Engineers Planners Surveyors Landscape Architects Environmental Scientists

MASER
CONSULTING

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

FOR

Warwick Commons

Village of Warwick, Orange County, NY

September 2020
Revised March 2021

Prepared For

Warwick Commons Stage 5, LLC
321 Route 59, #338
Tallman, NY 10982

Prepared By

Maser Consulting
555 Hudson Valley Ave., Suite 101
New Windsor, NY 12553
845.564.4495

Andrew B. Fetherston, P.E., CPESC, CPSWQ, C.F.M
License No. 073555

MC Project No. 15002429D

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APPENDICES

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name:	**Operator Name and Address:**
Warwick Commons Stage 5 Village of Warwick Orange County New York	Warwick Commons Stage 5, LLC 321 Route 59 #338 Tallman, NY 10982
Project Engineer and Firm:	**Contractor Name and Address:**
Andrew B. Fetherston, P.E. Maser Consulting 555 Hudson Valley Avenue, Ste 101 New Windsor, NY 12553 (845) 564-4495	**TBD**
Project Location:	**MS4 Contact:**
Tax lot: 218-1-91, 92,93, 94, &96; 219-1-2.2 Sheffield Drive Village of Warwick Orange County, NY	**N/A**

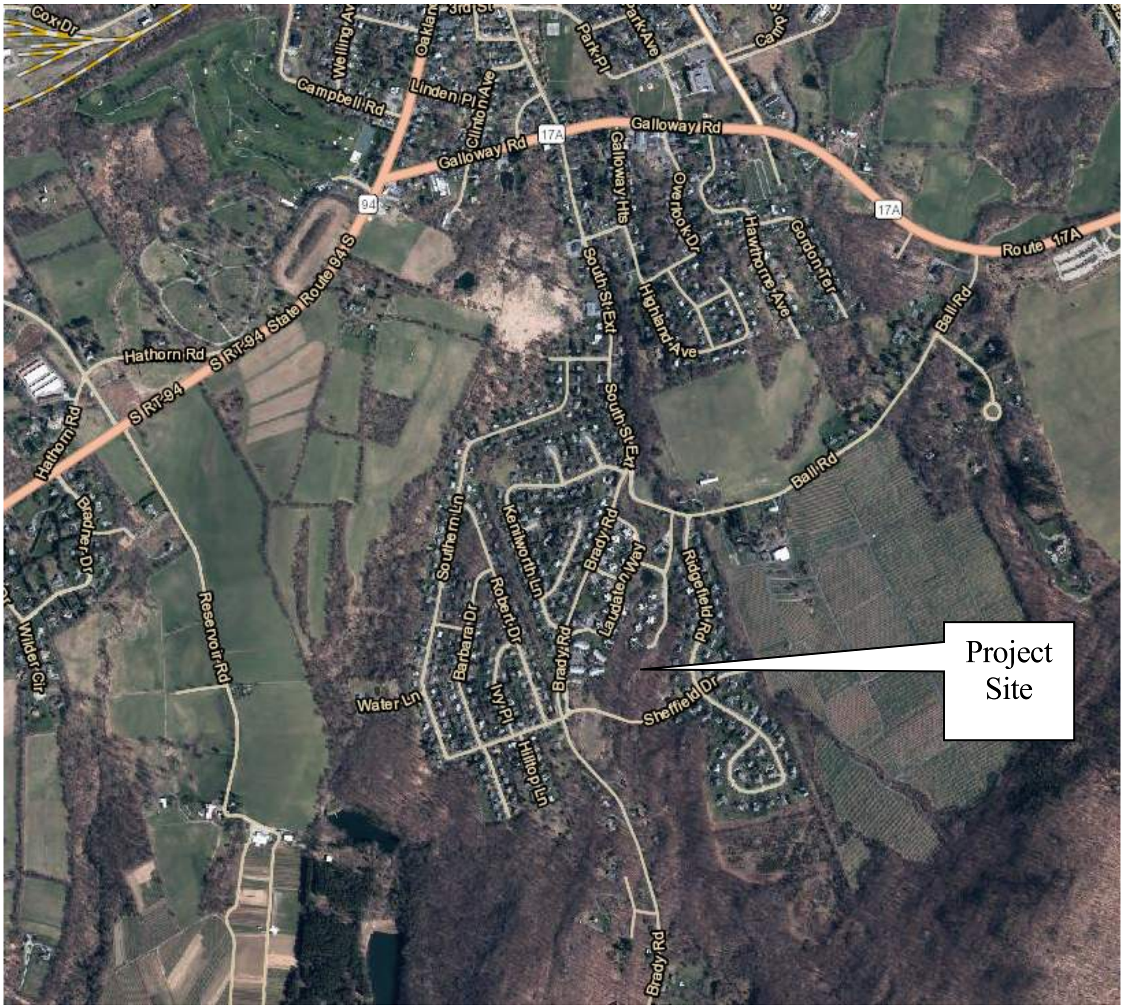


Figure 1: Project Location Arial

INTRODUCTION

The proposed development, Warwick Common Stage 5, also known as Tax Lots 218-1-91, 92, 93, 94 & 96, and 219-1-2.2 is a +/- 15.3-acre site located on Sheffield Drive in the Village of Warwick. The project site has frontage on Brady Road to the west and is bisected by Sheffield Drive in a west to east direction. Currently, the site is partially developed with the, unmaintained & unopened to traffic, 30' wide Sheffield Drive, parking areas, drainage structures, and other utilities. The remainder of the site is a mixture of dense woodland, meadow areas that have been previously disturbed and re-vegetated, and wetlands. The site is also bisected by a stream flowing from south to north towards the previously constructed Warwick Commons. The site is not located within the 100-year floodplain, per the latest FEMA FRIM mapping.

The proposed project will consist of 14 residential condominium buildings totaling 90 units. Other improvements include a clubhouse, swimming pool, roads, driveways, parking, sidewalks, and associated utilities to service the residences. The project will also involve the re-alignment and a 4' width reduction of Sheffield Road to create an improved and safer 4-way intersection with Brady Road and Country Lane.

The project is continuation of the overall Warwick Commons development located north of the project site. The overall development was first approved in the 1980's and has since gone through several alterations and modifications. The site was most recently approved for a development similar in scope, in 2013. In the previously approved designs, the stormwater peak detention was attenuated for the entire development at the Class 'B' Dam known as Warwick Meadows Dam (NYS# 180-4895). The dam is located north of the project, with Laudaten Way, running over its crest. The prior design relied on modification to the dam to provided peak mitigation for larger storm events and to address NYS DEC dam safety violations. The updated project has been designed to mitigate the increase in stormwater runoff on-site, without the need to modify the dam.

To meet the stormwater requirements, a total of nine (9) stormwater management practices have been proposed on site including infiltration and bioretention surface basins and subsurface infiltration basins. These standard mitigation practices proposed are consistent with the previous approvals. These stormwater features have been designed in accordance with the 2015 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual and local municipal requirements.

Due to the size of the project, coverage under the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (SPDES GP 0-20-001) administered by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is required.

II. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT GOALS

GOALS

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared in compliance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, Permit No. GP-0-20-001 (See ***Appendix 4***). The SWPPP is a plan for controlling runoff and pollutants from a site during and after construction activities. The principle objective of this document is to comply with the SPDES Permit for construction activities by planning and implementing the following practices:

- Reduction or elimination of erosion and sediment loading to water bodies during and after construction.
- Control of the impact of stormwater runoff on the water quality of the receiving waters.
- Control of the peak rate of runoff during and after construction.
- Maintenance of stormwater controls during and after completion of construction.

CLASSIFICATION & STANDARDS

The activities associated with this project are eligible for coverage under this permit. Using the General Permit guidelines for coverage, a summary of classification and requirements is provided below:

Project Type:
- *Multi-Family residential developments: including duplexes, townhomes, condominiums, senior housing complexes, apartment complexes and mobile home parks.*

Classification: Appendix B, Table 2, of the GP-0-20-001 "Construction activities that require the preparation of a SWPPP that includes Post Construction Stormwater Practices".

The following guidance documents, in addition to various resources located on the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation website, were used in preparation of this SWPPP.

The New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, August 2015.

New York Standard Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2016.

The SWPPP is intended to be a *'living'* document and should be revised and updated whenever site conditions dictate. Any proposed modifications shall be reviewed by the owner/operator prior to incorporation in the SWPPP and implementation at the project site. The certifying engineer of this SWPPP document shall be notified of any proposed modifications to this document. Modifications shall be in accordance with the NYSDEC technical standards.

III. METHODOLOGY

1. The watersheds are divided into subareas, by topography, soils, and land use. A summary of the watershed areas, composite curve numbers, and travel times are shown in Table 1.
2. Rainfall depths used for this analysis are those published by the Northeast Regional Climate Center for the project location for the 100, 10, and 1-year frequency storms as directed in the NYSSMDM.

3. Topographical mapping is taken from a survey title' "Survey of Property for Warwick Commons Stage 5, LLC Village of Warwick, Orange County New York, prepared by Schmick Surveying, INC, Dated August 29, 2019 and supplemented with best available mapping.
4. The required water quality volume (WQv) was calculated in accordance with the Section 4.2 and chapter 9 of the NYSSMDM. This is also the required RRv as per Section 4.3 of the NYSSMDM.
5. The provided RRv was calculated through the use of the Green Infrastructure (GI) Worksheets, Version 1.6, provided by NYSDEC. The worksheets are included in *Appendix 3*.
6. As this project is defined as redevelopment with an increase in impervious area, the study shows mitigation of the proposed impervious areas as required per the NYSSMDM.
7. The peak flows from the watersheds in the existing condition are computed using the runoff curve numbers taken from TR-55 to determine undeveloped peak runoff and runoff hydrographs at the design points. The existing peak flows are presented in the report.
8. In the post-development condition, the peak flows from the proposed development are computed using the runoff curve numbers taken from TR-55. The watersheds are adjusted for the proposed improvements and grading of the site. The runoff flows are hydraulically routed for updated travel times, diversions, and new storage structures, as necessary. The resulting proposed peak flows at the design point are presented in the report.
9. Erosion and sediment control plans and details have been included with the site plans. A full Erosion & Sediment Control Plan (plans and construction sequencing) designed in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (aka the "bluebook") has been included in *Appendix 15* of this document.
10. Maps indicating the various drainage conditions are enclosed in this report. Schematic diagrams of the flow models in the existing and proposed conditions are included in the HydroCAD output within the *Appendix 2*.
11. A "Draft" Notice of Intent (NOI) for GP-0-20-001 has been included within the Appendix.

IV. DISCUSSION

DISCUSSION OF DESIGN POINTS

The Project has only one design point, this design point was studied to mitigate for stormwater peak flow and provided the required water quality requirements. Design point and drainage areas were limited, wherever possible to the area of proposed project site.

The design point evaluated in this report is described as follows:

Design Point 1 is located at the northern property line in the stream the bisects the site. This stream is the low point or valley of the site and receives sheet flow from both the eastern and western side of the site. The stream conveys runoff from the site and upstream tributary areas north under Sheffield Road via a 60" box culvert, towards the offsite Dam previously discussed.

The Design Point locations, the pre- and post-development land use, travel times flow paths, and watersheds are clearly identified on the watershed maps found in the Appendix of this report. The pre-development (hereafter "existing") and post-development (hereafter "proposed") watershed characteristics can be found in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Watershed Characteristics

Existing Conditions		
	Area	**CN**
WS E1	15.26	83
Total	15.26	83
Proposed Conditions		
	Total Area	**CN**
WS 1	0.53	87.00
WS 2	2.58	92.00
WS 3	1.35	88.00
WS 4	0.45	89.00
WS 5	0.81	91.00
WS 6	0.27	97.00
WS 7	1.03	87.00
WS 8	0.54	88.00
WS 9	0.61	92.00
WS 10A	0.25	98.00
WS 10B	0.74	94.00
WS A	2.41	86.00
WS B	3.00	81.00
WS C	0.25	79.00
WS D	0.44	82.00
Totals	15.26	88.00

Soil Types

Soil data for this project was obtained from the NRCS Web Soil Survey (WSS) as operated by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (See ***Appendix*** *7*)

Five (5) soil designations are identified within the project site. The project site soils include Alden silt loam (Ab), Mardin gravely silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes (MdC), Rock outcrop-Hollis Complex, 15 to 35 precent slopes, Swartswood and Mardin soils, sloping very stony (SXC) and, Swartswood and Mardin soils, moderately steep, very stony (SXD). A further detailed description of the soil characteristics and properties can be found in ***Appendix*** *7* of this report.

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG)

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long duration storms. The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). Conservatively dual class soil groups are considered "D" soils.

TABLE 2: HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUPS

HSG	Soil (abbreviation)
D	Ab
D	MdC
D	ROD
C	SXC
C	SXD

4.3.3 SOIL BORING AND INFILTRATION TESTING

Preliminary project specific soil testing was conducted on the on site within the location of proposed stormwater mitigation practices. Stabilized soil infiltration rates from this testing ranged between 24 and 18 inches per hour. For design purposes, the proposed stormwater infiltration basins utilized an infiltration rate of 12 inches per hour to maintain a factor of safety in the design. Additional soil information and testing location is included within the full Geotechnical report (*see Appendix 14*). Additional testing may need to be conducted prior to construction.

REDEVELOPMENT

As defined in Chapter 9 of the NYSSMDM, redevelopment activity is disturbance and reconstruction of existing impervious surfaces. This includes impervious surfaces removed within the last five (5) years. Redevelopment is distinguished from new development in that new development refers to construction on land where there had not been previous construction. Redevelopment specifically applies to constructed areas with impervious surface.

According to the Design Manual, redevelopment of previously developed sites is encouraged from a watershed protection standpoint because it often provides an opportunity to conserve natural resources in less impacted areas by targeting development to areas with existing services and infrastructure. At the same time, redevelopment provides an opportunity to correct existing problems and reduce pollutant discharges from older developed areas that were constructed without effective stormwater pollution controls.

Site constraints associated with pre-developed project sites are another factor that makes it more difficult to provide standard stormwater practices (SMPs). The biggest constraints encountered on this site are primarily the presence of highly compacted and poorly drained soils. Chapter 9 of the NYSSMDM sets forth alternative design criteria for certain redevelopment projects because the technical standards contained elsewhere in the Manual were primarily intended for new development projects and compliance with those standards may present a challenge to some redevelopment projects.

The existing site has a total of 0.987 Acres of impervious area. the proposed development will cause a net increase of 5.053 acres of impervious area. While the vast majority of the proposed development's impervious area will be treated in stormwater mitigation practices, portions of the site were not able to be treated due to being located in an area downstream of any treatment practice and/or the need to maintain the already construed Sheffield Road. The areas are being considered the redevelopment portion of the project are within watersheds WS A, WS B, WS C WS D and a portion of WS 7.

ZERO-NET INCREASE:

The proposed storm water improvements for the site provide the required channel protection (CPv), overbank flood protection (Qp), and extreme flood protection (Qf). Peak flows have been reduced at the selected design point in the proposed condition for the 100, 10, and 1-year storms. The stormwater has also been designed to accommodate the Village's 10% reduction requirement for all storm events. These peak flow reductions can also be found in Table 3 below.

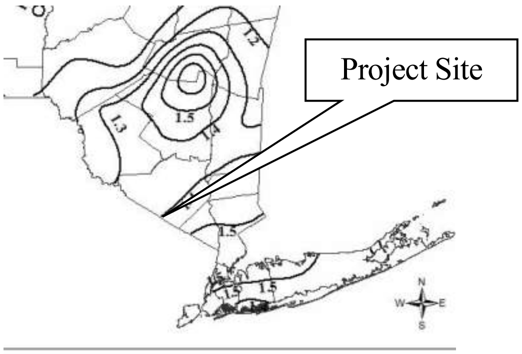
TABLE 3: EXISTING AND PROPOSED PEAK FLOW SUMMARY

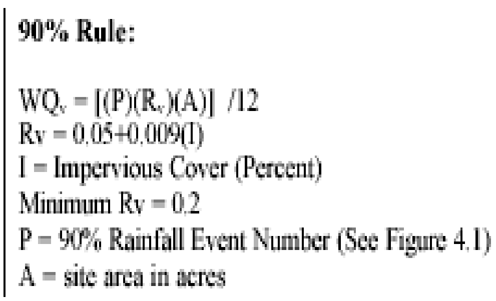
Design Point	**Storm Events**	**Existing**	**Proposed**	**Diff.**	**Percent**
DP 1	1	15.12	11.34	-3.78	-25.0%
	10	38.08	32.88	-5.20	-13.7%
	100	80.10	71.91	-8.19	-10.2%

As stated in the introduction, the previously approved design utilized the off-site dam to provide peak mitigation for the proposed development. The current design has addressed the peak mitigation requirements onsite, without the need to modify the dam. Supplemental project history and explanation of the change in design has been included in Appendix 16, "Warwick Meadows, Phase IV – Dam Modification Memo" prepared by Maser Consulting revised January 6th , 2021. Please note, the previous memo did not account for the roadway width reduction of Sheffield, therefore the peak flows from the proposed development have only decreased.

WATER QUALITY VOLUME (WQV):

The Water Quality Volume (WQv) is designed to improve water quality. The design captures and treats 90% of the average annual stormwater runoff volume. The WQv is directly related to the impervious cover created at a site. The 90% rainfall event value (P) used in the calculations (1.40") is shown below in the portion of Figure 4.1 from Section 4.2, page 4-3 in the NYSSMDM.





90% Rule:

$WQ_v = [(P)(R_v)(A)]\ /12$
$Rv = 0.05+0.009(I)$
I = Impervious Cover (Percent)
Minimum Rv = 0.2
P = 90% Rainfall Event Number (See Figure 4.1)
A = site area in acres

Maser Consulting determined the impervious area for each watershed in the proposed condition. The Runoff Coefficient "Rv" in the computation of Water Quality Volume WQv is dependent on the percent impervious cover. As per Section 4.2 of the NYSSMDM, 100% of the water quality volume shall be treated.

TABLE 4: REQUIRED WATER QUALITY CALCULATION

Watershed	Area (A) Acres	90% Rainfall Event Number (P) Inches	Impervious Area treated Acres	Percent Impervious (I) %	Runoff Coefficient Rv	Required WQv Cf	Provided WQv Cf
WS 1	0.53	1.40	0.22	41%	0.42	1,137	1,137
WS 2	2.58	1.40	1.73	67%	0.66	8,581	8,581
WS 3 & 4	1.79	1.40	0.86	48%	0.48	4,379	4,379
WS 5	0.81	1.40	0.50	61%	0.60	2,489	2,489
WS 6	0.27	1.40	0.26	%	0.92	1,243	1,243
WS 7*	0.2*	1.40	0.2*	100%	0.95	966	966
WS 8	0.54	1.40	0.22	40%	0.41	1,130	1,130
WS 9	0.61	1.40	0.39	64%	0.63	1,953	1,953
WS 10A	0.25	1.40	0.25	100%	0.95	1,197	1,197
WS 10B	0.74	1.40	0.56	76%	0.73	2,749	2,749

**The proposed impervious area within WS 7 is considered the redevelopment portion of the project. The remaining area has been reduced using roof leader disconnection. The remaining watersheds have treated more than the total net increase in impervious area.*

The total required water quality volume per NYSDEC standards, for the new construction portion of the development, based on the proposed net increase in impervious area of 5.053 acres, is 24,395 CF or 0.56 Ac-ft. The total impervious area that is being treated (5.168 acres) is beyond the net increase in impervious area (5.053 acres). As shown in table 3 above, the current design provides the required Water quality volume. The above table has also not accounted for the water quality volume provided by the pretreatment practices upstream of the SMPs. Therefore, the proposed design exceeds the water quality requirements.

RUNOFF REDUCTION VOLUME

The runoff reduction volume (RRv) is designed to reduce the stormwater volume leaving the site by capturing an amount equal to the computed water quality volume and infiltrating it onsite. However, for sites that cannot reduce runoff in the amount equal to the water quality volume, a minimum RRv is allowed if the project demonstrates acceptable limitations. The minimum RRv requirement (in acre-feet) was calculated as follows:

$$RRv_{min} = [(P)(\bar{R}v)(S)(Aic)]/12 \text{ where,}$$

I = Percent Impervious Cover (must be 100%)

P = 90% rainfall event = 1.4

$\bar{R}v = 0.05 + [(0.009)(I)] = 0.95$

S = Hydrologic Soil Group Reduction Factor = 0.22 (20% HSG C, 80% HSG D)

Aic = Total Area of new impervious cover (acres) = 5.053

$$RRv_{min} = \frac{[(P)(\bar{Rv})(S)(Aic)]}{12} = \frac{[(1.4)(0.95)(0.22)(5.053)]}{12} = 0.123 \text{ Acre-ft} = 5{,}566 \text{ ft}^3$$

Runoff from the impervious area has been treated by bioretention and infiltration basins. Within these proposed practices the entire WQv has not been reduced through the use of standard SMPs with RRv capacity. The RRv and for each proposed practice is included in Table 4 below. Calculations are provided in ***Appendix 3***.

Table 5 –RRv Volumes Provided

Watershed	**Treatment Practice**	**RRv Provided (CF.)**
WS 1	Infiltration Basin (I-2)	1,137
WS 2	Infiltration Basin (I-2)*	7,907
WS 3&4	Infiltration Basin (I-2)*	3,945
WS 5	Infiltration Basin (I-2)*	2,247
WS 6	Infiltration Basin (I-2)*	1,147
WS 7	Green infrastructure practice	966
WS 8	Bioretention Basin (F-5)	320
WS 9	Bioretention Basin (F-5)	792
WS 10A	Bioretention Basin (F-5)	567
WS 10B	Bioretention Basin (F-5)	2,208

**Indicated that the proposed Stormtech subsurface infiltration basin.*

The proposed development requires a minimum runoff reduction of 5,566 cf (0.123 Ac-Ft) be reduced and total water quality be treated for the proposed improvements. The proposed design exceeds the minimum requirement, provided an RRv of 21,236 (0.478 Ac-ft) and provides in excess of 100% of the water quality volume set forth by the NYSDEC requirements. This aspect of the design has been met.

Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv) through Site Planning:

The application of site planning and green infrastructure to reduce water quality volume with runoff reduction practices can either reduce the required water quality volume to be treated or can completely account for the required water quality volume, which is recommended; the summary of this analysis can be found below. The combination of practices provided on site exceeds the minimum required water quality and runoff reduction for the proposed development.

The basic premise of runoff reduction is to recognize the water quality benefits of certain practices by allowing for a reduction in the water quality treatment volume. Runoff reduction is first achieved through better site design during the planning stages and has been implemented in the planning and design of this project as described in this report.

In accordance with Section 5.2 "Planning for Green Infrastructure: Reduction of Impervious Cover" of the NYSDEC Stormwater Management Design Manual, the proposed site plan has been designed to meet the planning techniques as follows:

Table 6: Green Infrastructure Site Planning

Preservation of undisturbed Areas	
Delineate and place into permanent conservation undisturbed forests, native vegetated areas, riparian corridors, wetlands, and natural terrain.	The extent of the clearing was limited to meet the user's needs. There is no proposed disturbance of the wetland areas.
Preservations of Buffers	
Define, delineate and preserve naturally vegetated buffers along perennial streams, rivers, shorelines and wetlands.	The project was designed to not impact the existing wetlands and buffers on site to wherever possible.
Reduction of Clearing & Grading	
Limit clearing and grading to the minimum amount needed for roads, driveways, foundations, utilities and stormwater management facilities.	The clearing limit was minimized using maximum slopes and retaining walls to meet grade where applicable.
Locating Development in Less Sensitive Areas	
Avoid sensitive resource areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, erodible soils, wetlands, mature forests and critical habitats by locating development to fit the terrain in areas that will create the least impact.	The project was designed to avoid the most sensitive areas on site such as the steep slopes and wetlands to the west. Additionally, this site has been previously disturbed for the construction of Sheffield Drive and the associated utilities.
Open Space Design	
Use clustering, conservation design or open space design to reduce impervious cover, preserve more open space and protect water resources.	Larger "green spaces" have been proposed on site including the center of the south western "loop road"
Soil Restoration	
Restore the original properties and porosity of the soil by deep till and amendment with compost to reduce the generation of runoff and enhance the runoff reduction performance of post construction practices.	Compacted soils located in open areas without shallow existing utilities will be tilled in order to restore the original properties of the soil prior to seeding. (*see Appendix 11*)
Roadway Reduction	
Minimize roadway widths and lengths to reduce site impervious area.	Roadway widths were reduced wherever possible while still maintaining village standards and access for emergency vehicle access. The existing 30' wide Sheffield Drive has been reduced 4' in width.
Sidewalk Reduction	
Minimize sidewalk lengths and widths to reduce site impervious area.	Sidewalks added where needed to adequately and safely serve the pedestrian needs of the facility.
Driveway Reduction	
Minimize driveway lengths and widths to reduce site impervious area.	The proposed driveways have been minimized wherever possible.
Cul-de-Sac Reduction	
Minimize the number of cul-de-sacs and incorporate landscaped areas to reduce their impervious cover.	The cul-de-sac proposed on the north east side of the site was reduced to the minimum Village design requirements.

Building Footprint Reduction	
Reduce the impervious footprint of residences and commercial buildings by using alternate or taller buildings while maintaining the same floor to area ratio.	The building were designed to meet the potential end user's needs.
Parking Reduction	
Reduce imperviousness on parking lots by eliminating unneeded spaces, providing compact car spaces and efficient parking lanes, minimizing stall dimensions, using porous pavement surfaces in overflow parking areas, and using multi-storied parking decks where appropriate.	The parking spaces were limited to what is required by local municipal code and the previous approvals.

Green Infrastructure Techniques (GITs):

After taking into account the reductions through Site Planning mentioned above, RRv remains to be treated through GITs and/or Standard SMPs. Chapter 5 of the NYSSMDM outlines the various Green Infrastructure Techniques which can be implemented on-site to achieve runoff reduction. The GI Worksheets included in the Appendix of this report provide the calculations for the green infrastructure techniques chosen to treat the Runoff Reduction Volume for this project. Below is a brief description of each Green Infrastructure Technique along with a discussion regarding the feasibility of each technique with respect to this project.

TABLE 7: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FEASIBILITY

Conservation of Natural Areas	
Retain the pre-development hydrologic and water quality characteristics of undisturbed natural areas, stream and wetland buffers by restoring and/or permanently conserving these areas on a site.	The project was designed to avoid the most sensitive areas on site such as the steep slopes and wetlands.
Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers or Filter Strips	
Undisturbed natural areas such as forested conservation areas and stream buffers or vegetated filter strips and riparian buffers can be used to treat and control stormwater runoff from some areas of a development project.	The wetland and heavily vegetated areas onsite are located downhill of the proposed development and will act as a buffer although the Water quality benefits have not been quantified.
Vegetated Open Swale	
The natural drainage paths, or properly designed vegetated channels, can be used instead of constructing underground storm sewers or concrete open channels to increase time of concentration, reduce the peak discharge, and provide infiltration.	Vegetated swales have been used on site to convey runoff to stormwater mitigation practices without the use of storm structures. The water quality benefits of these swales have not been quantified.
Tree Planting/Tree Box	

Plant or conserve trees to reduce stormwater runoff, increase nutrient uptake, and provide bank stabilization. Trees can be used for applications such as landscaping, stormwater management practice areas, conservation areas and erosion and sediment control.	Tree planting has been proposed through the site but has not been quantified as a stormwater mitigation.
Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff	
Direct runoff from residential rooftop areas and upland overland runoff flow to designated pervious areas to reduce runoff volumes and rates.	This practice has been utilized for 3 of the proposed 14 buildings.
Stream Daylighting for Redevelopment Projects	
Stream Daylight previously-culverted/piped streams to restore natural habitats, better attenuate runoff by increasing the storage size, promoting infiltration, and help reduce pollutant loads.	This strategy is not applicable to the project as the onsite stream splits the site, utilizing this practice would not allow the deployment of the eastern half of the site due to the dead end of Sheffield road, as required by the village.
Rain Garden	
Manage and treat small volumes of stormwater runoff using a conditioned planting soil bed and planting materials to filter runoff stored within a shallow depression.	There are a few green locations proposed throughout the development, but rain gardens have not been proposed on site.
Green Roof	
Capture runoff by a layer of vegetation and soil installed on top of a conventional flat or sloped roof. The rooftop vegetation allows evaporation and evapotranspiration processes to reduce volume and discharge rate of runoff entering conveyance system.	The structural design of the proposed buildings does not allow for this technique.
Stormwater Planter	
Small landscaped stormwater treatment devices that can be designed as infiltration or filtering practices. Stormwater planters use soil infiltration and biogeochemical processes to decrease stormwater quantity and improve quality.	Landscaping in green areas and planted beds are proposed throughout the development, but planters have not been proposed for treatment. No credit has been taken in the SWPPP.
Rain Tank or Cistern	
Capture and store stormwater runoff to be used for irrigation systems or filtered and reused for non-contact activities.	This practice has not been used for the proposed development.
Porous Pavement	
Pervious types of pavements that provide an alternative to conventional paved surfaces, designed to infiltrate rainfall through the surface, thereby reducing stormwater runoff from a site	Porous pavement has been proposed within some parking areas. The WQv benefits of these practices have not been quantified within the SWPPP.

and providing some pollutant uptake in the underlying soils.	

The bioretention basins and infiltration basins account for the runoff reduction as required. **The site has been designed to meet the required water quality requirements without accounting for the pretreatment volume tributary to the proposed basins.**

Soil restoration efforts, including mechanical decompaction and compost amendment in accordance with Section 5.1.6 and Table 5.3 of the NYSSMDM, are proposed for areas to be disturbed for improvements that will not be impervious at final buildout.

Refer to Tables 6 and 7 above for the decision-making matrices utilized herein. The design for the project utilized a standard SMPs with RRV capacity to attain the required minimum runoff reduction volume and water quality for new construction and redevelopment respectively. NYSDEC Green Infrastructure (GI) worksheets can be found in the Appendix 3 summarizing calculations.

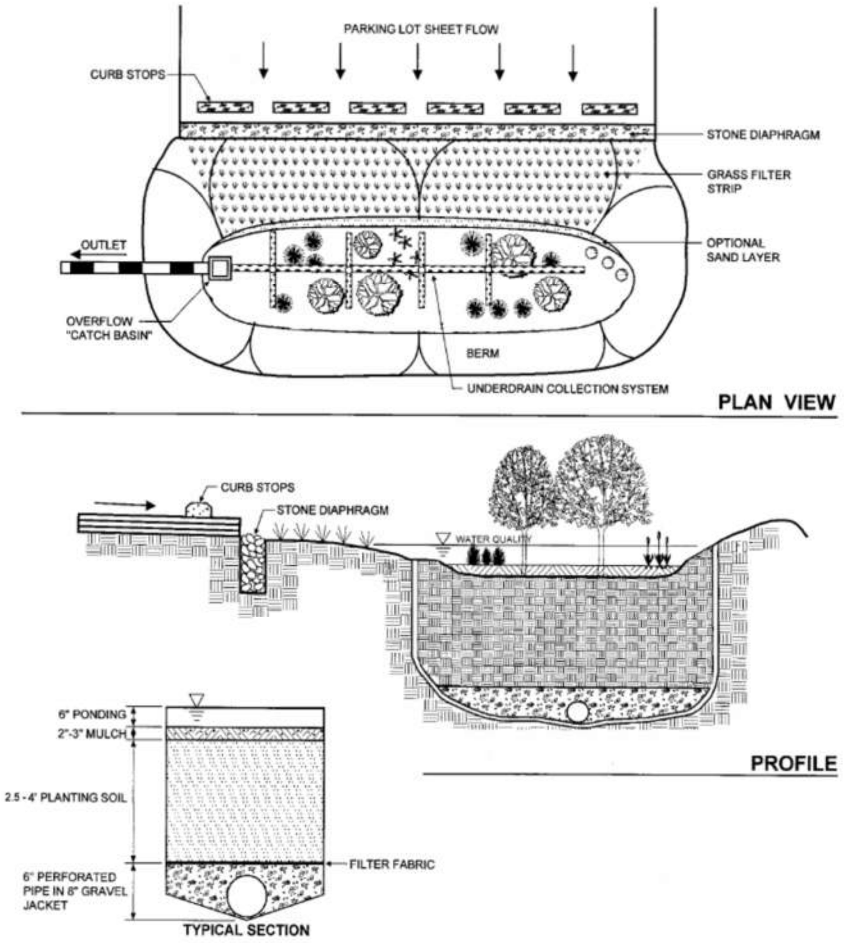
BIORETENTION BASINS WITH UNDERDRAIN (NO INFILTRATION):

The proposed development causes an increase in impervious cover. As such the runnoff must be mitigated for water quality. One of the SMP utilized for the proposed development is the use of bioretention with a proposed underdrain (F-5). Runoff from the development is proposed to be routed to a bioretention basin to provide runoff reduction capacity as well as water quality treatment volume. The basins are proposed with a 3” mulch layer, 2.5 feet of soil media, and an 8-inch drainage layer with a 6-inch underdrain which ultimately connects to an outlet control structure and discharges downstream to provide WQv. Bioretention soils shall meet the design criteria outlined in Appendix H of the NYSSMDM; soil deep ripping and de-compaction shall be in accordance with the NYSDEC guidelines found in the Appendix.

The sizing calculation for the bioretention system was completed in accordance with design requirements set forth in Section 6.4.4 of the NYSSMDM. An exception to the design is that grass filter strips have not been provided in all locations for pre-treatment of the sheet flow from the paved areas. Frequent observance of scour and destruction of existing bioretention areas have led the design to include properly sized riprap inlet protection at all curb cuts and proper scour protection for discharging pipes. Although the intent of the design requires grass filter strips, Maser Consulting believes longevity of the system design and maintenance of the mulch layer and vegetation will adequately treat the runoff from the proposed development and this design alteration will meet the long-term goals of the permit.

The stage/storage information of the bioretention areas can be found in the HydroCAD output within the Appendix of this report. The NYSDEC GI worksheet for runoff reduction and water quality treatment can be found in the Appendix for RRv capacity calculations (See NYSDEC GI worksheet). A summary of the water quality provided in these facilities can be found in Table 4.

Figure 6.19 Bioretention (F-5)



INFILTRATION BASIN:

The proposed design utilizes an infiltration basin for RRv/Wqv on the new construction. The basin was designed to meet the requirements of the NYSSWDM. The design infiltration rate of 12 in/hr is more conservative than the 24 -18 in/hr observed during geotechnical testing. The basin has proposed side slopes of 3 on 1.

The stage/storage information of the infiltration basin can be found in the HydroCAD output within the Appendix of this report. The NYSDEC GI worksheet for runoff reduction and water quality treatment can be found in the Appendix for RRv capacity calculations (See NYSDEC GI worksheet). A summary of the water quality provided in these facilities can be found in Table 4.

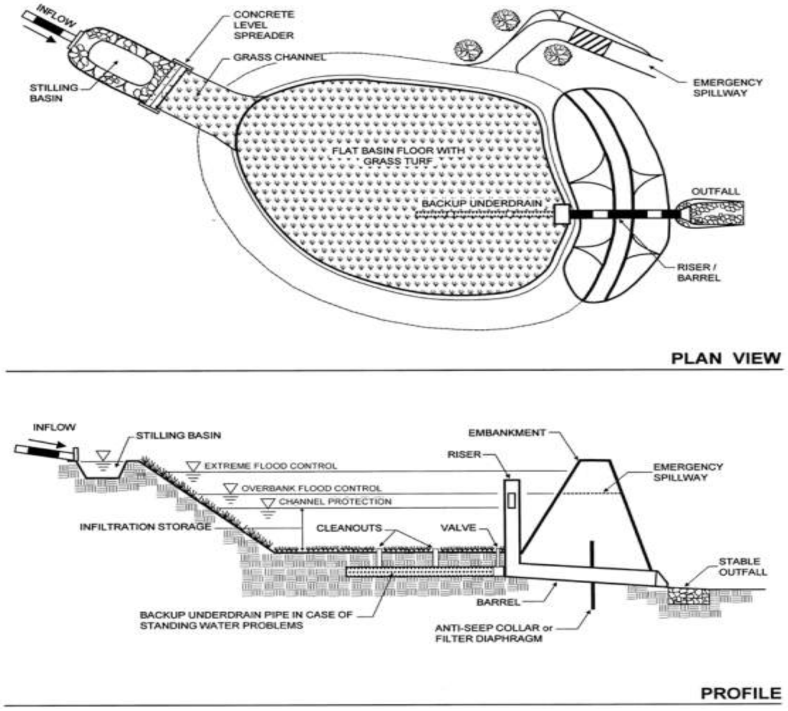
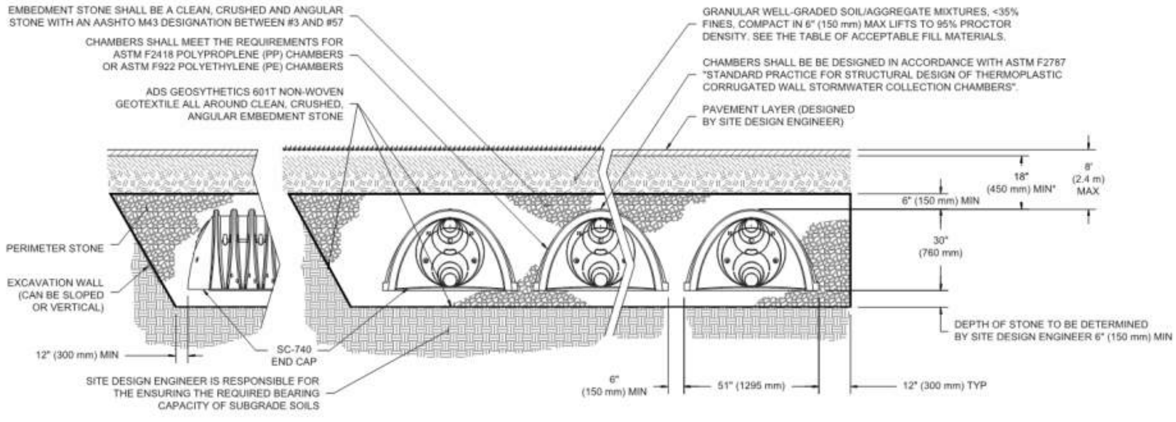


Figure 6.12 Infiltration Basin (I-2)

STORMTECH INFILTRATION CHAMBERS:

The StormTech SC-740 is a subsurface resin chamber that allows the storage of large volumes at reasonable depths. Maser Consulting has designed six (6) underground systems throughout the site. Sizing for these systems include the standard 6-12" stone base to increase storage capacity for the given footprint for the water quality storm to infiltrate and can be found in the HydroCAD output. The chambers are shown in the Green Infrastructure worksheet outputs as equivalent areas that include the correct quantity of chambers. The HydroCAD Appendix includes volume calculations to support the WQv volume shown in the GI worksheets and Table 4 above for each system. The calculations shown include the volume within the chambers and stone voids (StormTech assumes a porosity of 40%). The systems were designed to treat the increase impervious associated with the development. Support for the sizing of the systems can be found in the Appendix of this report.

]



*MINIMUM COVER TO BOTTOM OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT. FOR UNPAVED INSTALLATIONS WHERE RUTTING FROM VEHICLES MAY OCCUR, INCREASE COVER TO 24" (600 mm).

To provide pretreatment, the runoff will enter the systems isolator row to provided pretreatment. The design infiltration date of 12 in/hr is more conservative than the 24-18 in/hr observed during geotechnical testing. These infiltration rates were used in the design of the runoff reduction volume found within the NYSDEC GI worksheets and for peak attenuation found in the HydroCAD output.

V. EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL

FIVE (5) ACRES OR GREATER OF DISTURBANCE

The proposed development will be staged as to not cause greater than 5 acres of disturbance at one time. If the proposed phasing cannot be achieved due to unforeseen site conditions, the applicant will seek a 5 acre waiver from the NYSDEC. After these agencies authorize the disturbance the project must comply with the following requirements:

A. The owner or operator shall have a qualified inspector conduct at least two (2) site inspections in accordance with Part IV.C of the GP-0-020-001 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 2016.

C. The owner, operator or contractor 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.

GENERAL EROSION CONTROL PLAN:

Construction operations shall be carried out in such a manner that erosion will be controlled and sediment migration minimized. Federal, State, and Local laws concerning pollution reduction will be followed. The control practices indicated on attached Erosion & Sediment Control Plans shall be installed and used on this project.

In the event control practices not contained within the attached Erosion & Sediment Control Plans are required due to unforeseen/unknown existing conditions this SWPPP document contains applicable Erosion and Sediment Control details in ***Appendix 15*** as a reference. Details in ***Appendix 16*** are considered as needed and are not part of the construction documents for bidding purposes.

The list of measures and practices below are contained on the attached Erosion and Sediment Control Plans and shall be installed and maintained per the most current edition of the New York Standard Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. All erosion control measures implemented shall be in accordance with the construction sequence schedule as described in Section VIII of this narrative.

TEMPORARY MEASURES

- *Silt Fence* – Silt fence shall be placed along the toe of all fill areas or any location where surface sheet flow could be expected in accordance with temporary soil erosion and sediment control plans serving to reduce runoff velocity and effect deposition of transported sediment load. Where silt fence ends, the end shall turn and run perpendicular to contours for a length of ten (10) feet, or for a difference in elevation of two (2) feet, whichever comes first.

- *Mulching* – Mulching of all disturbed surfaces will be mandatory. Hydroseeding with mulch only mixes will be the preferred method.

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

  The access shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way or streets. This may require periodic top dressing with additional aggregate. All sediment spilled, dropped, or washed onto public rights-of-way must be removed immediately. When necessary, wheels must be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public rights-of-way. When washing is required, it shall be done on an area stabilized with aggregate, which drains into an approved sediment trapping device. All sediment shall be prevented from entering storm drains, ditches, or watercourses.

- *Concrete Washout Station* - A temporary concrete washout station is to be used near the entrance to the site. The station will have a depth of 24 inches and shall be a minimum of 10 feet by 10 feet. Station shall be lined with a 10mil waterproof plastic membrane. Any tools or equipment that were used for concrete work will be cleaned here before leaving the site.

PERMANENT MEASURES

- *Topsoil, Seed & Mulch* – Final vegetative stabilization shall be used at all locations where the ground has been disturbed and impervious covers are not specified. Mulch shall be applied with, or immediately after seeding.

- *Rock outlet protection*- Stone riprap is to be placed at the outlet end of the culverts beneath the flared end section to slow down the flow of the runoff and reduce erosion.

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF MEASURES

All temporary and permanent soil erosion and sediment measures shall be maintained by the contractor during the life of the project. The contractor shall have a *trained contractor,* as defined in the GP-0-20-001 (See ***Appendix 4***) on site at all times. The *trained contractor* shall be responsible for the day to day construction and maintenance of all erosion and sediment control measures.

All temporary measures (silt fence, inlet protection, etc.) and permanent measures (landscaping) shall be inspected by the *Qualified Inspector* every seven calendar days. The *Qualified Inspector* role and inspection requirements are outlined in Part IV.C of the GP-0-20-001 (See ***Appendix 4***). All inspections are required to be completed within one calendar day. Any comments, suggestions or corrective actions the *Qualified Inspector* notes shall be addressed by the contractor within 24 hours of the inspection.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

The construction sequence for the proposed development will be as follows:

- Install construction entrance.
- Stake limits of disturbance and orange construction fence for wetland protection.
- Install perimeter silt fencing on downhill areas as shown on plan.
- Install sediment ponds. Install temporary swales to direct all open soil area disturbance to sediment ponds as necessary. Locations and size of the erosions and sediment control practices are noted on the plan. these may vary depending on the contractor's schedule and approach but 3,600 cf of storage must be provided at a minimum per acre of upstream disturbance. Sediment traps shall be installed in accordance with the plans and details. sediment traps and basins shall be sized in accordance with the New York standards and specifications for erosion and sediment control manual.
- Rough grade proposed driveway/road.
- Disturbed soils shall be temporarily stabilized as soon as practical. materials stored in stock piles shall be cordoned off with silt fence per the appropriate specifications and details. the

operator shall initiate stabilization measures as soon as practical in 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.

- Construct roads, drives, buildings, and parking area install drainage system.
- Topsoil/hay/seed lawn areas.
- The project site must meet final stabilization criteria prior to removing all erosion and sediment control devices and closing out the project. litter and construction debris shall be removed as practical throughout the life of the project.

    - *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
- Upon final stabilization being met, Contractor shall clear drainage pipes and structures of any sediment which may have accumulated. Additional erosion control measures shall be installed, as may be necessary, required and/or requested by authorities, to prevent the incidental discharge of silt laden runoff from entering a water course or a drainage system. The general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities states that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

- Additional erosion control measures shall be installed, as may be necessary, required and/or requested by authorities, to prevent the incidental discharge of silt laden runoff from entering a water course or a drainage system. the general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities states that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

The applicant and the applicant's contractor are required to attend a preconstruction meeting with
For additional, general Erosion and Sediment Control notes including seeding, please refer to the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans.

VI. Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices are inexpensive, relatively easy to implement and are often effective in preventing stormwater contamination. Specific activities that should be completed by the contractor are listed below:

SPILL INVENTORY
The materials or substances listed below are expected to be present on-site during construction:

- Concrete
- Fertilizers

- Piping
- Paints (enamel & latex)
- Treated and non-treated wood
- Seed
- Tar
- Petroleum-based products
- Reinforcing steel
- Cleaning solvents
- Masonry block
- Paving materials

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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

- Products shall be kept in original containers unless they are not resealable.
- Original labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS) shall be retained; they contain important product information.
- An effort shall be made to store only enough products required to do the job.
- All materials stored onsite shall be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers, and if possible, under a roof or other enclosure and/or on non-porous blacktop.
- Products shall be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Substances shall not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- Whenever possible, all of a product shall be used up before disposing of the container.
- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal shall be followed.
- The contractor's site superintendent shall inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on site.

SPILL CONTROL PRACTICES

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

- Spills, of any size, of toxic or hazardous material and/or petroleum products shall be reported to the NYSDEC and Central Hudson's Environmental Affairs division.
- Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup shall be clearly posted and site personnel shall be made aware of the procedures and the locations of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup shall be kept in the material storage area onsite. Equipment and materials shall include but not be limited to brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, kitty litter, sand, sawdust, and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
- All spills shall be cleaned up immediately after discovery.

- The spill area shall be kept well ventilated and personnel shall wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
- The spill prevention plan shall be adjusted to include measures to prevent toxic or hazardous material of spills from recurring and how to clean up the spill. A description of the spill, what caused it, and the cleanup measures shall also be included.

The contractor's site superintendent is responsible for the day-to-day site operations and shall be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PRACTICES

The following product specific practices shall be followed onsite.

- Petroleum Products – All onsite vehicles shall be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products shall be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled. Any asphalt substances used on site shall be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations.

- Fertilizers- Fertilizers shall be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Use only fertilizers that have 5 or less parts phosphorous. Once applied, fertilizers shall be worked into the soil to limit exposure to stormwater. Storage shall be in a covered shed. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer shall be transferred to a sealable plastic bin to avoid spills.

- Paints – All containers shall be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use. Excess paint shall not be discharged to the storm sewer system but shall be properly disposed of according to the manufacturer's instructions or state and local regulations.

- Concrete Trucks – Concrete trucks shall not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site, unless in approved clean-out areas.

- Waste Disposal – All waste materials shall be collected and stored in a securely lidded metal dumpster rented from a licensed solid waste management company. The dumpster shall meet all local and any State solid waste management regulations. All trash and construction debris from the site shall be deposited in the dumpster. The dumpster shall be emptied as necessary, and the trash shall be hauled to a NYSDEC permitted landfill. No construction waste materials shall be buried onsite. All personnel shall be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal.

- Hazardous Waste – All hazardous waste materials shall be disposed of in a manner specified by local or State regulations or the manufacturer. Site personnel shall be instructed in these practices.

- Sanitary Waste – All sanitary waste shall be collected from the portable units by a licensed sanitary waste management contractor, as required by local regulation and as required to protect public health and safety.

- Recyclable Waste – All recyclable waste (cardboard, wood, etc.) shall be collected and recycled on a weekly schedule.

VII. Responsible Parties

IMPLEMENTATION OF SWPPP

The owner/operator is responsible for implementing the provisions of the SWPPP and ensuring that the appropriate contractors and subcontractors on the site provide certification in accordance with the provisions of the GP-0-20-001.

The owner/operator is also responsible to have a *trained contractor* and *Qualified Inspector* inspect the active construction site in accordance with section 6.3 of this report and all provisions for inspections defined in the GP-0-20-001, (See ***Appendix 10)*** A *trained contractor* cannot conduct *Qualified Inspector* site inspections unless they meet the *Qualified Inspector* qualifications listed in appendices of the GP-0-20-001.

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

The owner/operator is responsible for implementing inspections of all erosion and sediment control measures. To do so, the owner/operator shall have a *Qualified Inspector* inspect the site in accordance with the guidelines of Part IV of the GP-0-20-001. A sample inspection template is provided in this document (See ***Appendix 9***).

The owner/operator shall maintain a record of all inspection reports in a site logbook. The site logbook shall be kept on site and be made available to the permitting authority upon request. The owner/operator shall also retain a copy of this SWPPP document at the construction site during the life of the project.

VIII. End of Project – Termination of Permit

FINAL INSPECTION

Prior to filing the Notice of Termination (NOT), or at the end of permit term, the owner/operator shall have a *Qualified Inspector* perform a final site inspection. The inspector shall certify that the site has undergone final stabilization using either vegetative or structural stabilization methods. Final stabilization means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of 80% has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures.

NOTICE OF TERMINATION

When the site has been finally stabilized, the owner/operator must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) form to terminate coverage under SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001. The permittee must identify all of the permanent stormwater management structures that have been constructed. In addition, a manual describing the operation and maintenance practices that will be necessary for the structures(s) to function as designed after the site is stabilized must be developed and in place. The permittee must also certify that the permanent structure(s) have been constructed in conformance with this document. A copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) is provided in this document (See ***Appendix 6***).

RECORD KEEPING

The owner/operator shall retain copies of SWPPP, any reports submitted in conjunction with this permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI & NOT for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that the site is finally stabilized.

IX. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed project falls under the New York State definition of redevelopment with an increase in impervious area. The site runoff has been attenuated for peak flows in the peak design storms. The proposed development has been design to treat the required water quality through SMP's with RRv capacity. The design utilizes DEC approved practices that help maintain the existing hydrology.

X. CONCLUSION

As the storm water pollution prevention plan meets the water quality requirements for a redevelopment projects with an increase in impervious cover and meets peak flow mitigation to the applicable standards, there should be no adverse impacts due to storm water, on-site or off-site, as a result of the proposed site improvements.

