide a copy of the DEC Acknowledgement of NOI notification (Notice of Coverage [NOC]) in Appendix C of this SWPPP as soon as it is available.

2.6 Posting Requirements

A copy of the NOI's, NOC's and a Construction Site Notice must be posted in a conspicuous location near the main entrance of the construction site. The Construction Site Notice must include the SPDES Permit Number and contact phone number for obtaining permit information. The Notice must be large enough and made visible from a public road that is nearest to the construction site.

3.0 SITE EVALUATION, ASSESSMENT, AND PLANNING

3.1 Project Site Information

Project Name: 5,000.00 kW Solar Energy Generating Facility
Location: 2621 State Route 5S, Fultonville, New York 12072
County: Montgomery County
Latitude: 42°55'44.89"
Longitude: -74°18'46.34" Source: Google Earth
Horizontal Reference Datum: New York State Plane Coordinate System – Eastern Zone

The project site is located on the south side of NYS Route 5S, between Auriesville Road (county Rt. 122) and Noeltner Rd (County Rt. 164) in the Town of Glen, County of Montgomery, New York. The site is primarily of undeveloped grassland on the western portion and woodland along the eastern portion. There are no structures within the site to be removed prior to construction of the solar facility. The tax lot consists of a flag lot and a narrow strip of land that significantly widens approximately 0.25 mile south of Route 5S. The Site contains of a single-family residential building and accessory structure at the northern portions, followed by an access road leading to fallow, mowed agricultural fields. Several areas of undeveloped woodlands are present on the periphery of the property as well as within some interior portions. A perennial stream is present at the northeastern portions of the property. There (is an existing access drive for the parcel located at NYS 5S. The parcel is bounded by residential dwelling, undeveloped agricultural lands to the east, west and south and State Route 5S to the north. Refer to Figure 1 – *Site Locus Map* and Figure 2 – *Site Aerial Boundary Map*.

3.2 Discharge to Receiving Waters Information

There is one (1) Points of Analysis (POA) or discharge points for this site (See Appendix A). POA-1 is located at northeastern portion of the parcel at the intersection of the Ravine Creek and NYS Route 5S culvert crossing. At this point the flow enters roadside drainage maintained by the NYS Thruway Authority, prior to entering the Mohawk River Channel.

The proposed project consists of a photovoltaic solar array installation that will produce up to 5,000.00-kilowatt (kW) of Direct Current (DC) electricity each. The system (fenced area) will occupy approximately 19.17± acres. The solar panels will be installed on a screwed auger racking foundation and the only impervious surfaces to be constructed will be electrical equipment concrete pads.

The proposed project will consist of the following key components:

- Solar modules
- Power inverter enclosures

- Power transformers
- Underground electrical conduits
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M)
- Building supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system
- Overhead interconnection electrical line
- Access and maintenance roads

Ground-mounted solar energy facilities of this type minimize the need for grading (earth disturbance) of the site. The earth disturbance for this project will include minor grading associated with 9.72± acres of (i.e.; tree stumping; brush clearing; rock walls; any items removed from the surface), in addition to 1.06± acres of clean stone access. Additional earth disturbance will occur during the screw installation, trenching for electrical conduits, and shallow excavation for concrete electrical equipment pads. Remaining areas of the site will not require any disturbance.

3.3 Construction Sequencing

Soil disturbing activities associated with the site development will be phased according to the construction schedule. The sequence of major activities is shown on Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans found in Appendix A and is expected to be as follows:

Phase I:

- Install temporary and permanent erosion control measures around perimeter of site.
- Install construction entrance/exit connecting to existing asphalt driveway.
- Layout construction laydown area.
- Place construction trailers (if any) and portable toilets.

Phase II:

- Construct gravel access roads and swales (if any).
- Remove existing trees and vegetation.
- Excavate electrical trenches. Excess material shall be disposed of properly.
- Install solar module racking.
- Construct concrete washout.
- Excavate and pour concrete electrical equipment pads.
- Install electrical equipment.
- Install perimeter security fence.

Phase III:

- Hydroseed disturbed areas once work in smaller areas are completed.
- Remove erosion control measures once proper stabilization (>80%) is achieved.

3.4 Soil Types

Soil information for the site was obtained from the Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey for Montgomery County at <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Refer to Appendix L for information regarding onsite soils.

3.5 Stormwater Runoff Characteristics and Management

Runoff rates based on post-construction site conditions have been calculated for a 1-year, 10- year and

100-year storm event, and are shown below. The site contains primarily Hydrological Soil Group A well-drained soils, Soils Group B moderately-drained soils and Soil Group D poorly-drained soils. The post-construction site conditions will yield very little change in impervious surfaces resulting from the construction of the solar farm. The two (2) equipment pad areas (500 sq. ft. each), and the cleaned stone access road are the only elements that will result in any change in runoff characteristics. The calculated weighted SCS Runoff Curve Number (CN) is 45 for the pre-development site and the resulting post-development weighted CN is 45, based on the underlying soils types and post-construction cover.

Though the mean CN value remained unchanged, the CN values for the POA-1 did not change the total runoff flow rate due to changes the runoff areas and soil characteristics within the POA-1. As shown in the HydroCad calculations the CN values for areas have changed accordingly based on the removal of trees and adding a gravel access drive. Within the drainage areas, the total HSG A is 59%, the HSG B is 26% and the HSG is 15%, thereby maintaining the post-development mean CN at 45. (See chart below for further clarification.) With the runoff discharge for post-development being equal to the pre-development discharge flows no further analysis is needed for water quantity controls.

<u>Pre-Development</u>			<u>Post-Development</u>		
Area (ac)	CN	Description	Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.418	55	Grass roads, HSG A	0.812	76	Gravel roads, HSG A
0.012	91	Gravel roads, HSG D	0.018	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
7.452	30	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG A	0.167	91	Gravel roads, HSG D
8.710	58	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B	0.002	96	Gravel surface, HSG A
4.590	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D	0.062	96	Gravel surface, HSG B
22.222	30	Woods, Good, HSG A	10.349	30	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG A
4.962	55	Woods, Good, HSG B	11.073	58	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B
<u>3.182</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>Woods, Good, HSG D</u>	7.359	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
51.54	45	Weighted Average	18.928	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
			2.519	55	Woods, Good, HSG B
			<u>0.258</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>Woods, Good, HSG D</u>
			51.54	45	Weighted Average

Water Quality Management for Water Quality Volumes (WQv) and Runoff Reduction Volumes (RRv) Volumes will be provided with a combination of grass swales, level spreaders and sheet flow to buffers/filter strips. Based on design data for the RRv, there are only the equipment pads and access drives to be considered as impervious surfaces by definition. Calculated volumes have been established based on the Green Infrastructure Worksheet V1.8, accordingly the total WQv required is 0.29 acre-feet (12,822 cubic-feet) and the total RRv required is 0.07 acre-feet (1,673 cubic-feet). The equipment pads are constructed with a pervious permitter stone diaphragm for collection of the impervious surfaces.