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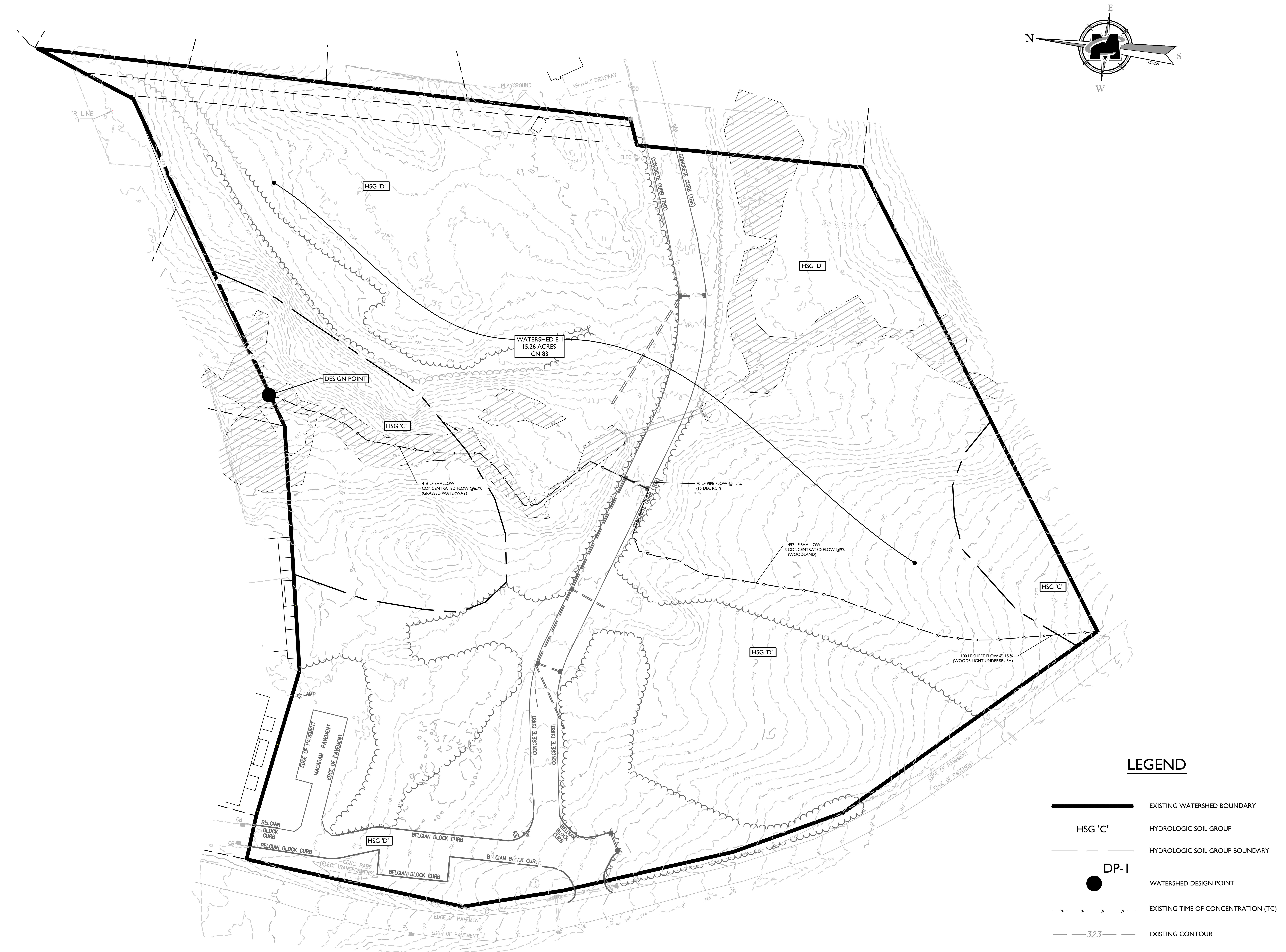
APPENDIX 1

WATERSHED MAPS



LEGEND

━━━━	EXISTING WATERSHED BOUNDARY
HSG 'C'	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP
—— — ——	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP BOUNDARY
DP-1 ●	WATERSHED DESIGN POINT
—>—>—>—	EXISTING TIME OF CONCENTRATION (TC)
— —323— —	EXISTING CONTOUR

50 0 50 100

SCALE : 1" = 50'

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State of N.Y. C.O.A: 0008671 / 0008821

REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	DESCRIPTION
1	1/6/2021	CPM	REVISED PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENT.
2	2/23/2021	CPM	REVISED PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
3	3/23/2021	CPM	REVISED PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
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WATERSHED MAPS

FOR

WARWICK
COMMONS STAGE 5,
LLC

TAX LOTS
218-1-91,92,93,94 & 96,
219-1-2.2

VILLAGE OF WARWICK
ORANGE COUNTY
NEW YORK

NEW WINDSOR OFFICE
555 Hudson Valley Avenue
Suite 101
New Windsor, NY 12553

Phone: 845.564.4495
Fax: 845.567.1025

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:
AS SHOWN	9/25/2020	CPM	ABF

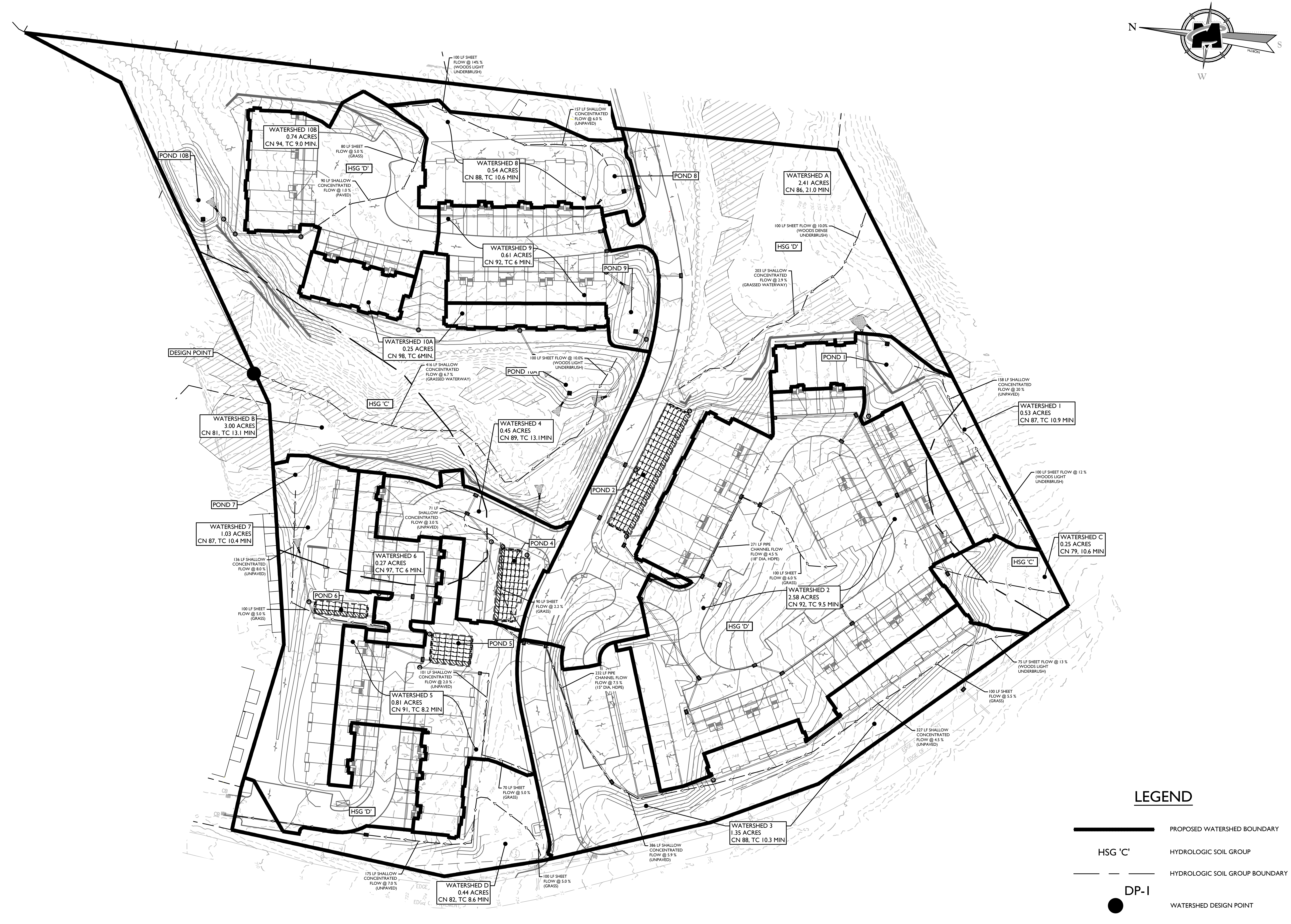
PROJECT NUMBER:	DRAWING NAME:
15002429D	C-DRNG

SHEET TITLE:
EXISTING
DRAINAGE MAP

SHEET NUMBER:
01 of 02

NOTE: DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

2015\15002429D\Engineering\Drainage Maps\C-DRNG.dwg\C-01-EXIST. DRAINAGE MAP By: CMCCORMACK



LEGEND

▬	PROPOSED WATERSHED BOUNDARY
HSG 'C'	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP
— — —	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP BOUNDARY
DP-1 ●	WATERSHED DESIGN POINT
→ → →	PROPOSED TIME OF CONCENTRATION (TC)

50 0 50 100
SCALE : 1" = 50'

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REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	DESCRIPTION
1	1/6/2021	CPM	REVISED PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENT.
2	2/23/2021	CPM	REVISED PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
3	3/23/2021	CPM	REVISED PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
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WATERSHED MAPS

FOR

WARWICK
COMMONS STAGE 5,
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TAX LOTS
218-1-91,92,93,94 & 96,
219-1-2.2

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AS SHOWN	9/25/2020	CPM	ABF

PROJECT NUMBER: 15002429D
DRAWING NAME: C-DRNG

SHEET TITLE:
PROPOSED WATERSHED MAPS

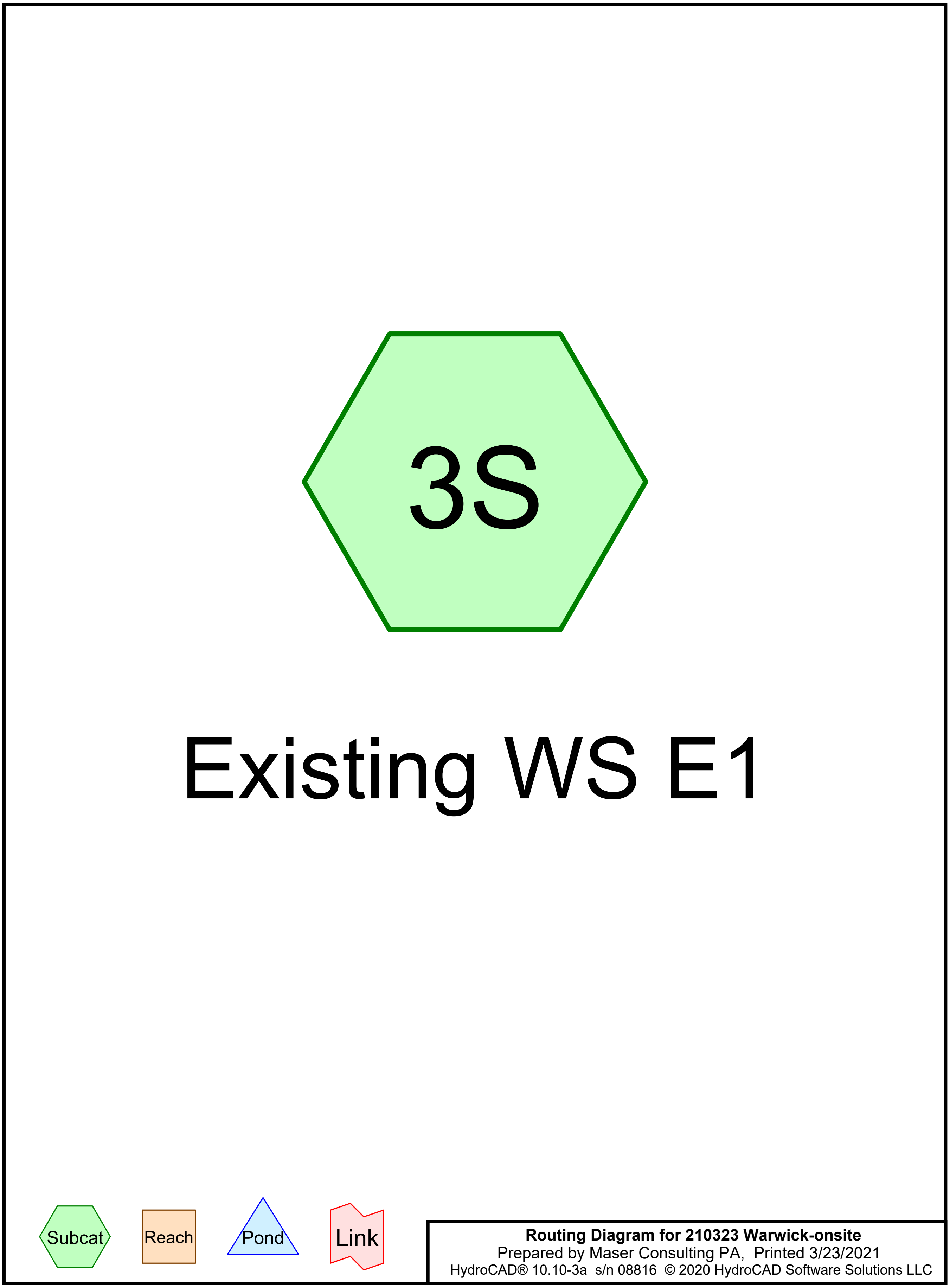
SHEET NUMBER:
02 of 02

NOTE: DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

2015\15002429D\Engineering\Drainage Maps\C-DRNG.dwg\C-02-PROP. DRAINAGE MAP By: CMCCORMACK

APPENDIX 2

HYDROCAD MODEL OUTPUT



Routing Diagram for 210323 Warwick-onsite
Prepared by Maser Consulting PA, Printed 3/23/2021
HydroCAD® 10.10-3a s/n 08816 © 2020 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Summary for Subcatchment 3S: Existing WS E1

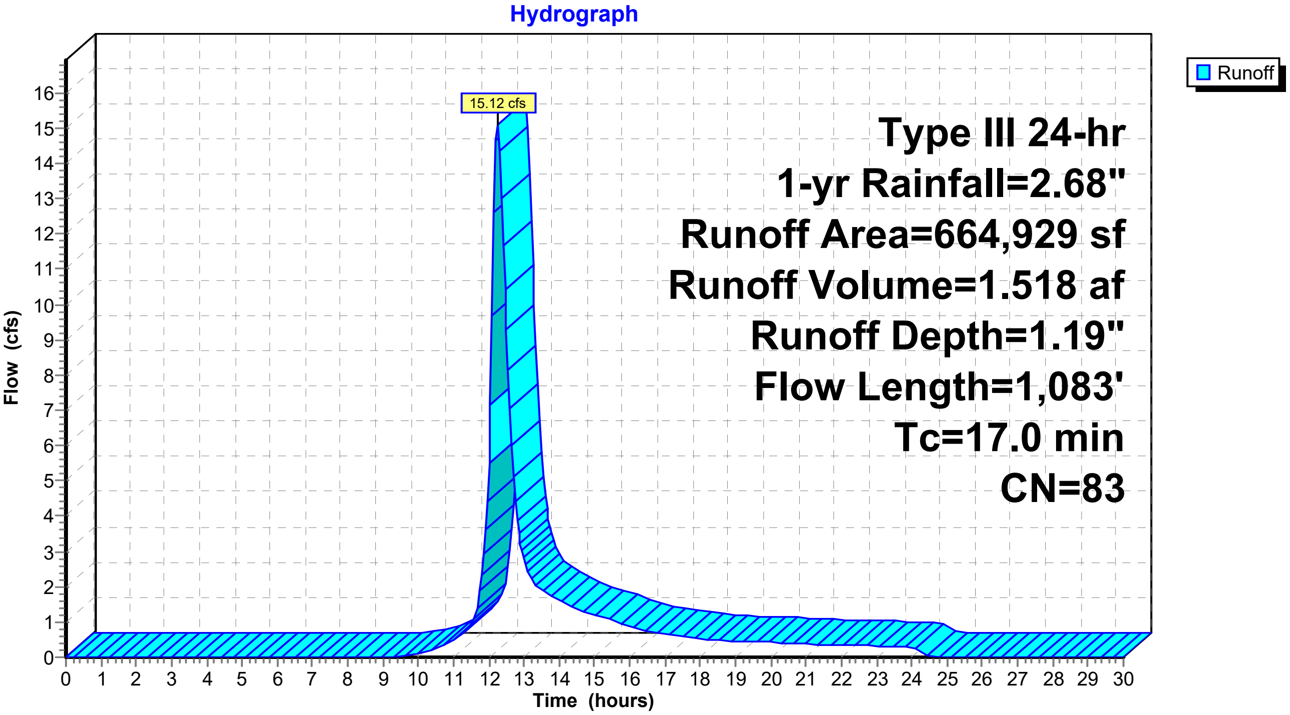
Runoff = 15.12 cfs @ 12.24 hrs, Volume= 1.518 af, Depth= 1.19"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
42,999	98	Paved parking, HSG D
24,491	89	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG D
96,069	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
24,245	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
9,892	77	Brush, Poor, HSG C
397,885	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
69,348	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
664,929	83	Weighted Average
621,930		93.53% Pervious Area
42,999		6.47% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.6	100	0.1500	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
5.5	497	0.0900	1.50		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.1	70	0.0620	15.49	19.01	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.011 Concrete pipe, straight & clean
1.8	416	0.0670	3.88		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
17.0	1,083	Total			

Subcatchment 3S: Existing WS E1



Summary for Subcatchment 3S: Existing WS E1

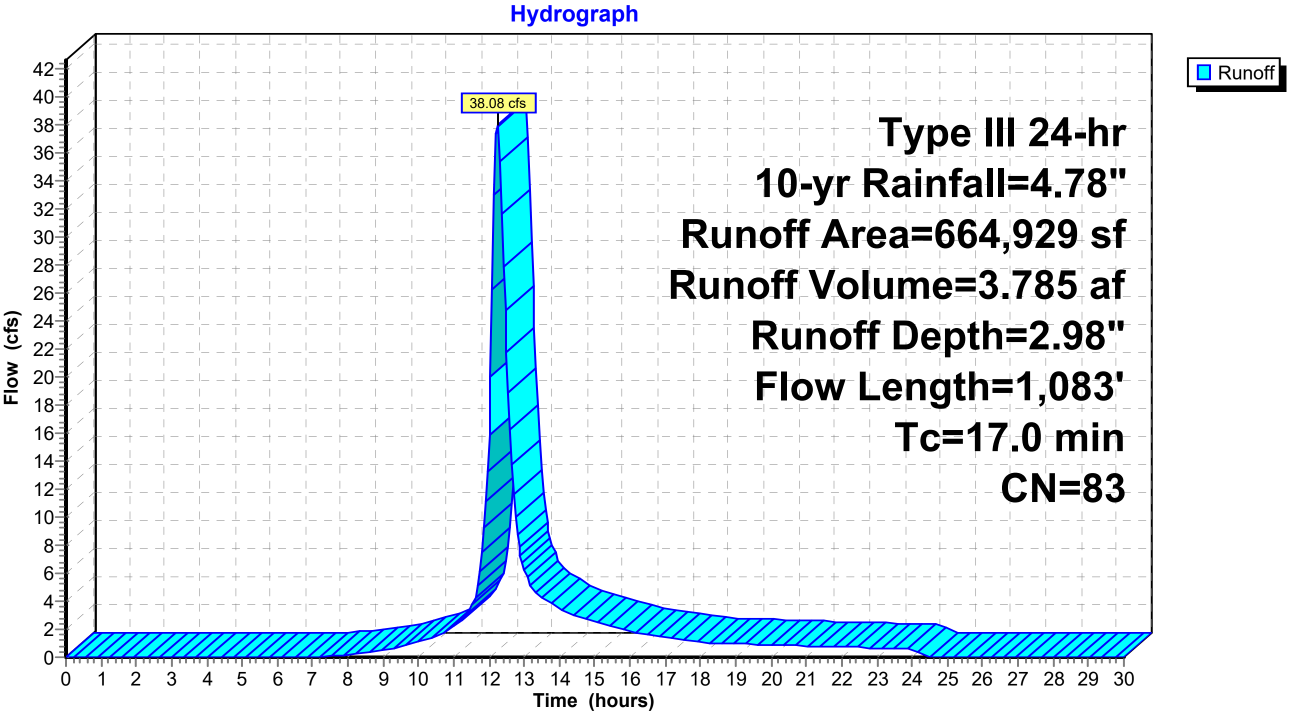
Runoff = 38.08 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 3.785 af, Depth= 2.98"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
42,999	98	Paved parking, HSG D
24,491	89	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG D
96,069	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
24,245	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
9,892	77	Brush, Poor, HSG C
397,885	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
69,348	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
664,929	83	Weighted Average
621,930		93.53% Pervious Area
42,999		6.47% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.6	100	0.1500	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
5.5	497	0.0900	1.50		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.1	70	0.0620	15.49	19.01	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.011 Concrete pipe, straight & clean
1.8	416	0.0670	3.88		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
17.0	1,083	Total			

Subcatchment 3S: Existing WS E1



Summary for Subcatchment 3S: Existing WS E1

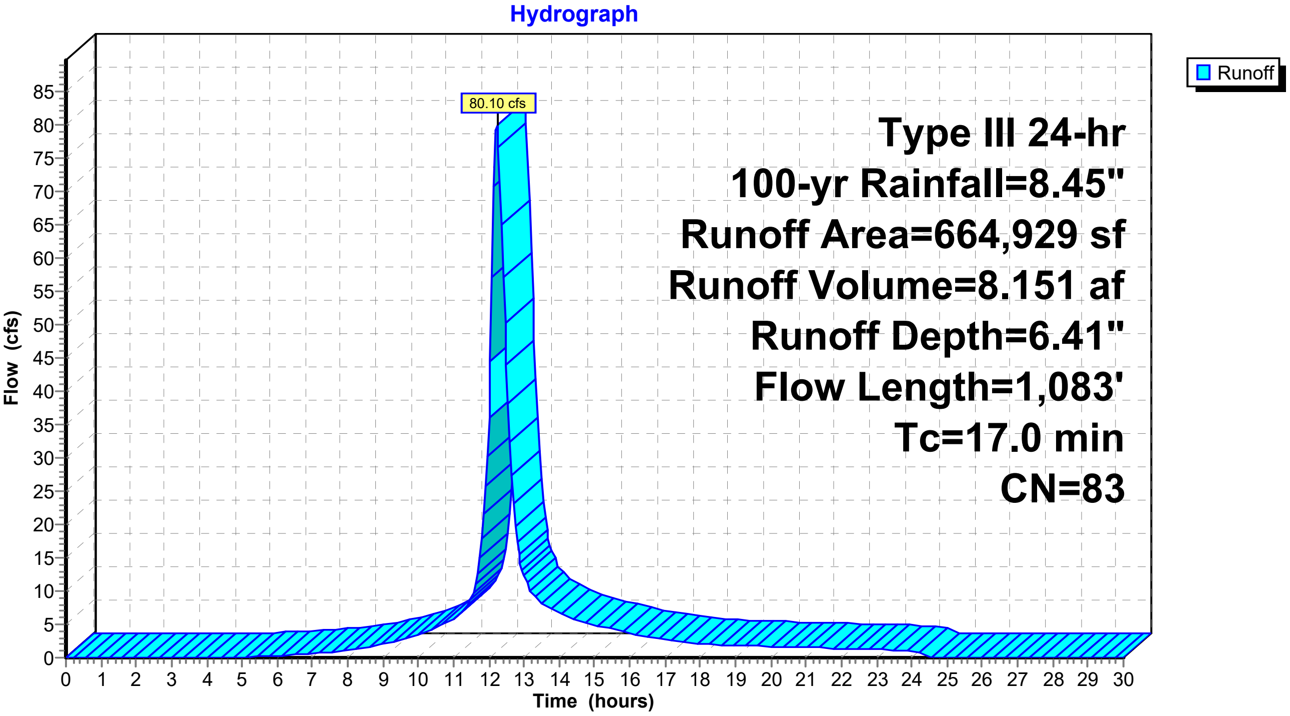
Runoff = 80.10 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 8.151 af, Depth= 6.41"

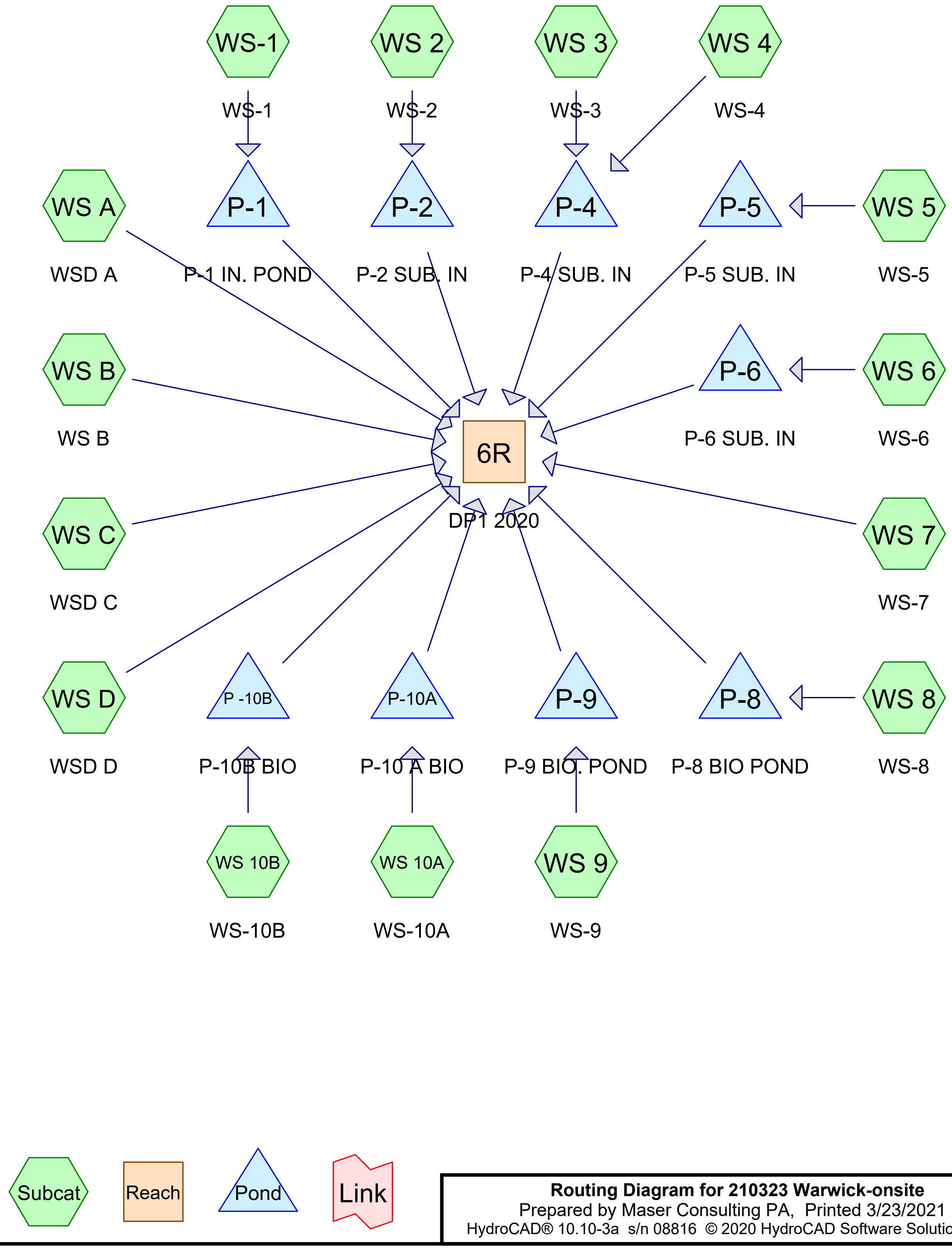
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
42,999	98	Paved parking, HSG D
24,491	89	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG D
96,069	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
24,245	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
9,892	77	Brush, Poor, HSG C
397,885	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
69,348	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
664,929	83	Weighted Average
621,930		93.53% Pervious Area
42,999		6.47% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.6	100	0.1500	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
5.5	497	0.0900	1.50		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.1	70	0.0620	15.49	19.01	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.011 Concrete pipe, straight & clean
1.8	416	0.0670	3.88		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
17.0	1,083	Total			

Subcatchment 3S: Existing WS E1





Routing Diagram for 210323 Warwick-onsite
Prepared by Maser Consulting PA, Printed 3/23/2021
HydroCAD® 10.10-3a s/n 08816 © 2020 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Summary for Subcatchment WS 10A: WS-10A

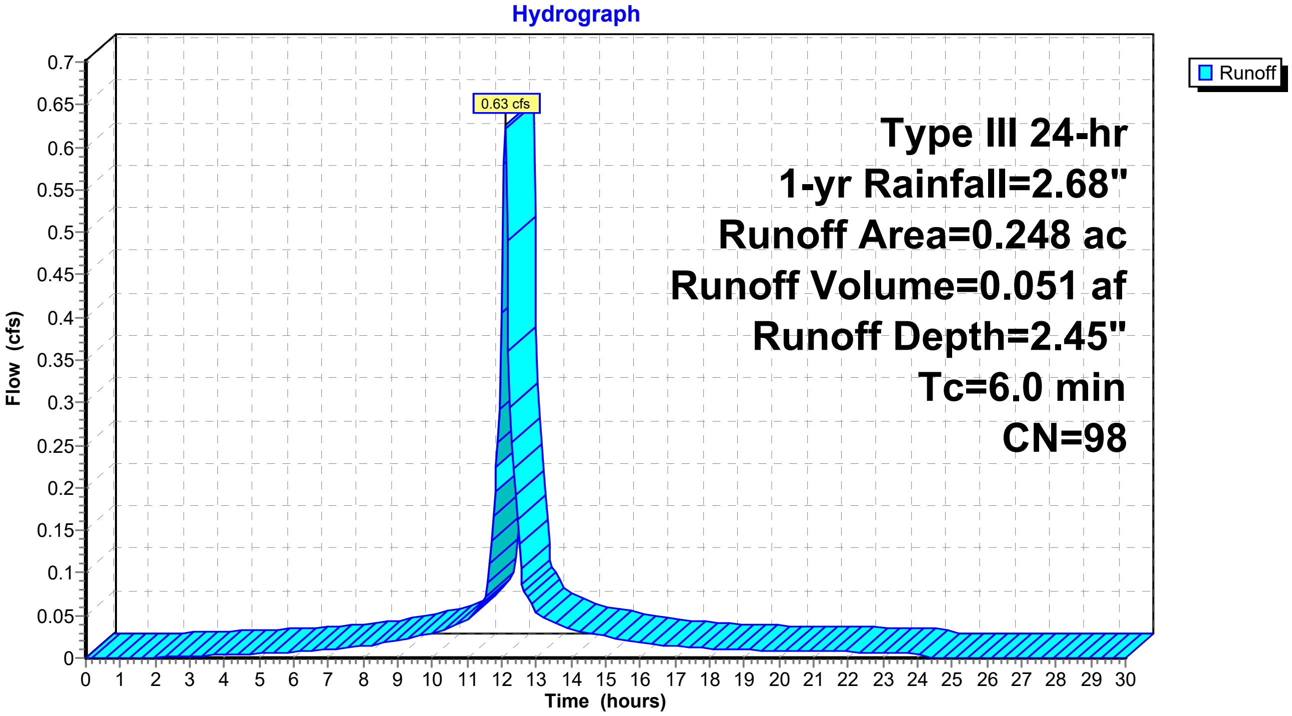
Runoff = 0.63 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.051 af, Depth= 2.45"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.248	98	Paved parking, HSG D
0.000	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
0.248	98	Weighted Average
0.248		100.00% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 10A: WS-10A



Summary for Subcatchment WS 10B: WS-10B

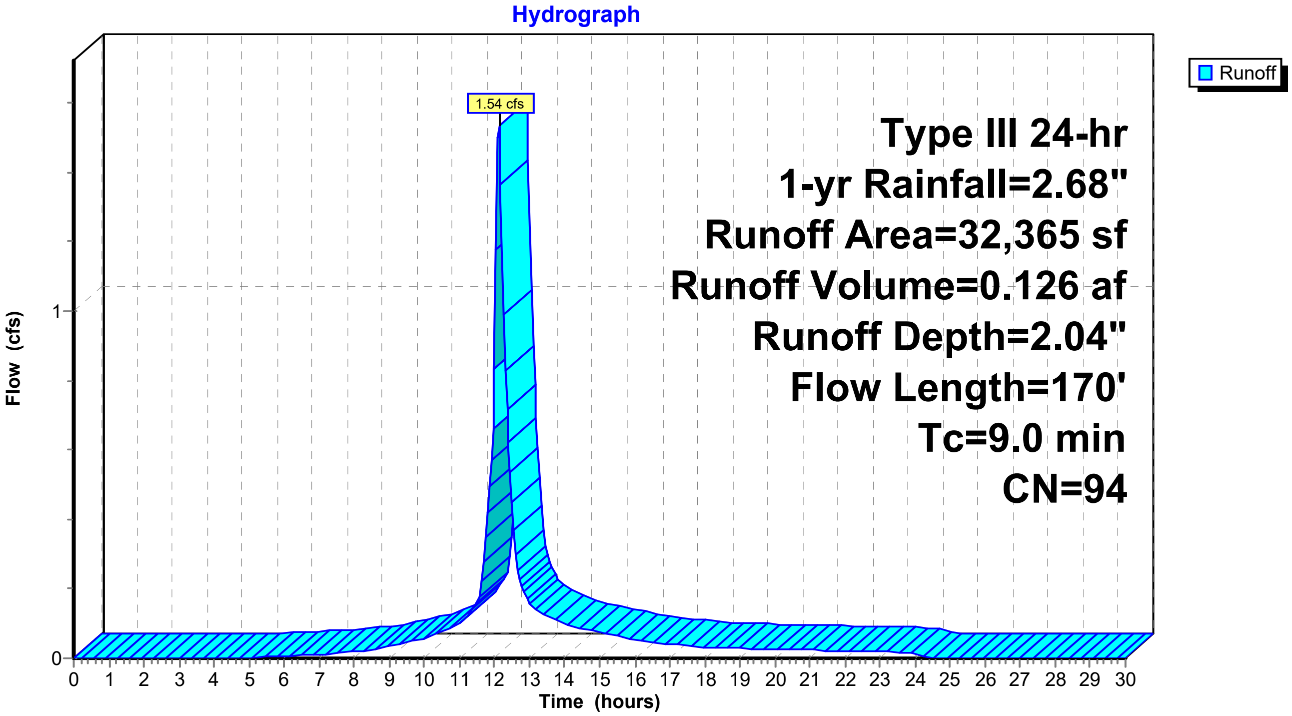
Runoff = 1.54 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.126 af, Depth= 2.04"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
24,742	98	Paved parking, HSG D
7,623	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
32,365	94	Weighted Average
7,623		23.55% Pervious Area
24,742		76.45% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.3	80	0.0500	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	90	0.0100	2.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
9.0	170	Total			

Subcatchment WS 10B: WS-10B



Summary for Subcatchment WS 2: WS-2

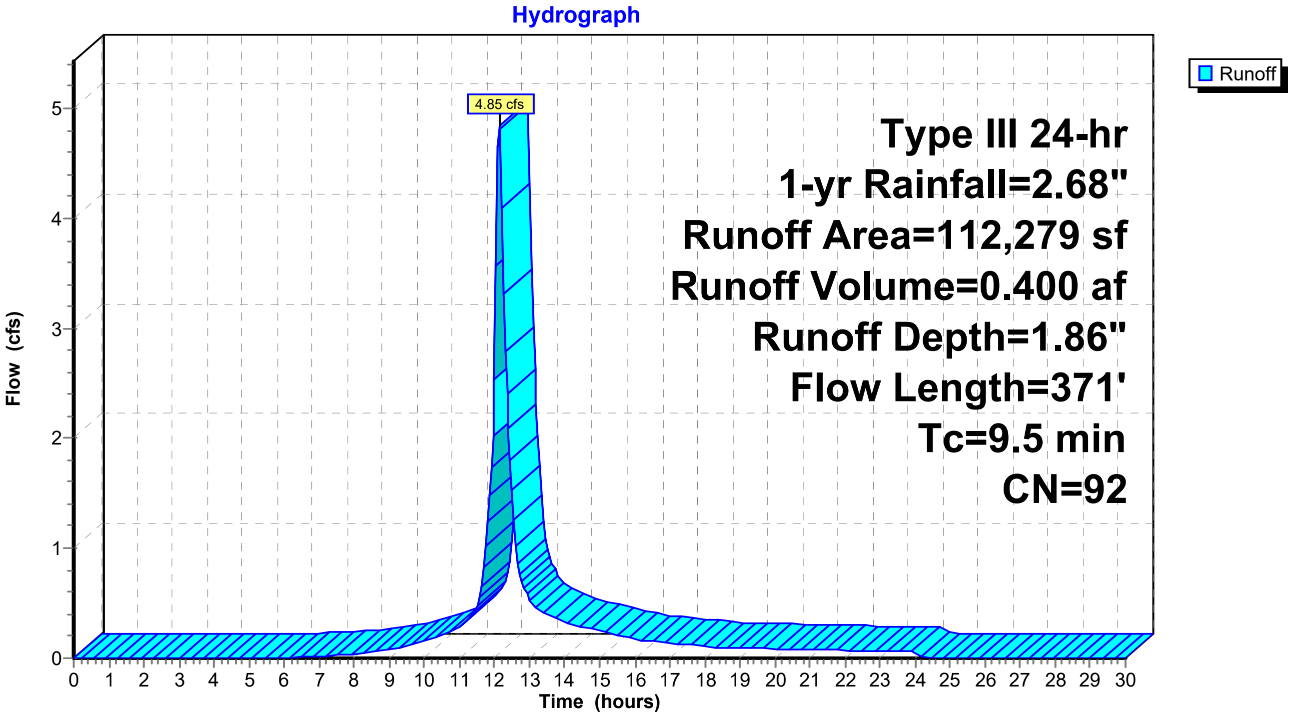
Runoff = 4.85 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 0.400 af, Depth= 1.86"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
75,509	98	Paved parking, HSG D
36,770	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
112,279	92	Weighted Average
36,770		32.75% Pervious Area
75,509		67.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.2	100	0.0600	0.18		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.3	271	0.0450	14.52	17.81	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.010
9.5	371	Total			

Subcatchment WS 2: WS-2



Summary for Subcatchment WS 3: WS-3

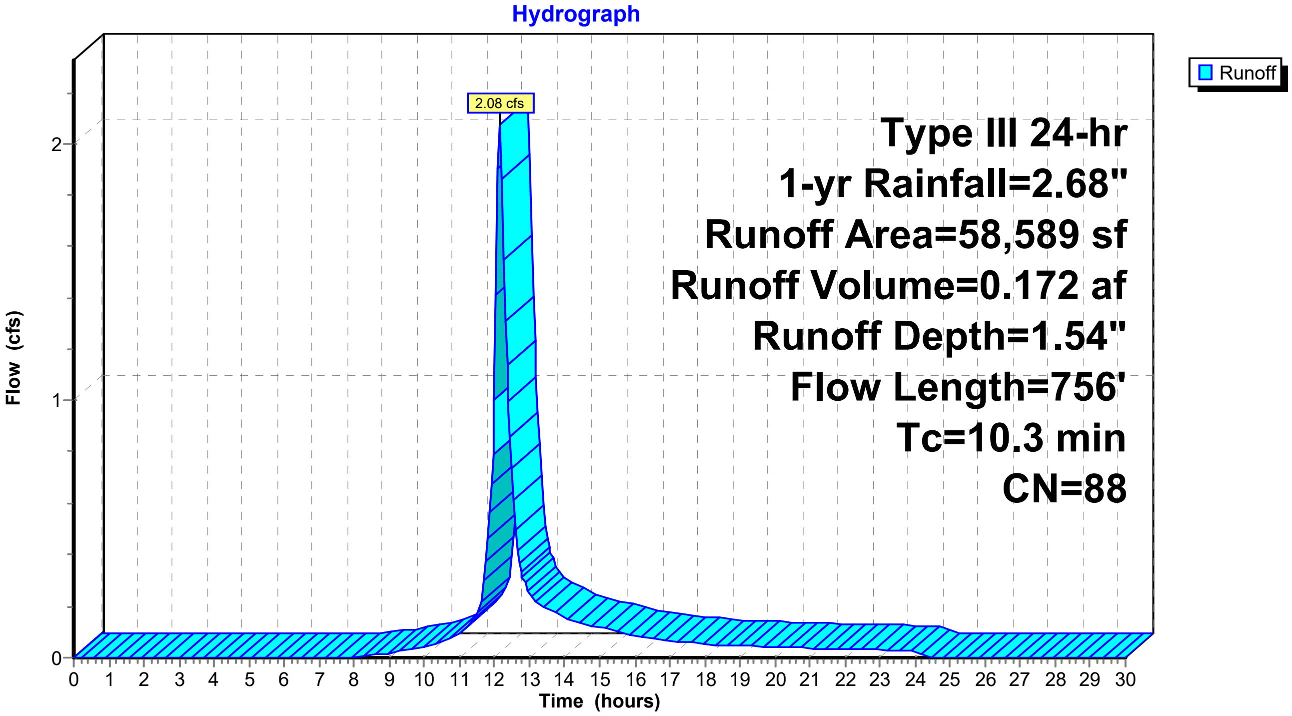
Runoff = 2.08 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.172 af, Depth= 1.54"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
26,659	98	Paved parking, HSG D
4,966	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
26,964	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
58,589	88	Weighted Average
31,930		54.50% Pervious Area
26,659		45.50% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.1	75	0.1300	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
1.6	327	0.0450	3.42		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.4	122	0.0980	5.04		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.2	232	0.0750	18.74	23.00	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.010 PVC, smooth interior
10.3	756	Total			

Subcatchment WS 3: WS-3



Summary for Subcatchment WS 4: WS-4

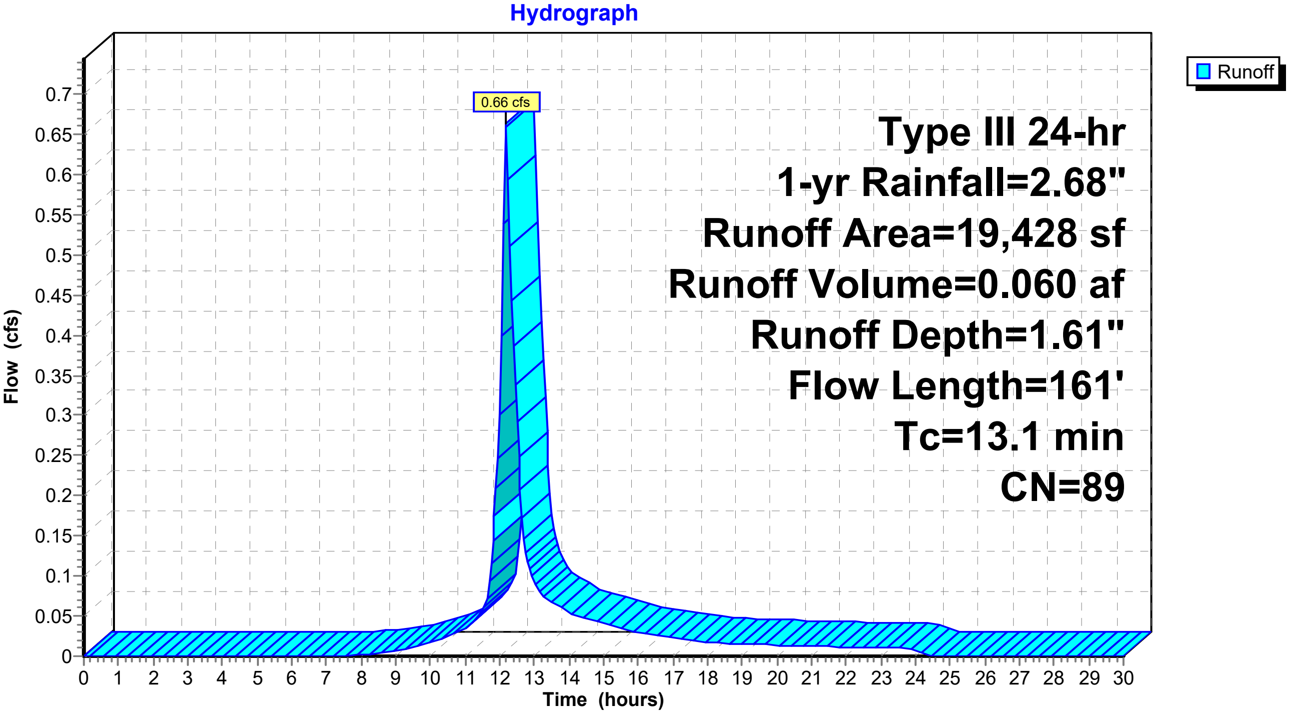
Runoff = 0.66 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 0.060 af, Depth= 1.61"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
10,716	98	Paved parking, HSG D
2,657	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
6,055	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
19,428	89	Weighted Average
8,712		44.84% Pervious Area
10,716		55.16% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
12.7	90	0.0220	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.4	71	0.0300	2.79		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
13.1	161	Total			

Subcatchment WS 4: WS-4



Summary for Subcatchment WS 5: WS-5

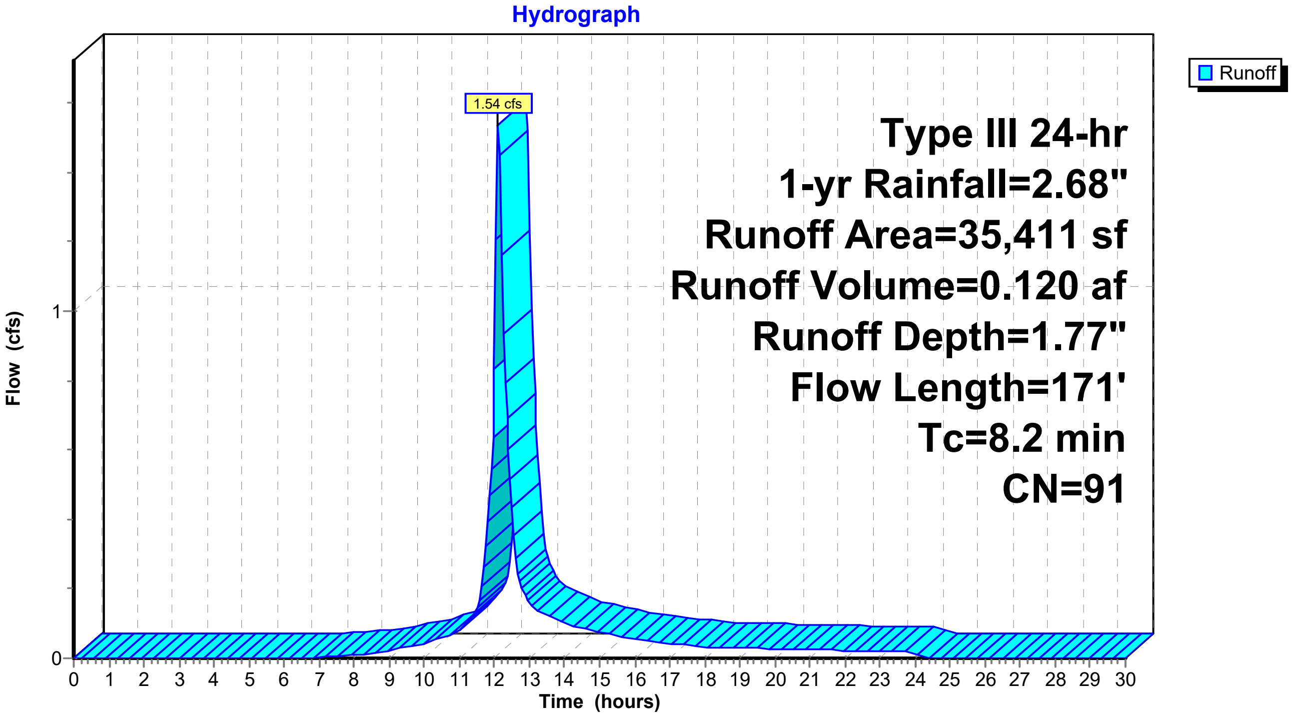
Runoff = 1.54 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.120 af, Depth= 1.77"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
21,736	98	Paved parking, HSG D
13,675	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
35,411	91	Weighted Average
13,675		38.62% Pervious Area
21,736		61.38% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.5	70	0.0500	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	101	0.0200	2.28		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
8.2	171	Total			

Subcatchment WS 5: WS-5



Summary for Subcatchment WS 6: WS-6

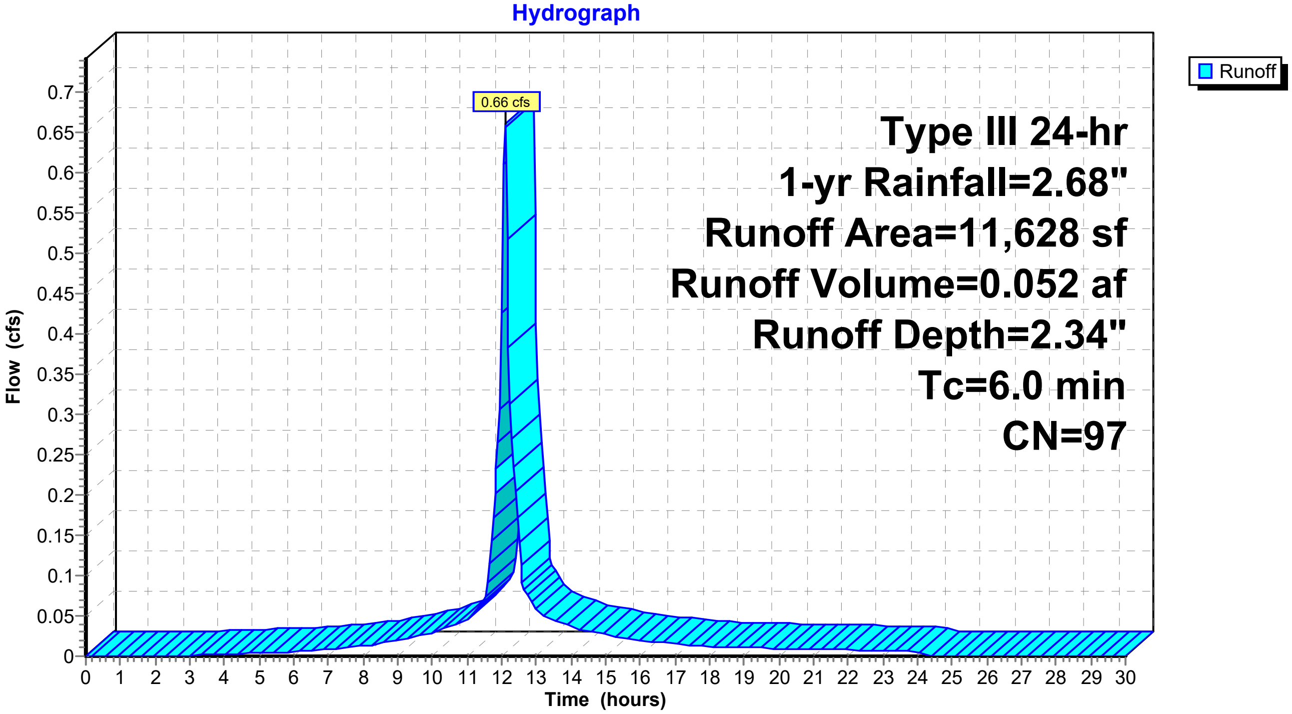
Runoff = 0.66 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.052 af, Depth= 2.34"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
11,192	98	Paved parking, HSG D
436	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
11,628	97	Weighted Average
436		3.75% Pervious Area
11,192		96.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 6: WS-6



Summary for Subcatchment WS 7: WS-7

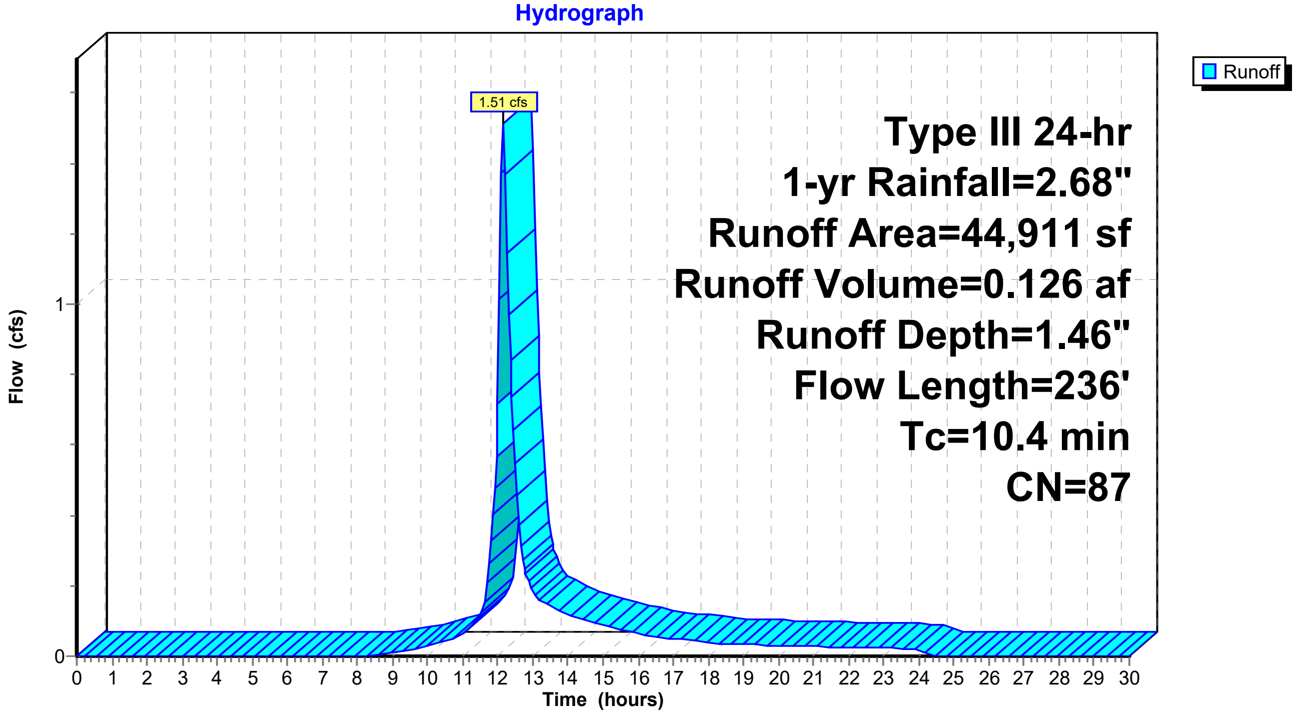
Runoff = 1.51 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.126 af, Depth= 1.46"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
19,646	98	Paved parking, HSG D
6,970	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
18,295	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
44,911	87	Weighted Average
25,265		56.26% Pervious Area
19,646		43.74% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.9	100	0.0500	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.5	136	0.0800	4.55		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.4	236	Total			

Subcatchment WS 7: WS-7



Summary for Subcatchment WS 8: WS-8

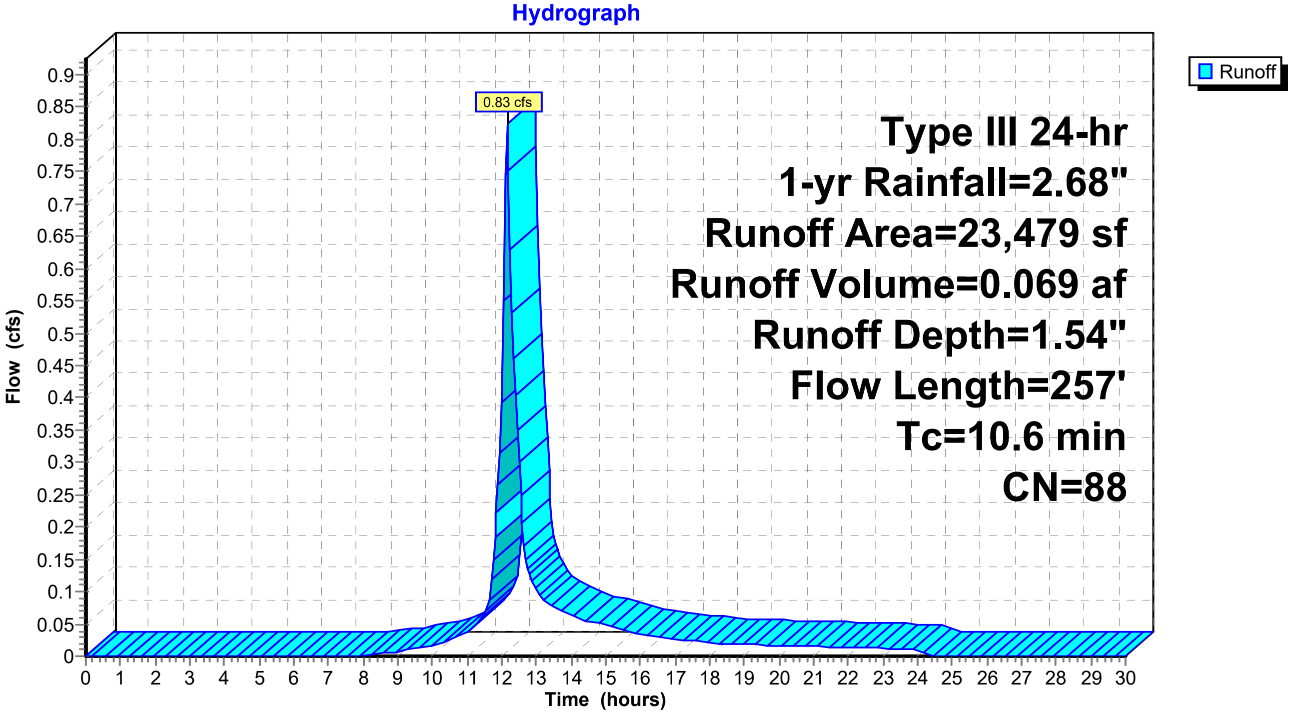
Runoff = 0.83 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.069 af, Depth= 1.54"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
9,453	98	Paved parking, HSG D
10,149	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
3,877	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
23,479	88	Weighted Average
14,026		59.74% Pervious Area
9,453		40.26% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.9	100	0.1400	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.7	157	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.6	257	Total			

Subcatchment WS 8: WS-8



Summary for Subcatchment WS 9: WS-9

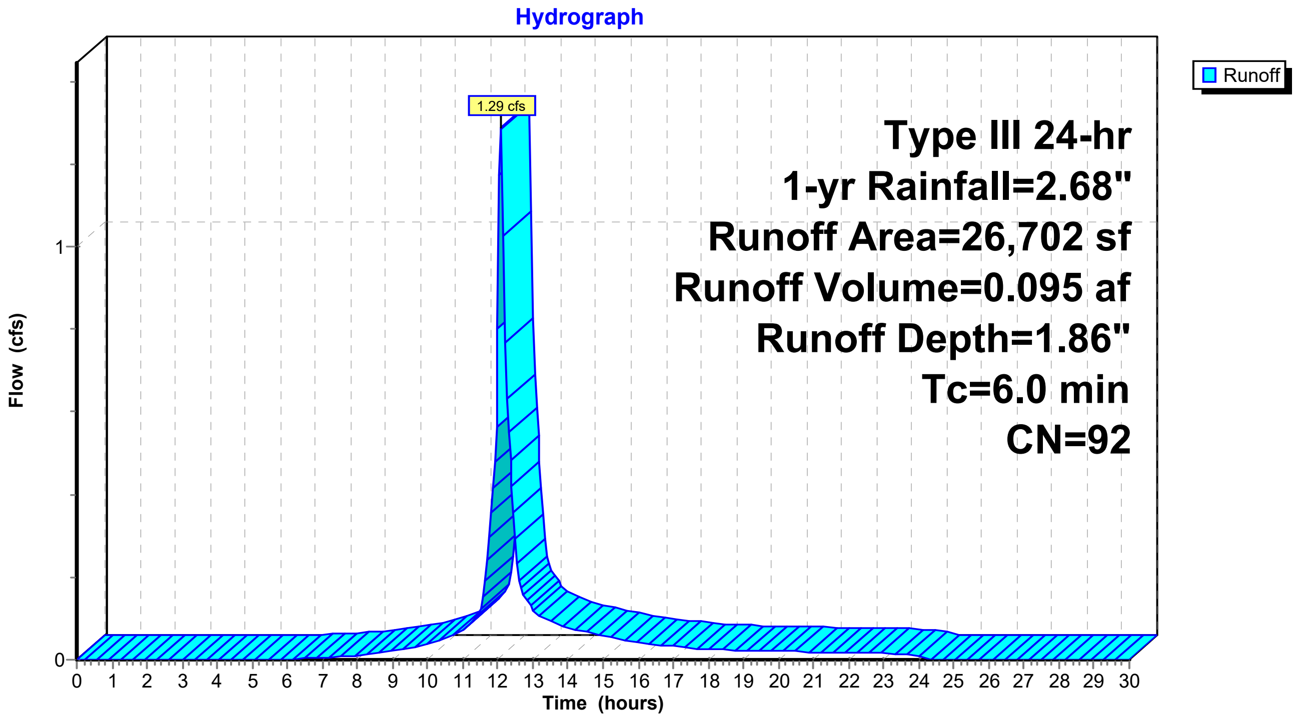
Runoff = 1.29 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.095 af, Depth= 1.86"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
17,119	98	Paved parking, HSG D
9,583	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
26,702	92	Weighted Average
9,583		35.89% Pervious Area
17,119		64.11% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 9: WS-9



Summary for Subcatchment WS A: WSD A

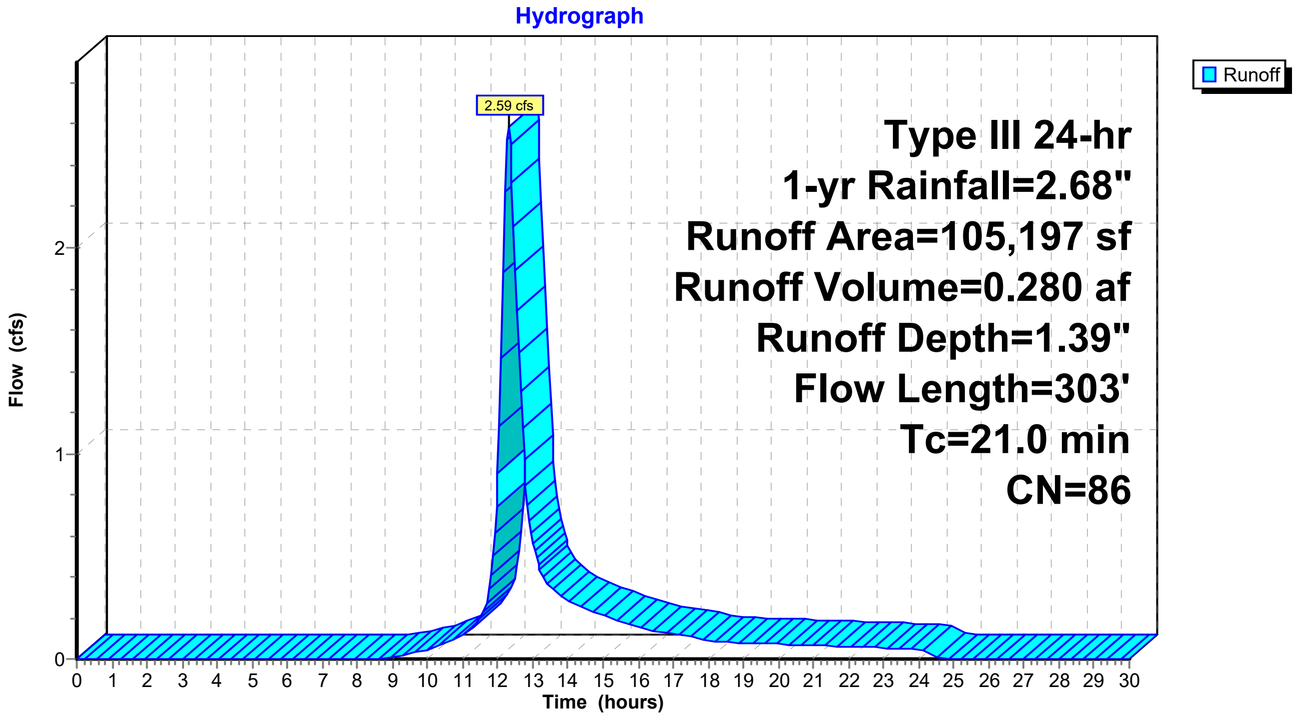
Runoff = 2.59 cfs @ 12.30 hrs, Volume= 0.280 af, Depth= 1.39"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
24,481	98	Paved parking, HSG D
38,725	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
17,380	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
24,611	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
105,197	86	Weighted Average
80,716		76.73% Pervious Area
24,481		23.27% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.7	100	0.1000	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Dense underbrush n= 0.800 P2= 3.17"
1.3	203	0.0290	2.55		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
21.0	303	Total			

Subcatchment WS A: WSD A



Summary for Subcatchment WS B: WS B

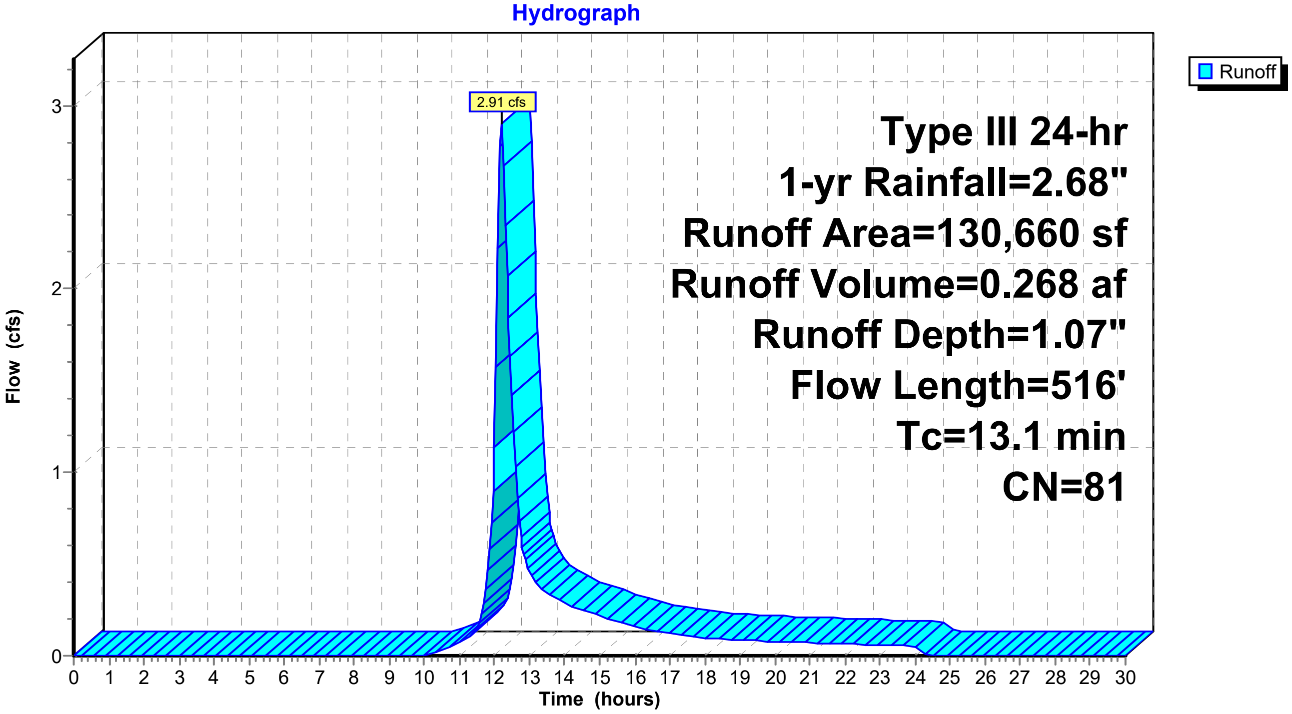
Runoff = 2.91 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume= 0.268 af, Depth= 1.07"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
1,062	98	Paved parking, HSG D
30,091	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
9,578	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
6,862	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
9,892	77	Brush, Poor, HSG C
58,412	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
14,763	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
130,660	81	Weighted Average
129,598		99.19% Pervious Area
1,062		0.81% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.3	100	0.1000	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
1.8	416	0.0670	3.88		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
13.1	516	Total			

Subcatchment WS B: WS B



Summary for Subcatchment WS C: WSD C

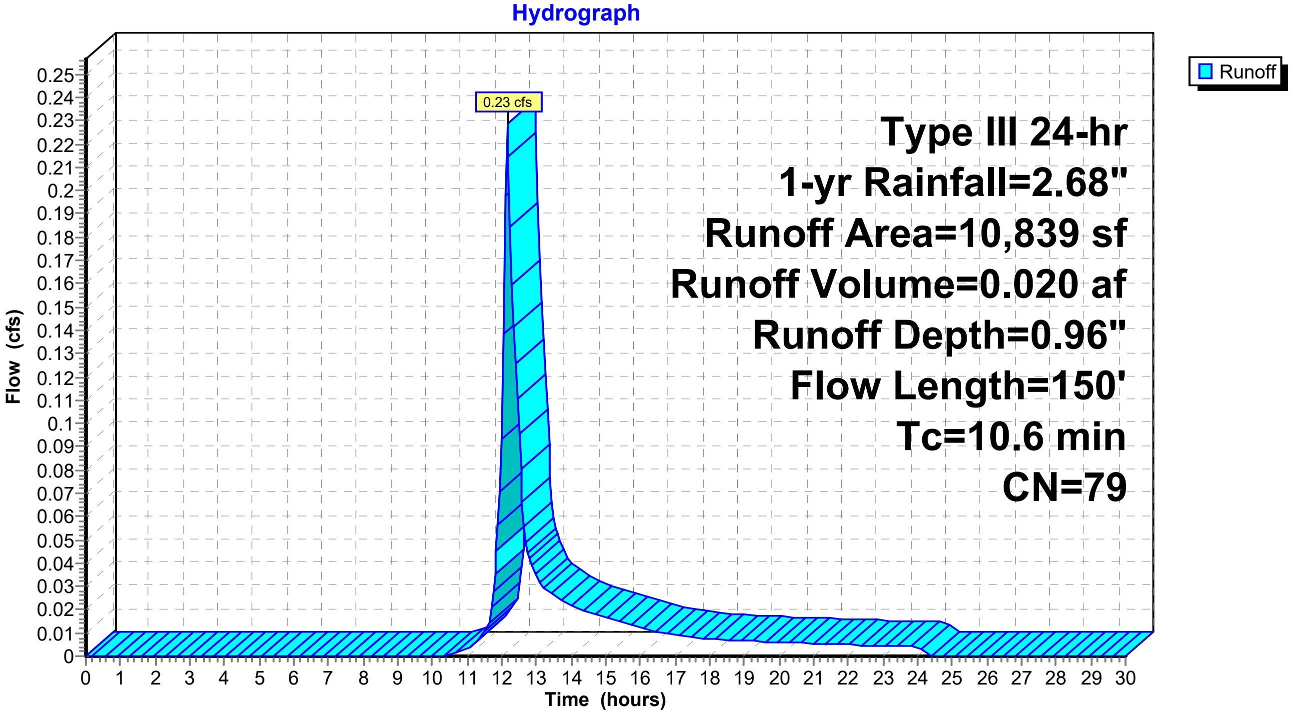
Runoff = 0.23 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0.020 af, Depth= 0.96"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
2,167	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
4,412	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
2,857	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
1,403	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
10,839	79	Weighted Average
10,839		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
10.5	100	0.1200	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.1	50	0.3330	9.29		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.6	150	Total			

Subcatchment WS C: WSD C



Summary for Subcatchment WS D: WSD D

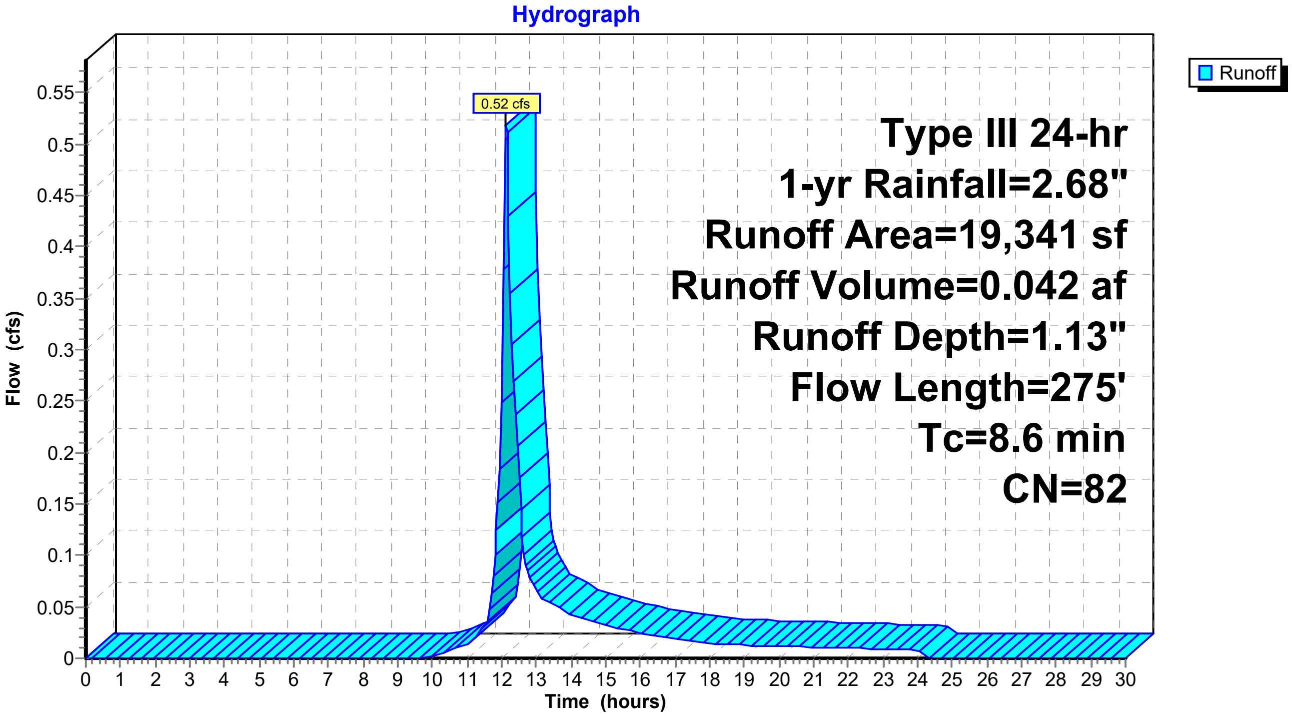
Runoff = 0.52 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 0.042 af, Depth= 1.13"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
1,481	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
11,108	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
6,752	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
19,341	82	Weighted Average
19,341		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.9	100	0.0900	0.21		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	175	0.0700	4.26		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
8.6	275	Total			

Subcatchment WS D: WSD D



Summary for Subcatchment WS-1: WS-1

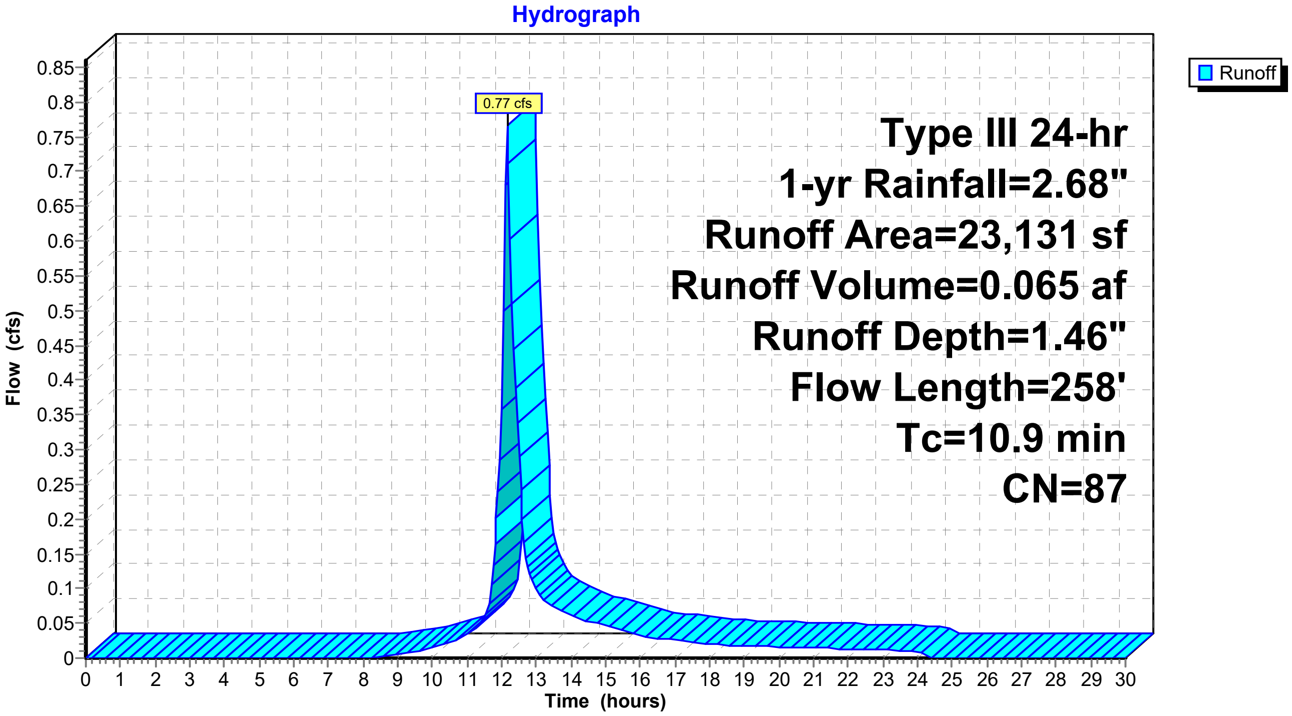
Runoff = 0.77 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0.065 af, Depth= 1.46"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1-yr Rainfall=2.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
9,538	98	Paved parking, HSG D
3,305	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
3,835	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
3,018	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
3,435	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
23,131	87	Weighted Average
13,593		58.77% Pervious Area
9,538		41.23% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
10.5	100	0.1200	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.4	158	0.2000	7.20		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.9	258	Total			

Subcatchment WS-1: WS-1

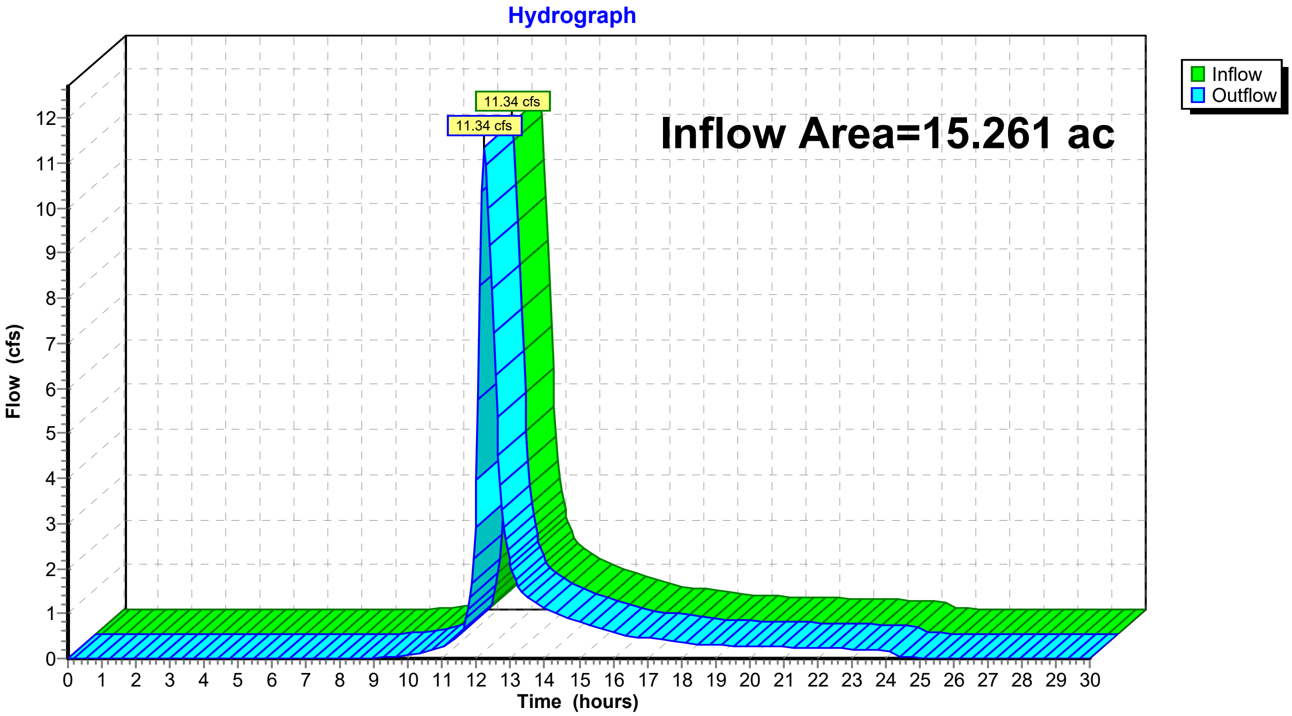


Summary for Reach 6R: DP1 2020

Inflow Area =	15.261 ac,	39.51% Impervious,	Inflow Depth >	0.86"	for 1-yr event
Inflow =	11.34 cfs @	12.22 hrs,	Volume=	1.089 af	
Outflow =	11.34 cfs @	12.22 hrs,	Volume=	1.089 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Reach 6R: DP1 2020



Summary for Pond P -10B: P-10B BIO

```
Inflow Area =        0.743 ac,  76.45% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   2.04"    for  1-yr event
Inflow      =       1.54 cfs @   12.12 hrs,  Volume=           0.126 af
Outflow     =       1.29 cfs @   12.20 hrs,  Volume=           0.099 af,  Atten= 16%,  Lag= 4.4 min
Primary     =       1.29 cfs @   12.20 hrs,  Volume=           0.099 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 714.70' @ 12.20 hrs   Surf.Area= 2,526 sf   Storage= 1,699 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 137.7 min calculated for 0.099 af (78% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 59.0 min ( 854.9 - 795.9 )

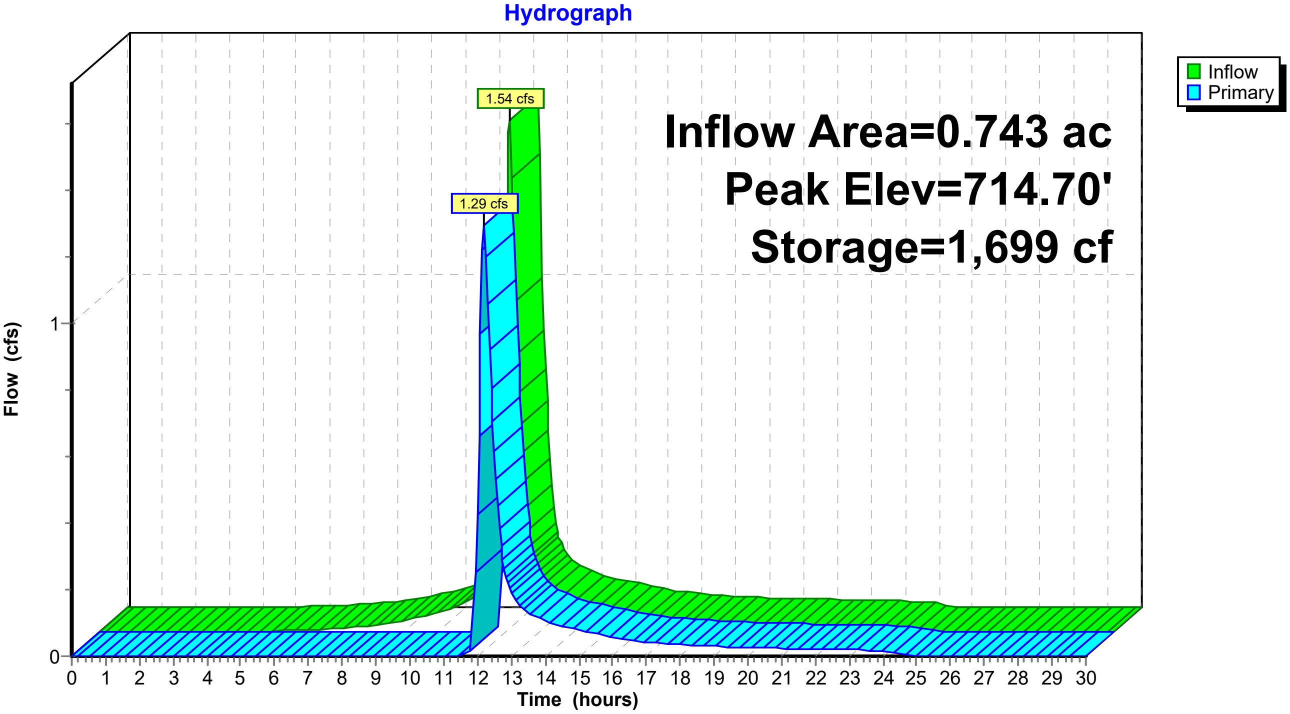
Volume         Invert     Avail.Storage   Storage Description
   #1         714.00'          5,241 cf   Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)Listed below (Recalc)

 Elevation          Surf.Area         Inc.Store       Cum.Store
    (feet)             (sq-ft)      (cubic-feet)     (cubic-feet)
    714.00              2,300                0               0
    716.00              2,941            5,241           5,241

Device   Routing           Invert   Outlet Devices
    #1   Primary          714.50'   5.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                    Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                    Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32
    #2   Primary          715.00'   11.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                    Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                    Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32

Primary OutFlow Max=1.29 cfs @ 12.20 hrs  HW=714.70'   (Free Discharge)
 ├─1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir(Weir Controls 1.29 cfs @ 1.26 fps)
 └─2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir( Controls 0.00 cfs)
```

Pond P -10B: P-10B BIO



Summary for Pond P-1: P-1 IN. POND

Inflow Area = 0.531 ac, 41.23% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.46" for 1-yr event
Inflow = 0.77 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0.065 af
Outflow = 0.31 cfs @ 12.48 hrs, Volume= 0.065 af, Atten= 60%, Lag= 19.7 min
Discarded = 0.31 cfs @ 12.48 hrs, Volume= 0.065 af
Primary = 0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 730.50' @ 12.48 hrs Surf.Area= 1,099 sf Storage= 483 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 9.3 min calculated for 0.065 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 9.3 min (840.4 - 831.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	730.00'	4,836 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

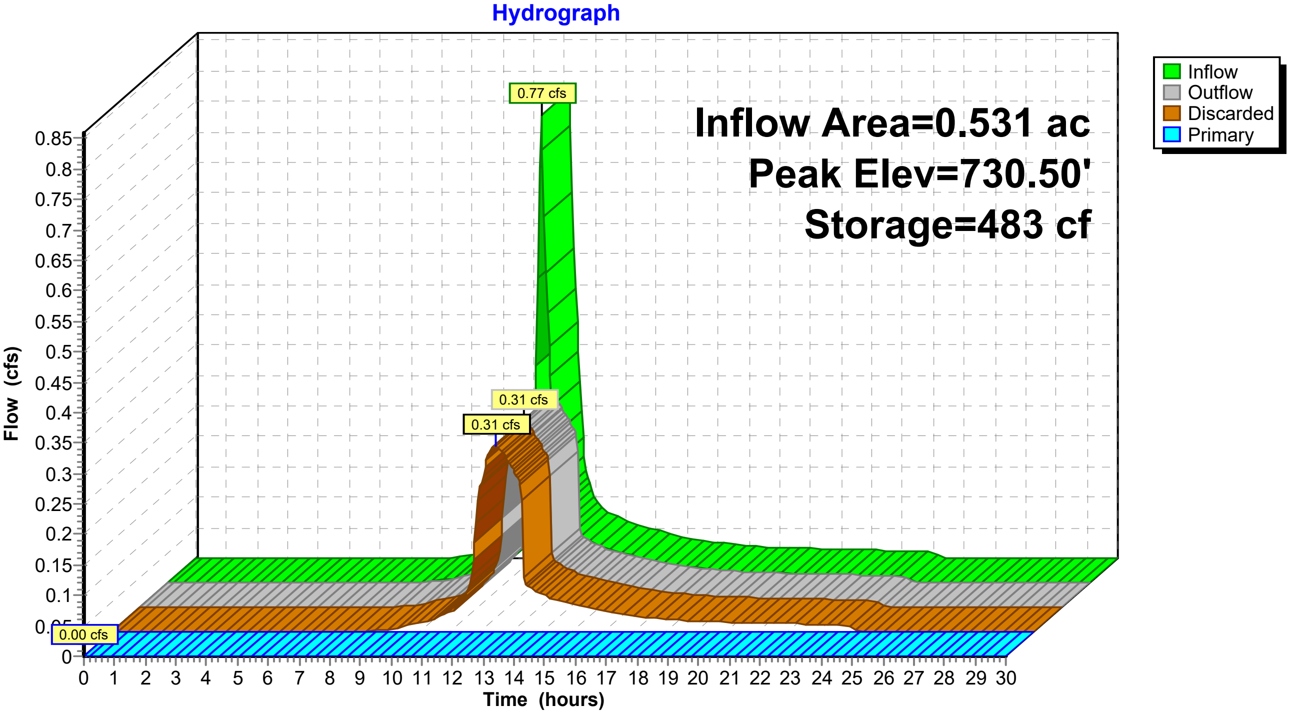
Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
730.00	844	0	0
733.00	2,380	4,836	4,836

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	731.50'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Discarded	730.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.31 cfs @ 12.48 hrs HW=730.50' (Free Discharge)
↑—**2=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.31 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs HW=730.00' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-1: P-1 IN. POND



Summary for Pond P-10A: P-10 A BIO

Inflow Area = 0.248 ac,100.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.45" for 1-yr event
Inflow = 0.63 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.051 af
Outflow = 0.12 cfs @ 12.52 hrs, Volume= 0.035 af, Atten= 81%, Lag= 26.2 min
Primary = 0.12 cfs @ 12.52 hrs, Volume= 0.035 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 714.38' @ 12.52 hrs Surf.Area= 1,709 sf Storage= 1,277 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 262.9 min calculated for 0.035 af (69% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 168.1 min (928.4 - 760.3)

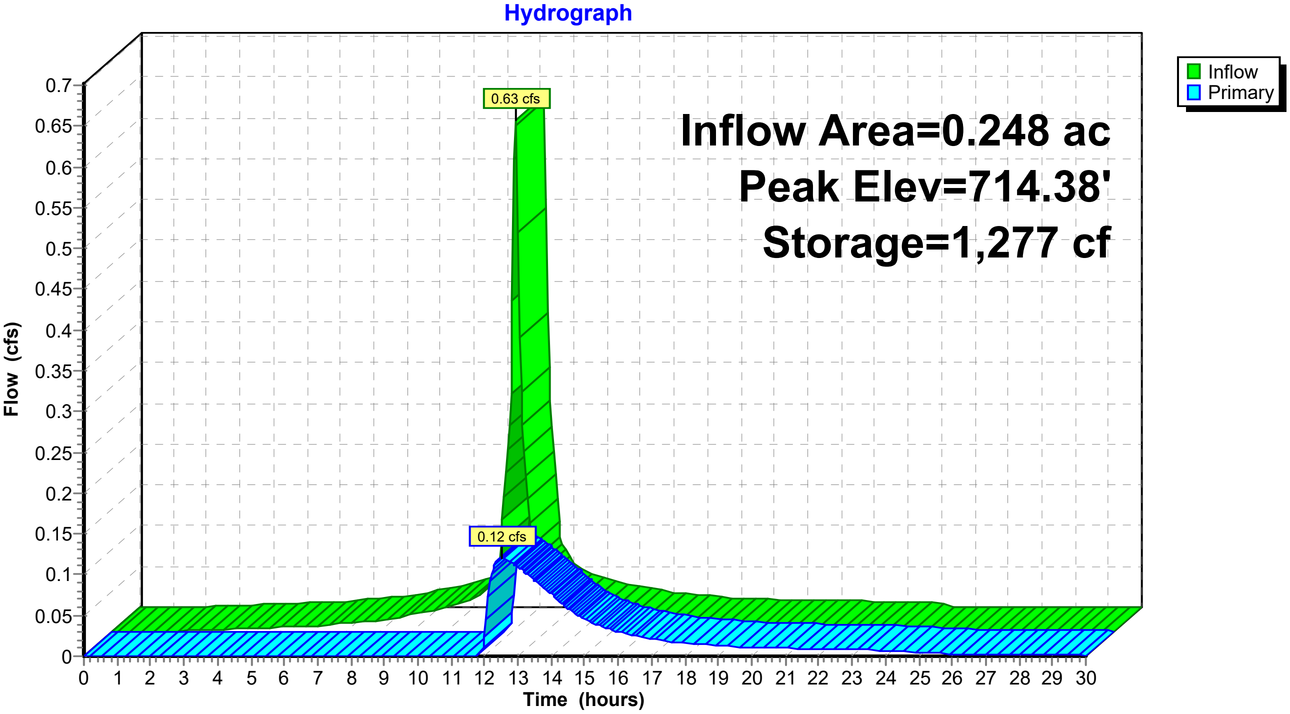
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	713.50'	6,241 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
713.50	1,181	0	0
716.00	2,674	4,819	4,819
716.50	3,015	1,422	6,241

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	715.50'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	714.00'	**3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads

Primary OutFlow Max=0.12 cfs @ 12.52 hrs HW=714.38' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
└—**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.12 cfs @ 2.45 fps)

Pond P-10A: P-10 A BIO



Summary for Pond P-2: P-2 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 2.578 ac, 67.25% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.86" for 1-yr event
Inflow = 4.85 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 0.400 af
Outflow = 1.99 cfs @ 12.42 hrs, Volume= 0.400 af, Atten= 59%, Lag= 17.1 min
Discarded = 1.28 cfs @ 11.85 hrs, Volume= 0.373 af
Primary = 0.71 cfs @ 12.42 hrs, Volume= 0.026 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 719.37' @ 12.42 hrs Surf.Area= 4,594 sf Storage= 3,234 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 11.0 min calculated for 0.399 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 11.0 min (818.5 - 807.6)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	718.00'	5,035 cf	**30.00'W x 153.14'L x 4.00'H Field A** 18,376 cf Overall - 5,788 cf Embedded = 12,588 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	719.00'	5,788 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 126 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 126 Chambers in 6 Rows
		10,824 cf	Total Available Storage

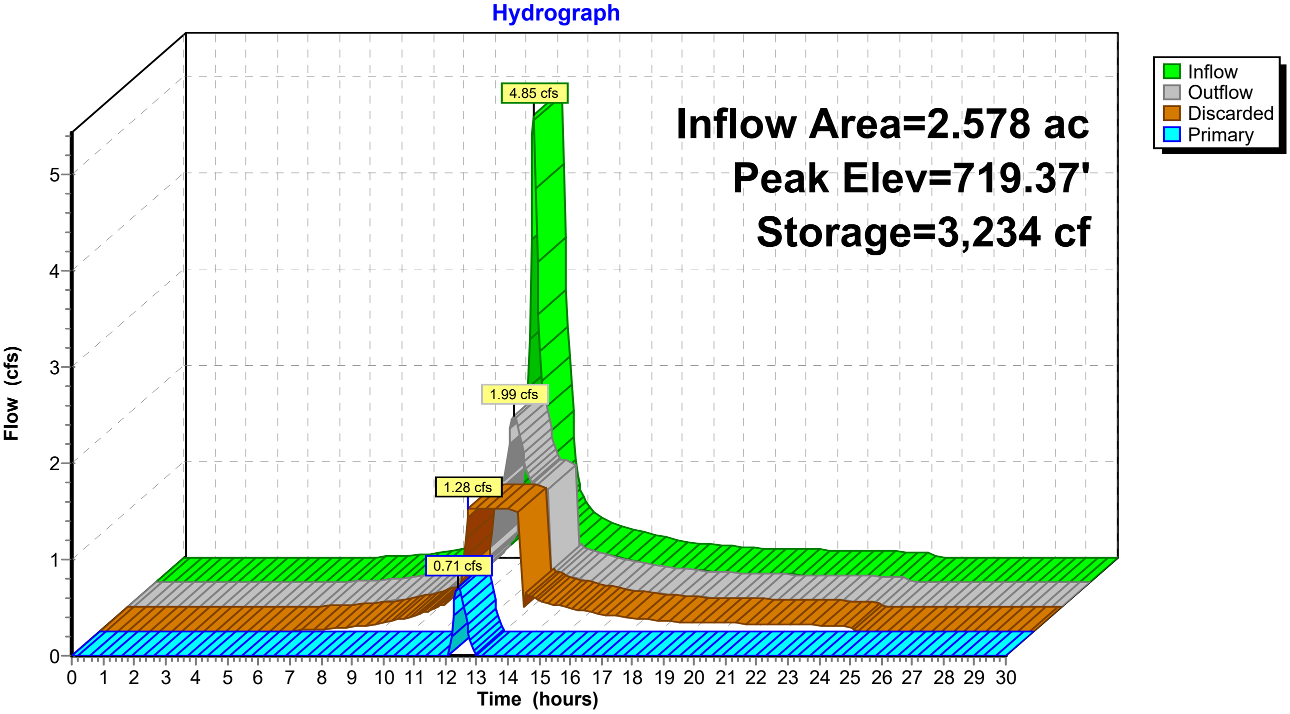
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	721.25'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	719.00'	**12.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Primary	719.50'	**20.0" W x 12.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#4	Discarded	718.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=1.28 cfs @ 11.85 hrs HW=718.05' (Free Discharge)
└─**4=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 1.28 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.71 cfs @ 12.42 hrs HW=719.36' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
├─**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.71 cfs @ 1.94 fps)
└─**3=Orifice/Grate** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-2: P-2 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-4: P-4 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 1.791 ac, 47.91% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.56" for 1-yr event
Inflow = 2.73 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.232 af
Outflow = 2.17 cfs @ 12.25 hrs, Volume= 0.232 af, Atten= 20%, Lag= 5.8 min
Discarded = 0.73 cfs @ 11.90 hrs, Volume= 0.179 af
Primary = 1.45 cfs @ 12.25 hrs, Volume= 0.053 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 715.58' @ 12.25 hrs Surf.Area= 2,626 sf Storage= 699 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 2.3 min calculated for 0.232 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 2.3 min (828.4 - 826.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	715.00'	1,886 cf	**25.25'W x 81.94'L x 3.50'H Field A** 7,241 cf Overall - 2,527 cf Embedded = 4,714 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	715.50'	2,527 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 55 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 55 Chambers in 5 Rows
#3B	715.00'	559 cf	**6.25'W x 89.06'L x 3.50'H Field B** 1,948 cf Overall - 551 cf Embedded = 1,397 cf x 40.0% Voids
#4B	715.50'	551 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 12 Inside #3 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap
		5,522 cf	Total Available Storage