Utilizing the rules for Riparian Buffer to provided the necessary water quality management and treatment, the total WQv and RRv provided is equal to, or greater than the required 0.29 acre-feet (12,822 cubic-feet) and the required is 0.07 acre-feet (1,673 cubic-feet), respectively. Therefore, based on design data the WQv and RRv provided meets the criteria for no further water quality management practices to be implemented.

In addition to the Riparian Buffer, and being in accord with standard NYSDEC guidelines, swales, level spreaders and dissipation areas have been proposed to collect drainage patterns from the development and tributary areas. The level spreaders will provide sheet flow over the riparian buffers. The dissipation

areas will slow flow from tributary and swales to provide a reduction in downstream erosion and reduction in velocities for collection of level spreaders.

In conclusion, based on drainage patterns and peak flows compared relatively to pre-developed and post-developed conditions, it is believed that the improvements being proposed will not affect present or future downstream conditions relative to flow or sedimentation.

3.6 Slopes

The site topography ranges in elevation from 417+/- feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) at the highest points to elevation 300+/- feet at the low points within the developed site. No significant grading of the site is required to accommodate the system construction.

3.7 Drainage Patterns

The existing topography of the project area is generally sloping in various directions toward the Ravine Creek and NYS Route 5S in a northeast direction. The drainage patterns will be maintained after development of the site.

3.8 Site Features and Sensitive Areas to be Protected

There are Federal and NYSDEC designated wetland areas located within the site, See Appendix M for specific information. Erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented on site to protect the wetland resources associated with these sensitive areas.

3.9 Potential Pollution Sources

The materials or substances listed below are expected to be present onsite during construction activities. They represent potential pollutants, other than sediment, to storm water runoff:

- Detergents
- Cement
- Concrete and associated waste/products/additives
- Paints/solvents
- Paper products
- Petroleum products
- Rubber/plastic products
- Sanitary wastes
- Solid Construction waste

3.10 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

- Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities
- Fire Hydrant Flushing
- Landscape Irrigation
- Water used to wash vehicles and to control dust
- Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushing
- Routine external building wash down (solar modules)
- Pavement wash waters
- Uncontaminated non-turbid discharges of ground water or spring water
- Foundation or footing drains
- Construction dewatering water

These types of discharges will be allowed under the condition that no pollutants will be allowed to come in contact with the water prior to or after its discharge. The control measures which have been outlined previously in this SWPPP will be strictly followed to ensure that no contamination of these non-storm water discharges takes place or that these discharges do not result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the US.

3.11 Site Maps

Site Maps are located in Appendix A of this report. The Operator must update these plans in accordance (but not limited to) the following:

- Locations where earth-disturbing activities will occur, noting changes in phases
- Approximate slopes before and after major grading activities. Note sloped areas greater than 15%.
- Show locations where sediment, soils or other construction materials, demolitions debris will be stockpiled.
- Locations of any crossing of surface waters.
- Designated points on the site where vehicles will exit onto paved roads.
- Locations of structures and impervious surfaces upon completion of construction.
- Locations of construction support activity areas covered by this permit.
- Locations of all surface waters, wetlands on or in the immediate vicinity of the Site.
- The boundary of any natural buffers; some work will occur inside of 50-foot buffer.
- Areas of federally listed critical habitat for endangered or threatened species.
- Topography of the site, existing vegetative cover (e.g., forest, pasture, pavement, structures), and drainage pattern(s) of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater flow onto, over, and from the site property before and after major grading activities.
- Stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharge locations, including:
 - Locations of any inlets to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s)
 - Locations where stormwater or allowable non-stormwater will be discharged to surface waters on or near the site.
 - Locations of all potential pollutant-generating activities
 - Locations of stormwater control measures
 - Locations where polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals will be used and stored.

3.12 Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans.

The Erosion Control Plans show the direction of storm water flow and approximate slopes before and after grading activities, areas of soil disturbance and areas that will not be disturbed, natural features to be preserved, locations of non-structural BMPs identified in the SWPPP and locations where storm water discharges to a surface water (where applicable.)

3.13 Progress Site Maps.

GP-0-20-001 requires that as conditions change at the construction site (such as the location of BMPs) the Contractor must update the SWPPP to reflect such changes. Progress Maps (11 x 17) are provided in Appendix A. In addition to tracking the changes associated with the BMPs, the Contractor will indicate and track the location of the following:

- Portable toilets
- Material storage areas
- Concrete washout areas

- Refueling areas
- Off-site material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage areas
- Dumpster or other trash and debris containers
- Spill kits
- Stockpiles
- Any other non-structural non-storm water management BMPs
- Any changes to structural BMPs
- Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished

If the Progress Maps become too full to easily read, it should be dated, folded, and put into the SWPPP in Appendix F for documentation and a new Progress Map should be started.

4.0 DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Wetlands

An on-site wetland delineation was performed by Shumaker Consulting and Engineering & Land Surveying, D.P.C. on October 15, 2020. The Wetland Delineation report dated October 27, 2020 is included in Appendix M and identifies wetlands delineated within the site. In summary Four PEM wetlands, three PFO wetlands, one stream and three ponds were identified.

In summary, based upon a review of the ERM, no state-regulated wetlands were identified within or proximate to the site. In addition, NWI mapping also revealed no potential federally protected wetlands on the site. One 876-182 class C mapped stream was listed by the ERM mapper.

Stream 1 is a perennial stream that originates off-site east of the property and flows approximately 667 linear feet on-site, exiting the project limits at the northeastern portions where it continues to flow north. The stream varies from 15-to-30 feet wide and three-to-24 inches deep along its length. Stream 1 is considered a Water of the United States (WOTUS) and is anticipated to be under the jurisdiction of the USACE as an (a)(8) water.

As the stream is classified as a Class C mapped streams, it is not currently subject to Article 15 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL). This same stream continues north towards the Mohawk River, just to the east of the project boundary.

4.2 Endangered Species Protection

The project location contains no rare or state listed animals and plants in the vicinity of the site as provided by the New York National Heritage Program. This letter is included in Appendix J.

4.2. Historic Preservation

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) reviewed the project in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act and provided a response, dated February 18, 2021, that the project is an archaeologically sensitive area and a Phase 1A/1B archeological survey is warranted. Please refer to the OPRHP letter included in Appendix N.

5.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

During construction, the Operator will comply with the measures provided in this SWPPP and conduct construction activities in such a manner that is in accordance with GP-0-20-001 conditions. It is the Operator's responsibility not to undertake more than that magnitude of work that can be safely and adequately controlled by the methods at their disposal. The Operator's approach must emphasize preventing erosion before it occurs as opposed to treating sediment- laden storm water runoff.

5.1. Natural Buffer or Equivalent Sediment Controls

The Erosion Control Plan represents the suggested best management practices proposed for the project. The Contractor's approach to controlling storm water runoff from the site may vary; however, they must update this SWPPP to reflect the changes and appropriate corresponding erosion control measures using the Progress Maps and the SWPPP Amendment form (provided in Appendix I).

The use of erosion and sedimentation controls is mandatory and must be employed to minimize impacts to adjacent areas during the construction. If sediment escapes the construction site, off- site accumulations of sediment must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize off-site impacts.

The control practices which are required to control storm water pollution during construction must remain functional until disturbed areas have been stabilized. Erosion control products are to be installed and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and good engineering practices. During all phases, the Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs outlined in the following sections must be inspected based the inspection frequency discussed in Section 7.0. In addition, stabilization measures must be instituted on disturbed areas as soon as practicable, but no more than 14 days after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased on any portion of the site.

5.2. Construction Phasing and Best Management Practices (BMPS)

Construction activities will be phased in order to minimize site disturbance, protect sensitive natural features, and prevent soil erosion and sediment transport (refer to Section 3.4 above). The intended construction sequence and timing of major activities is outlined below.

5.2.1. Phase I

During Phase I of the project the stabilized construction entrance will be installed, perimeter erosion control protection installed, and establishment of stockpile areas.

Stabilized Construction Exit: At the beginning of Phase I a stabilized construction exit must be installed at the location where vehicles are expected to enter and/or exit the site in order to prevent the off-site tracking of sediment onto adjacent public roadways. The stabilized construction entrances will consist of compacted two to three inch (2"-4" thickness) crushed stone, placed over a layer of geotextile fabric (to provide separation from the underlying soil and prevent the stone from being ground down into the soil). The stabilized construction entrance must be wide enough to cover the entire width of the entrance/exit and allow two vehicles to pass comfortably, and it should be flared where it meets the public roadway to accommodate longer construction vehicles. The stabilized construction entrance must be long enough to allow mud and sediment to become dislodged from vehicle tires, and/or a minimum of fifty (50') in length.

Over the course of construction, the stabilized construction entrance will become filled with accumulated sediment. The Contractor must inspect the stabilized construction entrance and adjacent public roadways for off-site sediment tracking and repair the entrance as necessary (remove accumulated sediment and add new stone as necessary). If tracking onto public roadways does occur, the streets in the vicinity of the

stabilized construction entrance shall be swept immediately. The stabilized construction entrance shall not be removed until just prior to project completion.

Mulch Tube/Silt Fence: At the beginning of Phase I a combination of mulch tube and silt fence or just silt fence shall be installed to prevent sediment –laden runoff from leaving the site. In addition, silt fence will be used on the down gradient sides of material stockpile areas.

The mulch tubes consist of a tube of mulch placed along a contour if possible. The tubes intercept and slow sheet flow runoff. Mulch tubes shall be firmly staked. Accumulated sediment must be removed from the tubes when it reaches ½ of the height of the tube. Silt fence is a sediment control BMP consisting of a length of geotextile fabric stretched between anchoring posts spaced at regular intervals along the site at low/down-slope areas. The geotextile fabric must be entrenched in the ground between the support posts. Silt fence is effective in treating low velocity sheet flow and is not intended for use in areas of concentrated or channelized flow. Silt fence must be inspected for rips, tears, and gaps between the fence and the ground. An adequate reserve of silt fence must be kept on site at all times for emergency and/or routine replacement. Silt fence shall be entirely removed **only** after exposed soils in the contributing drainage area are stabilized. Silt fence can also be used as an effective perimeter control to contain stockpiles of topsoil or other erodible material.

Stockpile Management: Stockpiles of erodible material, including any topsoil salvaged during construction, must be surrounded by a perimeter sediment control such as silt fence to prevent storm water runoff from being contaminated by eroded sediment. Stockpiles of erodible material must be stabilized utilizing a temporary stabilization technique if they remain inactive for more than fourteen (14) days. Stockpiles must be located at least 100 feet from wetland resource areas (i.e. bordering vegetated wetlands and Buffer zone). Stockpile locations must be tracked using the Site Maps included in Appendix A.

Dust Control: Dust control BMPs are various means and methods of preventing soil erosion by wind. During all phases of the project generation of dust must be minimized to prevent air and water pollution as well as minimize risks to human health. Earthmoving activities are the primary source of dust 'generation during construction, but traffic on un-stabilized access roads and sediment transport by wind blowing across exposed soil surfaces can also be contributing factors. The most effective dust control BMPs for preventing wind erosion involve stabilizing (temporary or permanent) exposed soils. However, where soil stabilization is not practical techniques that increase soil moisture and encourage the formation of soil clods or reduce wind velocity at the soil surface are also effective. The following dust control BMPs are typically used on construction sites:

- Watering/Irrigation: Sprinkling the ground surface with water until it is moist.
- Soil Stabilization: Vegetative cover, mulch, riprap or any method that covers the soil surface reduces the potential for soil particles to become airborne.
- Wind Breaks: Wind breaks are barriers (either natural or constructed) that reduce wind velocity across exposed soil surfaces and reduces the potential for soil particles become airborne. Wind breaks can be trees or shrubs left in place during site clearing or constructed barriers such as a wind fence.
- Soil Roughening: Deep tillage in large areas of exposed soil brings soil clods to the surface preventing soil particles from becoming airborne.