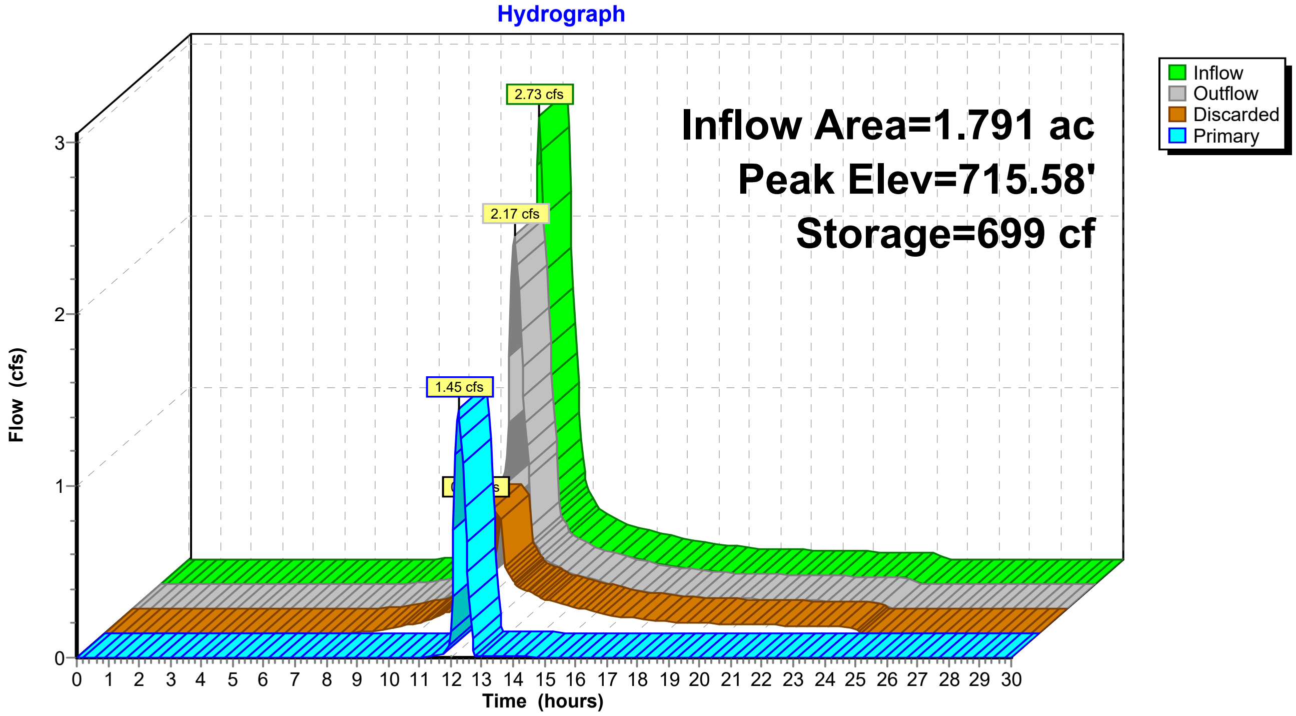
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard
Storage Group B created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	715.00'	**12.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	715.50'	**15.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Primary	717.50'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#4	Discarded	715.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.73 cfs @ 11.90 hrs HW=715.05' (Free Discharge)
└─**4=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.73 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=1.44 cfs @ 12.25 hrs HW=715.58' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 1.35 cfs @ 2.70 fps)
├─**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.09 cfs @ 0.92 fps)
└─**3=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-4: P-4 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-5: P-5 SUB. IN

```
Inflow Area =        0.813 ac, 61.38% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   1.77"    for  1-yr event
Inflow      =       1.54 cfs @   12.12 hrs,  Volume=          0.120 af
Outflow     =       0.60 cfs @   12.40 hrs,  Volume=          0.120 af,  Atten= 61%,  Lag= 17.2 min
Discarded  =        0.45 cfs @   11.90 hrs,  Volume=          0.116 af
Primary     =       0.15 cfs @   12.40 hrs,  Volume=          0.004 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 711.21' @ 12.40 hrs   Surf.Area= 1,604 sf   Storage= 915 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 9.4 min calculated for 0.120 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 9.4 min ( 820.7 - 811.3 )

Volume       Invert    Avail.Storage   Storage Description
   #1A      710.00'         1,794 cf   30.00'W x 53.46'L x 4.00'H Field A
                                       6,415 cf Overall - 1,929 cf Embedded = 4,485 cf  x 40.0% Voids
   #2A      711.00'         1,929 cf   ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Capx 42  Inside #1
                                       Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf
                                       Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap
                                       42 Chambers in 6 Rows
                            3,724 cf   Total Available Storage

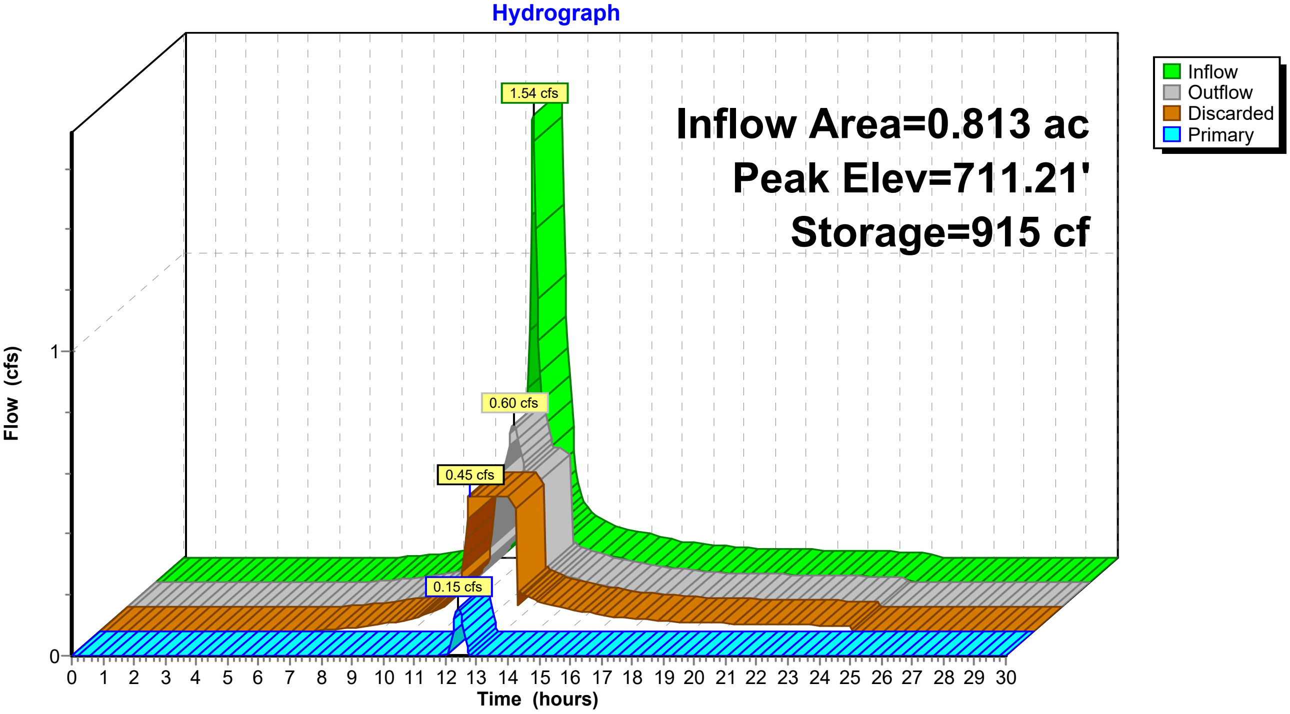
   Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device   Routing          Invert   Outlet Devices
   #1    Primary         711.00'   6.0" W x 15.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate  C= 0.600
                                   Limited to weir flow at low heads
   #2    Primary         713.25'   4.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                   Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                   Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32
   #3    Discarded       710.00'   12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.45 cfs @ 11.90 hrs  HW=710.06'   (Free Discharge)
└─3=Exfiltration  (Exfiltration Controls 0.45 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.15 cfs @ 12.40 hrs  HW=711.21'   (Free Discharge)
├─1=Orifice/Grate  (Orifice Controls 0.15 cfs @ 1.47 fps)
└─2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir( Controls 0.00 cfs)
```

Pond P-5: P-5 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-6: P-6 SUB. IN

```
Inflow Area =      0.267 ac,  96.25% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   2.34"    for  1-yr event
Inflow      =      0.66 cfs @   12.09 hrs,  Volume=          0.052 af
Outflow     =      0.27 cfs @   11.95 hrs,  Volume=          0.052 af,  Atten= 60%,  Lag= 0.0 min
Discarded  =       0.27 cfs @   11.95 hrs,  Volume=          0.052 af
Primary     =      0.00 cfs @    0.00 hrs,  Volume=          0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 710.59' @ 12.31 hrs   Surf.Area= 954 sf   Storage= 258 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 4.3 min calculated for 0.052 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 4.3 min ( 775.0 - 770.7 )

Volume       Invert    Avail.Storage   Storage Description
   #1A      710.00'           895 cf   15.75'W x 60.58'L x 3.50'H Field A
                                       3,339 cf Overall - 1,103 cf Embedded = 2,237 cf  x 40.0% Voids
   #2A      710.50'         1,103 cf   ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap x 24  Inside #1
                                       Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf
                                       Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap
                                       24 Chambers in 3 Rows
                                    1,997 cf   Total Available Storage

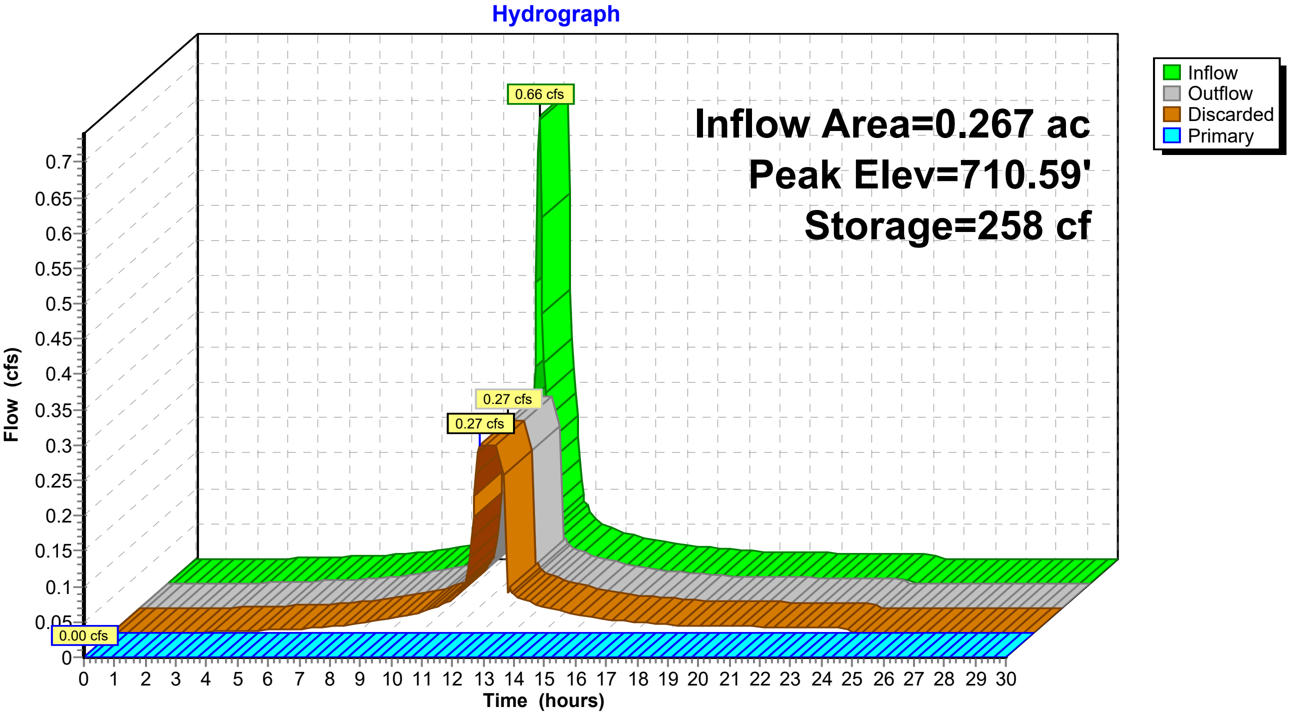
   Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device   Routing         Invert   Outlet Devices
   #1    Primary        711.00'   3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate   C= 0.600   Limited to weir flow at low heads
   #2    Primary        713.00'   4.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                  Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                  Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32
   #3    Discarded      710.00'   12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.27 cfs @ 11.95 hrs  HW=710.05'   (Free Discharge)
└─3=Exfiltration  (Exfiltration Controls 0.27 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs  HW=710.00'   (Free Discharge)
├─1=Orifice/Grate  ( Controls 0.00 cfs)
└─2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir( Controls 0.00 cfs)
```

Pond P-6: P-6 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-8: P-8 BIO POND

```
Inflow Area =      0.539 ac, 40.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth =  1.54"   for 1-yr event
Inflow      =      0.83 cfs @  12.15 hrs, Volume=        0.069 af
Outflow     =      0.39 cfs @  12.41 hrs, Volume=        0.060 af, Atten= 53%, Lag= 15.8 min
Primary     =      0.39 cfs @  12.41 hrs, Volume=        0.060 af
```

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 731.06' @ 12.41 hrs Surf.Area= 1,258 sf Storage= 1,021 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 124.1 min calculated for 0.060 af (86% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 63.3 min (890.2 - 826.8)

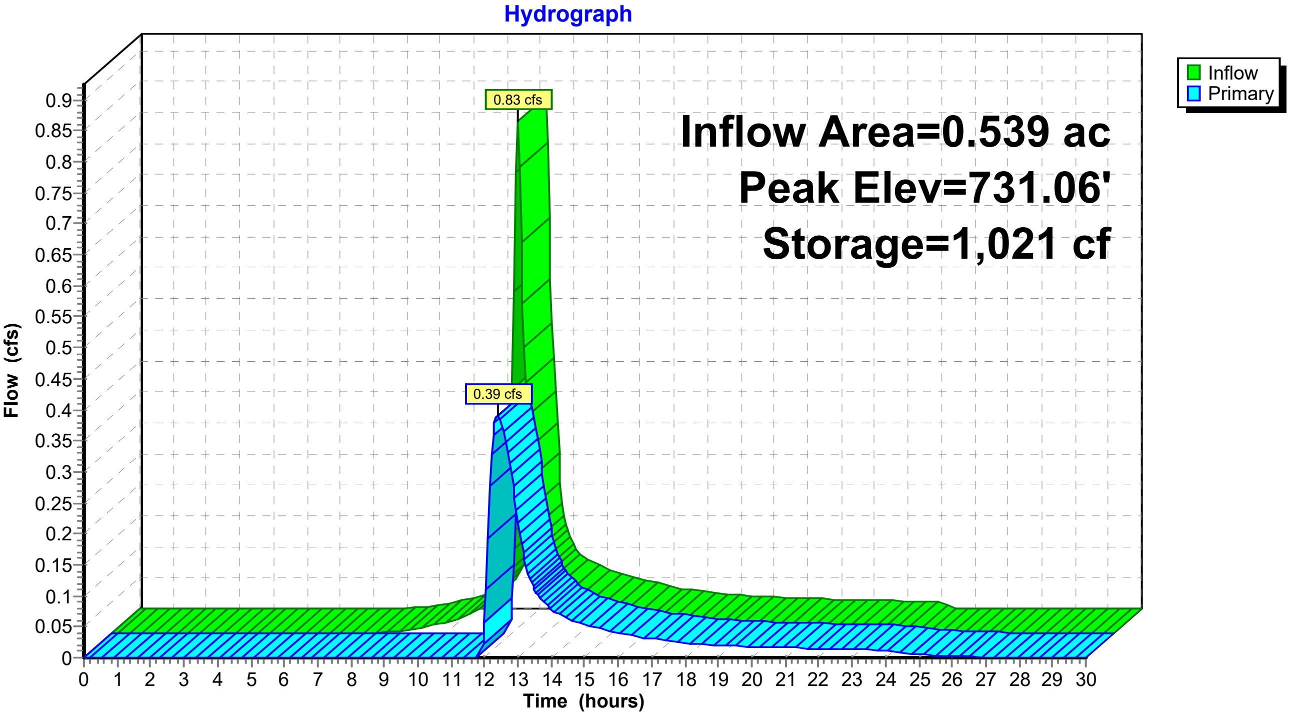
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	730.00'	7,230 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
730.00	664	0	0
732.00	1,783	2,447	2,447
734.00	3,000	4,783	7,230

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	733.00'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	730.50'	**5.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads

Primary OutFlow Max=0.39 cfs @ 12.41 hrs HW=731.06' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
└—**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.39 cfs @ 2.86 fps)

Pond P-8: P-8 BIO POND



Summary for Pond P-9: P-9 BIO. POND

```
Inflow Area =         0.613 ac,  64.11% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   1.86"    for  1-yr event
Inflow      =        1.29 cfs @   12.09 hrs,  Volume=            0.095 af
Outflow     =        0.73 cfs @   12.22 hrs,  Volume=            0.076 af,  Atten= 44%,  Lag= 7.8 min
Primary     =        0.73 cfs @   12.22 hrs,  Volume=            0.076 af
```

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 724.86' @ 12.22 hrs Surf.Area= 2,000 sf Storage= 1,498 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 142.8 min calculated for 0.076 af (80% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 67.2 min (871.5 - 804.3)

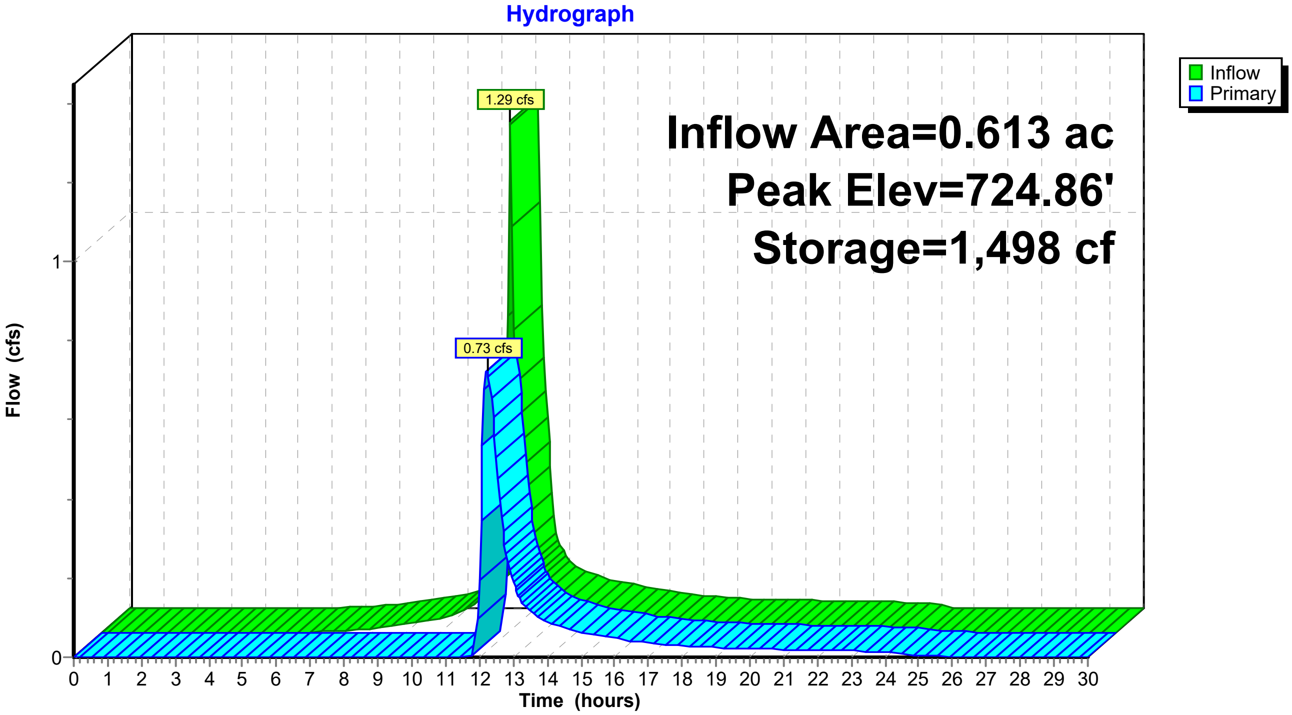
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	724.00'	7,001 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
724.00	1,500	0	0
726.00	2,668	4,168	4,168
727.00	2,998	2,833	7,001

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	724.50'	**13.0" W x 4.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	726.00'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32

Primary OutFlow Max=0.72 cfs @ 12.22 hrs HW=724.85' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.72 cfs @ 2.00 fps)
└—**2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-9: P-9 BIO. POND



Summary for Subcatchment WS 10A: WS-10A

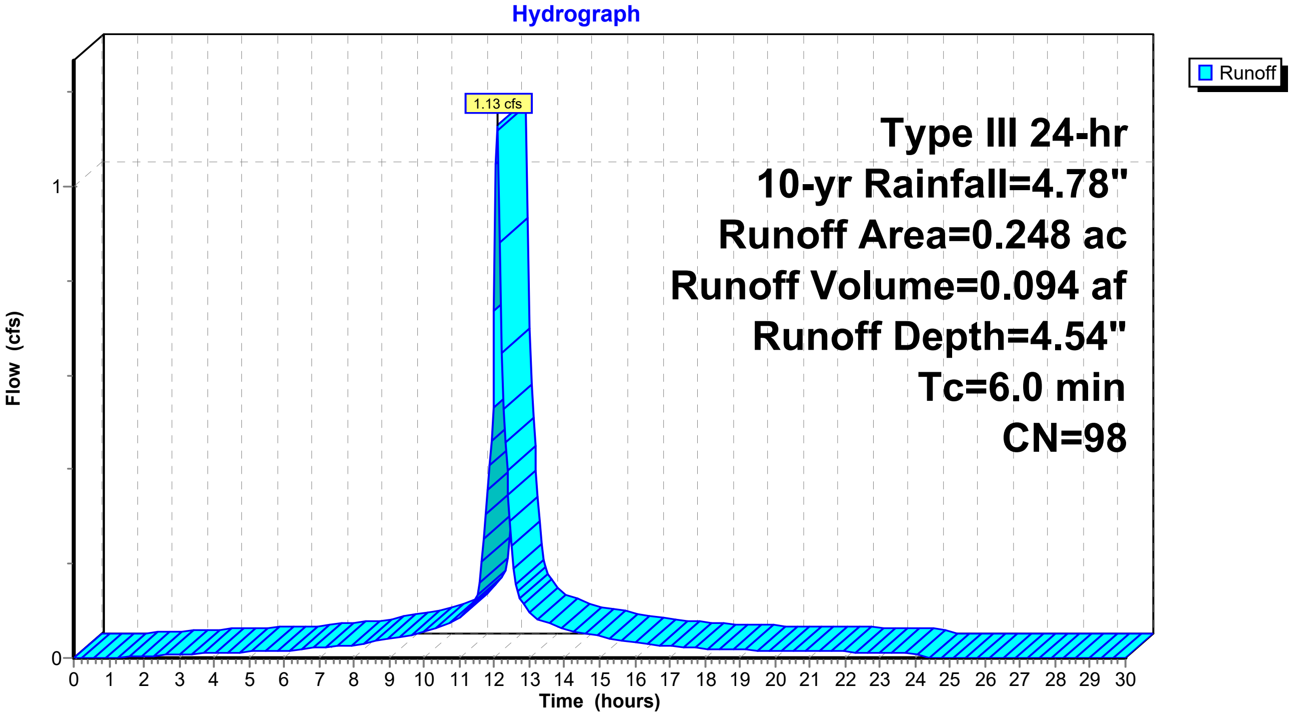
Runoff = 1.13 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.094 af, Depth= 4.54"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.248	98	Paved parking, HSG D
0.000	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
0.248	98	Weighted Average
0.248		100.00% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 10A: WS-10A



Summary for Subcatchment WS 10B: WS-10B

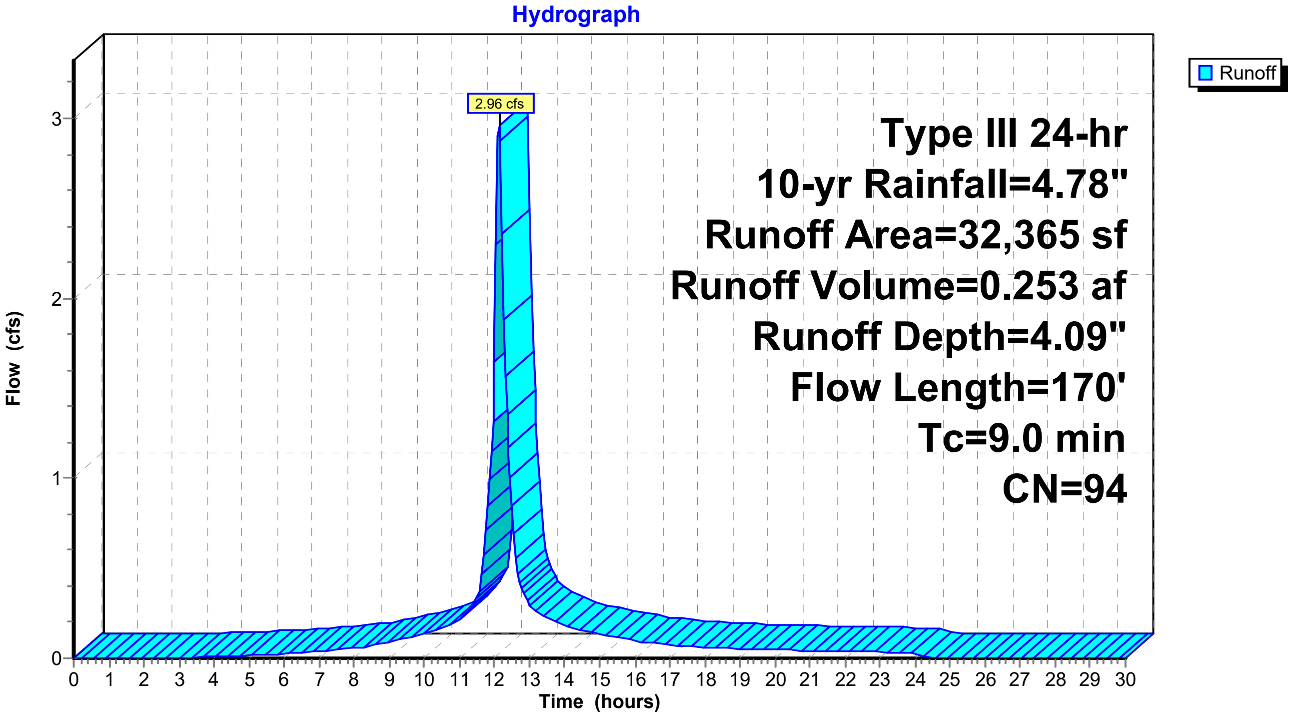
Runoff = 2.96 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.253 af, Depth= 4.09"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
24,742	98	Paved parking, HSG D
7,623	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
32,365	94	Weighted Average
7,623		23.55% Pervious Area
24,742		76.45% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.3	80	0.0500	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	90	0.0100	2.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
9.0	170	Total			

Subcatchment WS 10B: WS-10B



Summary for Subcatchment WS 2: WS-2

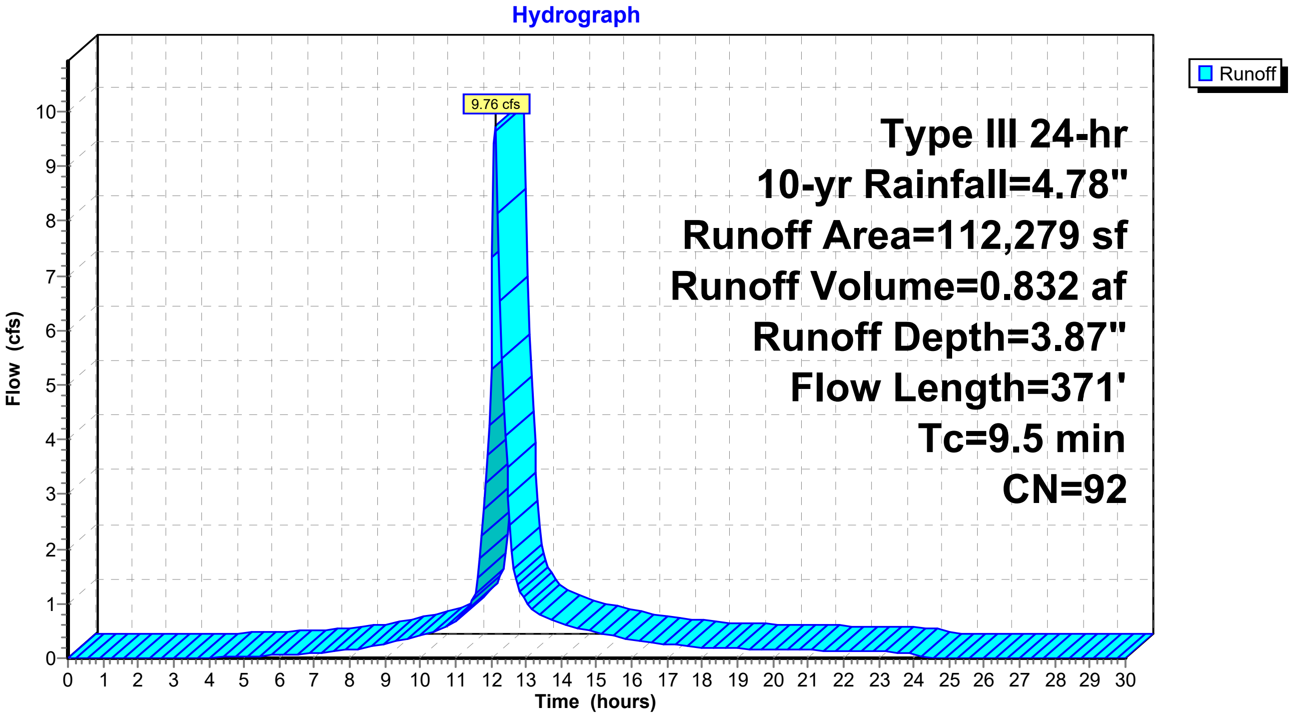
Runoff = 9.76 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 0.832 af, Depth= 3.87"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
75,509	98	Paved parking, HSG D
36,770	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
112,279	92	Weighted Average
36,770		32.75% Pervious Area
75,509		67.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.2	100	0.0600	0.18		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.3	271	0.0450	14.52	17.81	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.010
9.5	371	Total			

Subcatchment WS 2: WS-2



Summary for Subcatchment WS 3: WS-3

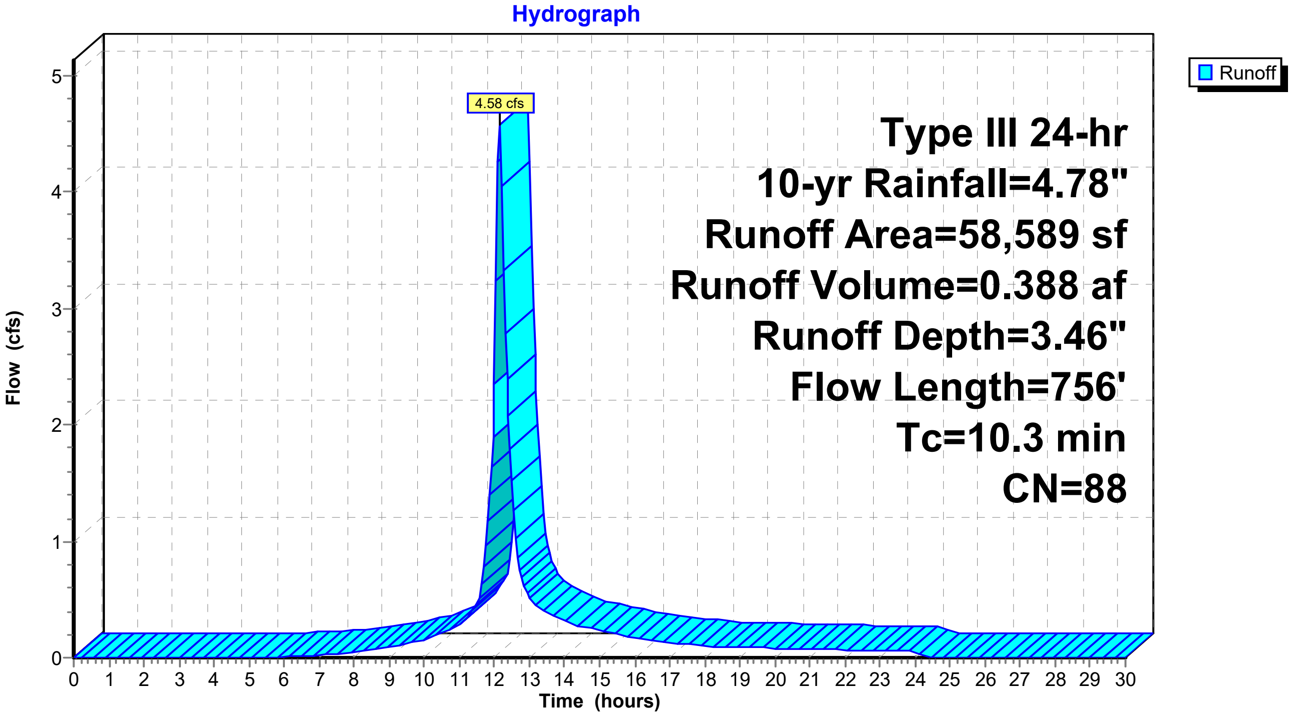
Runoff = 4.58 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 0.388 af, Depth= 3.46"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
26,659	98	Paved parking, HSG D
4,966	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
26,964	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
58,589	88	Weighted Average
31,930		54.50% Pervious Area
26,659		45.50% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.1	75	0.1300	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
1.6	327	0.0450	3.42		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.4	122	0.0980	5.04		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.2	232	0.0750	18.74	23.00	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.010 PVC, smooth interior
10.3	756	Total			

Subcatchment WS 3: WS-3



Summary for Subcatchment WS 4: WS-4

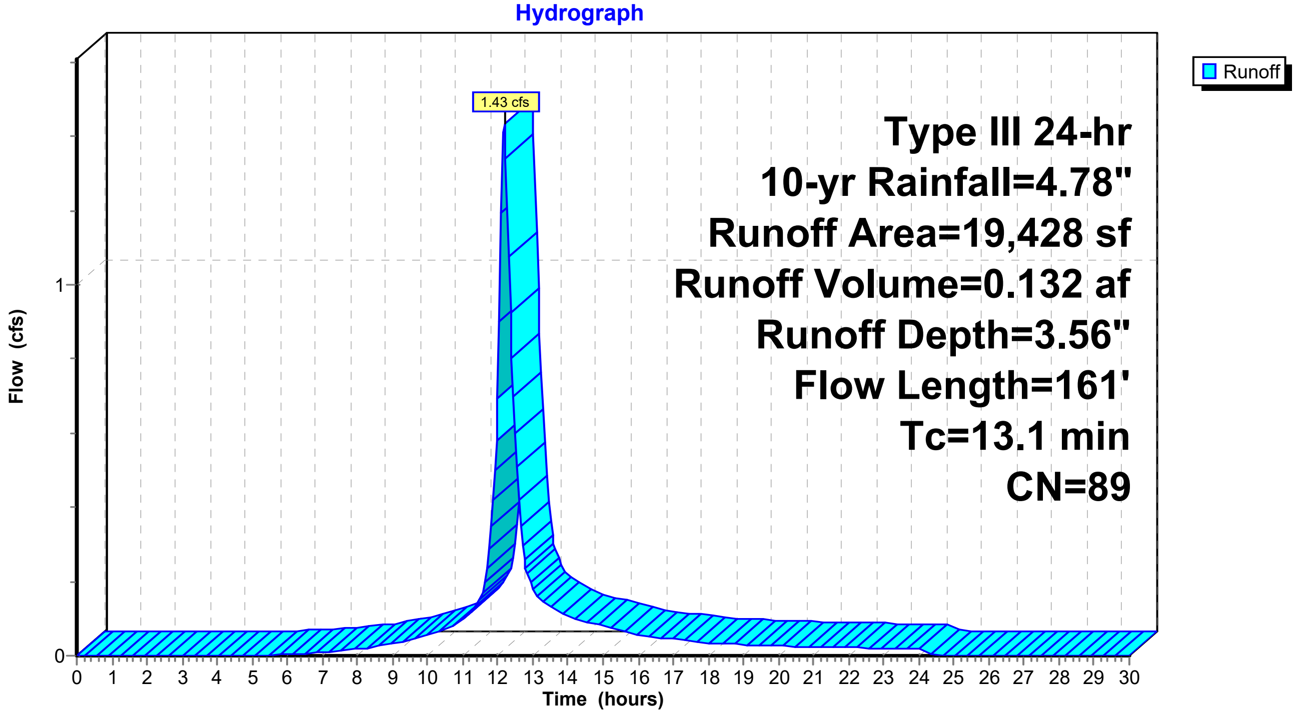
Runoff = 1.43 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 0.132 af, Depth= 3.56"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
10,716	98	Paved parking, HSG D
2,657	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
6,055	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
19,428	89	Weighted Average
8,712		44.84% Pervious Area
10,716		55.16% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
12.7	90	0.0220	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.4	71	0.0300	2.79		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
13.1	161	Total			

Subcatchment WS 4: WS-4



Summary for Subcatchment WS 5: WS-5

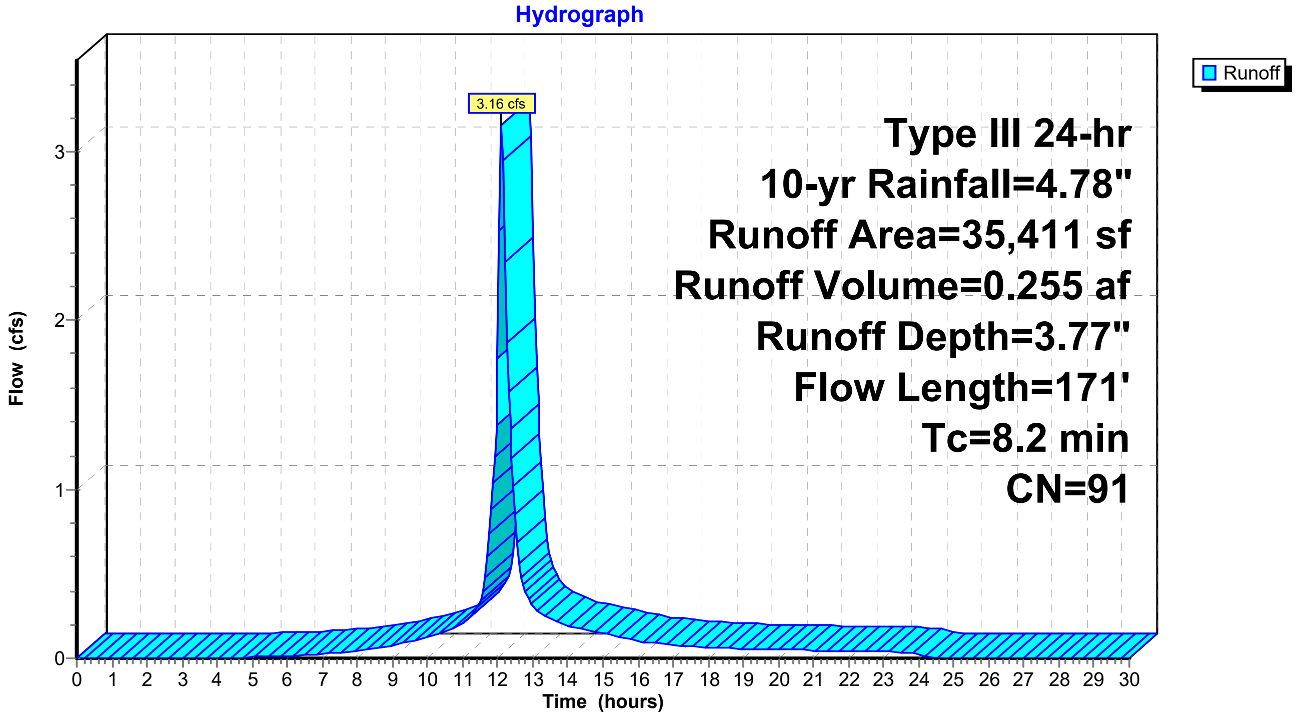
Runoff = 3.16 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 0.255 af, Depth= 3.77"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
21,736	98	Paved parking, HSG D
13,675	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
35,411	91	Weighted Average
13,675		38.62% Pervious Area
21,736		61.38% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.5	70	0.0500	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	101	0.0200	2.28		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
8.2	171	Total			

Subcatchment WS 5: WS-5



Summary for Subcatchment WS 6: WS-6

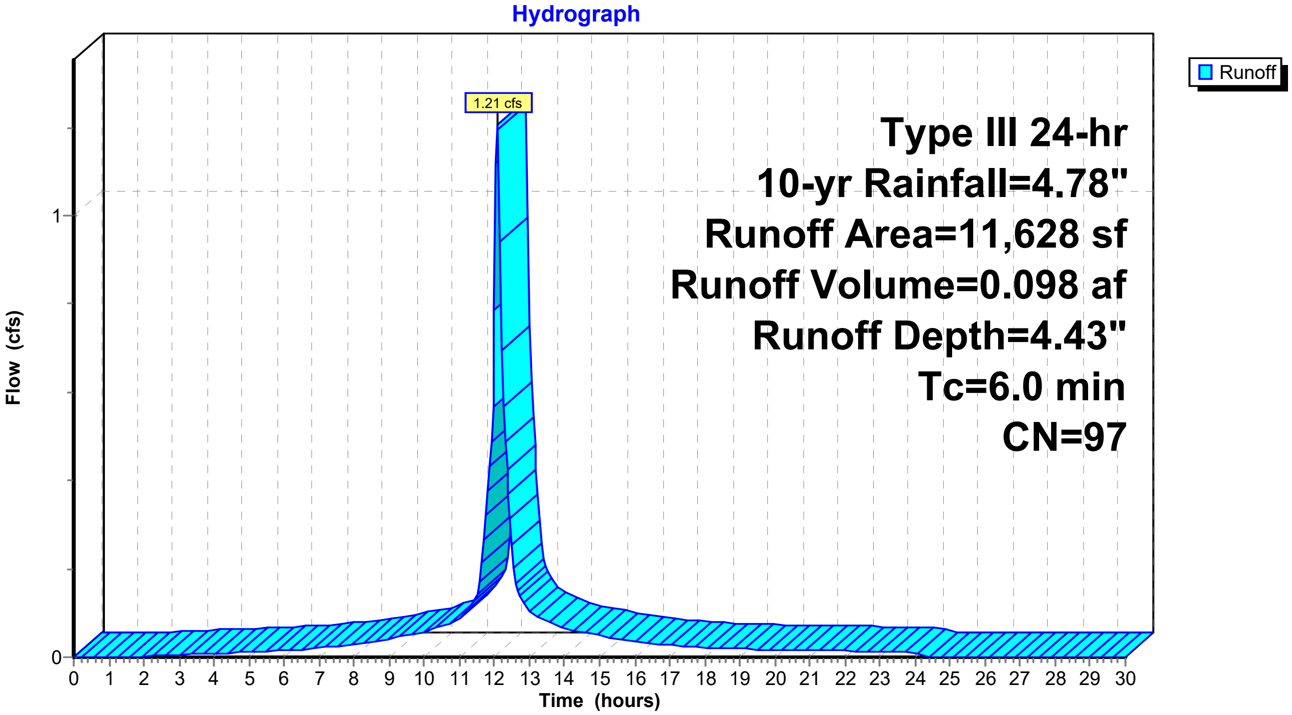
Runoff = 1.21 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.098 af, Depth= 4.43"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
11,192	98	Paved parking, HSG D
436	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
11,628	97	Weighted Average
436		3.75% Pervious Area
11,192		96.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 6: WS-6



Summary for Subcatchment WS 7: WS-7

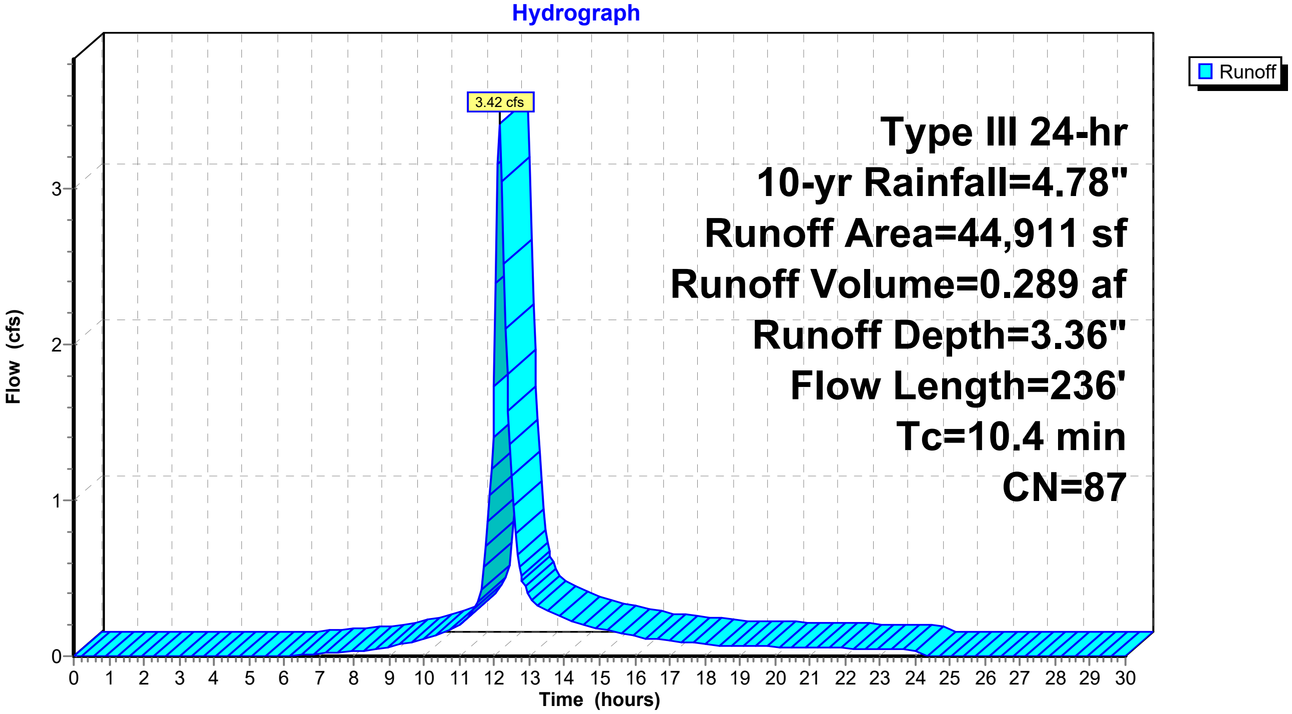
Runoff = 3.42 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.289 af, Depth= 3.36"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
19,646	98	Paved parking, HSG D
6,970	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
18,295	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
44,911	87	Weighted Average
25,265		56.26% Pervious Area
19,646		43.74% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.9	100	0.0500	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.5	136	0.0800	4.55		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.4	236	Total			

Subcatchment WS 7: WS-7



Summary for Subcatchment WS 8: WS-8

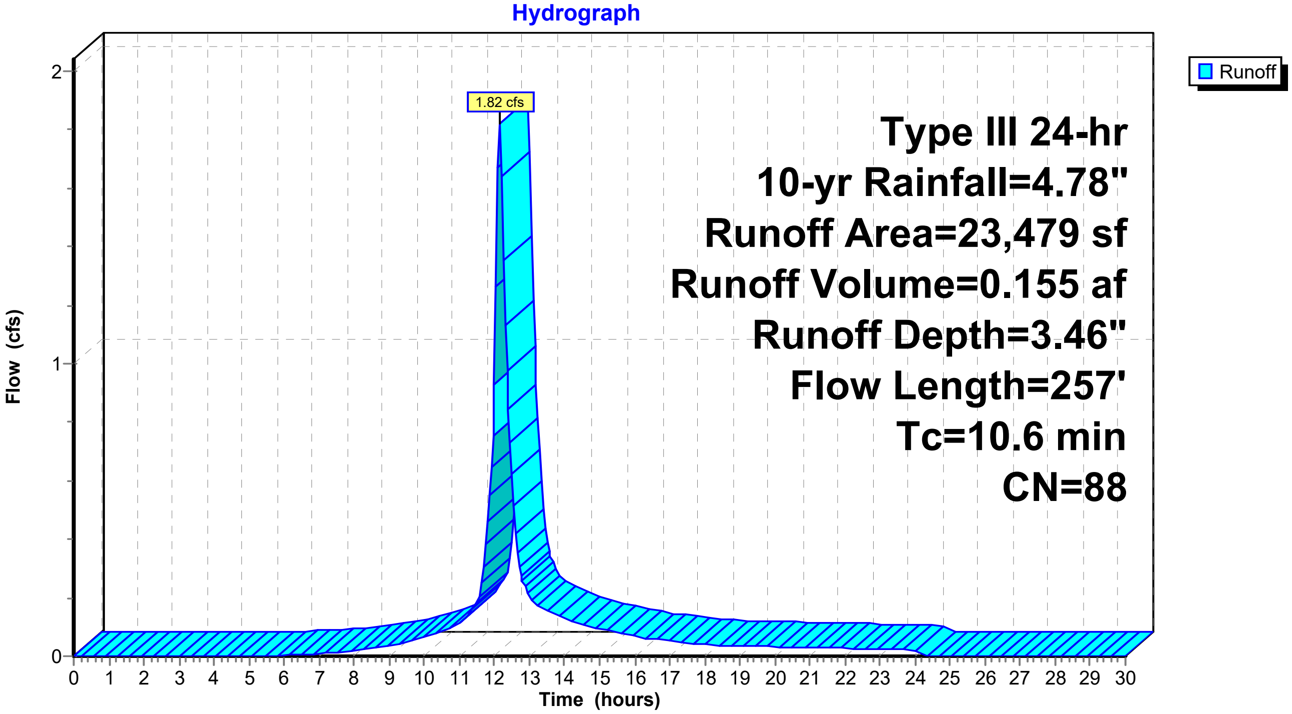
Runoff = 1.82 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.155 af, Depth= 3.46"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
9,453	98	Paved parking, HSG D
10,149	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
3,877	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
23,479	88	Weighted Average
14,026		59.74% Pervious Area
9,453		40.26% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.9	100	0.1400	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.7	157	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.6	257	Total			

Subcatchment WS 8: WS-8



Summary for Subcatchment WS 9: WS-9

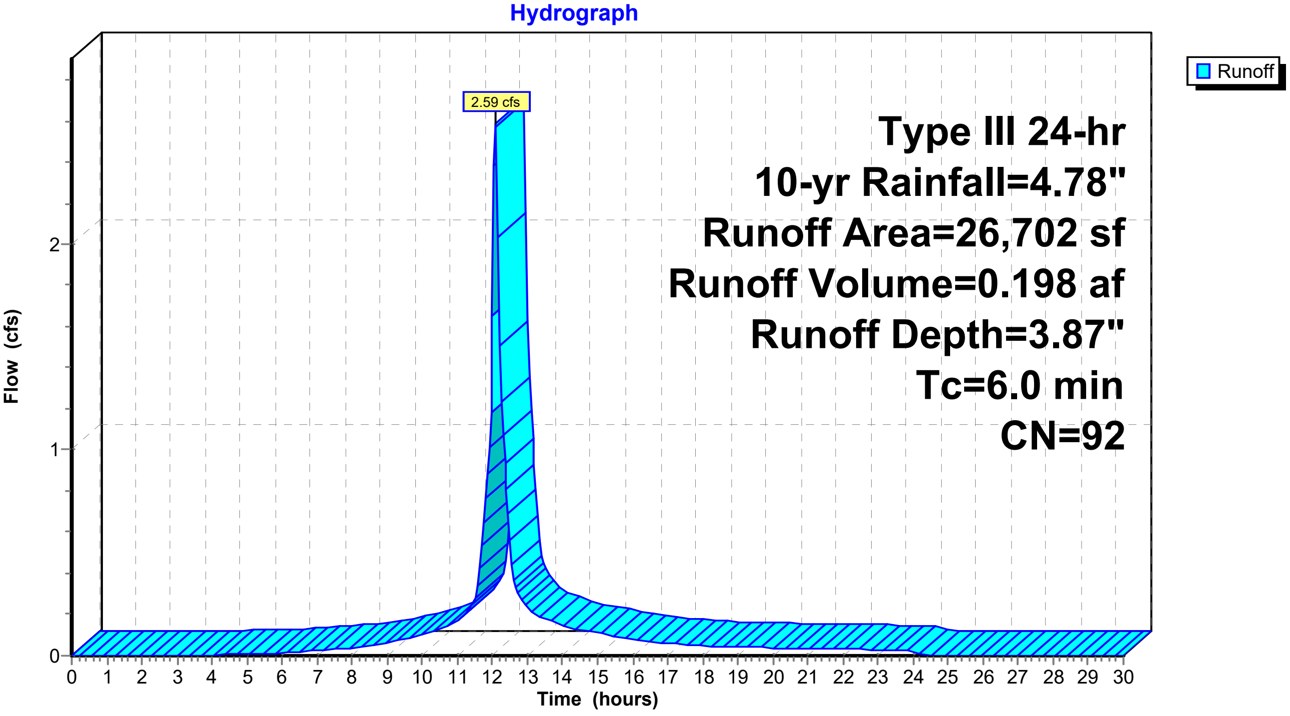
Runoff = 2.59 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.198 af, Depth= 3.87"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
17,119	98	Paved parking, HSG D
9,583	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
26,702	92	Weighted Average
9,583		35.89% Pervious Area
17,119		64.11% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 9: WS-9