Temporary Sediment Basins/Traps: If temporary sediment basins/traps/swales are needed at the beginning of Phase 1, the temporary sediment basins must provide 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained **and** disturbed. Temporary sediment basins are a sediment control BMP that consist of an excavated or natural depression that detains/retains storm water runoff allowing sediments to settle out of suspension prior to discharge via a suitably stabilized outlet. They also provide an opportunity for storm water infiltration. The temporary sediment basin's side-slopes and bottom must be appropriately stabilized prior to directing runoff to it. Accumulated sediment must be removed when it reaches 33% of the design volume capacity of the basin in order to maximize sediment settling potential and minimize the possibility of sediment washout during high intensity/long duration storm events. The basins will include a controlled outlet structure consisting of a perforated riser pipe packed in gravel which allow for further reduction of sediment prior to discharge. Traps will include a rip rap spillway.

Temporary Stabilization-All Phases: Stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable on portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased. Temporary stabilization refers to a variety of erosion control BMPs that protect exposed soils from the erosive forces of precipitation (raindrop and sheet erosion) and/or prevent the formation of channelized flow (rill, gully and channel erosion). The Contractor must inspect temporarily stabilized areas to assess the effectiveness of temporary stabilization BMPs and replace/repair them as necessary. The following temporary stabilization BMPs are typically used on construction sites and may be used by the Contractor for this project:

Erosion Control Blankets: Erosion control blankets are erosion control BMPs consisting of natural or synthetic geotextile fabrics formed into long sheets or mats that are rolled out over exposed soils and fastened with stakes, pegs or staples. They are used in areas where high runoff velocity makes traditional mulching ineffective. Blankets are highly effective at stabilizing steep slopes (3:1 or greater) and can be used to stabilize areas of concentrated flow such as swales.

Soil Roughening: Soil roughening is an erosion control BMP that involves creating grooves or impressions in exposed soil surfaces with tracked construction equipment (bulldozer, excavator, etc.). Slopes that are not fine graded or smoothed but left in a roughened condition reduce erosion by decreasing slope length and runoff velocity, increasing infiltration, trapping sediment, and allowing seed to take hold and grow. It is critically important that the impressions be made perpendicular to the slope contours (never parallel to the contour); improper use of this technique can actually accelerate erosion. Soil roughening shall be used as a last resort.

Temporary Seeding: Temporary seeding is an erosion control BMP that consists of using select varieties of grasses to establish vegetative cover. Temporary seeding utilizes annual species that establish quickly, are not persistent or invasive, but provide long term temporary cover (as opposed to the perennial species used in permanent seeding for final stabilization).

5.2.2. Phase II

During Phase II of the project construction activities will commence and include trench and concrete equipment pad excavation and pile driving or screw installation for the solar module racking solution. All of the BMPs installed to date will continue to be used during Phase II until final stabilization is achieved. In addition, the following measures will be used during Phase II.

Temporary Diversion Ditches: Temporary diversion ditches are an option to divert runoff away from construction area. They should be constructed prior to any work in said construction area at the beginning

of Phase II. Temporary drainage ditches are a runoff control BMP consisting of a ditch or excavation installed as a means of conveying storm water runoff to temporary sediment basins/traps (or other sediment control BMPs) while soil disturbing construction activities are ongoing. The temporary drainage ditch side-slopes and bottom must be appropriately stabilized prior to directing runoff to it. The temporary ditches will include stone check dams (see below).

Temporary drainage ditches may be constructed as needed at locations determined by the Operator. This is done to account for unanticipated on-site field conditions.

Concrete Washout Area: Concrete washout areas consist of a prefabricated or site-built impermeable containment area sized to hold concrete wastes and wash water (including one (1) foot freeboard). Concrete washouts are used to contain concrete and liquids when the chutes of concrete mixers and hoppers of concrete pumps are rinsed out after delivery. The washout Facility consolidate solids for easier disposal and prevent runoff of liquids. The wash water is alkaline and contains high levels of chromium, which can leach into the ground and contaminate groundwater. It can also migrate to a storm drain, which can increase the pH of area waters and harm aquatic life. Solids that are improperly disposed of can clog storm drain pipes and cause flooding. The concrete washouts must be constructed prior to placement of concrete on-site. The concrete washout area must be located in an area where its likelihood of contributing to storm water discharges is negligible. Washouts shall be located outside of any wetland resource area and 100' from buffer zones to wetlands.

These specially designated areas should be properly signed, and onsite personnel instructed in their proper use. The hardened residue from the concrete wash out area will be disposed of in the same manner as other non-hazardous construction waste materials or may be broken up and used onsite as appropriate. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that these procedures are followed. The Contractor must track concrete washout locations on the Progress Map if they are moved or if additional concrete washouts need to be constructed.

5.2.3. Phase III

During Phase III of the project construction, electrical wiring activities will constitute the majority of the work on site. Hydroseeding of disturbed areas will be completed. All of the BMPs installed to date will continue to be used during Phase III.

All BMPS's implemented to date will continue to be used during Phase III until the site reaches permanent stabilization.

Permanent Stabilization: Permanent stabilization refers to a variety of erosion control BMPs that allow a construction project to achieve "final stabilization." Final stabilization is defined in Appendix A of GP-0-20-001 as: a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty percent (80%) over the entire pervious surface has been established, or other equivalent permanent stabilization measures have been employed.

The following permanent stabilization BMPs are typically used on construction sites:

- Permanent Seeding: Permanent seeding consists of using select varieties of grasses and/or other plants to establish vegetative cover. Permanent seeding utilizes perennial, persistent species that provide dense, long term vegetative cover.

6.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION STANDARDS

6.1 Material Handling and Waste Management

The following measures will be implemented to prevent the discharge of solid materials to waters of the U.S.:

- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
- Contractor will perform inspections based on the frequency outlined in the GP to ensure the proper storage, use, and disposal of materials.
- Contractor will arrange for all sanitary waste to be collected from portable toilet units by a licensed sanitary waste management operator, or as required by local regulation. Pickups must be done on a regular basis. No burial or discharge of the sanitary waste may be conducted on-site.
- Contractor will be responsible for the off-site removal and disposal of all construction related debris in accordance with state and federal law. No on-site waste disposal will occur. Where the use of dumpsters is proposed, the Contractor must determine and apply specific measures to keep waste within the dumpsters from being intermixed with storm water, including closing the dumpsters and installing drain plugs.

6.2 Construction Material Staging Areas

Construction materials expected to be stored on-site are listed in Section 3.8. Procedures for the storage of these materials to minimize exposure of the materials to storm water are as follows:

- All materials stored on-site must be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers. Materials that are hazardous or toxic such as paints, solvents, pesticides, fuels and oils should be stored under a roof or other enclosure if possible. Where cover is not available, all hazardous or toxic materials should be stored in a location with secondary containment.
- Materials will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Asphalt substances used on-site will be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations.
- Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled.
- The Contractor will inspect the staging areas based on the frequency outlined in the GP.

Above noted materials shall be located outside of any wetland resource areas including buffer zone areas.

6.3 Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCP)

The Contractor will be responsible for preventing spills in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations and will identify an appropriately trained site employee involved with day-to-day site operations to be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. The name(s) of responsible spill personnel will be posted in the material storage area(s) and in the on-site office. Each employee will be instructed that spills are to be reported to the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator.

In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in previous sections of this plan, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and response.

6.4 Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices

The types of equipment typically used for this project will consist of track and rubber-tired diesel-powered vehicles (e.g., tracked hoes, front-end loaders, backhoes, graders, scrapers, bulldozers, and cranes), trucks, pumps, compressors, generators, and light vehicles. Equipment storage, cleaning, and maintenance areas are described and mapped on the site maps included in Appendix A. The following measures will be

implemented:

- All equipment will be parked and/or operated within the approved and designated construction right-of-way or in staging areas.
- The contractor will monitor daily for leaking equipment. Equipment parked overnight will be inspected by the contractor and absorbent pads will be placed to catch all leaks, as necessary. If leaks are detected by the Environmental Inspector, the contractor will be notified and contaminated soil will be cleaned up immediately.
- Major equipment cleaning and maintenance will be conducted in the contractor's offsite construction yard(s), at commercial cleaning Facility, or at commercial repair shops.
- Refueling and servicing of vehicles or equipment, and minor maintenance such as oil changes and minor repairs for large equipment that cannot be easily moved, will be permitted on the construction site or right-of-way only as necessary, and must be conducted at least 200 feet away from any drainage channel, wetland resource area and also outside of the 100-foot buffer zone.
- The maintenance location will be under cover and include secondary containment.
- Drip pans, drip cloths, or absorbent pads will be used when replacing spent fluids.
- Do NOT clean surfaces by hosing the areas down.
- Vehicle or equipment fueling, service, and maintenance will be conducted only by authorized trained personnel using approved pumps, hoses, and nozzles.
- Hoses, nozzles, connectors, and pumps used for fueling will be inspected regularly by trained personnel.
- Catch-pans or absorbent pads will be placed under vehicles or equipment to catch potential spills during refueling, servicing, or maintenance.
- Service trucks will be equipped with spill-containment equipment, and all spills will be cleaned up immediately.

If the construction site will have a total above-ground oil storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons of oil (counting only tanks that equal or exceed 55 gallons) the site is subject to DEC's spill prevention, control and countermeasure (SPCC) rules and it is the Operator/Contractor's responsibility to prepare a Spill Prevention and Control Plan.

6.5 Washing of Equipment and Vehicles

Wheel washing will occur on site at construction exits. Construction exit(s) will be used to wash wheels of construction vehicles exiting the site on an as needed basis. Wheel wash water will be potable water from nearby municipal fire hydrant and wheel wash runoff will be directed to nearest catch basin. If wheel wash water proposed to discharge on site, Contractor shall construct a temporary sedimentation basin. Maintain in accordance with the GP.

6.6 Construction and Domestic Waste

Construction and domestic waste will be controlled through the implementation of construction dumpster(s) and trash receptacles in appropriate number and size to contain the waste. This will be done on a daily basis and cleaned up immediately if overflow occurs.

6.7 Sanitary Waste

Temporary portable toilets in sufficient number will be located on-site during each of the project phases. They will be secured so that they cannot be flipped or knocked over.

6.8 Washing of Applicators and Containers used for Paint, Concrete or other Materials

Hay bale and plastic concrete washout pits will be installed at the Project site. Hay bale and plastic concrete washout pits will be installed and ready for inspection a minimum of 72 hours prior to use.

Concrete washout pits shall be inspected daily and after heavy rains to check for leaks, identify damage to plastic linings and to determine whether the pits have been filled to within 75% of capacity. Prior to heavy rains the washout pit water level should be lowered (vacuuming) or the pit covered to avoid an overflow. Damage to plastic lining shall be repaired promptly. When the washout pit is filled to over 75% of its capacity, the wash water shall be vacuumed out or allowed to evaporate to avoid overflows. When the remaining cementitious solids have hardened, they shall be removed and recycled.

6.9 Spill Prevention and Response

Spill control/containment equipment will be kept locally in the area of construction. Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area on-site. Equipment and materials will include but not be limited to absorbent booms or mats, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, sand and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure the inventory will be readily accessible and maintained.

Workers will be directed to inform the on-site supervisor in the event of a spill or leak. The supervisor will assess the incident and initiate containment procedures. Workers should avoid direct contact with the spilled material during containment procedures. Notification of a spill will be to a certified cleanup operator if deemed necessary. Emergency contact phone numbers are provided in Appendix E. The specific clean-up operator to be used must be identified by the operator and listed on the Emergency Contact List in Appendix E.

The Operator/Contractor is prohibited from discharging toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release, consistent with Part I.B.1.e. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as the Operator/Contractor has knowledge of the discharge. Furthermore, you must notify the NYSDEC spill hotline at (800)-457-7362. The Operator/Contractor must also, within 7 calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. State, tribal, or local requirements may necessitate additional reporting of spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. The Operator/Contractor must also, within 7 calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. State, tribal, or local requirements may necessitate additional reporting of spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies.