Summary for Subcatchment WS A: WSD A

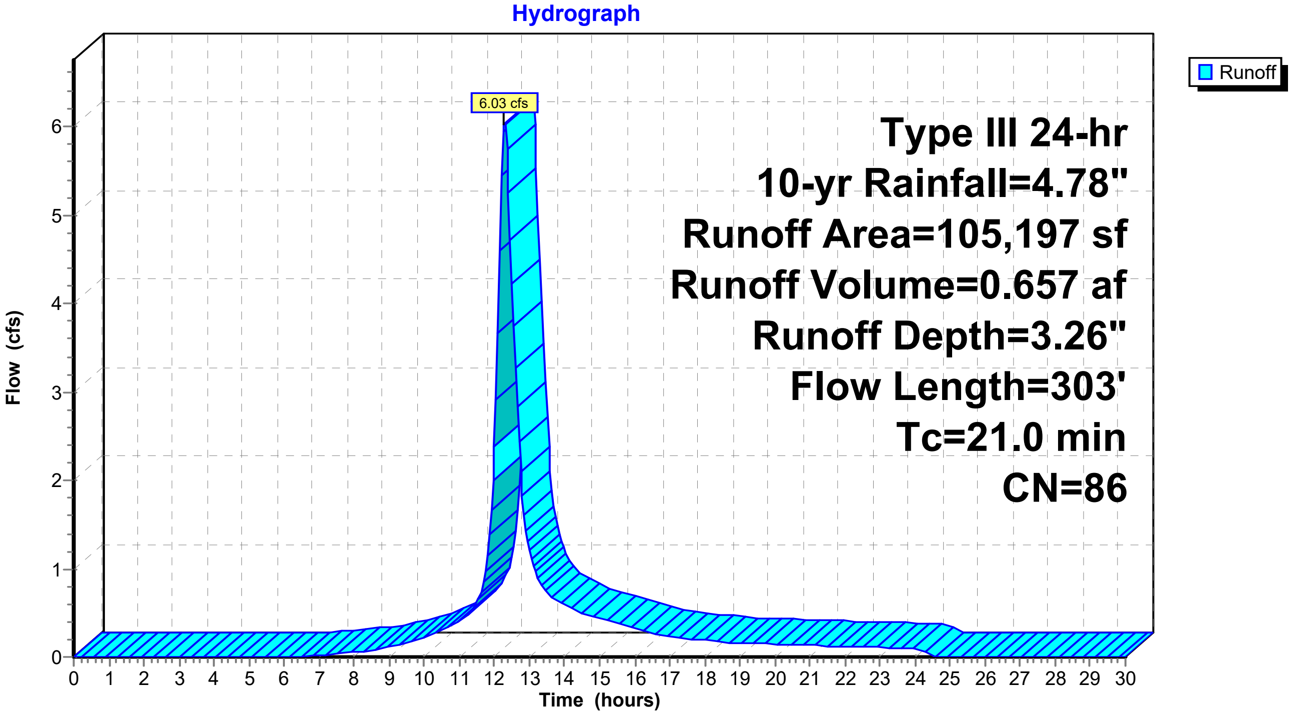
Runoff = 6.03 cfs @ 12.28 hrs, Volume= 0.657 af, Depth= 3.26"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
24,481	98	Paved parking, HSG D
38,725	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
17,380	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
24,611	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
105,197	86	Weighted Average
80,716		76.73% Pervious Area
24,481		23.27% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.7	100	0.1000	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Dense underbrush n= 0.800 P2= 3.17"
1.3	203	0.0290	2.55		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
21.0	303	Total			

Subcatchment WS A: WSD A



Summary for Subcatchment WS B: WS B

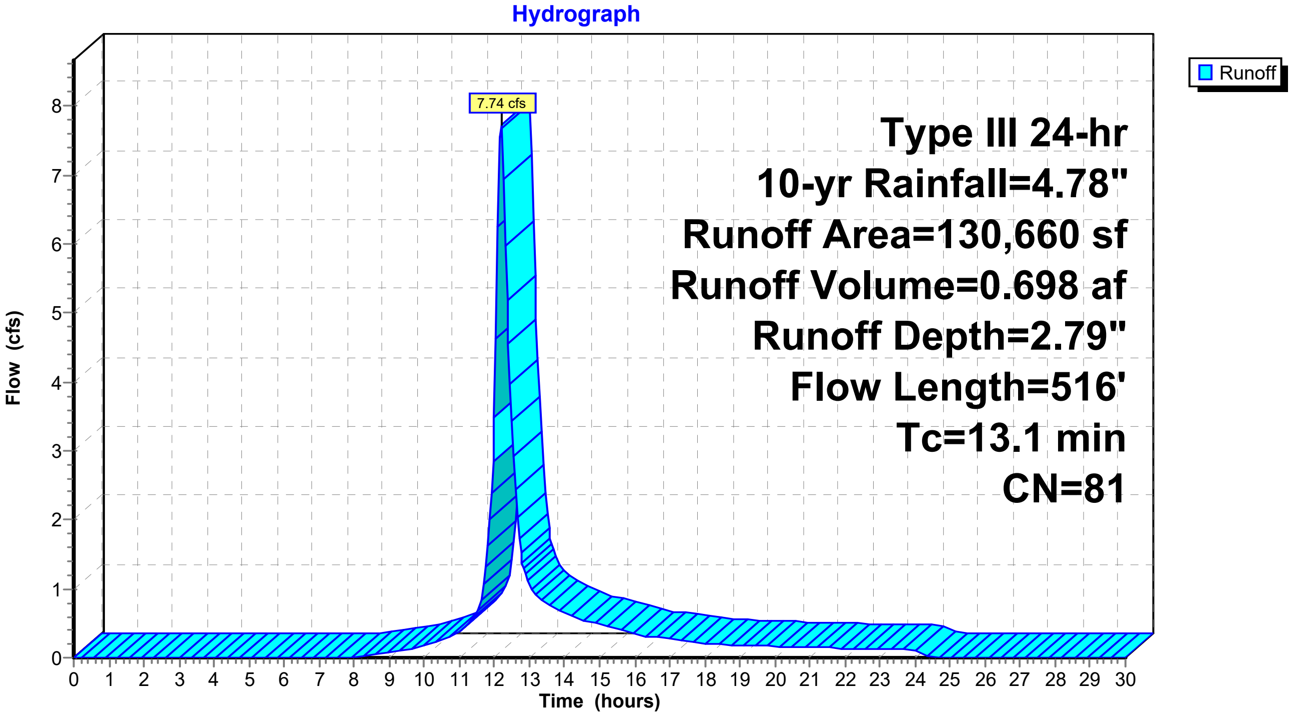
Runoff = 7.74 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 0.698 af, Depth= 2.79"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
1,062	98	Paved parking, HSG D
30,091	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
9,578	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
6,862	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
9,892	77	Brush, Poor, HSG C
58,412	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
14,763	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
130,660	81	Weighted Average
129,598		99.19% Pervious Area
1,062		0.81% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.3	100	0.1000	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
1.8	416	0.0670	3.88		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
13.1	516	Total			

Subcatchment WS B: WS B



Summary for Subcatchment WS C: WSD C

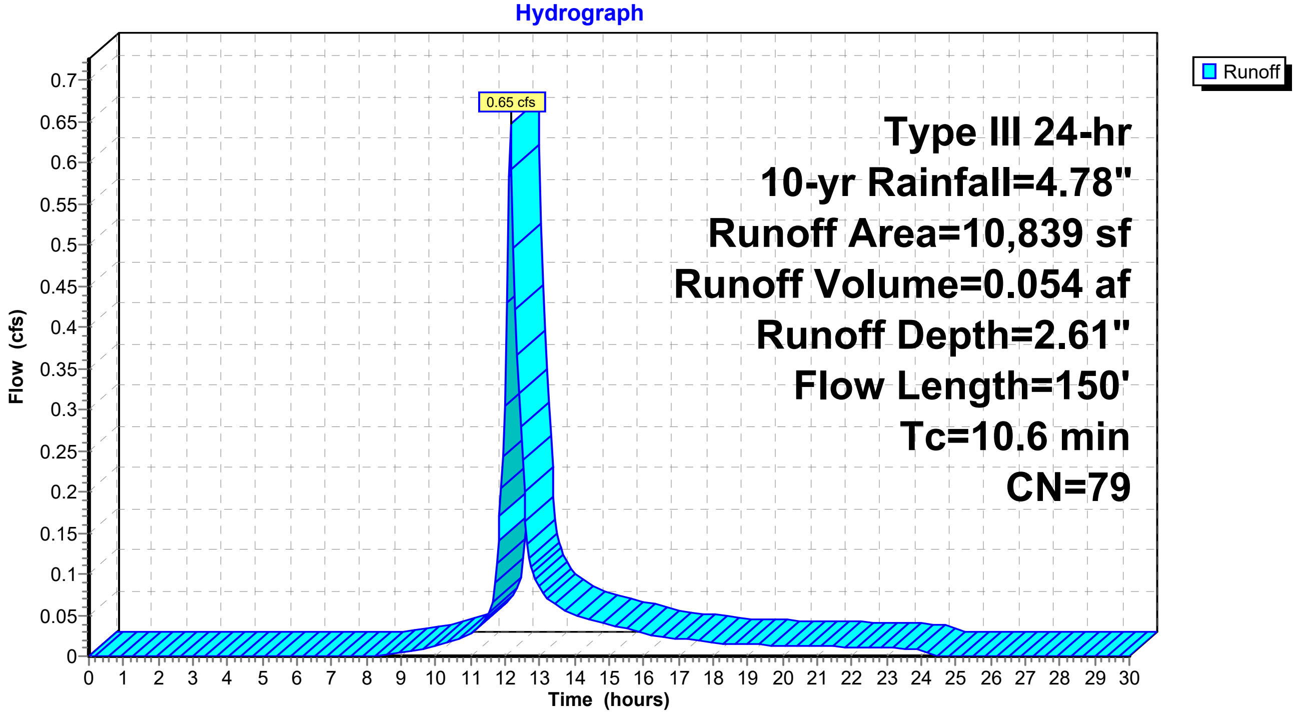
Runoff = 0.65 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.054 af, Depth= 2.61"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
2,167	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
4,412	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
2,857	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
1,403	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
10,839	79	Weighted Average
10,839		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
10.5	100	0.1200	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.1	50	0.3330	9.29		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.6	150	Total			

Subcatchment WS C: WSD C



Summary for Subcatchment WS D: WSD D

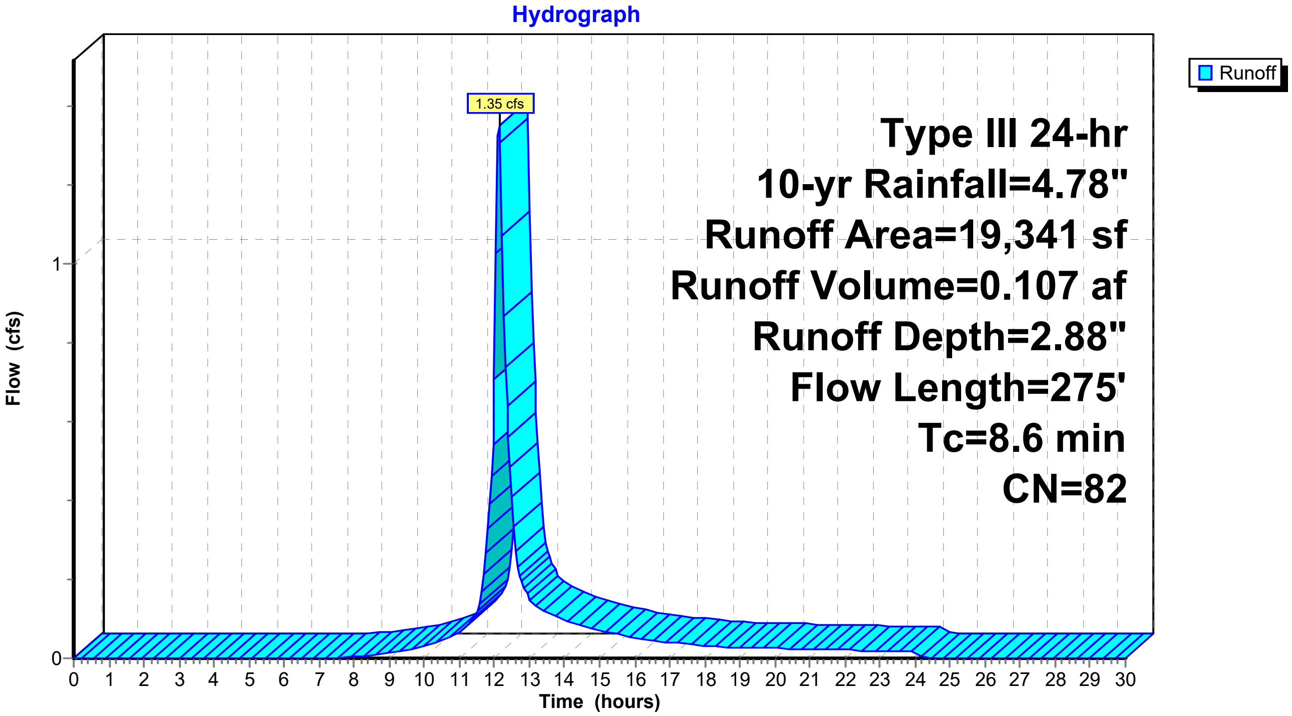
Runoff = 1.35 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.107 af, Depth= 2.88"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
1,481	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
11,108	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
6,752	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
19,341	82	Weighted Average
19,341		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.9	100	0.0900	0.21		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	175	0.0700	4.26		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
8.6	275	Total			

Subcatchment WS D: WSD D



Summary for Subcatchment WS-1: WS-1

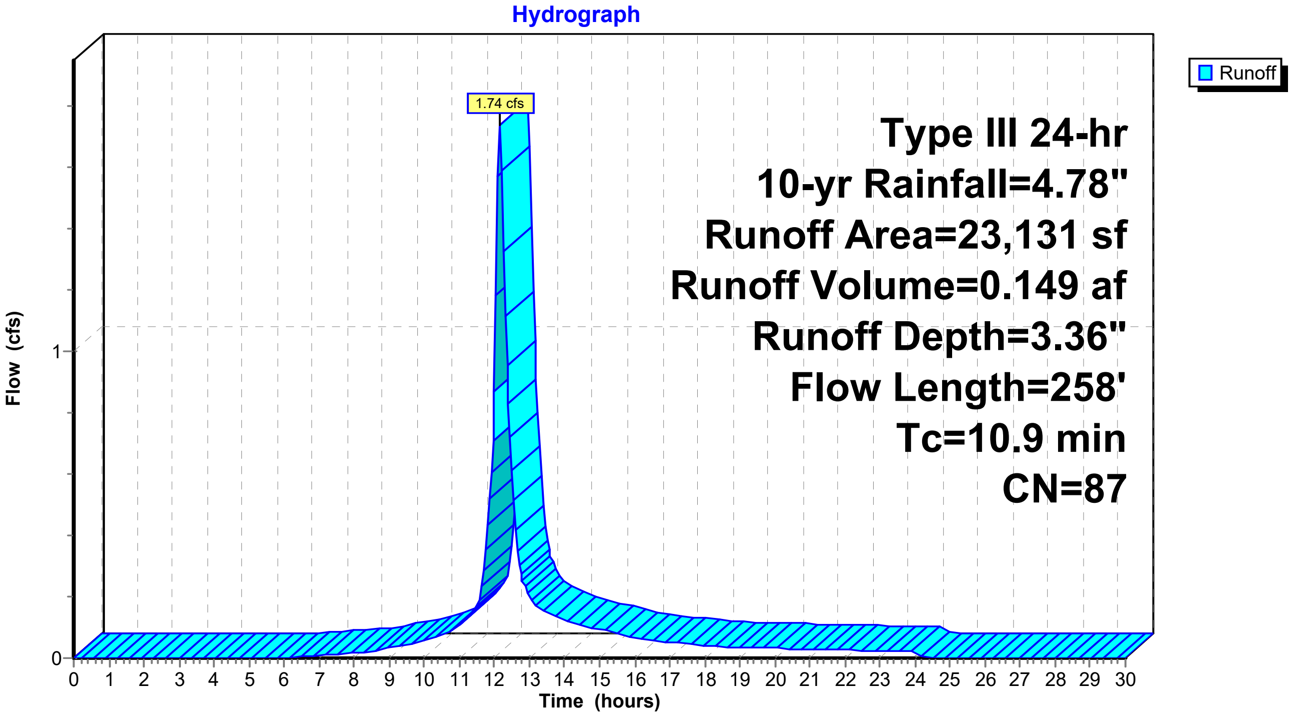
Runoff = 1.74 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.149 af, Depth= 3.36"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=4.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
9,538	98	Paved parking, HSG D
3,305	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
3,835	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
3,018	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
3,435	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
23,131	87	Weighted Average
13,593		58.77% Pervious Area
9,538		41.23% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
10.5	100	0.1200	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.4	158	0.2000	7.20		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.9	258	Total			

Subcatchment WS-1: WS-1

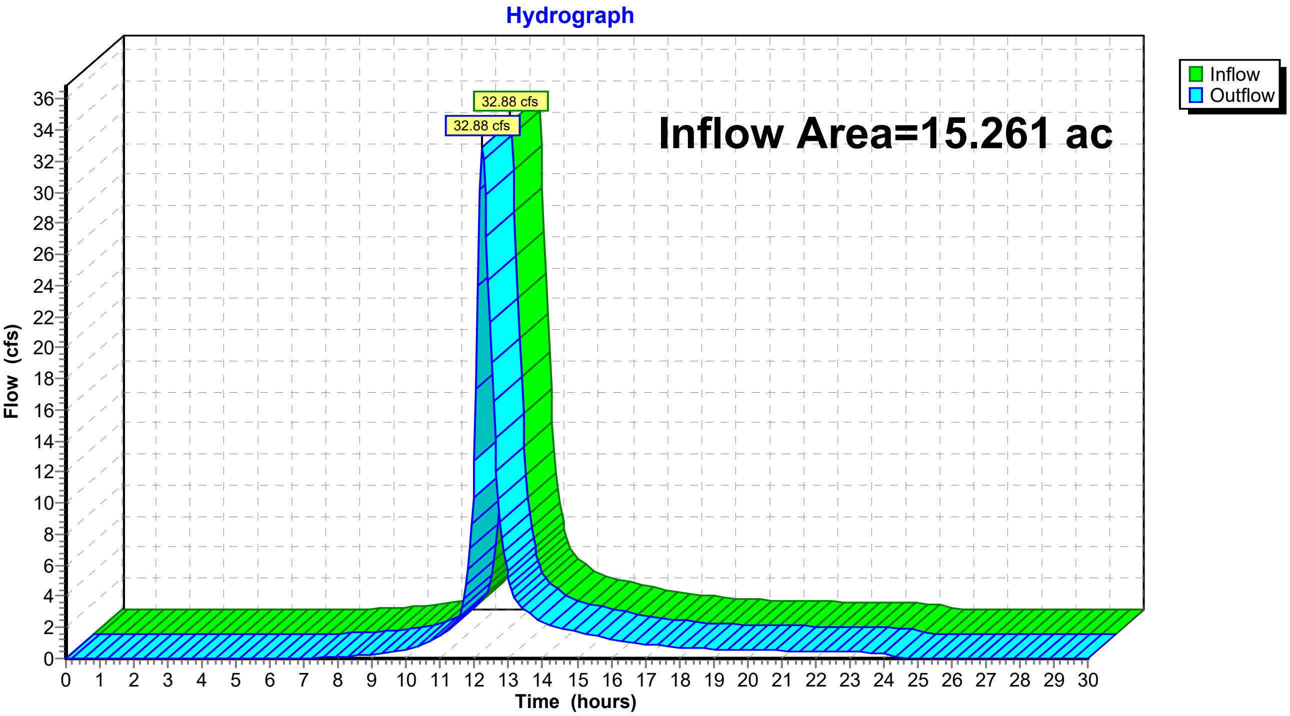


Summary for Reach 6R: DP1 2020

Inflow Area =	15.261 ac, 39.51% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.28" for 10-yr event			
Inflow =	32.88 cfs @	12.21 hrs, Volume=	2.898 af	
Outflow =	32.88 cfs @	12.21 hrs, Volume=	2.898 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Reach 6R: DP1 2020



Summary for Pond P -10B: P-10B BIO

Inflow Area = 0.743 ac, 76.45% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 4.09" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 2.96 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.253 af
Outflow = 2.65 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 0.226 af, Atten= 11%, Lag= 3.2 min
Primary = 2.65 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 0.226 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 714.82' @ 12.18 hrs Surf.Area= 2,564 sf Storage= 2,004 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 94.6 min calculated for 0.226 af (89% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 44.0 min (821.6 - 777.5)

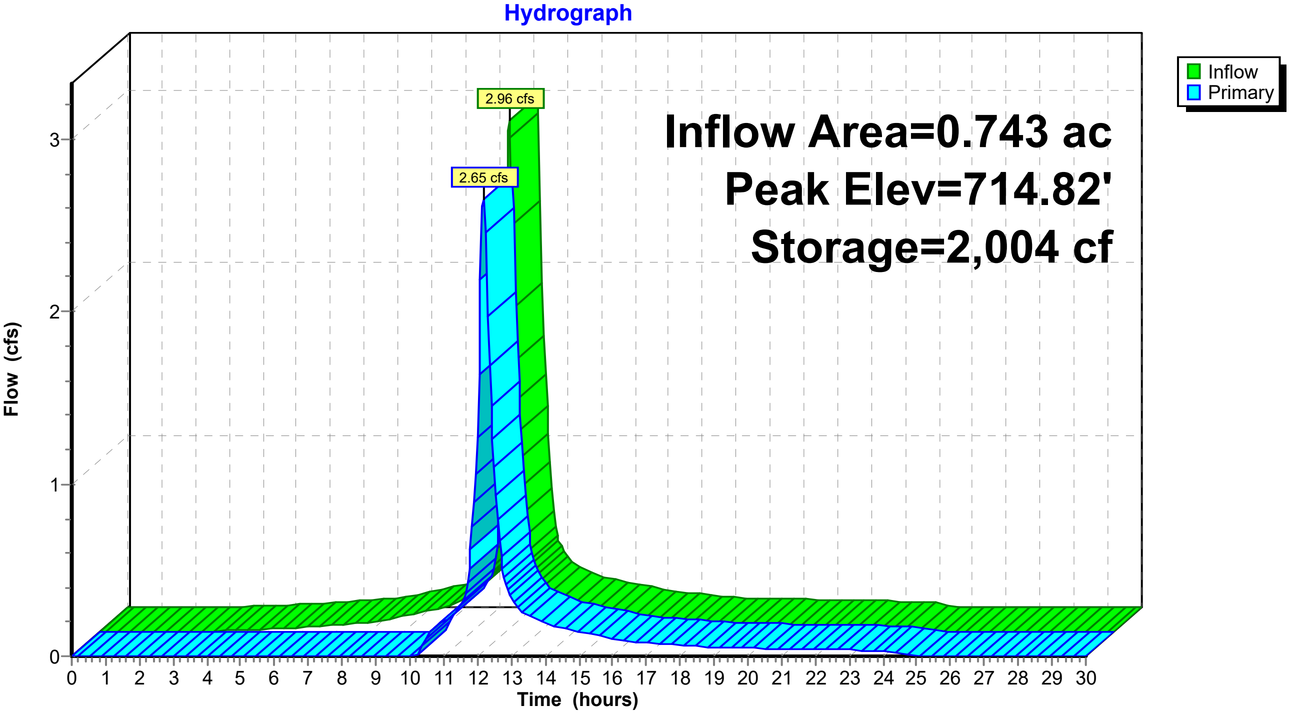
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	714.00'	5,241 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
714.00	2,300	0	0
716.00	2,941	5,241	5,241

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	714.50'	**5.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	715.00'	**11.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32

Primary OutFlow Max=2.61 cfs @ 12.18 hrs HW=714.82' (Free Discharge)
1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Weir Controls 2.61 cfs @ 1.63 fps)
2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P -10B: P-10B BIO



Summary for Pond P-1: P-1 IN. POND

Inflow Area = 0.531 ac, 41.23% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.36" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 1.74 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.149 af
Outflow = 0.44 cfs @ 12.59 hrs, Volume= 0.149 af, Atten= 75%, Lag= 26.2 min
Discarded = 0.44 cfs @ 12.59 hrs, Volume= 0.149 af
Primary = 0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 731.46' @ 12.59 hrs Surf.Area= 1,593 sf Storage= 1,783 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 28.5 min calculated for 0.148 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 28.5 min (835.9 - 807.4)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	730.00'	4,836 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

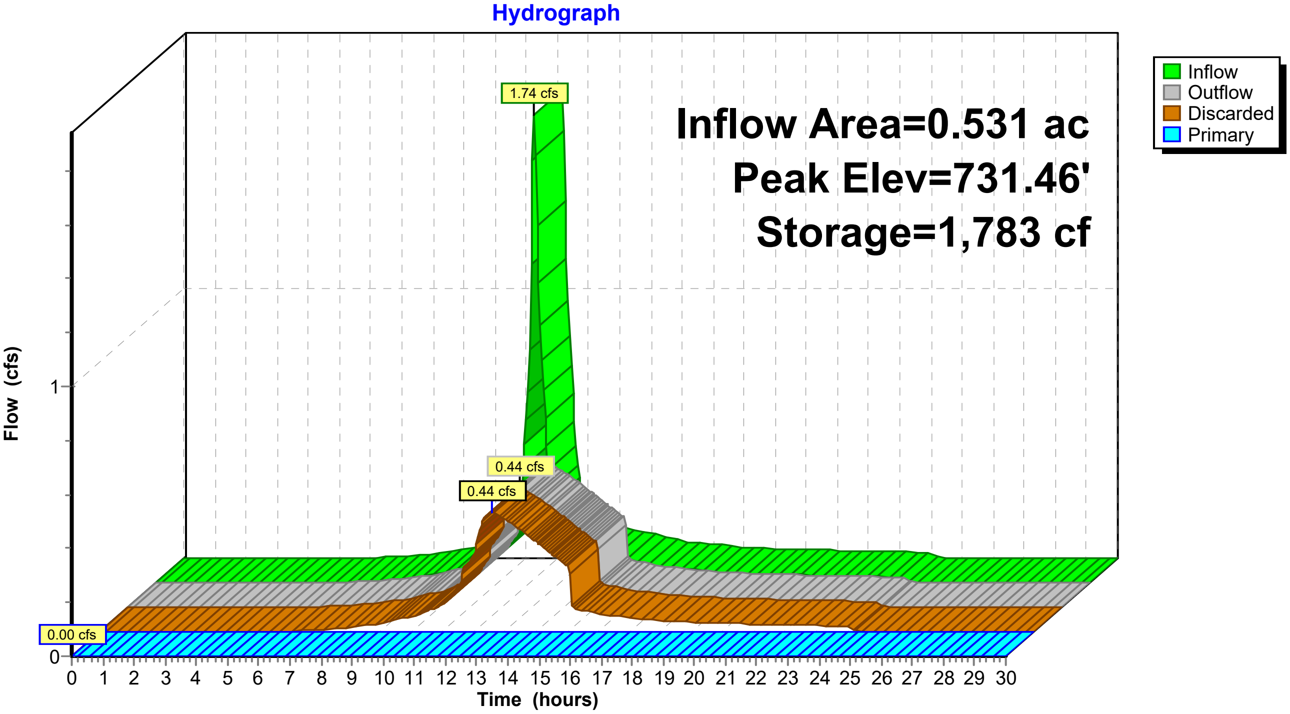
Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
730.00	844	0	0
733.00	2,380	4,836	4,836

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	731.50'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Discarded	730.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.44 cfs @ 12.59 hrs HW=731.46' (Free Discharge)
└─**2=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.44 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs HW=730.00' (Free Discharge)
└─**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-1: P-1 IN. POND



Summary for Pond P-10A: P-10 A BIO

```
Inflow Area =        0.248 ac,100.00% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   4.54"    for  10-yr event
Inflow      =       1.13 cfs @   12.09 hrs,  Volume=          0.094 af
Outflow     =       0.20 cfs @   12.54 hrs,  Volume=          0.078 af,  Atten= 82%,  Lag= 27.1 min
Primary     =       0.20 cfs @   12.54 hrs,  Volume=          0.078 af
```

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 714.86' @ 12.54 hrs Surf.Area= 1,995 sf Storage= 2,163 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 225.6 min calculated for 0.078 af (83% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 155.8 min (904.6 - 748.8)

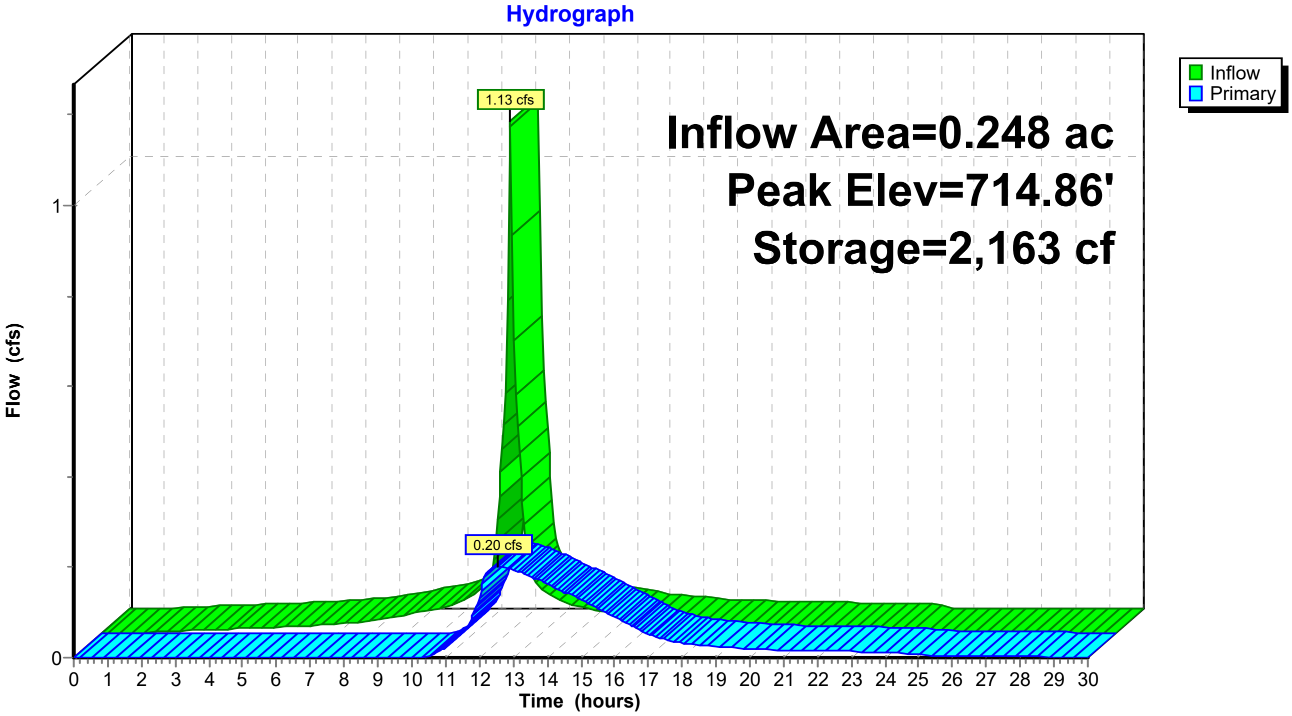
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	713.50'	6,241 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
713.50	1,181	0	0
716.00	2,674	4,819	4,819
716.50	3,015	1,422	6,241

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	715.50'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	714.00'	**3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads

Primary OutFlow Max=0.20 cfs @ 12.54 hrs HW=714.86' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
└—**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.20 cfs @ 4.13 fps)

Pond P-10A: P-10 A BIO



Summary for Pond P-2: P-2 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 2.578 ac, 67.25% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.87" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 9.76 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 0.832 af
Outflow = 6.43 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 0.832 af, Atten= 34%, Lag= 8.0 min
Discarded = 1.28 cfs @ 11.65 hrs, Volume= 0.621 af
Primary = 5.15 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 0.212 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 720.16' @ 12.26 hrs Surf.Area= 4,594 sf Storage= 6,114 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 11.8 min calculated for 0.831 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 11.7 min (799.1 - 787.4)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	718.00'	5,035 cf	**30.00'W x 153.14'L x 4.00'H Field A** 18,376 cf Overall - 5,788 cf Embedded = 12,588 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	719.00'	5,788 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 126 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 126 Chambers in 6 Rows
		10,824 cf	Total Available Storage

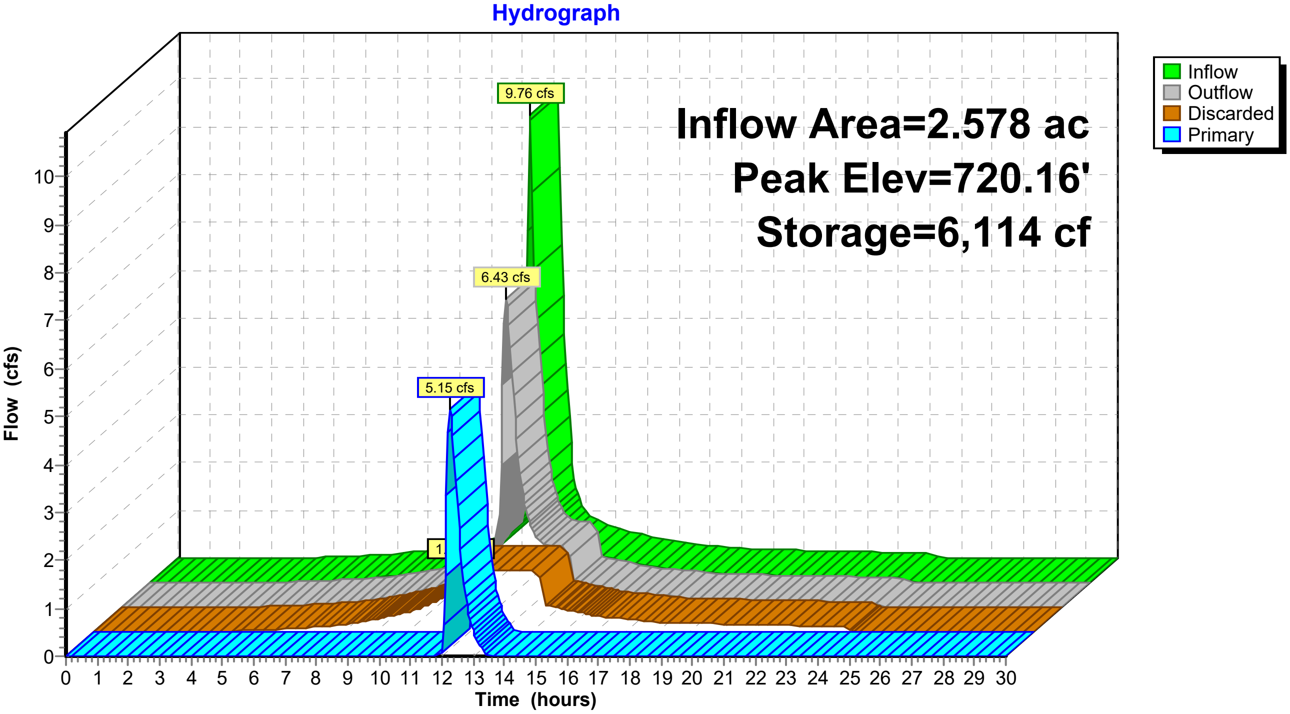
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	721.25'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	719.00'	**12.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Primary	719.50'	**20.0" W x 12.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#4	Discarded	718.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=1.28 cfs @ 11.65 hrs HW=718.05' (Free Discharge)
└─**4=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 1.28 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=5.09 cfs @ 12.26 hrs HW=720.15' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir**(Controls 0.00 cfs)
├─**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 2.28 cfs @ 4.56 fps)
└─**3=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 2.81 cfs @ 2.59 fps)

Pond P-2: P-2 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-4: P-4 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 1.791 ac, 47.91% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.49" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 5.99 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.520 af
Outflow = 4.82 cfs @ 12.24 hrs, Volume= 0.520 af, Atten= 20%, Lag= 5.5 min
Discarded = 0.73 cfs @ 11.65 hrs, Volume= 0.331 af
Primary = 4.09 cfs @ 12.24 hrs, Volume= 0.189 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 716.14' @ 12.24 hrs Surf.Area= 2,626 sf Storage= 1,849 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 3.2 min calculated for 0.519 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 3.2 min (806.5 - 803.3)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	715.00'	1,886 cf	**25.25'W x 81.94'L x 3.50'H Field A** 7,241 cf Overall - 2,527 cf Embedded = 4,714 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	715.50'	2,527 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 55 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 55 Chambers in 5 Rows
#3B	715.00'	559 cf	**6.25'W x 89.06'L x 3.50'H Field B** 1,948 cf Overall - 551 cf Embedded = 1,397 cf x 40.0% Voids
#4B	715.50'	551 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 12 Inside #3 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap
		5,522 cf	Total Available Storage

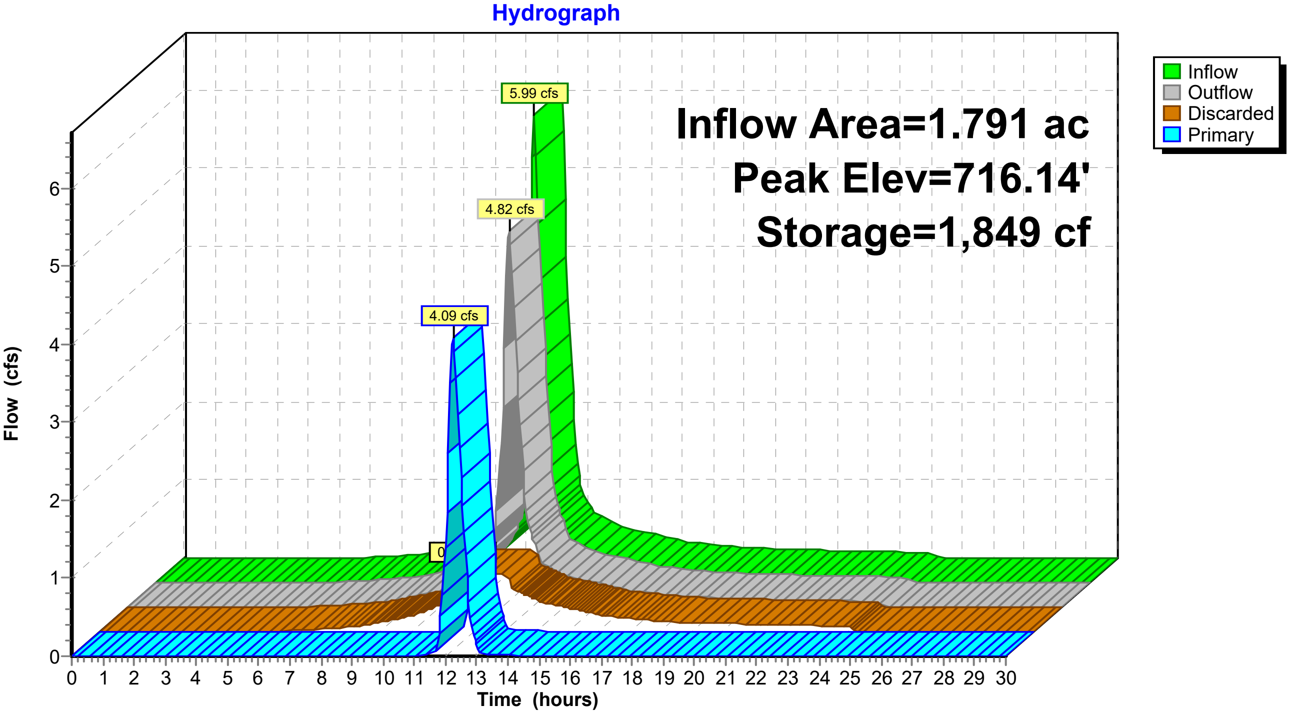
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard
Storage Group B created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	715.00'	**12.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	715.50'	**15.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Primary	717.50'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#4	Discarded	715.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.73 cfs @ 11.65 hrs HW=715.04' (Free Discharge)
└─**4=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.73 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=4.07 cfs @ 12.24 hrs HW=716.13' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 2.25 cfs @ 4.50 fps)
├─**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 1.82 cfs @ 2.91 fps)
└─**3=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-4: P-4 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-5: P-5 SUB. IN

```
Inflow Area =      0.813 ac,  61.38% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =  3.77"   for  10-yr event
Inflow      =      3.16 cfs @  12.11 hrs,  Volume=        0.255 af
Outflow     =      1.95 cfs @  12.25 hrs,  Volume=        0.255 af,  Atten= 38%,  Lag= 8.2 min
Discarded   =      0.45 cfs @  11.65 hrs,  Volume=        0.195 af
Primary     =      1.50 cfs @  12.25 hrs,  Volume=        0.060 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 711.96' @ 12.25 hrs   Surf.Area= 1,604 sf   Storage= 1,858 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 10.7 min calculated for 0.255 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 10.7 min ( 801.0 - 790.4 )
```

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	710.00'	1,794 cf	**30.00'W x 53.46'L x 4.00'H Field A** 6,415 cf Overall - 1,929 cf Embedded = 4,485 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	711.00'	1,929 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 42 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 42 Chambers in 6 Rows
		3,724 cf	Total Available Storage

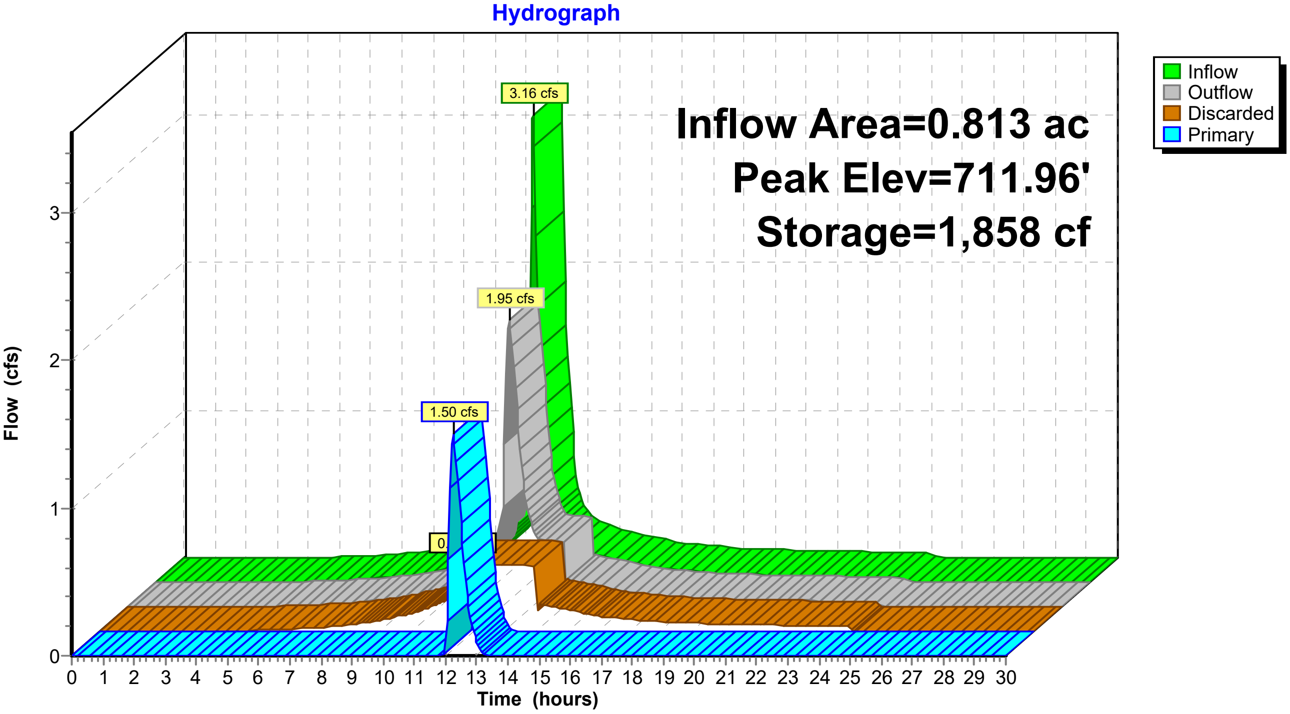
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	711.00'	**6.0" W x 15.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	713.25'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#3	Discarded	710.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

```
Discarded OutFlow Max=0.45 cfs @ 11.65 hrs  HW=710.04'   (Free Discharge)
└─3=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 0.45 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=1.50 cfs @ 12.25 hrs  HW=711.96'   (Free Discharge)
├─1=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 1.50 cfs @ 3.14 fps)
└─2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir( Controls 0.00 cfs)
```

Pond P-5: P-5 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-6: P-6 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 0.267 ac, 96.25% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 4.43" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 1.21 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.098 af
Outflow = 0.38 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume= 0.098 af, Atten= 69%, Lag= 18.3 min
Discarded = 0.27 cfs @ 11.75 hrs, Volume= 0.094 af
Primary = 0.11 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume= 0.005 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 711.36' @ 12.39 hrs Surf.Area= 954 sf Storage= 832 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= (not calculated: outflow precedes inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 13.1 min (769.8 - 756.7)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	710.00'	895 cf	**15.75'W x 60.58'L x 3.50'H Field A** 3,339 cf Overall - 1,103 cf Embedded = 2,237 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	710.50'	1,103 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 24 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 24 Chambers in 3 Rows
		1,997 cf	Total Available Storage

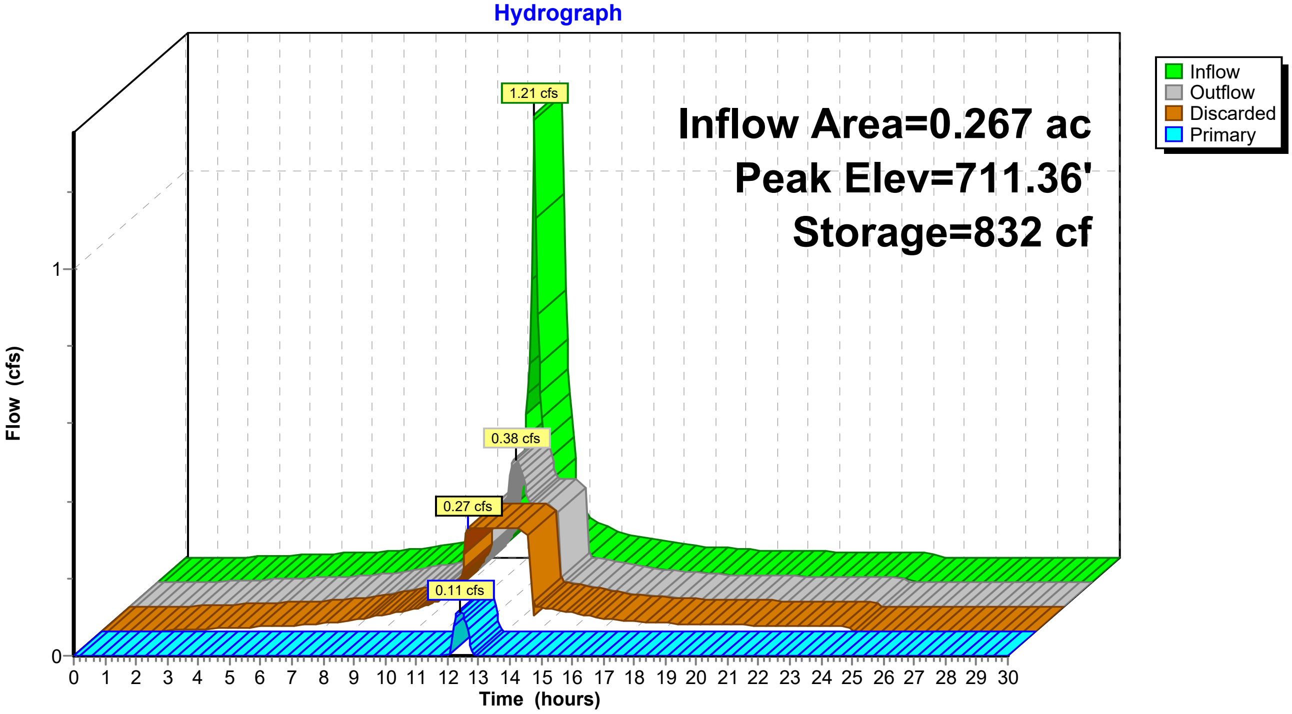
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	711.00'	**3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	713.00'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#3	Discarded	710.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.27 cfs @ 11.75 hrs HW=710.05' (Free Discharge)
└─**3=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.27 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.11 cfs @ 12.39 hrs HW=711.36' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.11 cfs @ 2.33 fps)
└─**2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-6: P-6 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-8: P-8 BIO POND

```
Inflow Area =       0.539 ac,  40.26% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   3.46"    for  10-yr event
Inflow       =      1.82 cfs @   12.15 hrs,  Volume=           0.155 af
Outflow      =      0.69 cfs @   12.47 hrs,  Volume=           0.146 af,  Atten= 62%,  Lag= 19.3 min
Primary      =      0.69 cfs @   12.47 hrs,  Volume=           0.146 af
```

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 731.82' @ 12.47 hrs Surf.Area= 1,681 sf Storage= 2,131 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 84.8 min calculated for 0.146 af (94% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 52.7 min (856.5 - 803.8)