Spills will be contained with granular sorbent materials, sand, sorbent pads, booms, or all of the above to prevent spreading. Catch basins will be plugged and drainage channels should be protected from the spill. Manholes will not be entered unless personnel are trained in confined space entry and have the appropriate safety equipment and backup personnel. Spill clean-up should be completed by trained certified clean-up operators. Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be maintained and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.

6.10 Hazardous Materials Spill Report

A spill report must be prepared by the Contractor following each occurrence. The spill report must present a description of the release, including quantity and type of material, date of the release, circumstances leading to the release, location of spill, response actions and personnel, documentation of notifications, and corrective measures implemented to prevent recurrence.

The SPDES General Permit does not relieve the Contractor of the reporting requirements 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances. Where a release containing hazardous substance in an amount equal to or in excess of a reporting quantity established under the federal regulations has occurred, the Contractor is required to comply with the requirement of the aforementioned regulations. Spills of oil or hazardous material (OHM) will be reported to the National Response Center, if the reportable quantity is exceeded. The Contractor must notify the DEC in writing of a reportable release within 14 days of the occurrence. Contact numbers are provided in Appendix E.

7.0 INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

7.1 Inspections

The Contractor shall be responsible for providing Qualified Personnel to conduct all inspections required by the GP. A "Qualified Professional" is defined as a person 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. A "Qualified Inspector" is defined as a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment controls, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, or other Department endorsed individual. 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.

7.2 Inspection Schedule and Procedures

Inspections of all non-structural and structural best management practices proposed and implemented as part of the SWPPP must be conducted at least once every 7 calendar days, or in compliance with Part II.C and Part IV.C of the GP and the requirements of the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, latest edition. In addition, an inspection report must be prepared if any deficiencies are noted during the daily inspections.

Inspections should also be performed prior to storm events anticipated to result in substantial storm water runoff. These inspections will include areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to rainfall, structural control measures, locations where vehicles enter or exit the site, and all disturbed areas. Written records of these inspections must be kept on file for the duration of the project and be available for review. Completed forms must be maintained in Appendix I.

If site inspections indicate that BMPs are not operating effectively, need to be modified, maintenance is required, or additional BMP's are necessary, implementation must be performed as soon as possible and before the next storm event whenever practicable to maintain the continued effectiveness of the BMPs. If implementation before the next storm event is impracticable, the situation must be documented in the SWPPP and alternative BMPs must be implemented as soon as possible.

All pollution prevention measures must be maintained in good working order. If a repair is necessary, it will be initiated, if practicable, within 24 hours of report.

A blank inspection report has been provided in Appendix I. The Inspector will record the following information on an inspection report:

- On a site map, indicate the extent of all disturbed site areas and drainage pathways. Indicate site areas that are expected to undergo initial disturbance or significant site work within the next 14 days;
- Inspect all sediment control practices and record the approximate degree of sediment accumulation as a percentage of the sediment storage volume
- Inspect all stormwater pollution prevention practices and record all maintenance requirements such as verifying the integrity of barrier and containment systems. Identify any evidence of rill or gully erosion occurring and any loss of stabilizing vegetation or seeding/mulching
- Document excessive deposition of sediment or ponding water along barrier or diversion systems. Record the depth of sediment within containment structures, any erosion near outlet and overflow structures.
- Inspect areas that are designated for the storage and/or transfer of fuels, lubricants or other hazardous materials
- Inspect construction equipment for leaks on a daily basis
- All deficiencies that are identified with the implementation of the SWPPP

If there are no incidents of non-compliance, then a certification that the site is in compliance with the SWPPP and the GP must be made by the Contractor. A certification is provided on the inspection form included in Appendix I.

7.3 Maintenance of Controls

The following maintenance practices will be used by the Contractor to maintain erosion and sediment controls.

- All erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures must be maintained in effective operating condition.
- Accumulated sediment within the catch basin inlet protection must be removed.
- Maintenance of pollution prevention measures must be continued on the site for as long as a portion of the site remains disturbed.
- If issues are identified at hazardous materials storage areas, corrective actions will be implemented immediately.
- If leaks or spills are identified procedures outlined in Section 6.0 will be followed.

7.4 Corrective Action

For each corrective action taken in accordance with this Section 7.0, a corrective action report must be completed, which includes the applicable information provided below. Note that these reports must be maintained in the inspection records but do not need to be provided to DEC except upon request. Within 24 hours of discovering the occurrence of one of the triggering conditions in the GP, a report of the following must be completed:

- Which condition was identified at the site;
- The nature of the condition identified; and
- The date and time of the condition identified and how it was identified.

Within 7 calendar days of discovering the occurrence of one of the triggering conditions in the GP, a report of the following must be completed:

- Any follow-up actions taken to review the design, installation, and maintenance of stormwater controls, including the dates such actions occurred;
- A summary of stormwater control modifications taken or to be taken, including a schedule of activities necessary to implement changes, and the date the modifications are completed or expected to be completed; and
- Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of the condition identified or corrective action

Signature Requirements. Each corrective action report must be signed and certified in accordance with the GP. Corrective Action Report Logs are provided in Appendix I.

7.5 Delegation of Authority

Duly Authorized Representative(s) or Position(s):

Company: Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.

Name:

Position: Construction Superintendent

Address: 30 Century Hill Drive, Suite 301 Latham, NY 12110

Telephone: (Mobile)

E-mail:

8.0 RECORD KEEPING AND TRAINING

8.1 Record Keeping

The following is a list of records which the Operator and Contractor must maintain at the project site and made available for inspectors to review:

- Completed Inspection Reports (Appendix I) -Contractor only.
- A copy of the Construction General Permit (Appendix B).
- Signed and certified NOI (Appendix C).
- A copy of the letter from the DEC acknowledging receipt of the NOI (Appendix C).
- A copy of the Notice of Coverage from the DEC (Appendix C).

8.2 Modifying the SWPPP

This SWPPP must be modified as necessary to:

- Ensure permit compliance when notified by DEC that the plan does not comply.
- Include additional or modified BMPs that correct problems identified as a result of an inspection. Revisions must be completed with seven (7) calendar days following the inspection.
- Ensure the effectiveness of the SWPPP in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from storm water discharges from the site.
- Prevent the reoccurrence of releases of a hazardous material or oil.
- Address a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which has or may have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants.
- Changes in personnel

All modifications to the SWPPP must be recorded on the SWPPP Amendment Form found in Appendix I and retained in Appendix I, Completed SWPPP Amendment Forms.

8.3 Training

Training sessions must be provided by the Contractor for all construction personnel. The training will review specific BMPs used in the work area as well as reporting and response measures that may be needed by either construction personnel and/or inspectors to implement the SWPPP. A Training Log including dates, attendees, subjects covered, and length of training has been provided in Appendix I.

Suggested training topics include:

- Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans
- Temporary Sediment Control including Tracking Control
- Wind Erosion Control
- Temporary Soil Stabilization
- Non- Storm Water Management
- Waste management and Material Pollution Control

Copies of the SWPPP and all reports required by the GP, and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit, must be retained by the Operators for a period of at least three (3) years from the date that the site is finally stabilized.

9.0 CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION – Operator (Contractor)

The following certification statement must be signed and dated by a person who meets the requirements of Part VII.H.1 of the GP.

This certification must be re-signed in the event of a SWPPP Modification.

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 am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: * _____
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Company: Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.
Date: _____

*This form shall be signed by a responsible corporate office of the Operator or by a duly authorized representative in accordance with Part VII.H.1 of the GP.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

“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 am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

Print name and title:

Company:
Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

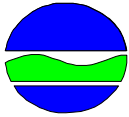
10.0 FINAL STABILIZATION AND NOTICE OF TERMINATION

Once construction activity has been completed a Notice of Termination must be filed with the DEC within 30 days of final stabilization on all portions of the site for which the Operator was responsible. A blank NOT has been provided in Appendix D. However, before terminating permit coverage, the following items must be accomplished:

- Remove any construction debris and trash
- Remove temporary BMPs (such as silt fence). Remove any residual sediment as needed. Seed and mulch any small bare spots. BMPs that will decompose, including some fiber rolls and blankets, may be left in place.
- Check areas where erosion-control blanket or matting was installed. Cut away and remove all loose, exposed material, especially in areas where walking or mowing will occur. Reseed all bare soil areas.
- Ensure that 80 percent of vegetation coverage has been achieved or equivalent stabilization measures have been applied.
- Repair any remaining signs of erosion
- Inspect storm drain system and any permanent sedimentation/detention basins and clean accumulated sediment or debris
- Ensure that post-construction BMPs are in place and operational. Provide written maintenance requirements for all post-construction BMPs to the appropriate party.
- Check all drainage conveyances and outlets to ensure they were installed correctly and are operational. Inspect inlet areas to ensure complete stabilization and remove any brush or debris that could clog inlets.
- Seed and mulch or otherwise stabilize any areas where runoff flows might converge, or high velocity flows are expected.
- Ensure subcontractors have repaired their work areas before final closeout.

Appendix C
NOI and DEC
Acknowledgement Letter

NOTICE OF INTENT



**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
 Division of Water
 625 Broadway, 4th Floor
 Albany, New York 12233-3505**

NYR
 (For DEC use only)

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit # GP-0-20-001
 All sections must be completed unless otherwise noted. Failure to complete all items may result in this form being returned to you, thereby delaying your coverage under this General Permit. Applicants must read and understand the conditions of the permit and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prior to submitting this NOI. Applicants are responsible for identifying and obtaining other DEC permits that may be required.

- IMPORTANT -
RETURN THIS FORM TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE
OWNER/OPERATOR MUST SIGN FORM

Owner/Operator Information

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

B o r r e g o S o l a r S y s t e m s

Owner/Operator Contact Person Last Name (NOT CONSULTANT)

Owner/Operator Contact Person First Name

G l e n S o l a r l , L L C

Owner/Operator Mailing Address

3 0 C e n t u r y H i l l D r i v e

City

L a t h a m

State

N Y

Zip

1 2 1 1 0 -

Phone (Owner/Operator)

5 1 8 - 7 0 4 - 6 5 2 1

Fax (Owner/Operator)

- -

Email (Owner/Operator)

g g i b b o n s @ b o r r e g o s o l a r . c o m

FED TAX ID

8 1 - 0 5 4 7 8 6 5 (not required for individuals)

Project Site Information

Project/Site Name

2621 Route 5S Solar

Street Address (NOT P.O. BOX)

2621 Route 5S

Side of Street

North South East West

City/Town/Village (THAT ISSUES BUILDING PERMIT)

Town of Glen

State

N Y

Zip

12072

-

County

Montgomery

DEC Region

4

Name of Nearest Cross Street

Auriesville Road

Distance to Nearest Cross Street (Feet)

800

Project In Relation to Cross Street

North South East West

Tax Map Numbers

Section-Block-Parcel

53.3-1-13

Tax Map Numbers

1. Provide the Geographic Coordinates for the project site. To do this, go to the NYSDEC Stormwater Interactive Map on the DEC website at:

<https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/stormwater/>

Zoom into your Project Location such that you can accurately click on the centroid of your site. Once you have located the centroid of your project site, go to the bottom right hand corner of the map for the X, Y coordinates. Enter the coordinates into the boxes below. For problems with the interactive map use the help function.

X Coordinates (Easting)

-7 4 . 3 1 2

Ex. -73.749

Y Coordinates (Northing)

4 2 . 9 2 9

Ex. 42.652

2. What is the nature of this construction project?

New Construction

Redevelopment with increase in impervious area

Redevelopment with no increase in impervious area

15. Does the site runoff enter a separate storm sewer system (including roadside drains, swales, ditches, culverts, etc)? Yes No Unknown

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

NYS Department of Transportation

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

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

19. Is this property owned by a state authority, state agency, federal government or local government? Yes No

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

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 No

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)? Yes No
If No, skip questions 23 and 27-39.

23. Has the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP been developed in conformance with the current NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual? Yes No

24. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared by:

- Professional Engineer (P.E.)
- Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD)
- Registered Landscape Architect (R.L.A)
- Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC)
- Owner/Operator
- Other

[Empty grid box for other details]

SWPPP Preparer

Borrego Solar Systems

Contact Name (Last, Space, First)

Arico, Dominick

Mailing Address

30 Century Hill Drive

City

Latham

State Zip

NY 12110 -

Phone

518-573-6989 -

Fax

- - -

Email

arico_associates@borregosolar.com

[Empty grid box]

SWPPP Preparer Certification

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.