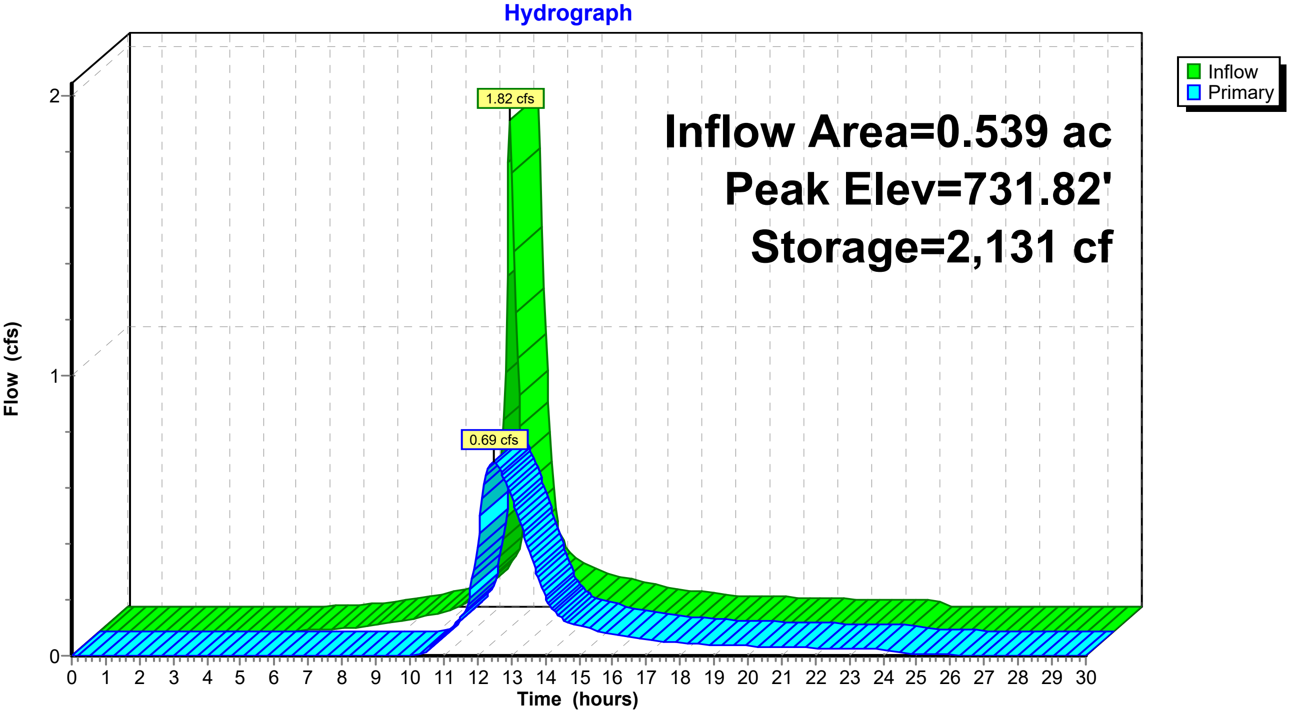
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	730.00'	7,230 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
730.00	664	0	0
732.00	1,783	2,447	2,447
734.00	3,000	4,783	7,230

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	733.00'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	730.50'	**5.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads

```
Primary OutFlow  Max=0.69 cfs @ 12.47 hrs  HW=731.82'   (Free Discharge)
├─1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir ( Controls 0.00 cfs)
└─2=Orifice/Grate  (Orifice Controls 0.69 cfs @ 5.07 fps)
```

Pond P-8: P-8 BIO POND



Summary for Pond P-9: P-9 BIO. POND

```
Inflow Area =      0.613 ac,  64.11% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   3.87"    for  10-yr event
Inflow      =     2.59 cfs @   12.09 hrs,  Volume=          0.198 af
Outflow     =     1.33 cfs @   12.24 hrs,  Volume=          0.179 af,  Atten= 49%,  Lag= 8.8 min
Primary     =     1.33 cfs @   12.24 hrs,  Volume=          0.179 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 725.26' @ 12.24 hrs   Surf.Area= 2,234 sf   Storage= 2,346 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 97.3 min calculated for 0.179 af (90% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 51.2 min ( 835.4 - 784.1 )

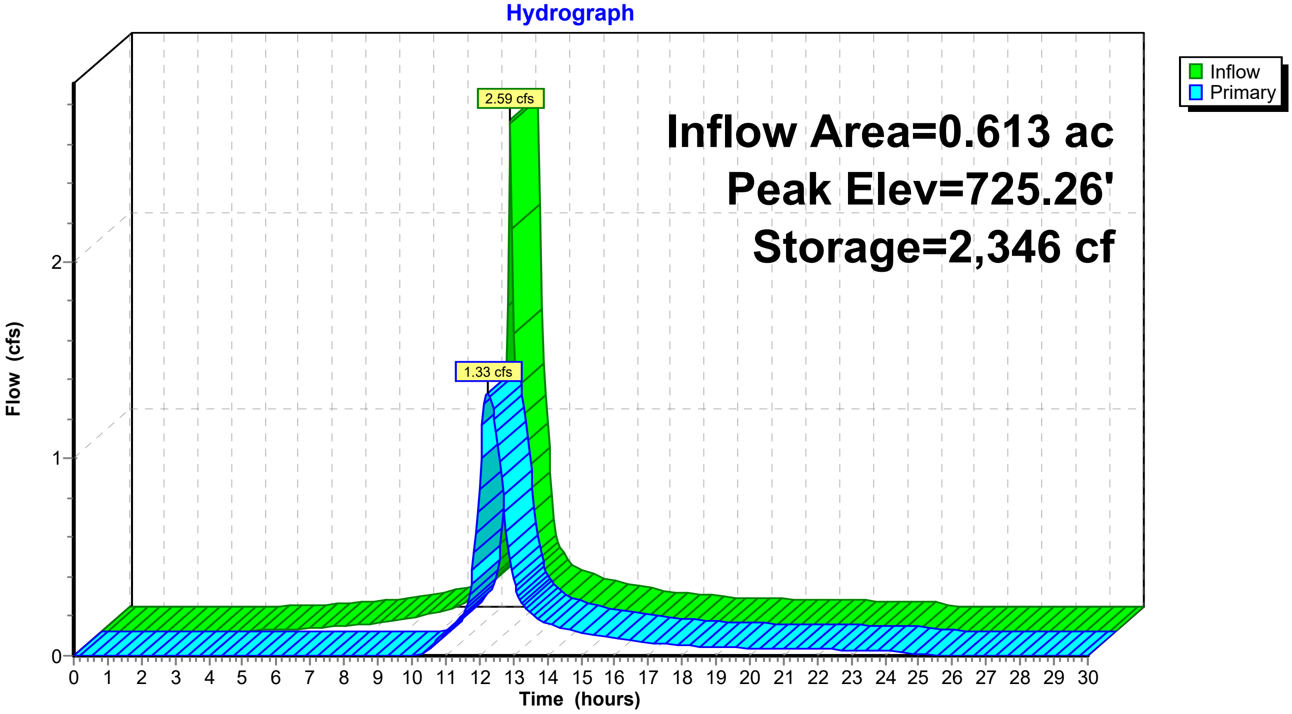
Volume        Invert     Avail.Storage   Storage Description
   #1        724.00'          7,001 cf   Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)Listed below (Recalc)

 Elevation        Surf.Area        Inc.Store        Cum.Store
    (feet)          (sq-ft)    (cubic-feet)     (cubic-feet)
    724.00            1,500               0                0
    726.00            2,668           4,168            4,168
    727.00            2,998           2,833            7,001

Device   Routing          Invert   Outlet Devices
   #1    Primary         724.50'   13.0" W x 4.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate  C= 0.600
                                   Limited to weir flow at low heads
   #2    Primary         726.00'   16.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                   Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                   Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32

Primary OutFlow Max=1.33 cfs @ 12.24 hrs  HW=725.25'   (Free Discharge)
 ├─1=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 1.33 cfs @ 3.68 fps)
 └─2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir( Controls 0.00 cfs)
```

Pond P-9: P-9 BIO. POND



Summary for Subcatchment WS 10A: WS-10A

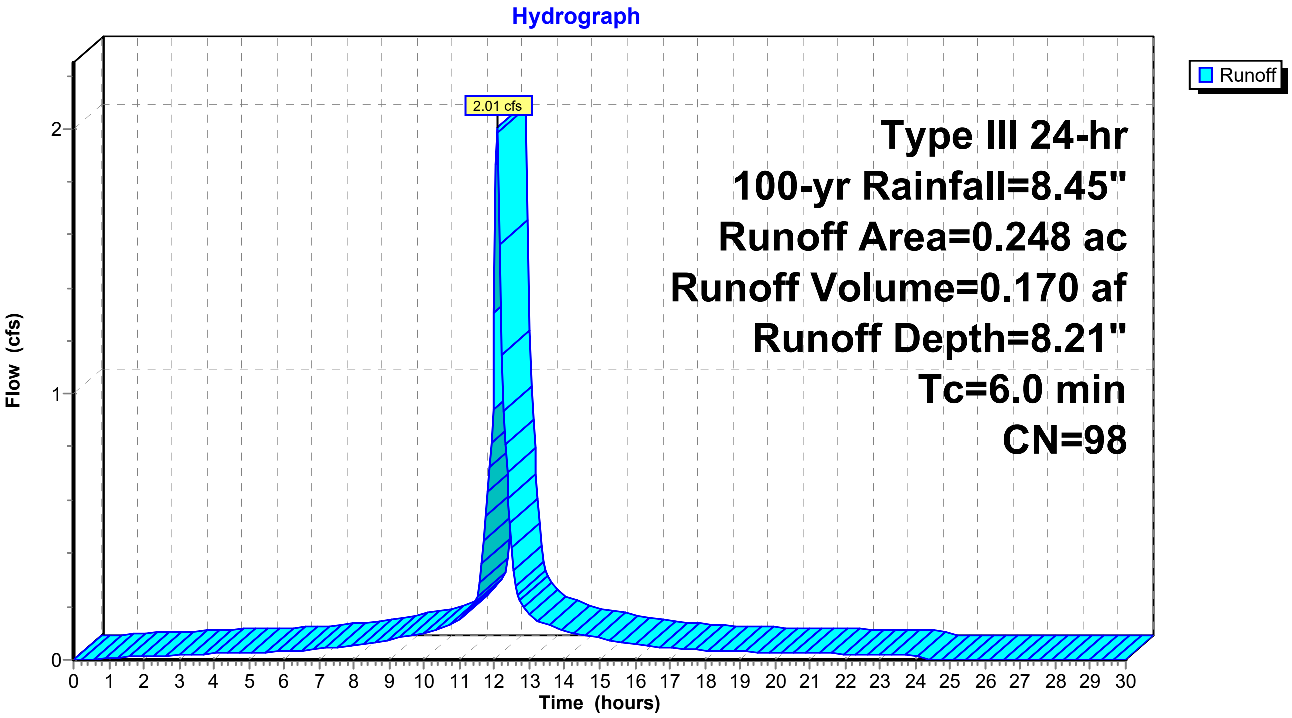
Runoff = 2.01 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.170 af, Depth= 8.21"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.248	98	Paved parking, HSG D
0.000	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
0.248	98	Weighted Average
0.248		100.00% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 10A: WS-10A



Summary for Subcatchment WS 10B: WS-10B

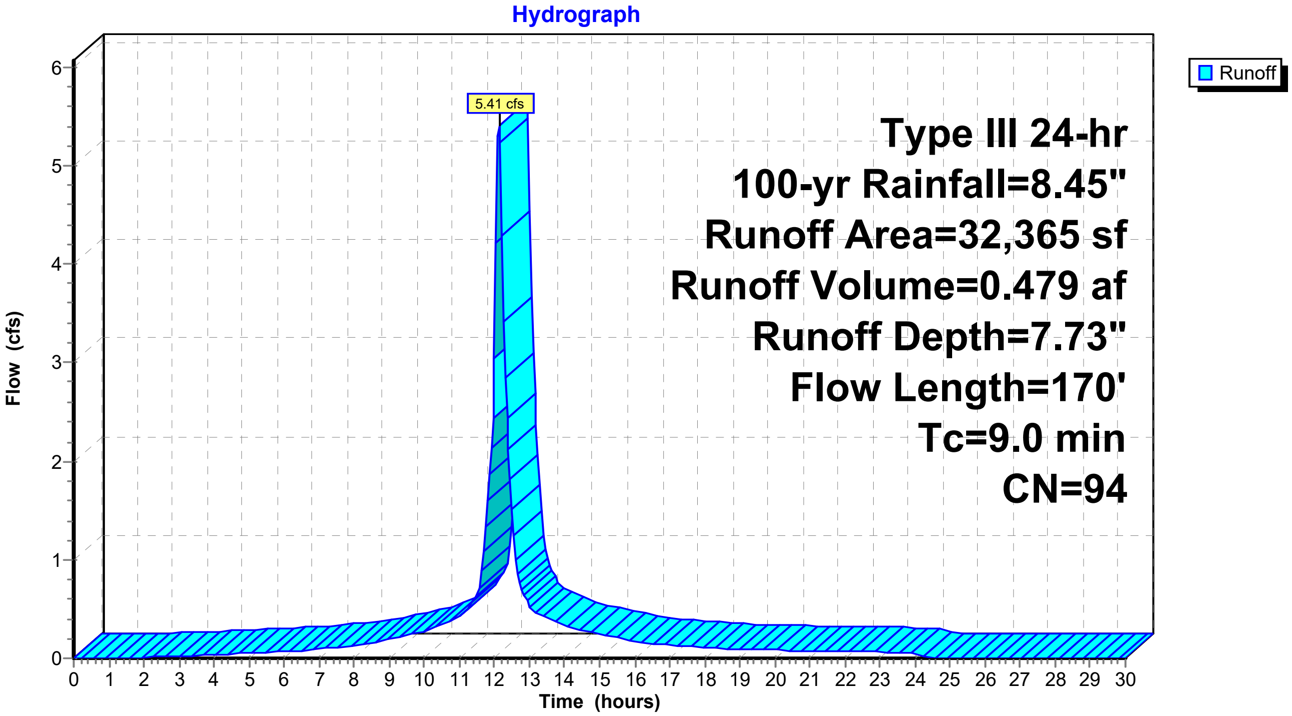
Runoff = 5.41 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.479 af, Depth= 7.73"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
24,742	98	Paved parking, HSG D
7,623	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
32,365	94	Weighted Average
7,623		23.55% Pervious Area
24,742		76.45% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.3	80	0.0500	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	90	0.0100	2.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
9.0	170	Total			

Subcatchment WS 10B: WS-10B



Summary for Subcatchment WS 2: WS-2

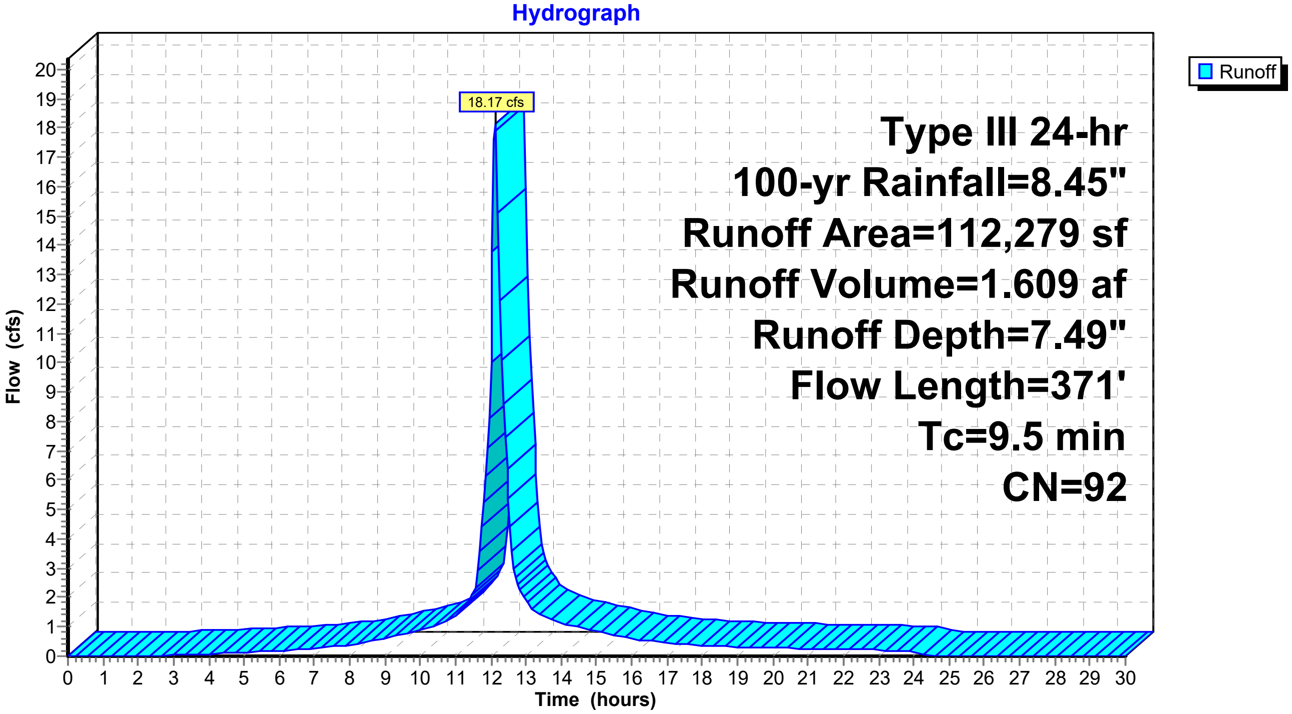
Runoff = 18.17 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 1.609 af, Depth= 7.49"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
75,509	98	Paved parking, HSG D
36,770	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
112,279	92	Weighted Average
36,770		32.75% Pervious Area
75,509		67.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.2	100	0.0600	0.18		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.3	271	0.0450	14.52	17.81	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.010
9.5	371	Total			

Subcatchment WS 2: WS-2



Summary for Subcatchment WS 3: WS-3

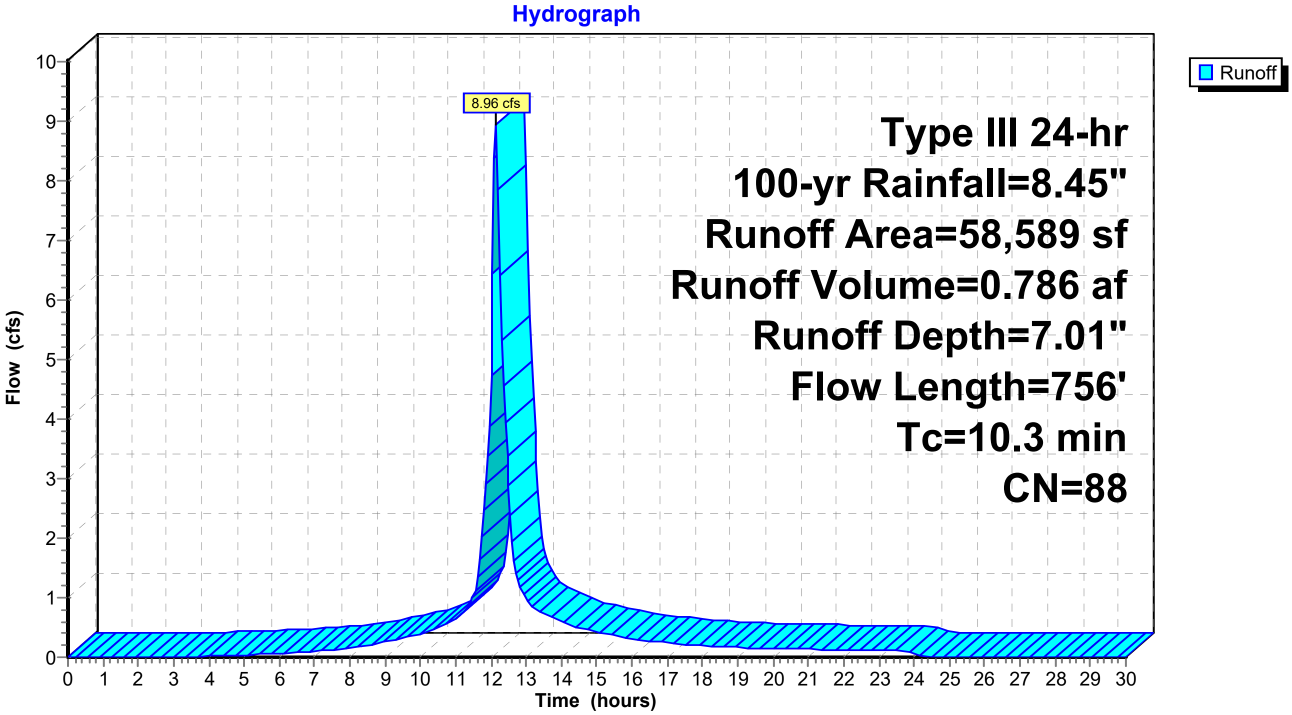
Runoff = 8.96 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 0.786 af, Depth= 7.01"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
26,659	98	Paved parking, HSG D
4,966	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
26,964	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
58,589	88	Weighted Average
31,930		54.50% Pervious Area
26,659		45.50% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.1	75	0.1300	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
1.6	327	0.0450	3.42		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.4	122	0.0980	5.04		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.2	232	0.0750	18.74	23.00	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.010 PVC, smooth interior
10.3	756	Total			

Subcatchment WS 3: WS-3



Summary for Subcatchment WS 4: WS-4

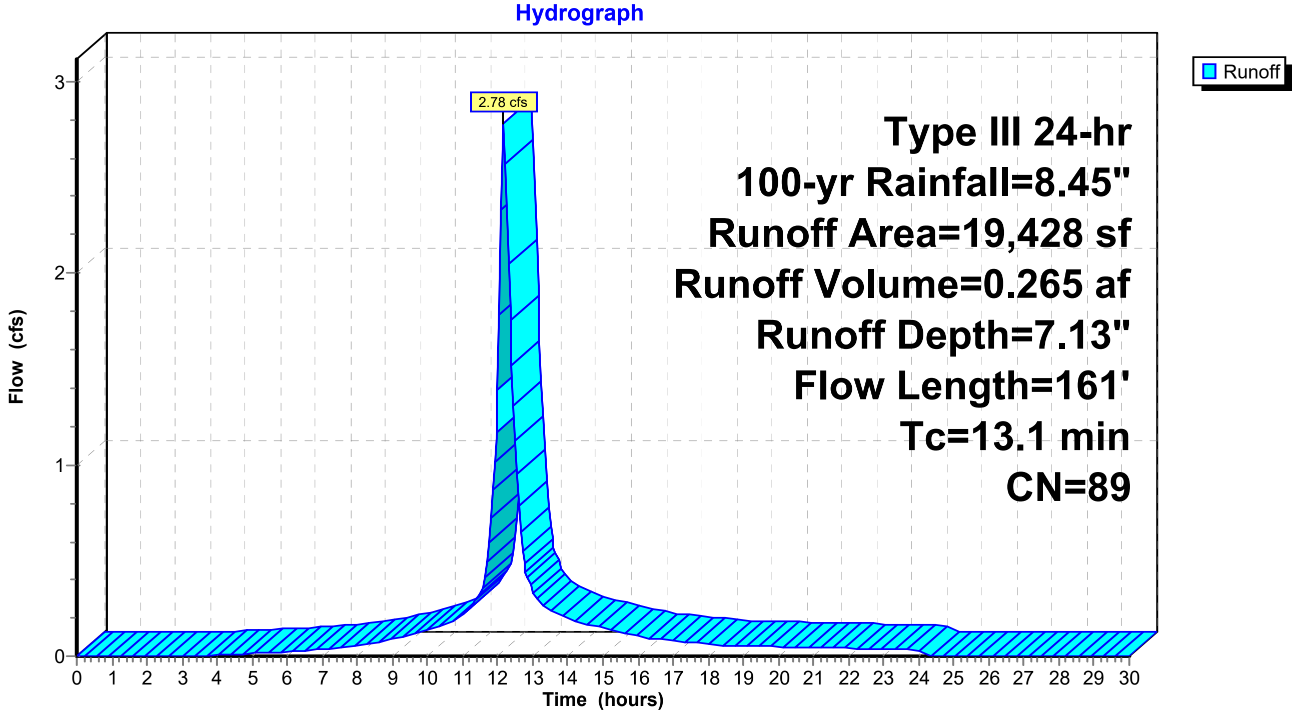
Runoff = 2.78 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume= 0.265 af, Depth= 7.13"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
10,716	98	Paved parking, HSG D
2,657	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
6,055	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
19,428	89	Weighted Average
8,712		44.84% Pervious Area
10,716		55.16% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
12.7	90	0.0220	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.4	71	0.0300	2.79		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
13.1	161	Total			

Subcatchment WS 4: WS-4



Summary for Subcatchment WS 5: WS-5

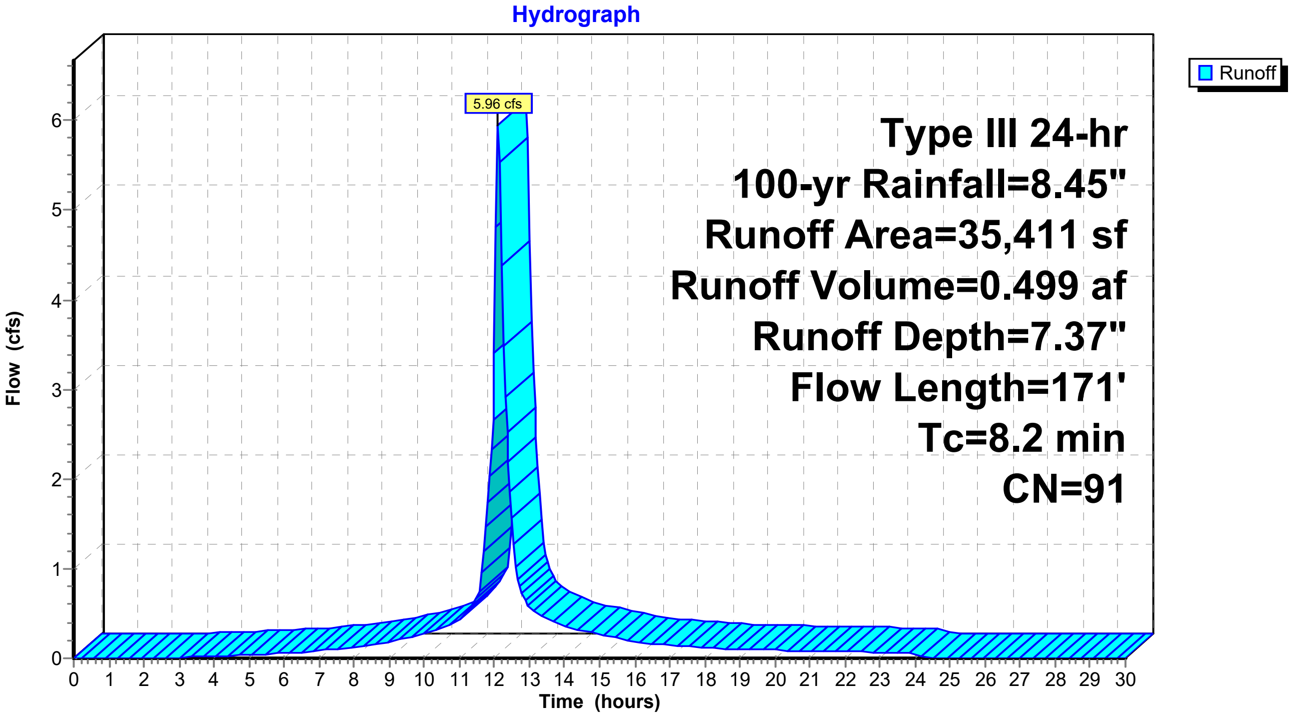
Runoff = 5.96 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 0.499 af, Depth= 7.37"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
21,736	98	Paved parking, HSG D
13,675	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
35,411	91	Weighted Average
13,675		38.62% Pervious Area
21,736		61.38% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.5	70	0.0500	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	101	0.0200	2.28		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
8.2	171	Total			

Subcatchment WS 5: WS-5



Summary for Subcatchment WS 6: WS-6

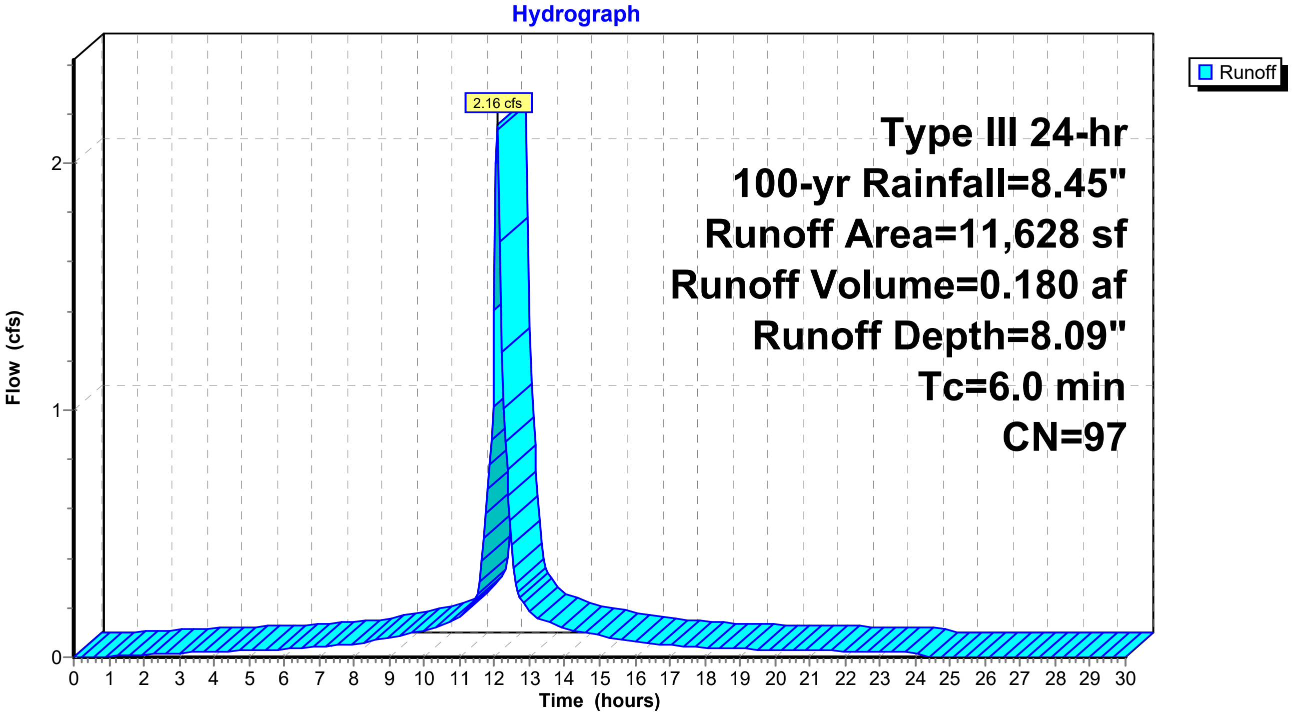
Runoff = 2.16 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.180 af, Depth= 8.09"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
11,192	98	Paved parking, HSG D
436	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
11,628	97	Weighted Average
436		3.75% Pervious Area
11,192		96.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 6: WS-6



Summary for Subcatchment WS 7: WS-7

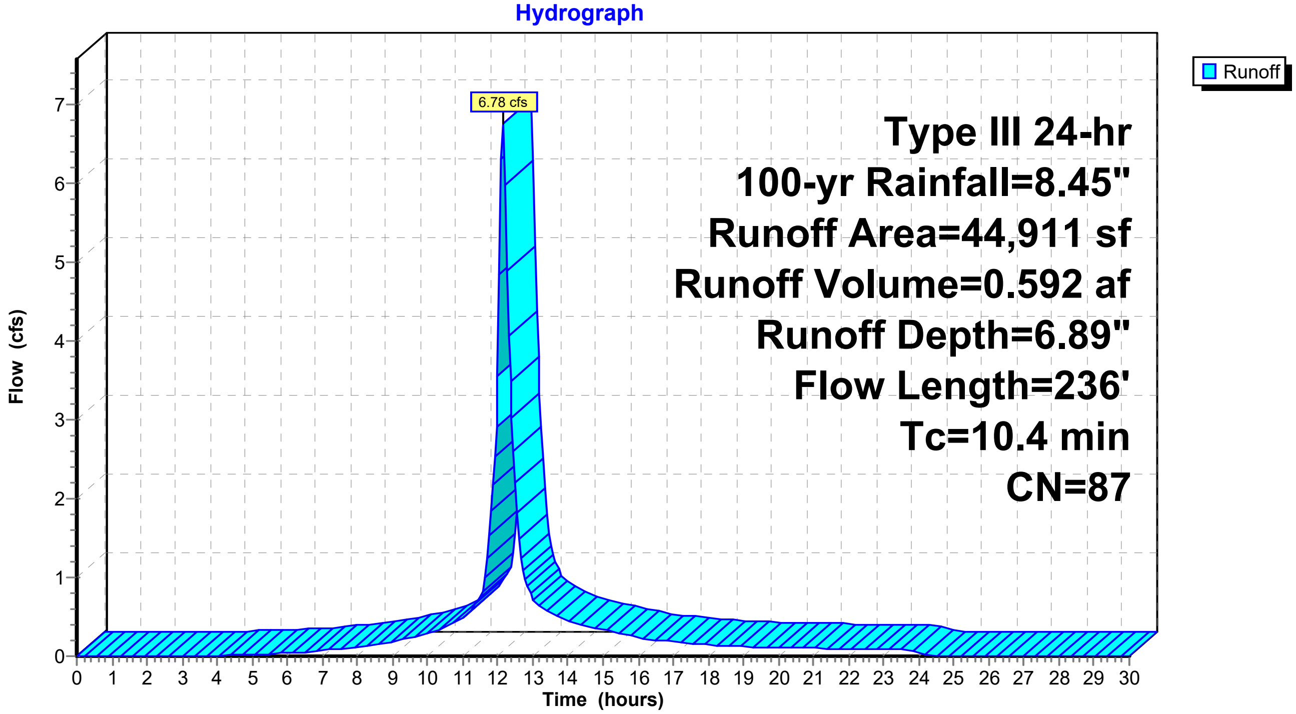
Runoff = 6.78 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 0.592 af, Depth= 6.89"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
19,646	98	Paved parking, HSG D
6,970	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
18,295	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
44,911	87	Weighted Average
25,265		56.26% Pervious Area
19,646		43.74% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.9	100	0.0500	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.5	136	0.0800	4.55		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.4	236	Total			

Subcatchment WS 7: WS-7



Summary for Subcatchment WS 8: WS-8

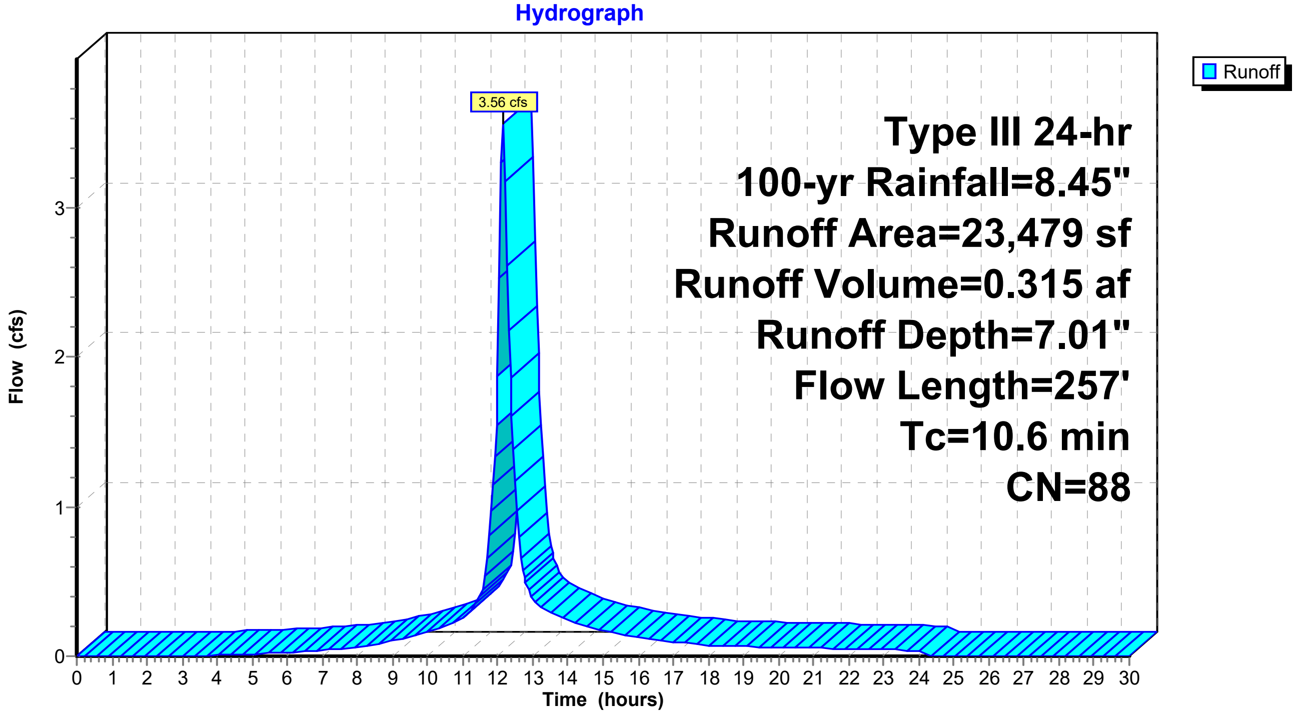
Runoff = 3.56 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.315 af, Depth= 7.01"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
9,453	98	Paved parking, HSG D
10,149	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
3,877	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
23,479	88	Weighted Average
14,026		59.74% Pervious Area
9,453		40.26% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.9	100	0.1400	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.7	157	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.6	257	Total			

Subcatchment WS 8: WS-8



Summary for Subcatchment WS 9: WS-9

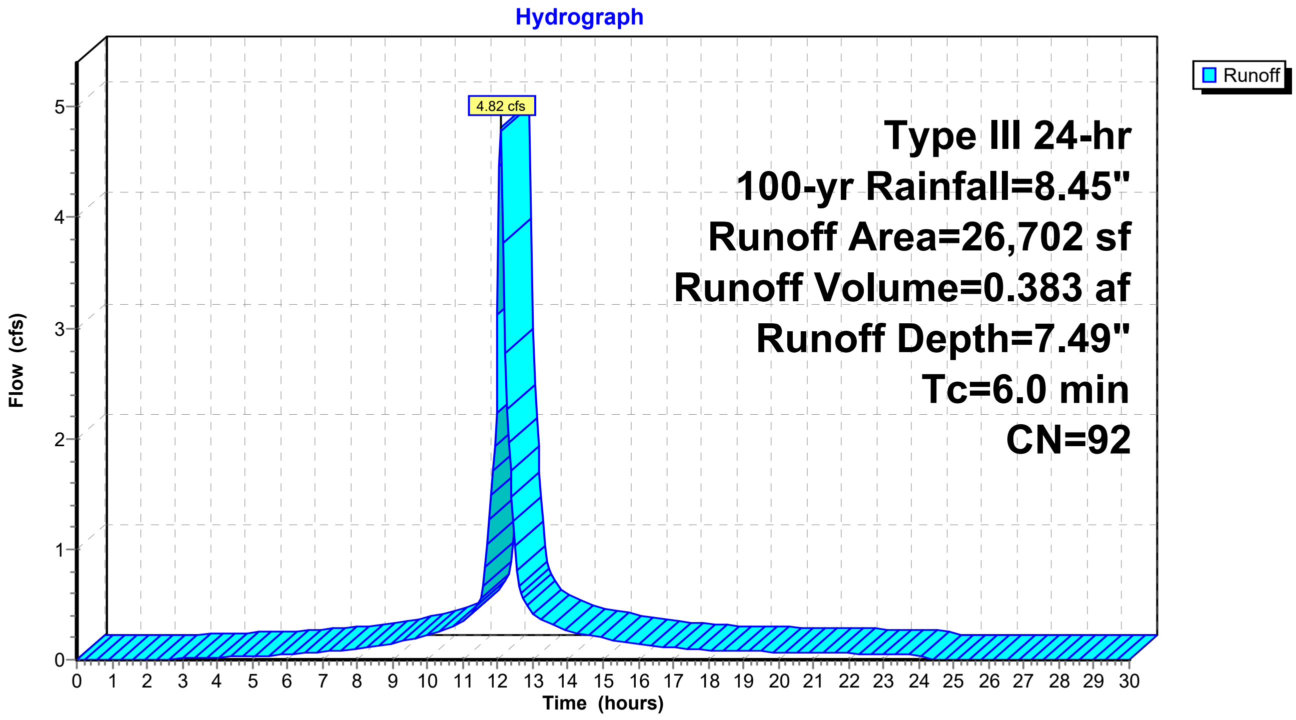
Runoff = 4.82 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.383 af, Depth= 7.49"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
17,119	98	Paved parking, HSG D
9,583	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
26,702	92	Weighted Average
9,583		35.89% Pervious Area
17,119		64.11% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 9: WS-9



Summary for Subcatchment WS A: WSD A

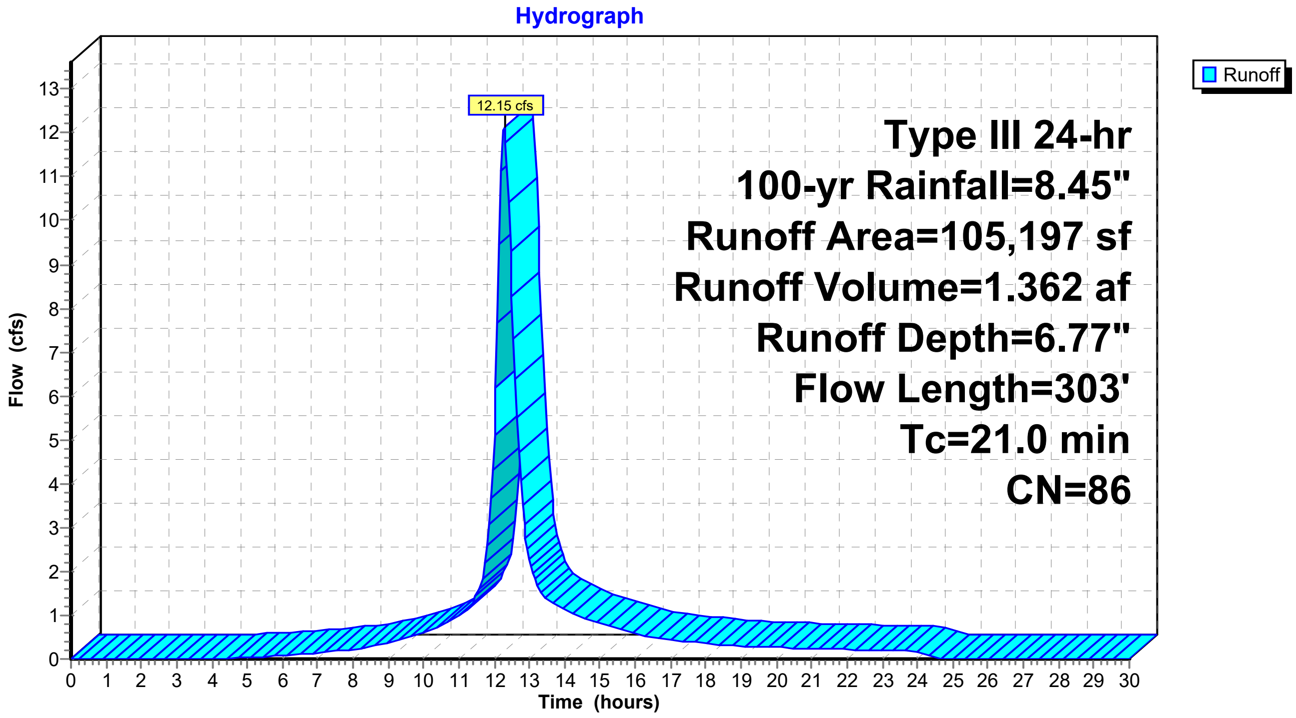
Runoff = 12.15 cfs @ 12.28 hrs, Volume= 1.362 af, Depth= 6.77"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
24,481	98	Paved parking, HSG D
38,725	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
17,380	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
24,611	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
105,197	86	Weighted Average
80,716		76.73% Pervious Area
24,481		23.27% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.7	100	0.1000	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Dense underbrush n= 0.800 P2= 3.17"
1.3	203	0.0290	2.55		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
21.0	303	Total			

Subcatchment WS A: WSD A



Summary for Subcatchment WS B: WS B

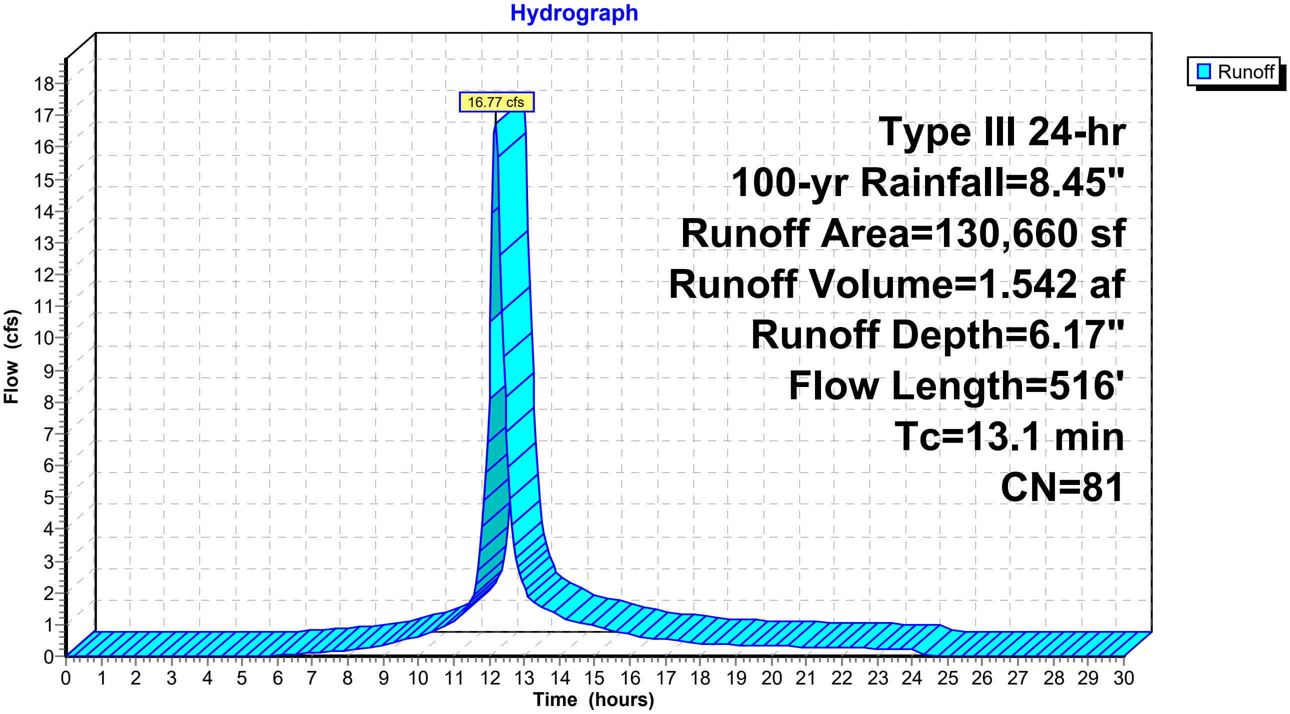
Runoff = 16.77 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 1.542 af, Depth= 6.17"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
1,062	98	Paved parking, HSG D
30,091	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
9,578	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
6,862	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
9,892	77	Brush, Poor, HSG C
58,412	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
14,763	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
130,660	81	Weighted Average
129,598		99.19% Pervious Area
1,062		0.81% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.3	100	0.1000	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
1.8	416	0.0670	3.88		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
13.1	516	Total			

Subcatchment WS B: WS B



Summary for Subcatchment WS C: WSD C

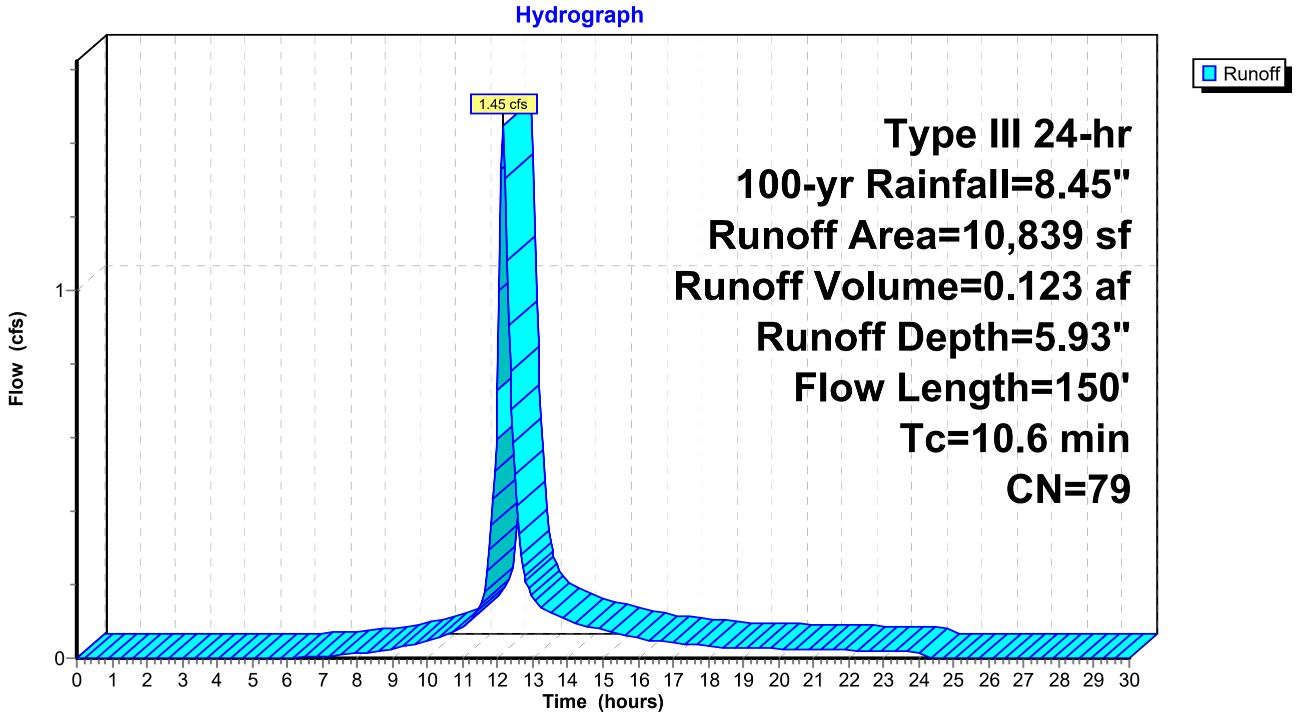
Runoff = 1.45 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.123 af, Depth= 5.93"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
2,167	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
4,412	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
2,857	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
1,403	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
10,839	79	Weighted Average
10,839		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
10.5	100	0.1200	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.1	50	0.3330	9.29		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.6	150	Total			