First Name

Dominick

MI

F

Last Name

Arico

Signature

[Empty signature box]

Date

/ /

Post-construction Stormwater Management Practice (SMP) Requirements

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.

- Preservation of Undisturbed Areas
- Preservation of Buffers
- Reduction of Clearing and Grading
- Locating Development in Less Sensitive Areas
- Roadway Reduction
- Sidewalk Reduction
- Driveway Reduction
- Cul-de-sac Reduction
- Building Footprint Reduction
- Parking Reduction

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).

- All disturbed areas will be restored in accordance with the Soil Restoration requirements in Table 5.3 of the Design Manual (see page 5-22).
- Compacted areas were considered as impervious cover when calculating the **WQv Required**, and the compacted areas were assigned a post-construction Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) designation that is one level less permeable than existing conditions for the hydrology analysis.

28. Provide the total Water Quality Volume (WQv) required for this project (based on final site plan/layout).

Total WQv Required

0.29 . acre-feet

29. Identify the RR techniques (Area Reduction), RR techniques(Volume Reduction) and Standard SMPs with RRv Capacity in Table 1 (See Page 9) that were used to reduce the Total WQv Required(#28).

Also, provide in Table 1 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 Tables 1 and 2 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.

Table 1 - Runoff Reduction (RR) Techniques and Standard Stormwater Management Practices (SMPs)

<u>RR Techniques (Area Reduction)</u>	<u>Total Contributing Area (acres)</u>		<u>Total Contributing Impervious Area(acres)</u>	
<input type="radio"/> Conservation of Natural Areas (RR-1) ...	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	and/or	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers/Filters Strips (RR-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	and/or	1.06 <input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Tree Planting/Tree Pit (RR-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	and/or	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff (RR-4) ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	and/or	<input type="text"/>
<u>RR Techniques (Volume Reduction)</u>				
<input type="radio"/> Vegetated Swale (RR-5)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Rain Garden (RR-6)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Stormwater Planter (RR-7)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Rain Barrel/Cistern (RR-8)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Porous Pavement (RR-9)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Green Roof (RR-10)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<u>Standard SMPs with RRv Capacity</u>				
<input type="radio"/> Infiltration Trench (I-1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Infiltration Basin (I-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Dry Well (I-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Underground Infiltration System (I-4)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Bioretention (F-5)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Dry Swale (O-1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<u>Standard SMPs</u>				
<input type="radio"/> Micropool Extended Detention (P-1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Wet Pond (P-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Wet Extended Detention (P-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Multiple Pond System (P-4)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Pocket Pond (P-5)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Surface Sand Filter (F-1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Underground Sand Filter (F-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Perimeter Sand Filter (F-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Organic Filter (F-4)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Shallow Wetland (W-1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Extended Detention Wetland (W-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Pond/Wetland System (W-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Pocket Wetland (W-4)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Wet Swale (O-2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

Table 2 - Alternative SMPs
(DO NOT INCLUDE PRACTICES BEING USED FOR PRETREATMENT ONLY)

Alternative SMP	Total Contributing Impervious Area(acres)	
<input type="radio"/> Hydrodynamic	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Wet Vault	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Media Filter	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Other <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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

Name
Manufacturer

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.

30. Indicate the Total RRV provided by the RR techniques (Area/Volume Reduction) and Standard SMPs with RRV capacity identified in question 29.

Total RRV provided

. acre-feet

31. Is the Total RRV provided (#30) greater than or equal to the total WQv required (#28).

Yes No

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)]

Minimum RRV Required

. acre-feet

32a. Is the Total RRV provided (#30) greater than or equal to the Minimum RRV Required (#32)?

Yes No

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, so NOI can not be processed. SWPPP preparer must modify design to meet sizing criteria.

33. Identify the Standard SMPs in Table 1 and, if applicable, the Alternative SMPs in Table 2 that were used to treat the remaining total WQv(=Total WQv Required in 28 - Total RRv Provided in 30).

Also, provide in Table 1 and 2 the total impervious area that contributes runoff to each practice selected.

Note: Use Tables 1 and 2 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.

WQv Provided
 0.29 . acre-feet

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 - RRv 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). 0.36

35. Is the sum of the RRv provided (#30) and the WQv provided (#33a) greater than or equal to the total WQv required (#28)? **Yes** **No**

**If Yes, go to question 36.
 If No, sizing criteria has not been met, so 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** **CPv Provided** . **acre-feet**

36a. The need to provide channel protection has been waived because:

- Site discharges directly to tidal waters or a fifth order or larger stream.
- Reduction of the total CPv is achieved on site through runoff reduction techniques or infiltration systems.

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

Total Overbank Flood Control Criteria (Qp)

Pre-Development 0.59 **CFS** **Post-development** 0.59 **CFS**

Total Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf)

Pre-Development 19.62 **CFS** **Post-development** 19.62 **CFS**

37a. The need to meet the Qp and Qf criteria has been waived because:

- Site discharges directly to tidal waters or a fifth order or larger stream.
- Downstream analysis reveals that the Qp and Qf controls are not required

38. Has a long term Operation and Maintenance Plan for the post-construction stormwater management practice(s) been developed?

Yes No

If Yes, Identify the entity responsible for the long term Operation and Maintenance

TBD

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.

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

- Air Pollution Control
- Coastal Erosion
- Hazardous Waste
- Long Island Wells
- Mined Land Reclamation
- Solid Waste
- Navigable Waters Protection / Article 15
- Water Quality Certificate
- Dam Safety
- Water Supply
- Freshwater Wetlands/Article 24
- Tidal Wetlands
- Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers
- Stream Bed or Bank Protection / Article 15
- Endangered or Threatened Species(Incidental Take Permit)
- Individual SPDES

SPDES Multi-Sector GP

N	Y	R							
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Other

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

None

41. Does this project require a US Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Permit? Yes No
 If Yes, Indicate Size of Impact.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

42. Is this project subject to the requirements of a regulated, traditional land use control MS4? Yes No
 (If No, skip question 43)

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

44. 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.

N	Y	R							
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Owner/Operator Certification

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.

Print First Name

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MI

--

Print Last Name

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Owner/Operator Signature

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Date

04	/	08	/	2021	/				
----	---	----	---	------	---	--	--	--	--