Subcatchment WS C: WSD C



Summary for Subcatchment WS D: WSD D

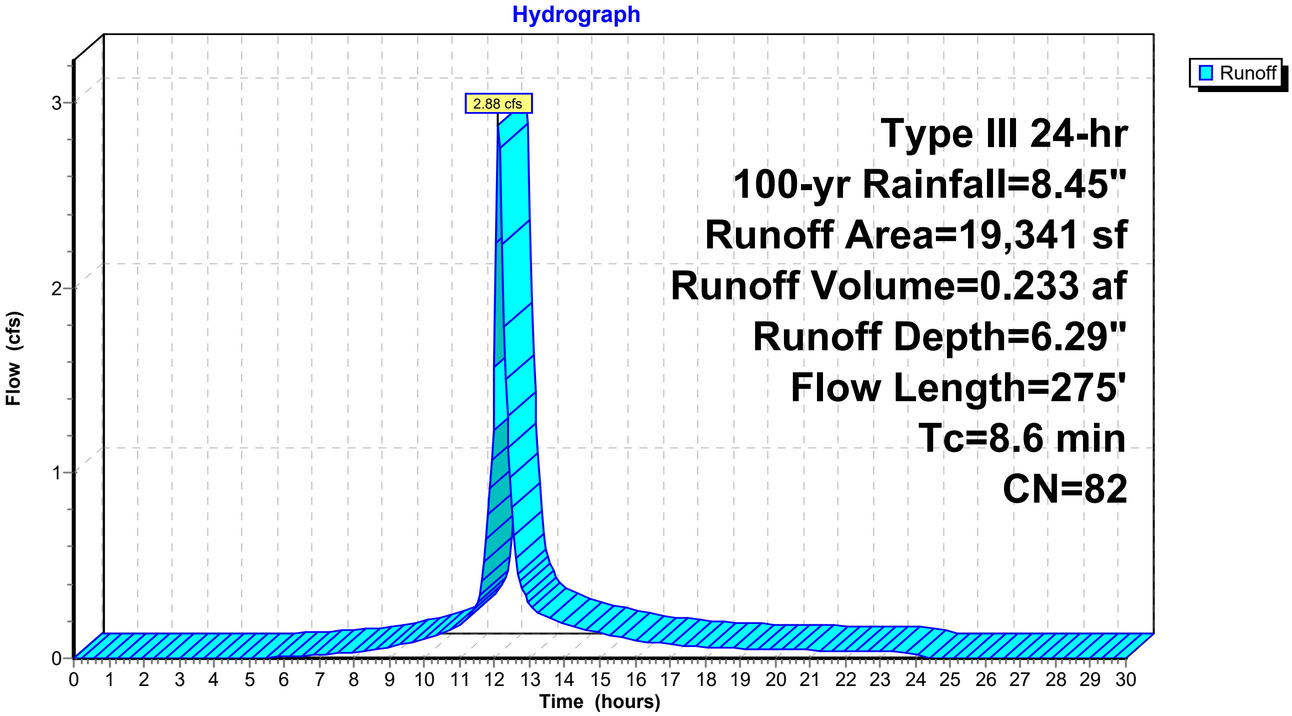
Runoff = 2.88 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.233 af, Depth= 6.29"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
1,481	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
11,108	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
6,752	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
19,341	82	Weighted Average
19,341		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.9	100	0.0900	0.21		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	175	0.0700	4.26		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
8.6	275	Total			

Subcatchment WS D: WSD D



Summary for Subcatchment WS-1: WS-1

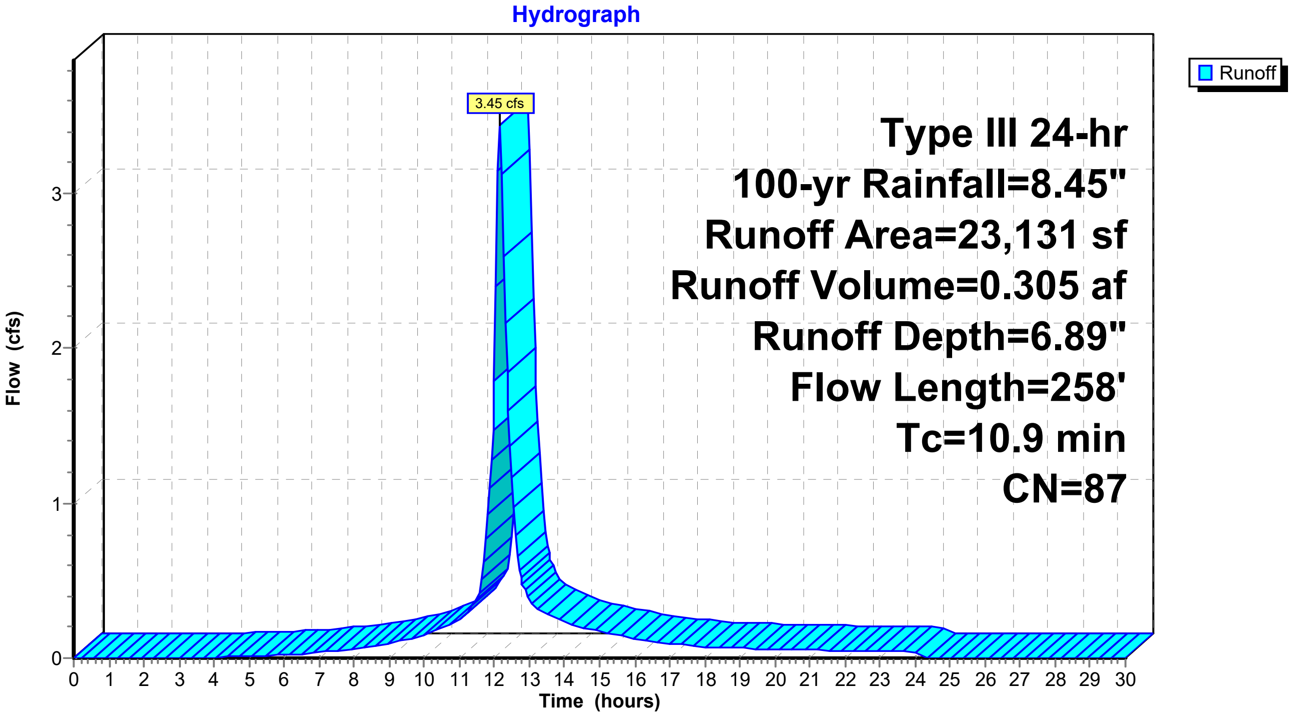
Runoff = 3.45 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.305 af, Depth= 6.89"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=8.45"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
9,538	98	Paved parking, HSG D
3,305	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
3,835	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
3,018	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
3,435	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
23,131	87	Weighted Average
13,593		58.77% Pervious Area
9,538		41.23% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
10.5	100	0.1200	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.4	158	0.2000	7.20		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.9	258	Total			

Subcatchment WS-1: WS-1

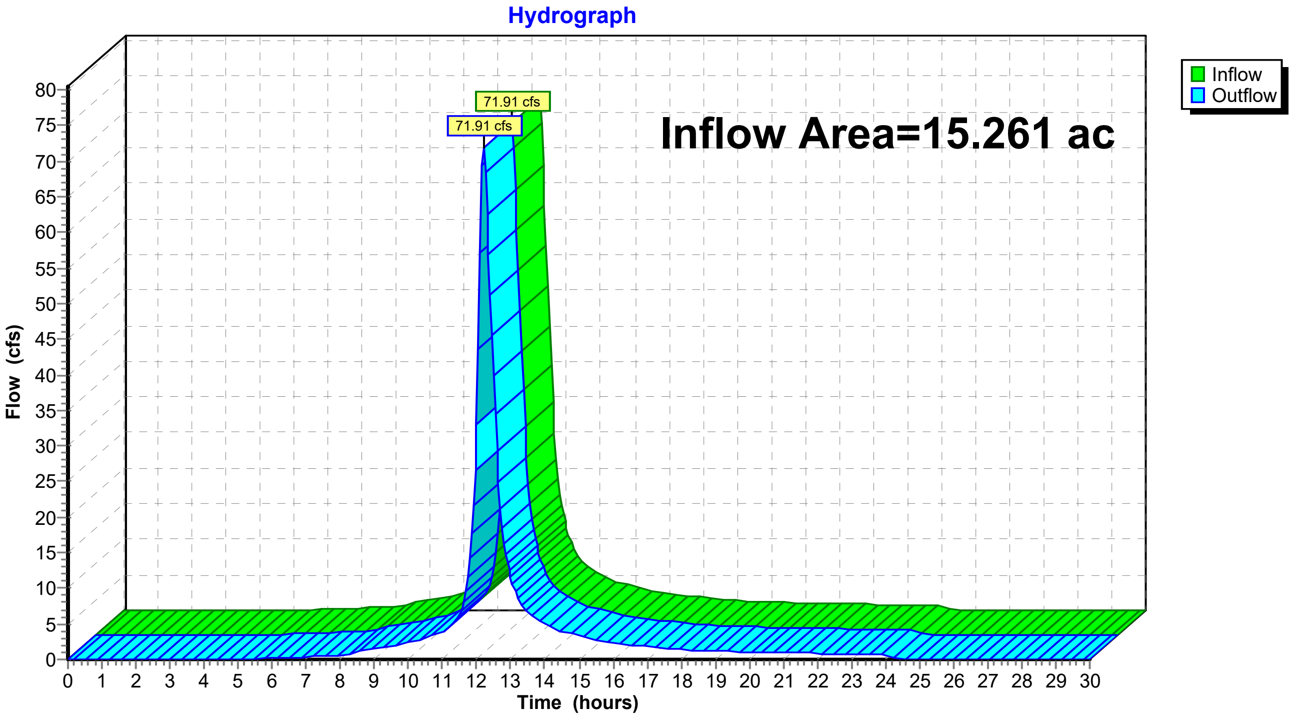


Summary for Reach 6R: DP1 2020

Inflow Area =	15.261 ac,	39.51% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 5.12"	for 100-yr event
Inflow =	71.91 cfs @	12.20 hrs, Volume=	6.517 af	
Outflow =	71.91 cfs @	12.20 hrs, Volume=	6.517 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Reach 6R: DP1 2020



Summary for Pond P -10B: P-10B BIO

```
Inflow Area =         0.743 ac,  76.45% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   7.73"    for  100-yr event
Inflow      =        5.41 cfs @   12.12 hrs,  Volume=           0.479 af
Outflow     =        5.03 cfs @   12.17 hrs,  Volume=           0.451 af,  Atten= 7%,  Lag= 2.6 min
Primary     =        5.03 cfs @   12.17 hrs,  Volume=           0.451 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 714.98' @ 12.17 hrs   Surf.Area= 2,615 sf   Storage= 2,418 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 64.6 min calculated for 0.451 af (94% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 33.1 min ( 796.0 - 762.9 )

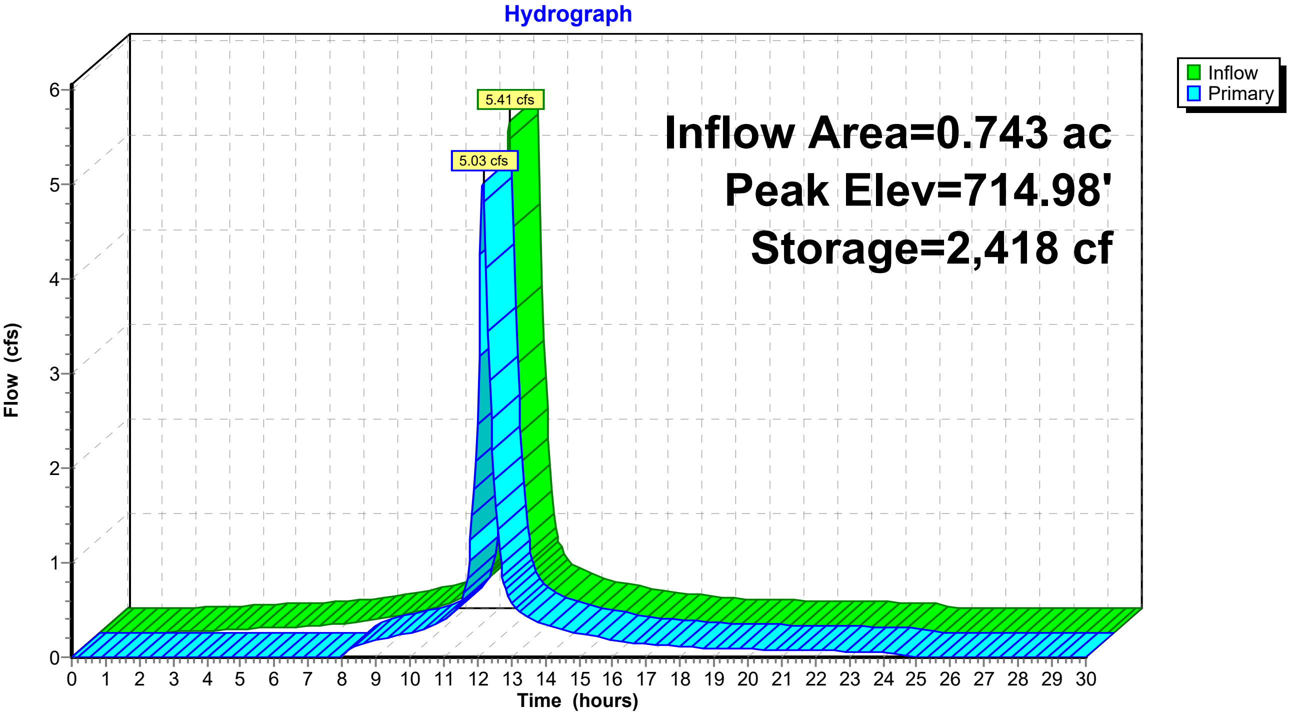
Volume        Invert    Avail.Storage   Storage Description
   #1        714.00'         5,241 cf   Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)Listed below (Recalc)

 Elevation         Surf.Area          Inc.Store          Cum.Store
    (feet)           (sq-ft)       (cubic-feet)       (cubic-feet)
    714.00             2,300                  0                  0
    716.00             2,941              5,241              5,241

Device   Routing             Invert   Outlet Devices
   #1    Primary            714.50'   5.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                      Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                      Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32
   #2    Primary            715.00'   11.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                      Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                      Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32

Primary OutFlow Max=4.93 cfs @ 12.17 hrs  HW=714.98'   (Free Discharge)
├─1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir(Weir Controls 4.93 cfs @ 2.06 fps)
└─2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir( Controls 0.00 cfs)
```

Pond P -10B: P-10B BIO



Summary for Pond P-1: P-1 IN. POND

Inflow Area = 0.531 ac, 41.23% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 6.89" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 3.45 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.305 af
Outflow = 3.66 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume= 0.305 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 1.5 min
Discarded = 0.47 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume= 0.237 af
Primary = 3.19 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume= 0.068 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 731.68' @ 12.17 hrs Surf.Area= 1,703 sf Storage= 2,136 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 24.2 min calculated for 0.305 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 24.2 min (812.0 - 787.8)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	730.00'	4,836 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

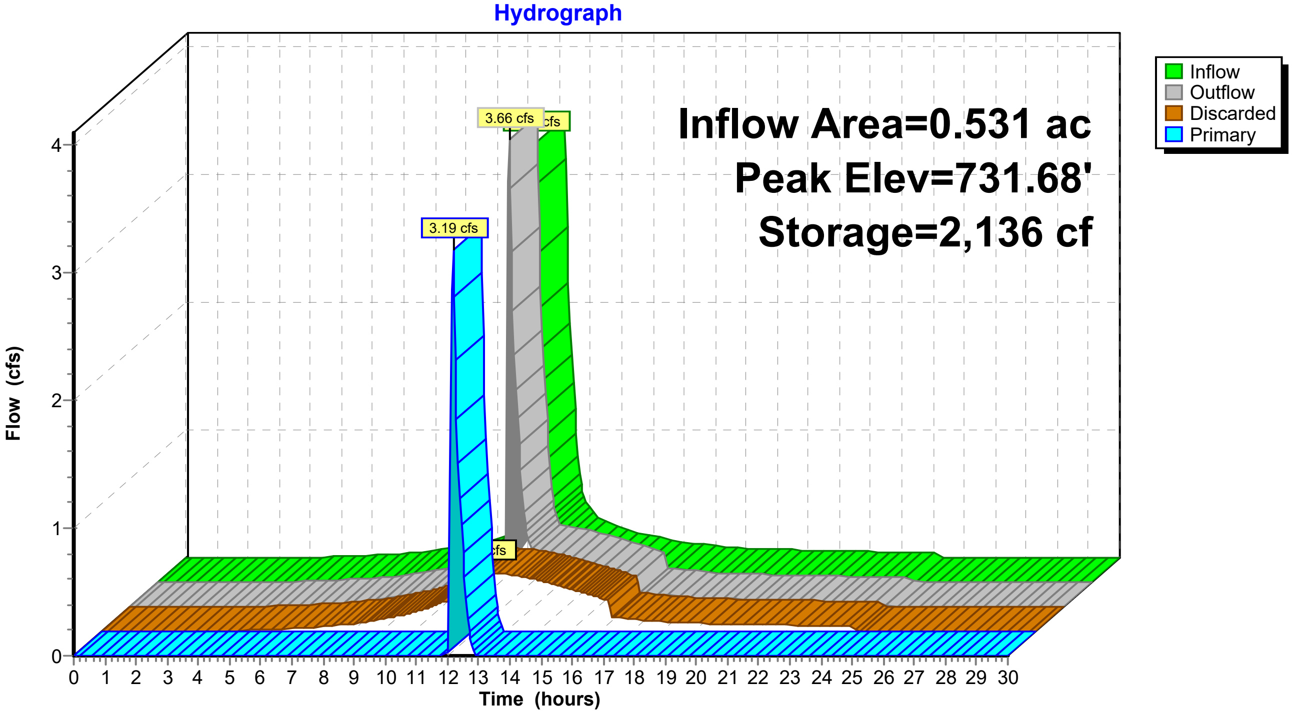
Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
730.00	844	0	0
733.00	2,380	4,836	4,836

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	731.50'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Discarded	730.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.47 cfs @ 12.17 hrs HW=731.66' (Free Discharge)
↳**2=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.47 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=2.83 cfs @ 12.17 hrs HW=731.66' (Free Discharge)
↳**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 2.83 cfs @ 1.11 fps)

Pond P-1: P-1 IN. POND



Summary for Pond P-10A: P-10 A BIO

```
Inflow Area =      0.248 ac,100.00% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   8.21"    for  100-yr event
Inflow      =      2.01 cfs @   12.09 hrs,  Volume=          0.170 af
Outflow     =      0.33 cfs @   12.56 hrs,  Volume=          0.154 af,  Atten= 84%,  Lag= 28.4 min
Primary     =      0.33 cfs @   12.56 hrs,  Volume=          0.154 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 715.51' @ 12.56 hrs   Surf.Area= 2,382 sf   Storage= 3,582 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 210.2 min calculated for 0.154 af (91% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 162.1 min ( 902.6 - 740.5 )

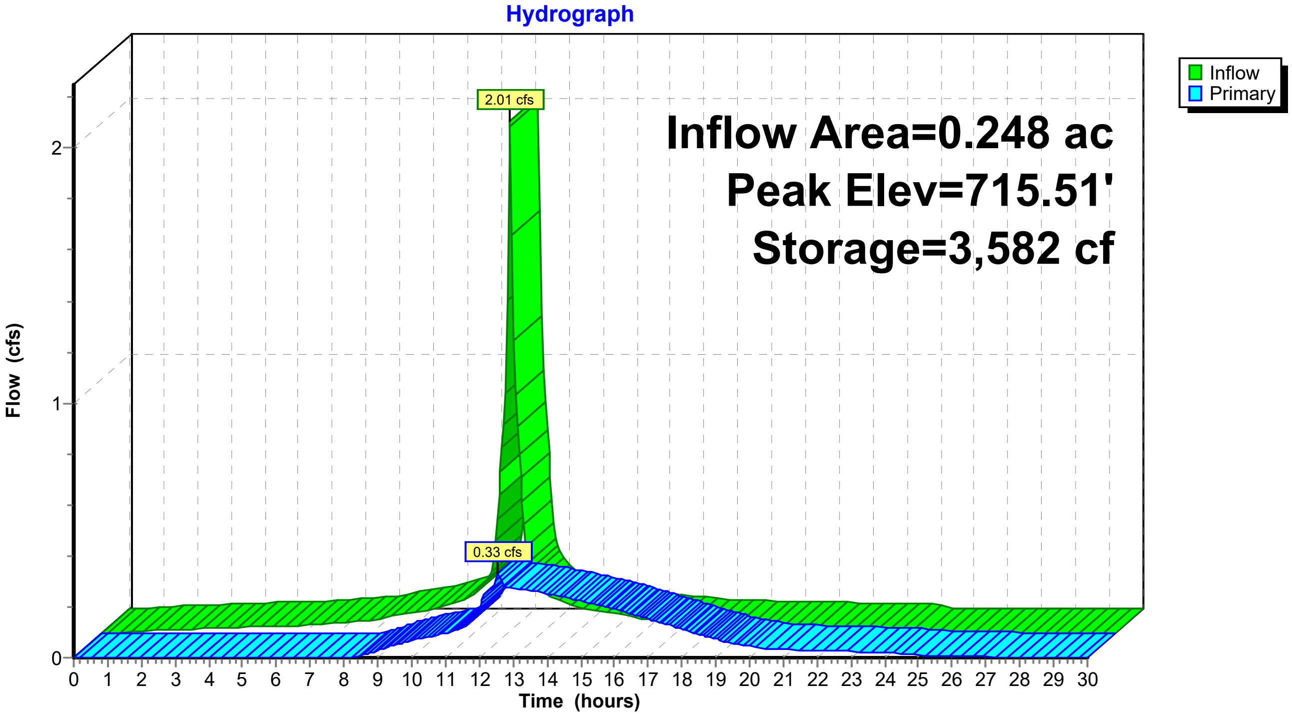
Volume      Invert    Avail.Storage   Storage Description
   #1       713.50'        6,241 cf   Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)Listed below (Recalc)

 Elevation        Surf.Area         Inc.Store        Cum.Store
    (feet)           (sq-ft)      (cubic-feet)     (cubic-feet)
    713.50            1,181                 0                0
    716.00            2,674             4,819            4,819
    716.50            3,015             1,422            6,241

Device   Routing           Invert   Outlet Devices
   #1    Primary          715.50'   16.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                    Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                    Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32
   #2    Primary          714.00'   3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate   C= 0.600   Limited to weir flow at low heads

Primary OutFlow Max=0.33 cfs @ 12.56 hrs  HW=715.51'   (Free Discharge)
 ├─1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir(Weir Controls 0.05 cfs @ 0.28 fps)
 └─2=Orifice/Grate  (Orifice Controls 0.28 cfs @ 5.67 fps)
```

Pond P-10A: P-10 A BIO



Summary for Pond P-2: P-2 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 2.578 ac, 67.25% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 7.49" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 18.17 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 1.609 af
Outflow = 14.04 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 1.609 af, Atten= 23%, Lag= 5.3 min
Discarded = 1.28 cfs @ 10.85 hrs, Volume= 0.989 af
Primary = 12.77 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 0.620 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 721.32' @ 12.22 hrs Surf.Area= 4,594 sf Storage= 9,558 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 11.7 min calculated for 1.606 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 11.7 min (782.6 - 770.9)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	718.00'	5,035 cf	**30.00'W x 153.14'L x 4.00'H Field A** 18,376 cf Overall - 5,788 cf Embedded = 12,588 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	719.00'	5,788 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 126 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 126 Chambers in 6 Rows
		10,824 cf	Total Available Storage

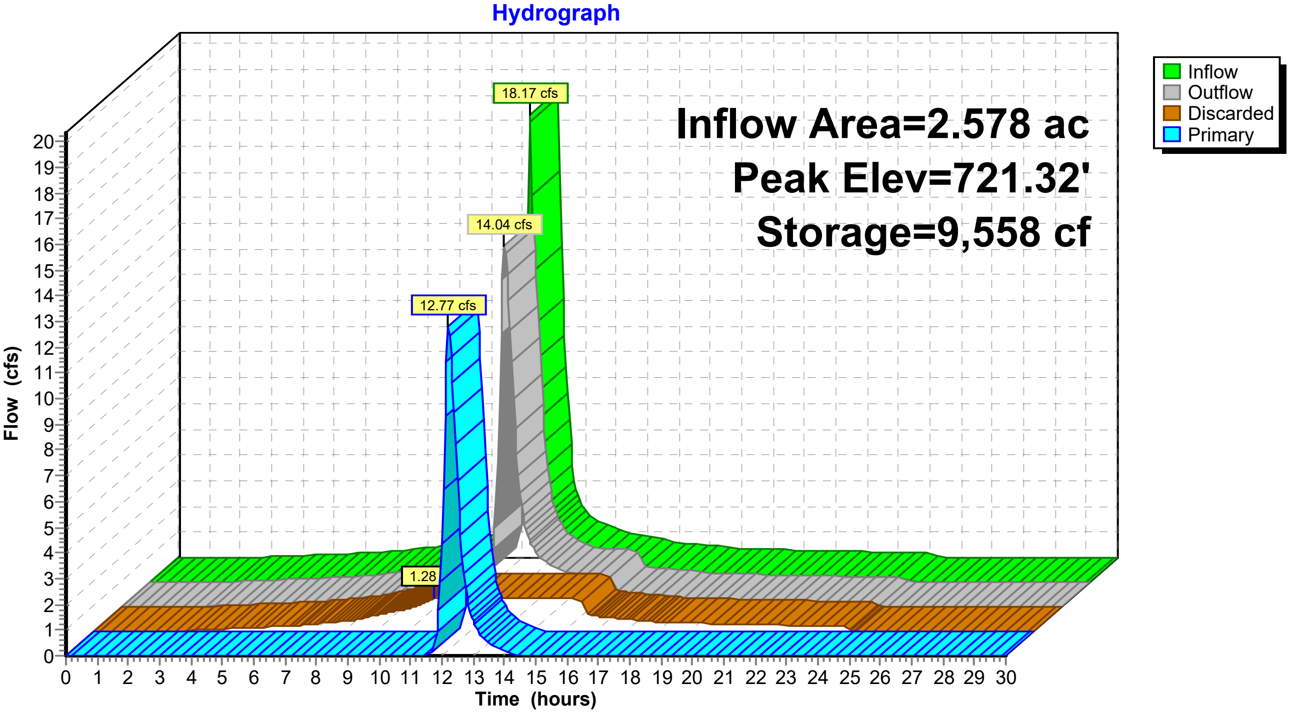
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	721.25'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	719.00'	**12.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Primary	719.50'	**20.0" W x 12.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#4	Discarded	718.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=1.28 cfs @ 10.85 hrs HW=718.04' (Free Discharge)
└─**4=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 1.28 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=12.59 cfs @ 12.22 hrs HW=721.29' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 0.10 cfs @ 0.57 fps)
├─**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 3.44 cfs @ 6.88 fps)
└─**3=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 9.06 cfs @ 5.44 fps)

Pond P-2: P-2 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-4: P-4 SUB. IN

```
Inflow Area =        1.791 ac,  47.91% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   7.04"    for  100-yr event
Inflow      =       11.67 cfs @   12.15 hrs,  Volume=           1.051 af
Outflow     =        8.51 cfs @   12.26 hrs,  Volume=           1.051 af,  Atten= 27%,  Lag= 6.8 min
Discarded   =        0.73 cfs @   10.75 hrs,  Volume=           0.560 af
Primary     =        7.78 cfs @   12.26 hrs,  Volume=           0.490 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 717.55' @ 12.27 hrs   Surf.Area= 2,626 sf   Storage= 4,436 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 4.3 min calculated for 1.049 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 4.3 min ( 788.6 - 784.3 )

Volume       Invert    Avail.Storage   Storage Description
   #1A      715.00'         1,886 cf   25.25'W x 81.94'L x 3.50'H Field A
                                       7,241 cf Overall - 2,527 cf Embedded = 4,714 cf  x 40.0% Voids
   #2A      715.50'         2,527 cf   ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap x 55  Inside #1
                                       Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf
                                       Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap
                                       55 Chambers in 5 Rows
   #3B      715.00'           559 cf   6.25'W x 89.06'L x 3.50'H Field B
                                       1,948 cf Overall - 551 cf Embedded = 1,397 cf  x 40.0% Voids
   #4B      715.50'           551 cf   ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap x 12  Inside #3
                                       Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf
                                       Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap
                            5,522 cf   Total Available Storage

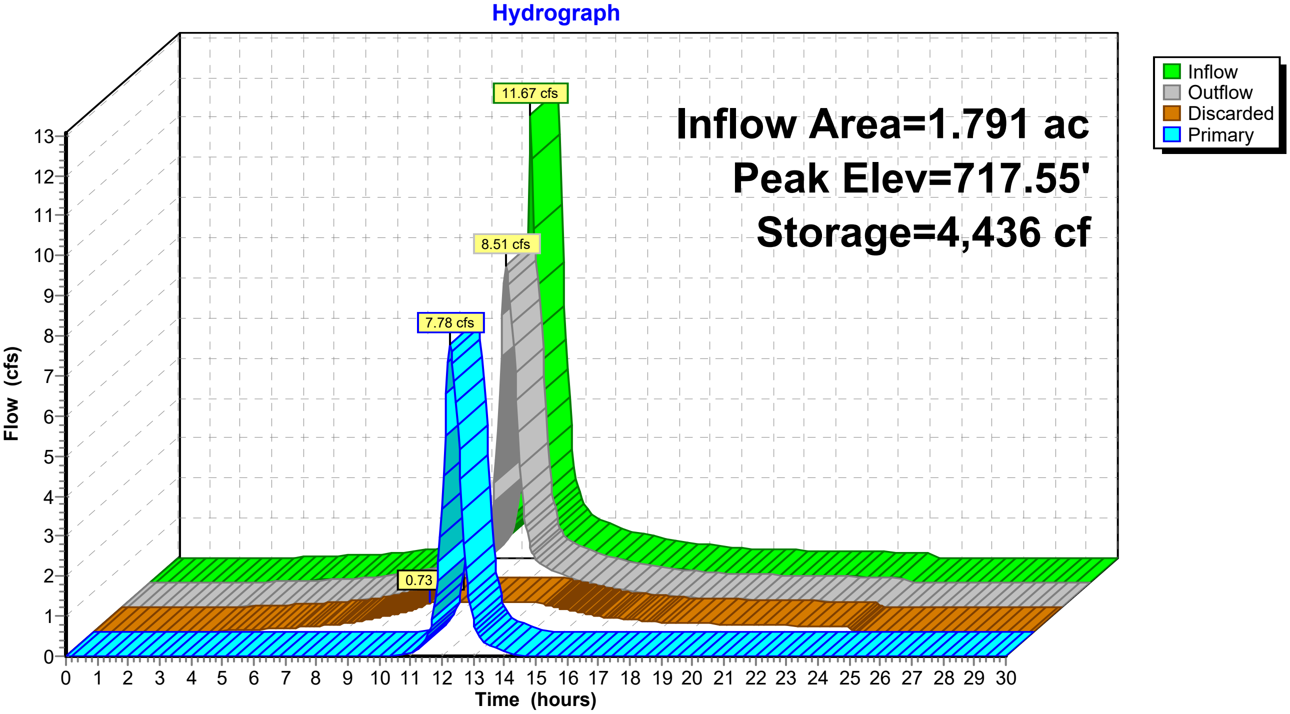
   Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard
   Storage Group B created with Chamber Wizard

Device   Routing        Invert   Outlet Devices
   #1    Primary       715.00'   12.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate  C= 0.600
                                 Limited to weir flow at low heads
   #2    Primary       715.50'   15.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate  C= 0.600
                                 Limited to weir flow at low heads
   #3    Primary       717.50'   4.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                 Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                 Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32
   #4    Discarded     715.00'   12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.73 cfs @ 10.75 hrs  HW=715.04'   (Free Discharge)
└─4=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 0.73 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=7.72 cfs @ 12.26 hrs  HW=717.53'   (Free Discharge)
├─1=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 3.64 cfs @ 7.27 fps)
├─2=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 4.02 cfs @ 6.43 fps)
└─3=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Weir Controls 0.07 cfs @ 0.51 fps)
```

Pond P-4: P-4 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-5: P-5 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 0.813 ac, 61.38% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 7.37" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 5.96 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 0.499 af
Outflow = 4.13 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 0.499 af, Atten= 31%, Lag= 6.3 min
Discarded = 0.45 cfs @ 11.15 hrs, Volume= 0.316 af
Primary = 3.69 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 0.183 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 713.15' @ 12.22 hrs Surf.Area= 1,604 sf Storage= 3,144 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 10.9 min calculated for 0.498 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 10.9 min (784.0 - 773.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	710.00'	1,794 cf	**30.00'W x 53.46'L x 4.00'H Field A** 6,415 cf Overall - 1,929 cf Embedded = 4,485 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	711.00'	1,929 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 42 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 42 Chambers in 6 Rows
		3,724 cf	Total Available Storage

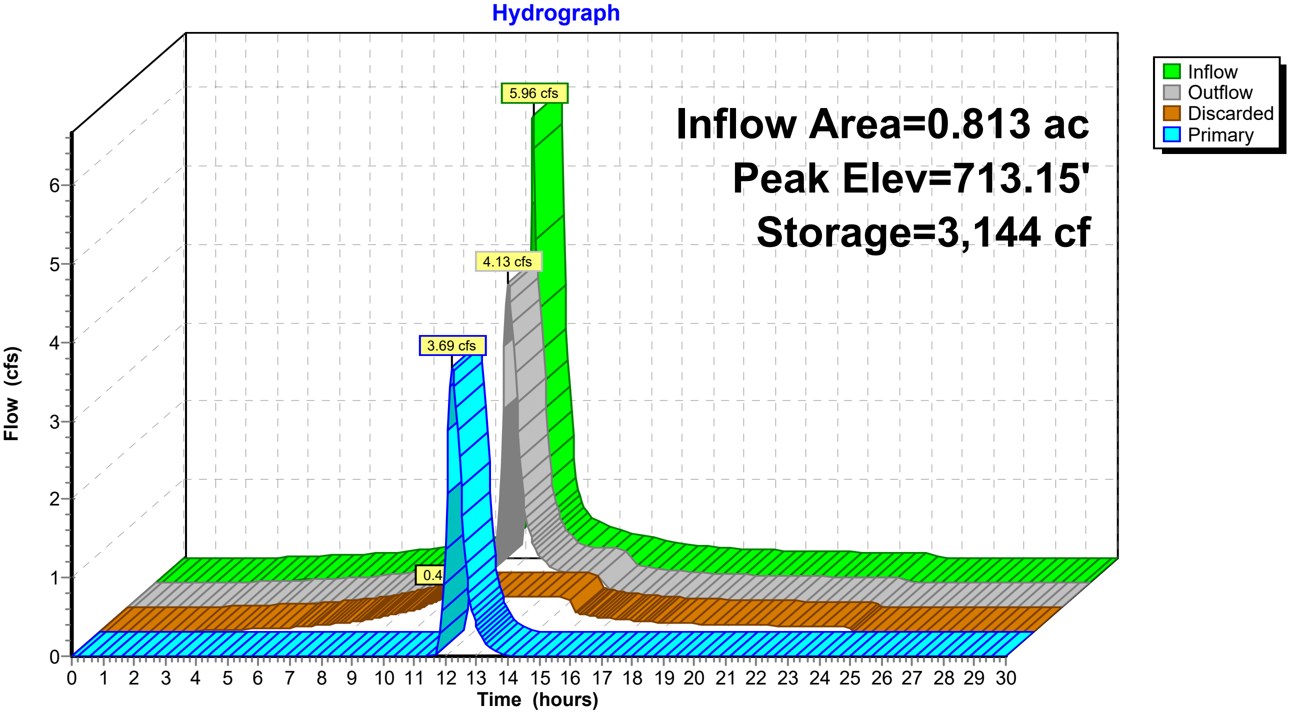
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	711.00'	**6.0" W x 15.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	713.25'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#3	Discarded	710.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.45 cfs @ 11.15 hrs HW=710.04' (Free Discharge)
└─**3=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.45 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=3.65 cfs @ 12.22 hrs HW=713.12' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 3.65 cfs @ 5.85 fps)
└─**2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-5: P-5 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-6: P-6 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 0.267 ac, 96.25% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 8.09" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 2.16 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.180 af
Outflow = 0.69 cfs @ 12.40 hrs, Volume= 0.180 af, Atten= 68%, Lag= 18.7 min
Discarded = 0.27 cfs @ 11.60 hrs, Volume= 0.149 af
Primary = 0.43 cfs @ 12.40 hrs, Volume= 0.031 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 713.04' @ 12.40 hrs Surf.Area= 954 sf Storage= 1,823 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 21.0 min calculated for 0.180 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 20.9 min (767.2 - 746.3)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	710.00'	895 cf	**15.75'W x 60.58'L x 3.50'H Field A** 3,339 cf Overall - 1,103 cf Embedded = 2,237 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	710.50'	1,103 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 24 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 24 Chambers in 3 Rows
		1,997 cf	Total Available Storage

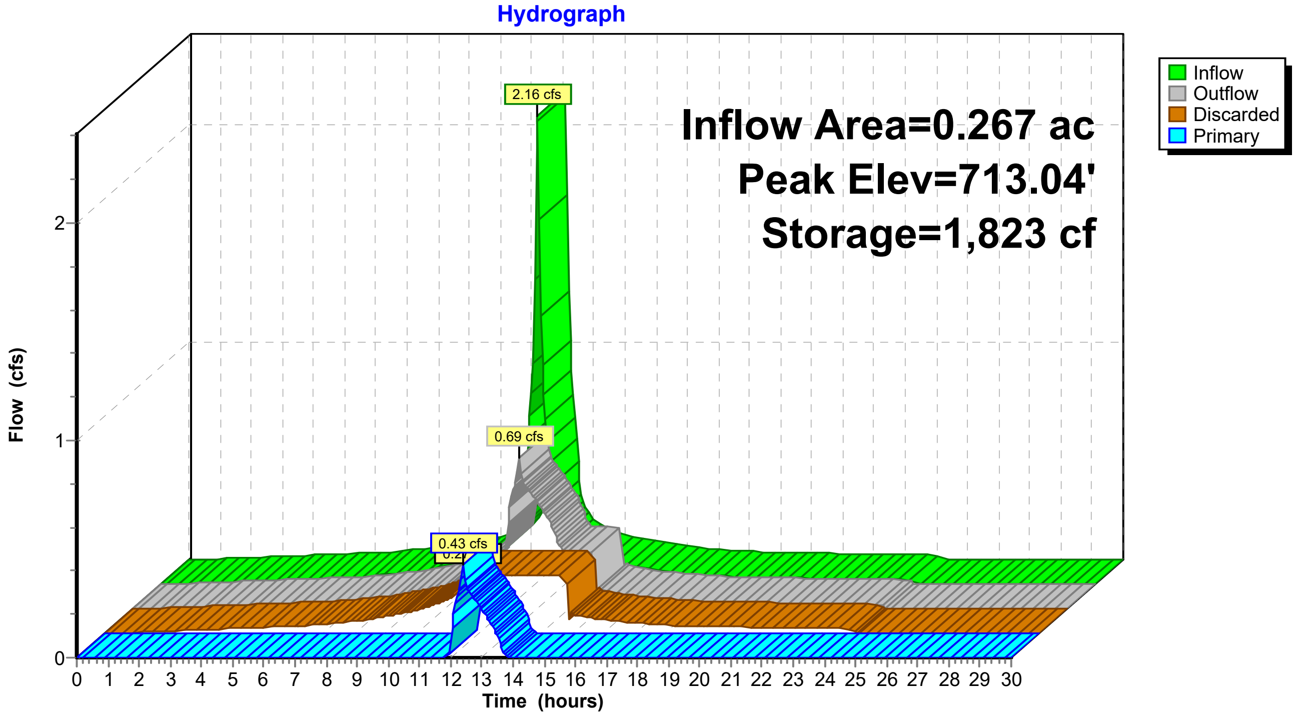
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	711.00'	**3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	713.00'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#3	Discarded	710.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.27 cfs @ 11.60 hrs HW=710.05' (Free Discharge)
└─**3=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.27 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.42 cfs @ 12.40 hrs HW=713.04' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.33 cfs @ 6.67 fps)
└─**2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 0.09 cfs @ 0.57 fps)

Pond P-6: P-6 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-8: P-8 BIO POND

Inflow Area = 0.539 ac, 40.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 7.01" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 3.56 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.315 af
Outflow = 0.99 cfs @ 12.55 hrs, Volume= 0.305 af, Atten= 72%, Lag= 24.2 min
Primary = 0.99 cfs @ 12.55 hrs, Volume= 0.305 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 732.97' @ 12.55 hrs Surf.Area= 2,371 sf Storage= 4,454 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 73.3 min calculated for 0.305 af (97% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 55.3 min (840.0 - 784.7)

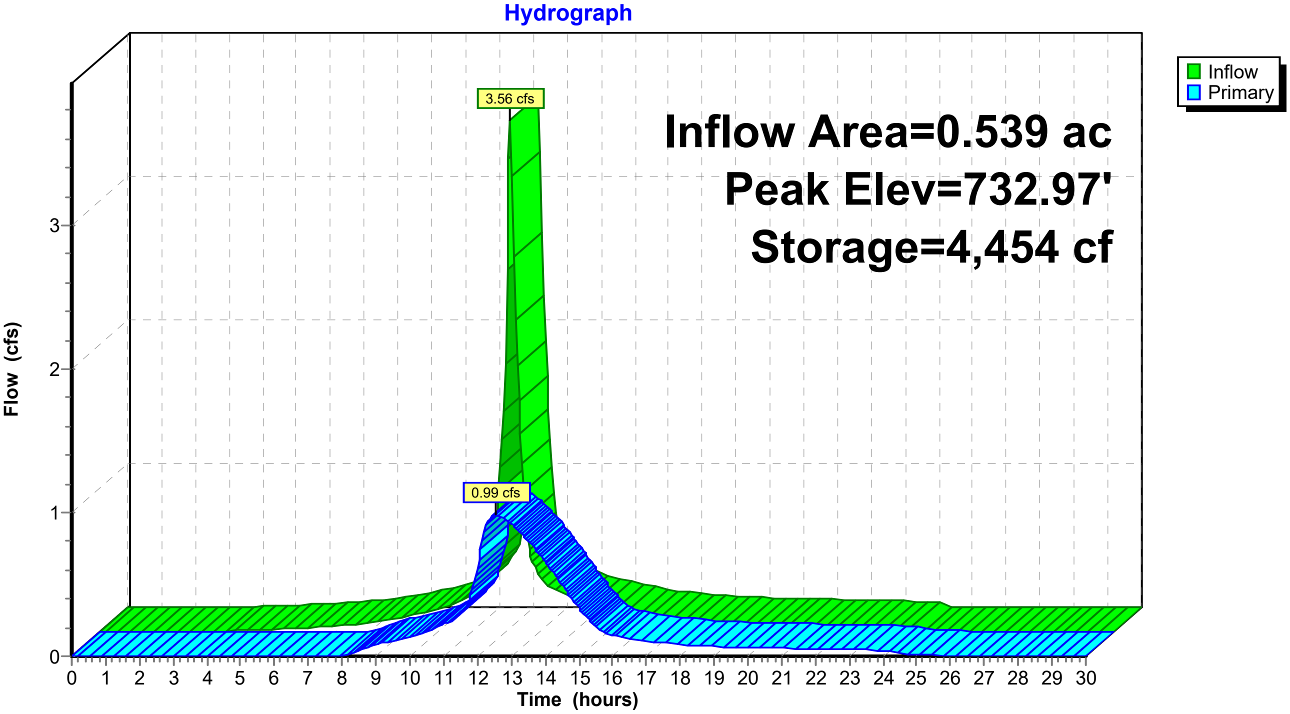
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	730.00'	7,230 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
730.00	664	0	0
732.00	1,783	2,447	2,447
734.00	3,000	4,783	7,230

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	733.00'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	730.50'	**5.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads

Primary OutFlow Max=0.99 cfs @ 12.55 hrs HW=732.97' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
└—**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.99 cfs @ 7.23 fps)

Pond P-8: P-8 BIO POND



Summary for Pond P-9: P-9 BIO. POND

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Inflow Area =      0.613 ac, 64.11% Impervious, Inflow Depth =  7.49"   for 100-yr event
Inflow      =      4.82 cfs @  12.09 hrs, Volume=        0.383 af
Outflow     =      1.99 cfs @  12.30 hrs, Volume=        0.364 af, Atten= 59%, Lag= 12.7 min
Primary     =      1.99 cfs @  12.30 hrs, Volume=        0.364 af
```

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 725.97' @ 12.30 hrs Surf.Area= 2,653 sf Storage= 4,101 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 71.1 min calculated for 0.363 af (95% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 43.5 min (811.1 - 767.6)

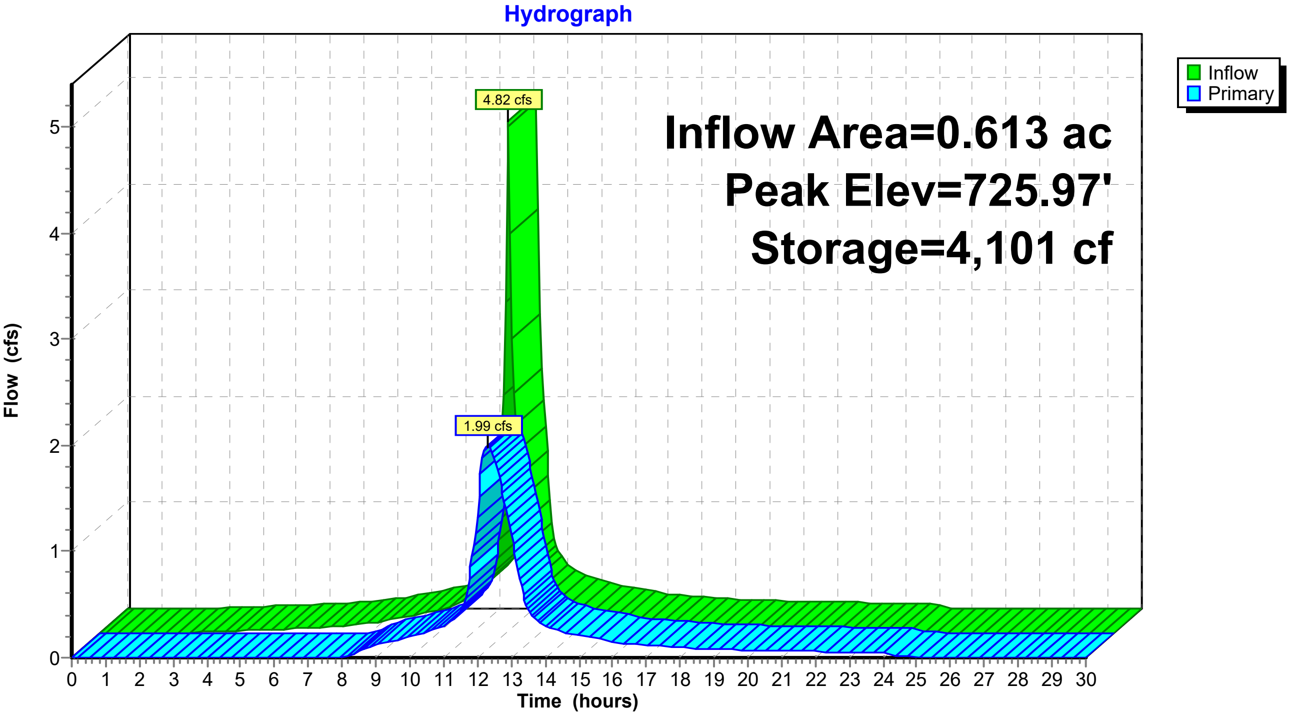
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	724.00'	7,001 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
724.00	1,500	0	0
726.00	2,668	4,168	4,168
727.00	2,998	2,833	7,001

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	724.50'	**13.0" W x 4.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	726.00'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32

Primary OutFlow Max=1.99 cfs @ 12.30 hrs HW=725.97' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 1.99 cfs @ 5.50 fps)
└—**2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-9: P-9 BIO. POND



Summary for Subcatchment WS 10A: WS-10A

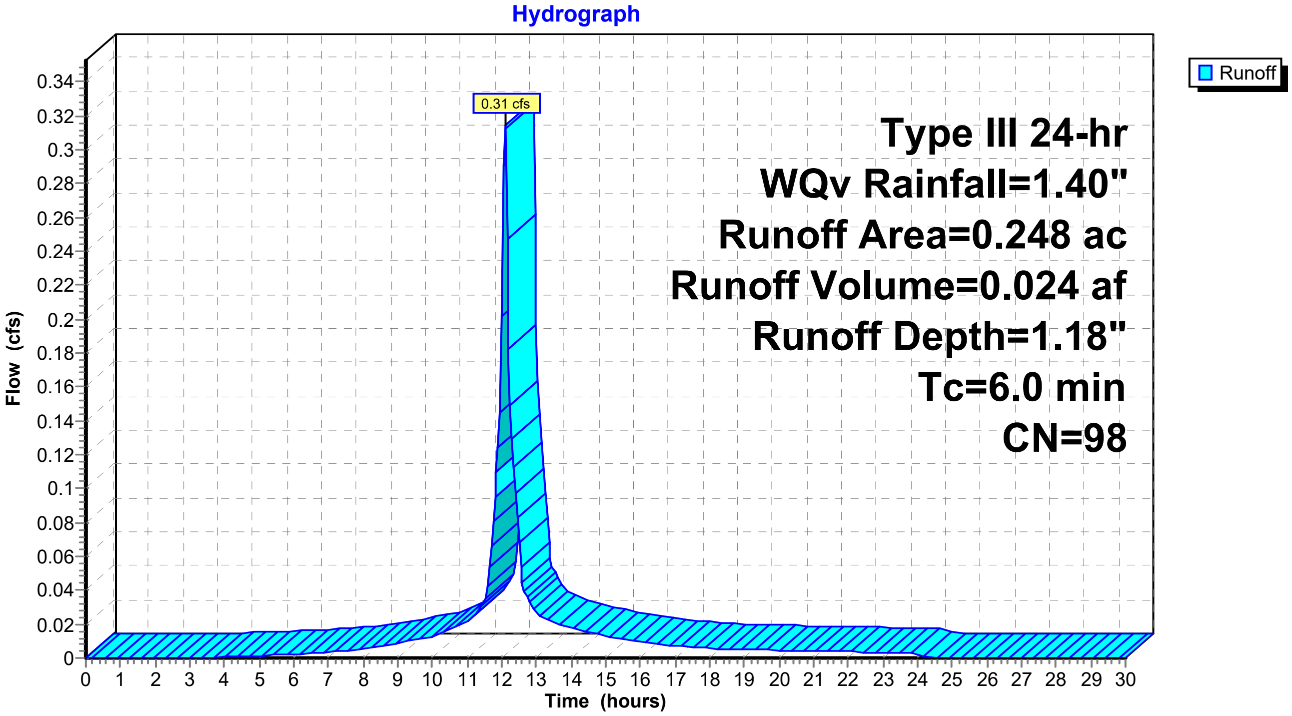
Runoff = 0.31 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.024 af, Depth= 1.18"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.248	98	Paved parking, HSG D
0.000	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
0.248	98	Weighted Average
0.248		100.00% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 10A: WS-10A



Summary for Subcatchment WS 10B: WS-10B

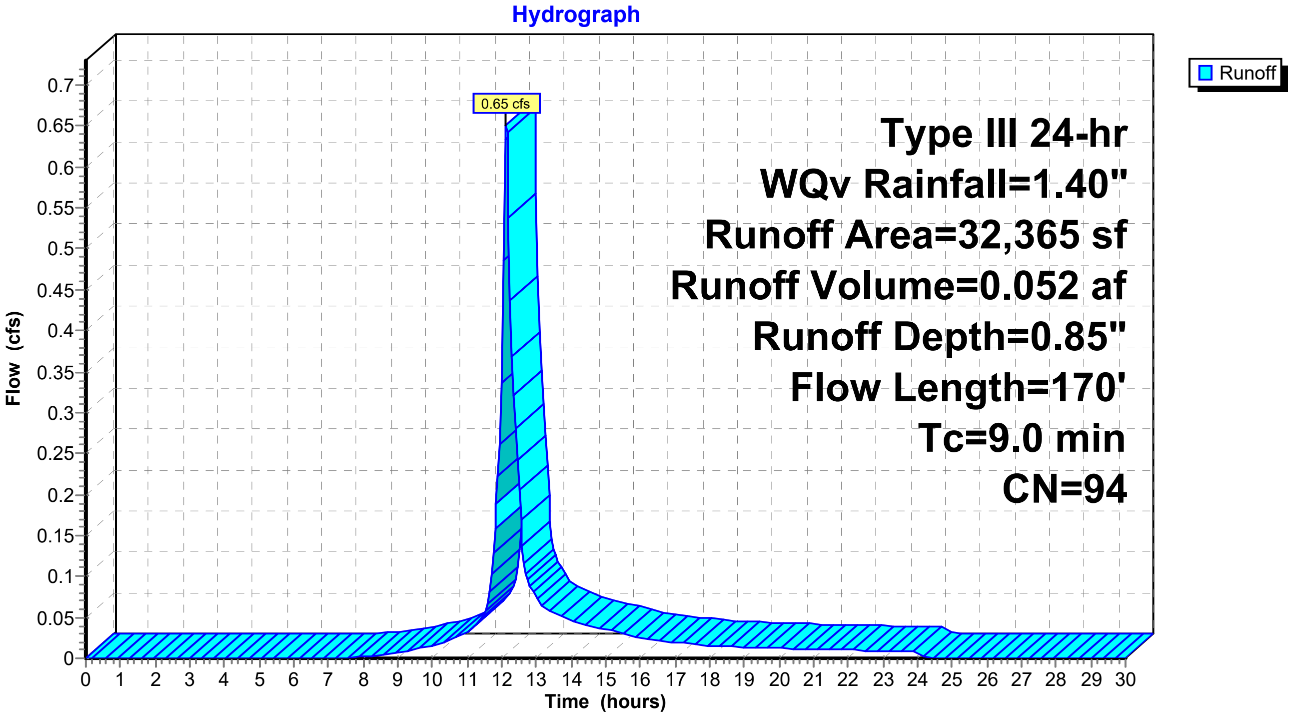
Runoff = 0.65 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 0.052 af, Depth= 0.85"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
24,742	98	Paved parking, HSG D
7,623	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
32,365	94	Weighted Average
7,623		23.55% Pervious Area
24,742		76.45% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.3	80	0.0500	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	90	0.0100	2.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
9.0	170	Total			

Subcatchment WS 10B: WS-10B



Summary for Subcatchment WS 2: WS-2

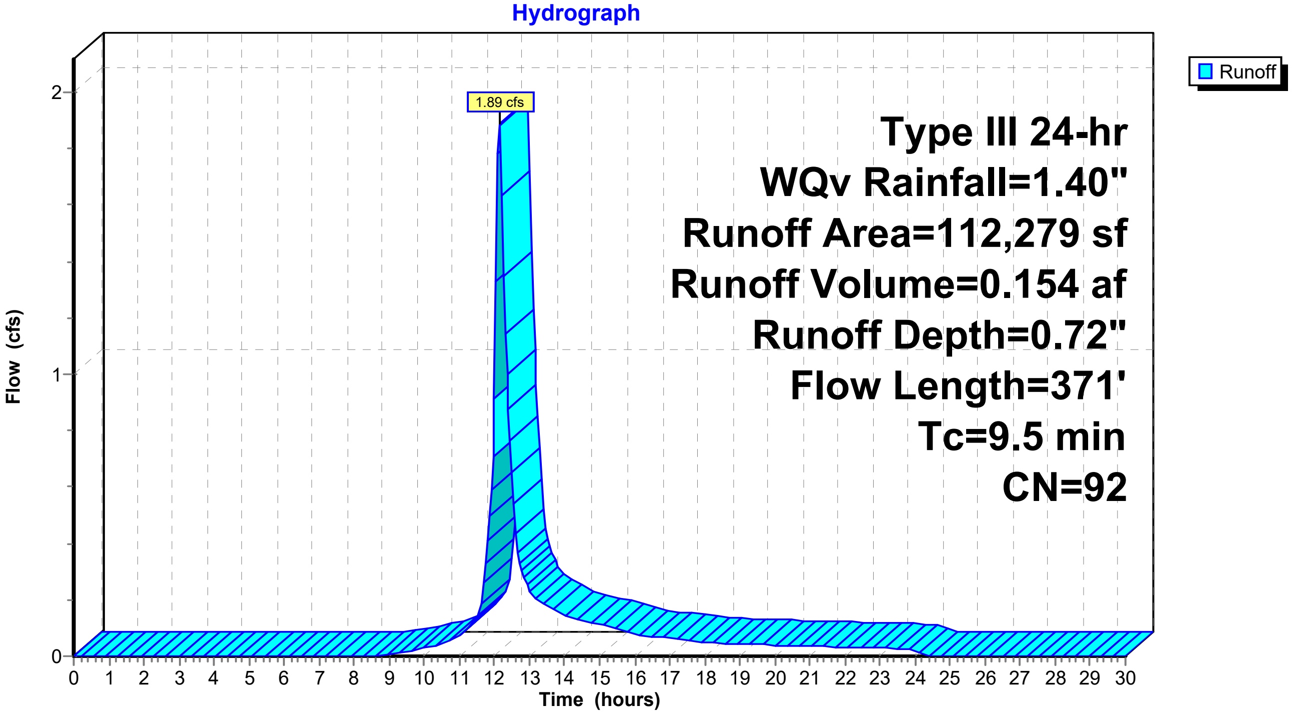
Runoff = 1.89 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 0.154 af, Depth= 0.72"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
75,509	98	Paved parking, HSG D
36,770	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
112,279	92	Weighted Average
36,770		32.75% Pervious Area
75,509		67.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.2	100	0.0600	0.18		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.3	271	0.0450	14.52	17.81	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.010
9.5	371	Total			

Subcatchment WS 2: WS-2



Summary for Subcatchment WS 3: WS-3

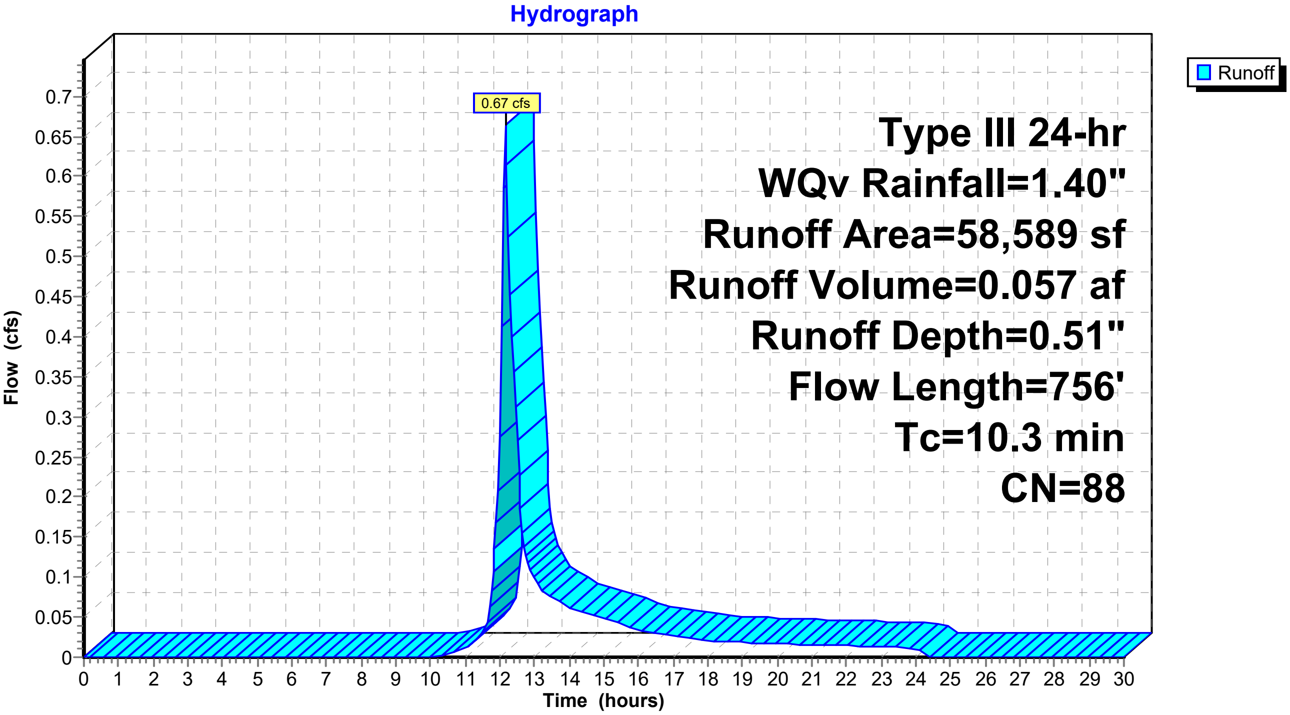
Runoff = 0.67 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0.057 af, Depth= 0.51"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
26,659	98	Paved parking, HSG D
4,966	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
26,964	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
58,589	88	Weighted Average
31,930		54.50% Pervious Area
26,659		45.50% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.1	75	0.1300	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
1.6	327	0.0450	3.42		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.4	122	0.0980	5.04		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.2	232	0.0750	18.74	23.00	**Pipe Channel,** 15.0" Round Area= 1.2 sf Perim= 3.9' r= 0.31' n= 0.010 PVC, smooth interior
10.3	756	Total			

Subcatchment WS 3: WS-3



Summary for Subcatchment WS 4: WS-4

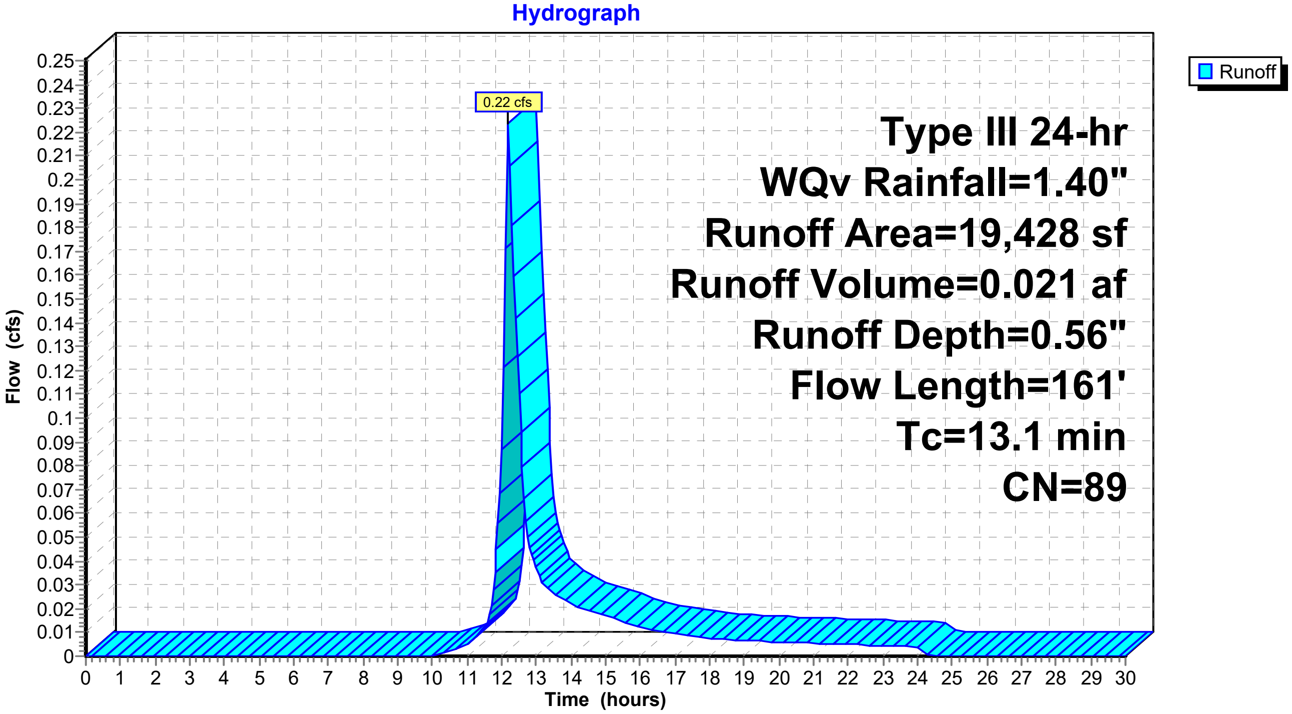
Runoff = 0.22 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume= 0.021 af, Depth= 0.56"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
10,716	98	Paved parking, HSG D
2,657	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
6,055	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
19,428	89	Weighted Average
8,712		44.84% Pervious Area
10,716		55.16% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
12.7	90	0.0220	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.4	71	0.0300	2.79		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
13.1	161	Total			

Subcatchment WS 4: WS-4



Summary for Subcatchment WS 5: WS-5

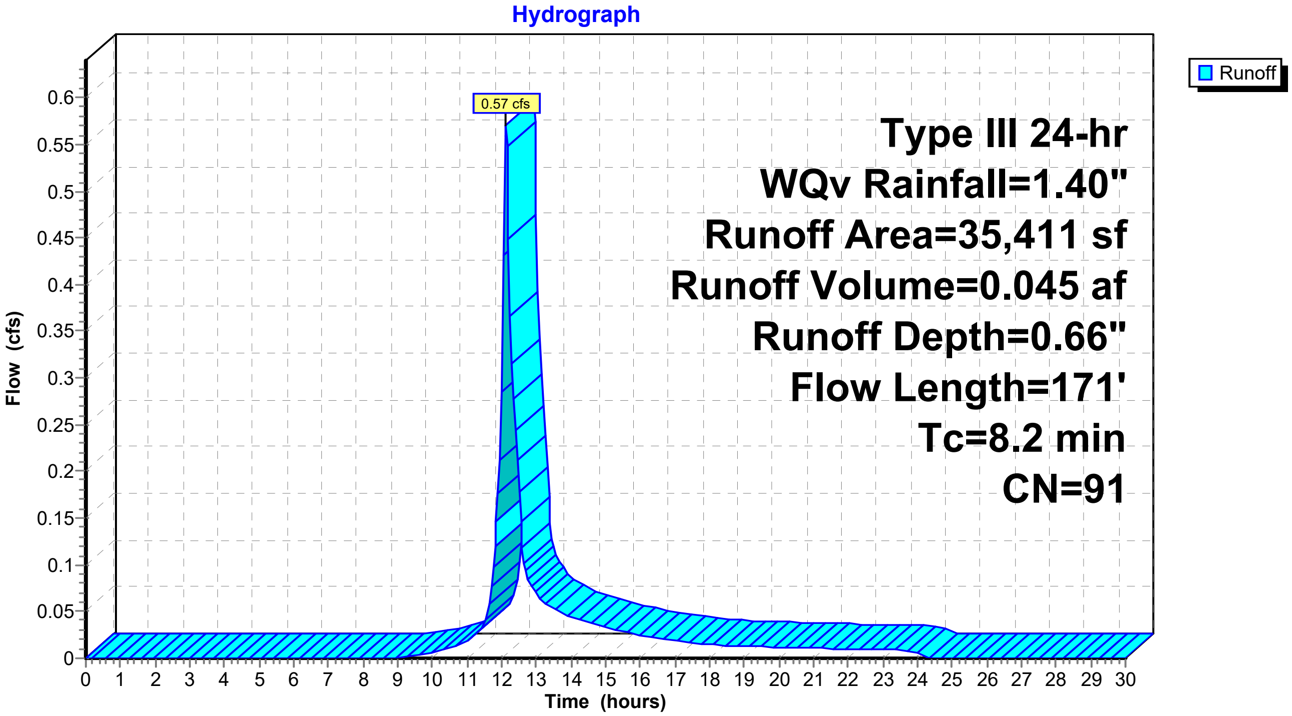
Runoff = 0.57 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.045 af, Depth= 0.66"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
21,736	98	Paved parking, HSG D
13,675	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
35,411	91	Weighted Average
13,675		38.62% Pervious Area
21,736		61.38% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.5	70	0.0500	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	101	0.0200	2.28		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
8.2	171	Total			

Subcatchment WS 5: WS-5



Summary for Subcatchment WS 6: WS-6

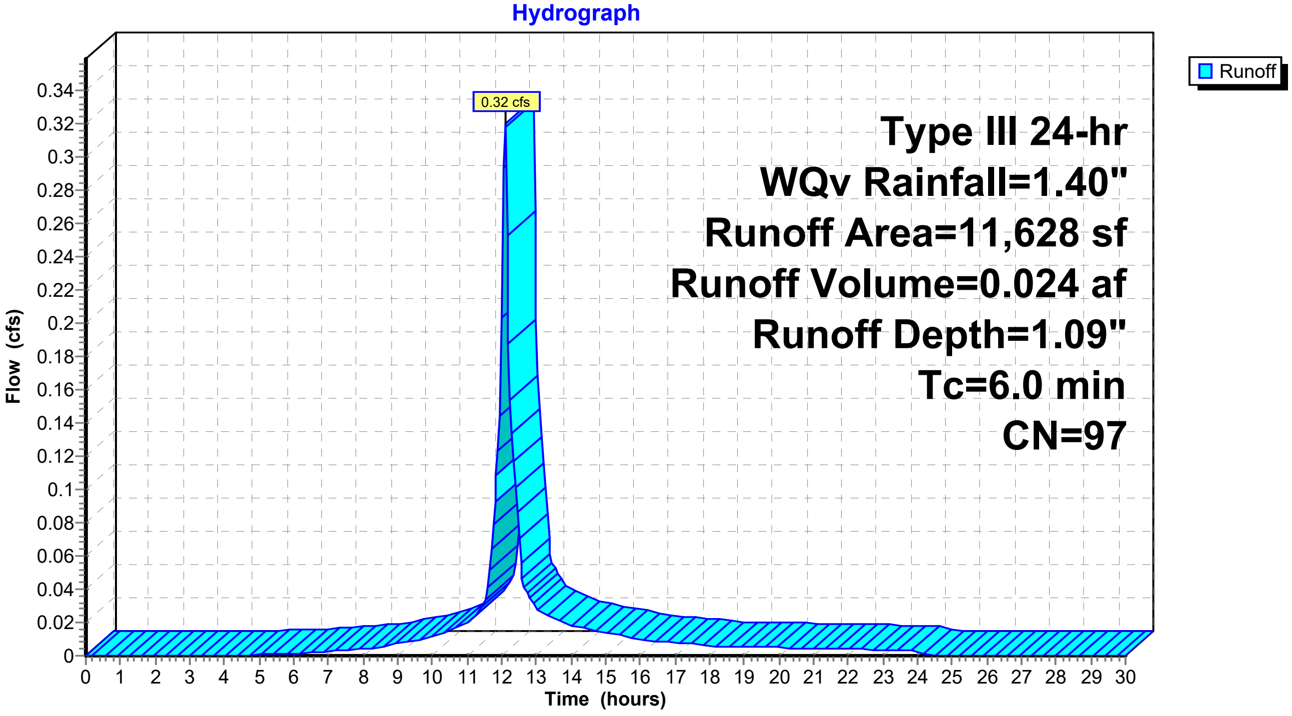
Runoff = 0.32 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.024 af, Depth= 1.09"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
11,192	98	Paved parking, HSG D
436	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
11,628	97	Weighted Average
436		3.75% Pervious Area
11,192		96.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 6: WS-6



Summary for Subcatchment WS 7: WS-7

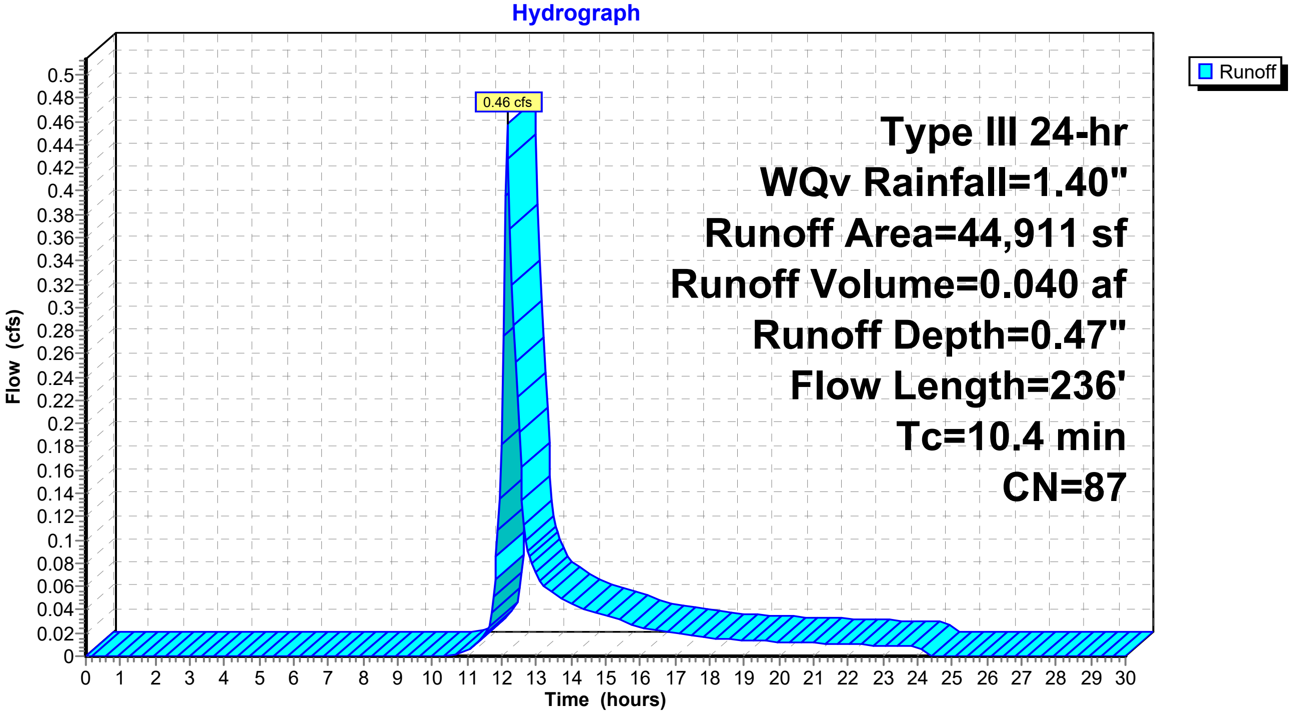
Runoff = 0.46 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0.040 af, Depth= 0.47"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
19,646	98	Paved parking, HSG D
6,970	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
18,295	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
44,911	87	Weighted Average
25,265		56.26% Pervious Area
19,646		43.74% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.9	100	0.0500	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.5	136	0.0800	4.55		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.4	236	Total			

Subcatchment WS 7: WS-7



Summary for Subcatchment WS 8: WS-8

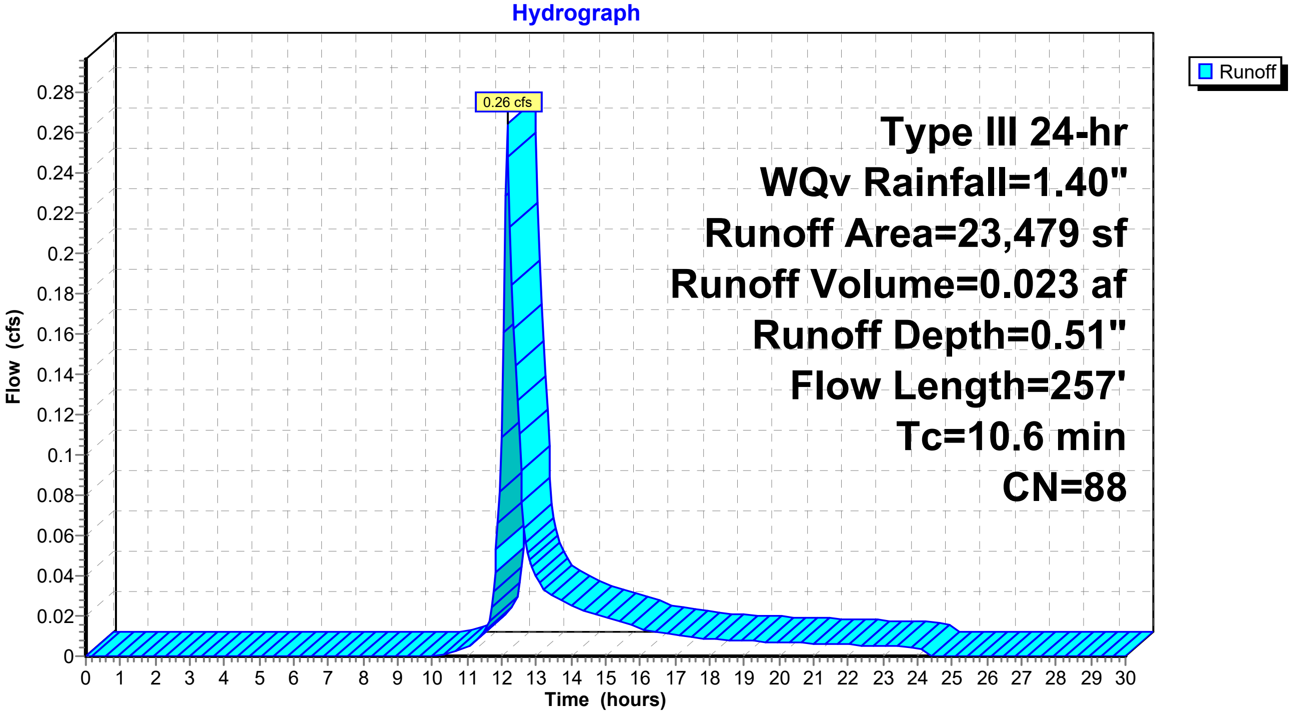
Runoff = 0.26 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0.023 af, Depth= 0.51"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
9,453	98	Paved parking, HSG D
10,149	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
3,877	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
23,479	88	Weighted Average
14,026		59.74% Pervious Area
9,453		40.26% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.9	100	0.1400	0.17		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.7	157	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.6	257	Total			

Subcatchment WS 8: WS-8



Summary for Subcatchment WS 9: WS-9

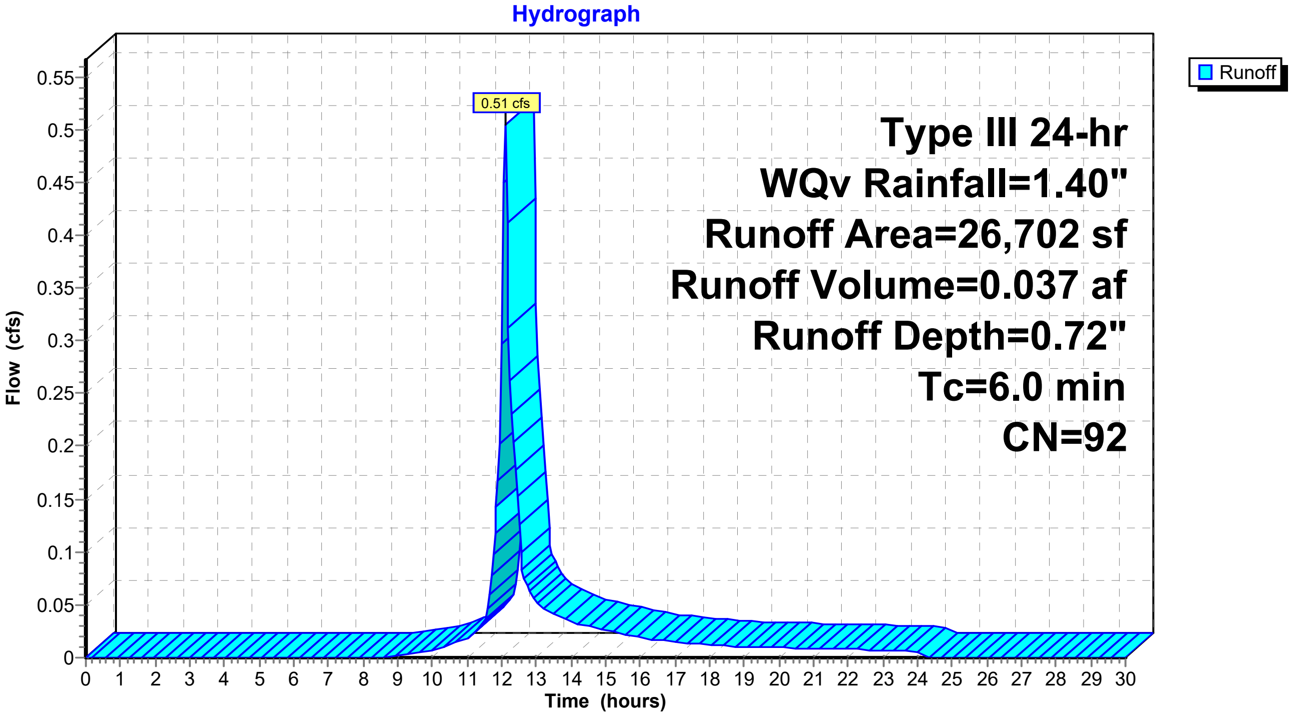
Runoff = 0.51 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.037 af, Depth= 0.72"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
17,119	98	Paved parking, HSG D
9,583	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
26,702	92	Weighted Average
9,583		35.89% Pervious Area
17,119		64.11% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment WS 9: WS-9



Summary for Subcatchment WS A: WSD A

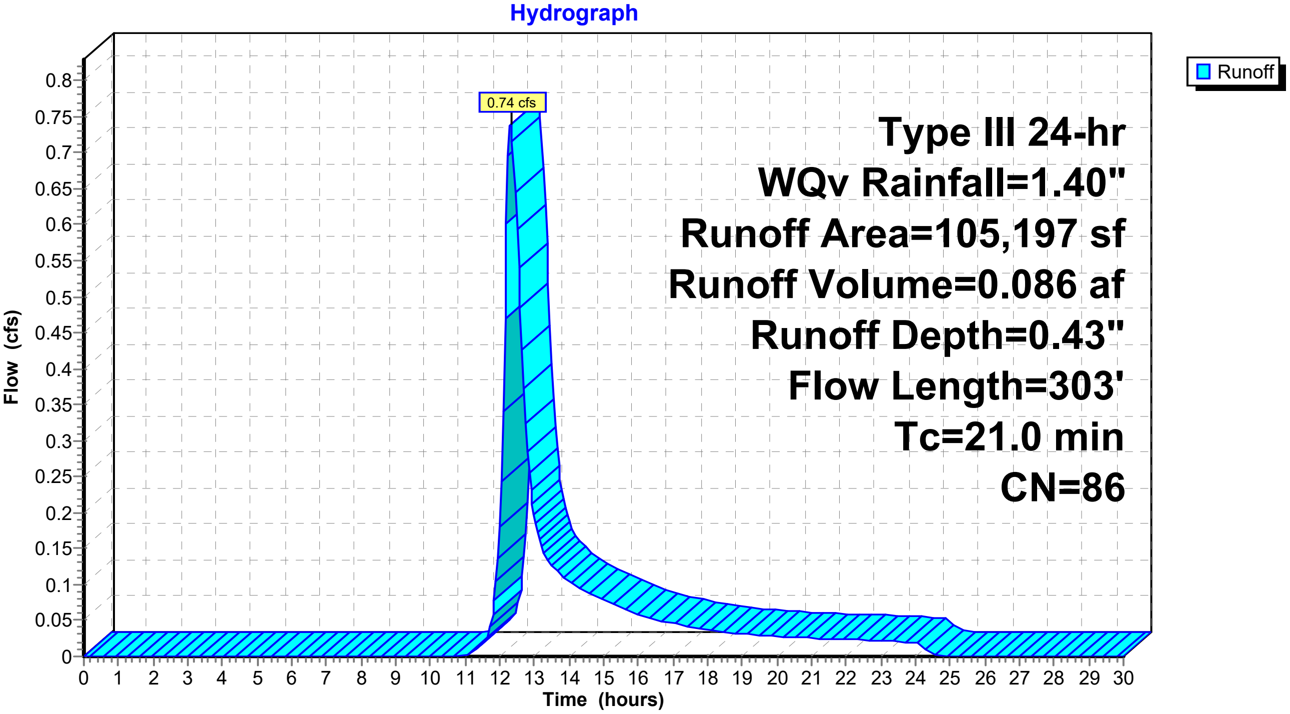
Runoff = 0.74 cfs @ 12.32 hrs, Volume= 0.086 af, Depth= 0.43"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
24,481	98	Paved parking, HSG D
38,725	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
17,380	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
24,611	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
105,197	86	Weighted Average
80,716		76.73% Pervious Area
24,481		23.27% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.7	100	0.1000	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Dense underbrush n= 0.800 P2= 3.17"
1.3	203	0.0290	2.55		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
21.0	303	Total			

Subcatchment WS A: WSD A



Summary for Subcatchment WS B: WS B

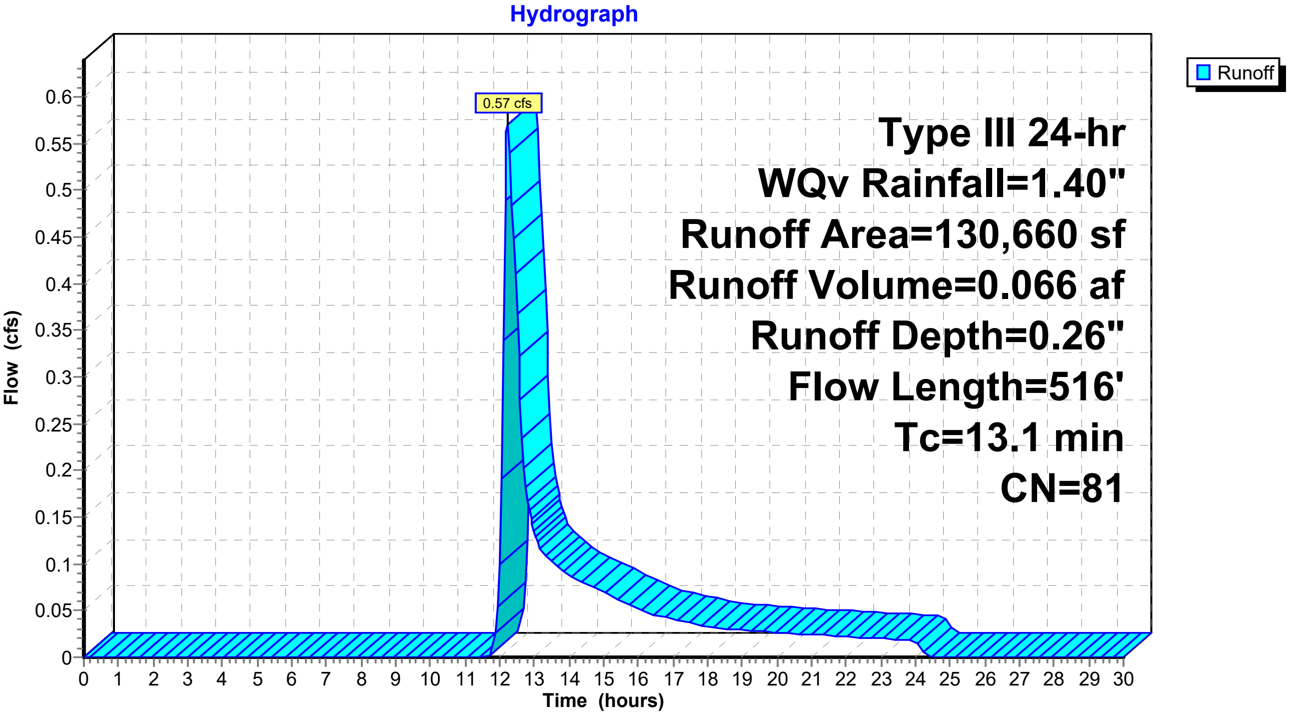
Runoff = 0.57 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 0.066 af, Depth= 0.26"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
1,062	98	Paved parking, HSG D
30,091	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
9,578	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
6,862	83	Brush, Poor, HSG D
9,892	77	Brush, Poor, HSG C
58,412	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
14,763	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
130,660	81	Weighted Average
129,598		99.19% Pervious Area
1,062		0.81% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.3	100	0.1000	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
1.8	416	0.0670	3.88		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
13.1	516	Total			

Subcatchment WS B: WS B



Summary for Subcatchment WS C: WSD C

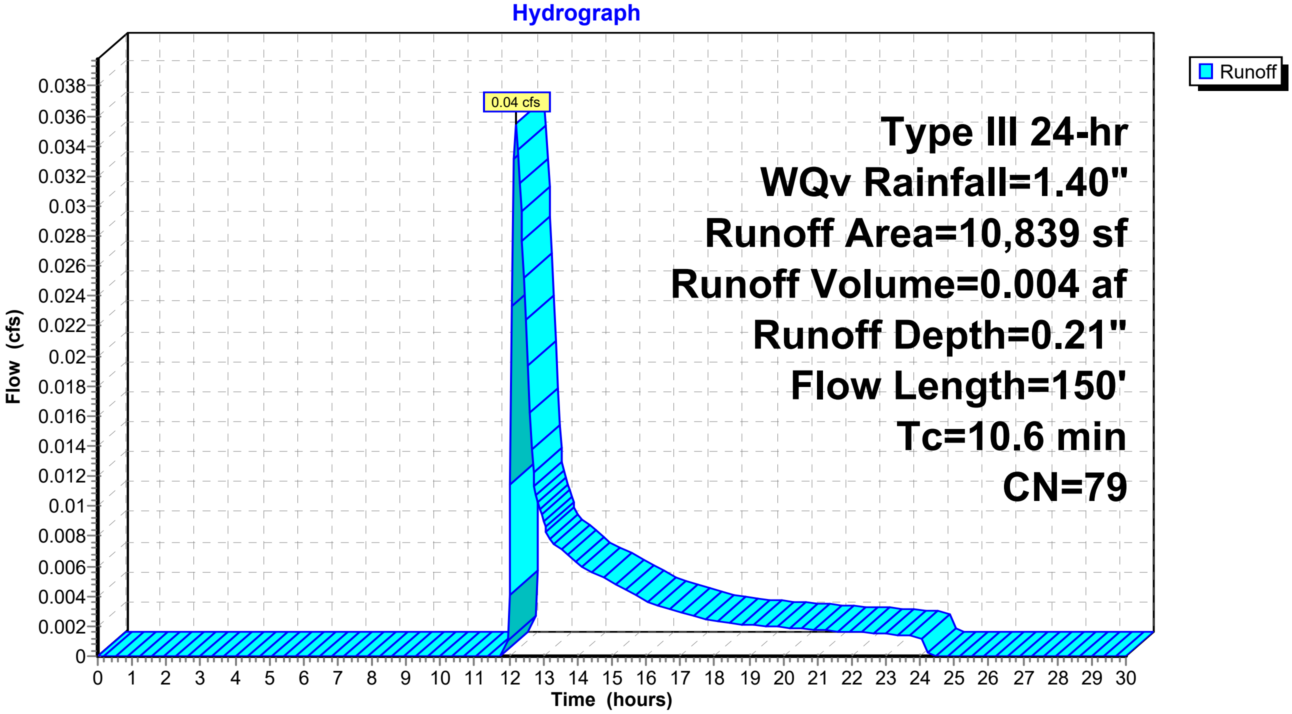
Runoff = 0.04 cfs @ 12.20 hrs, Volume= 0.004 af, Depth= 0.21"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
2,167	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
4,412	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
2,857	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
1,403	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
10,839	79	Weighted Average
10,839		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
10.5	100	0.1200	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.1	50	0.3330	9.29		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.6	150	Total			

Subcatchment WS C: WSD C



Summary for Subcatchment WS D: WSD D

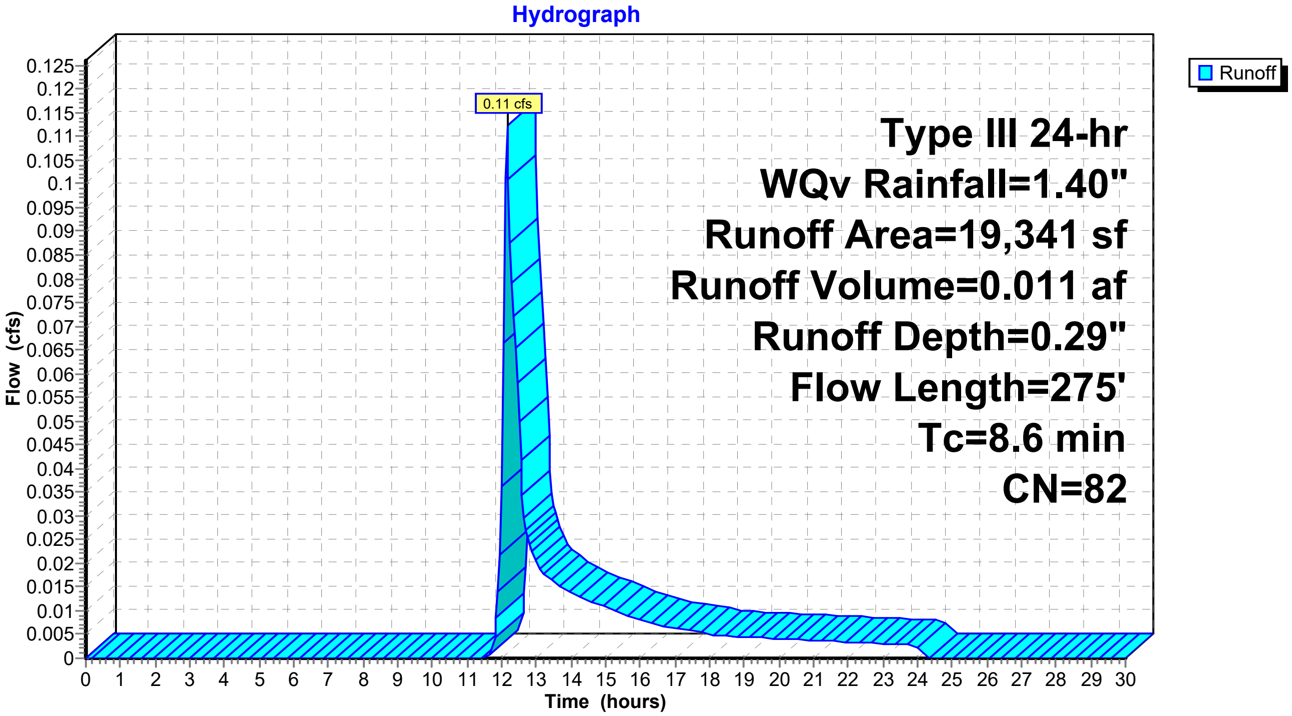
Runoff = 0.11 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.011 af, Depth= 0.29"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
1,481	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
11,108	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
6,752	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
19,341	82	Weighted Average
19,341		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.9	100	0.0900	0.21		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.17"
0.7	175	0.0700	4.26		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
8.6	275	Total			

Subcatchment WS D: WSD D



Summary for Subcatchment WS-1: WS-1

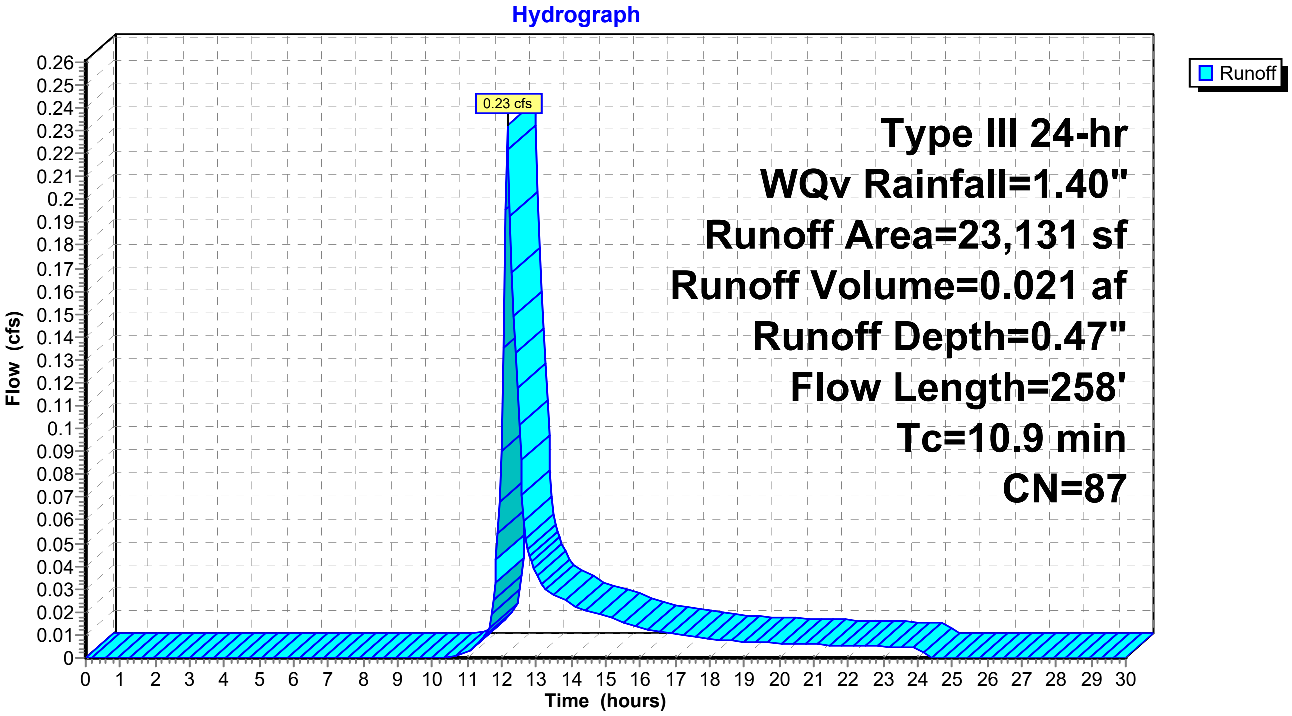
Runoff = 0.23 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0.021 af, Depth= 0.47"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr WQv Rainfall=1.40"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
9,538	98	Paved parking, HSG D
3,305	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
3,835	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
3,018	77	Woods, Poor, HSG C
3,435	83	Woods, Poor, HSG D
23,131	87	Weighted Average
13,593		58.77% Pervious Area
9,538		41.23% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
10.5	100	0.1200	0.16		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.17"
0.4	158	0.2000	7.20		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
10.9	258	Total			

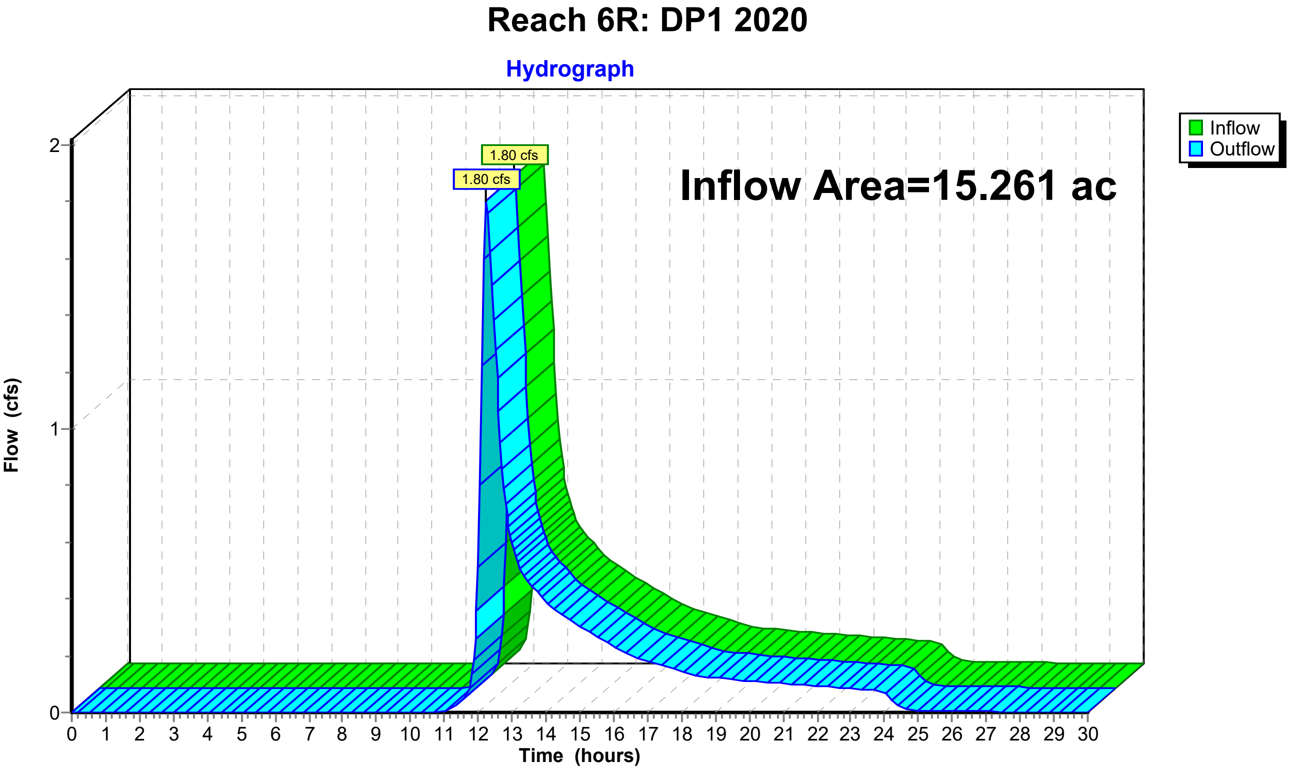
Subcatchment WS-1: WS-1



Summary for Reach 6R: DP1 2020

Inflow Area =	15.261 ac, 39.51% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 0.22"	for WQv event
Inflow =	1.80 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume=	0.275 af
Outflow =	1.80 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume=	0.275 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs



Summary for Pond P -10B: P-10B BIO

```
Inflow Area =       0.743 ac,  76.45% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   0.85"    for  WQv event
Inflow      =      0.65 cfs @   12.13 hrs,  Volume=          0.052 af
Outflow     =      0.10 cfs @   12.73 hrs,  Volume=          0.025 af,  Atten= 85%,  Lag= 36.3 min
Primary     =      0.10 cfs @   12.73 hrs,  Volume=          0.025 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 714.54' @ 12.73 hrs   Surf.Area= 2,472 sf   Storage= 1,280 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 256.2 min calculated for 0.025 af (48% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 141.5 min ( 962.2 - 820.6 )

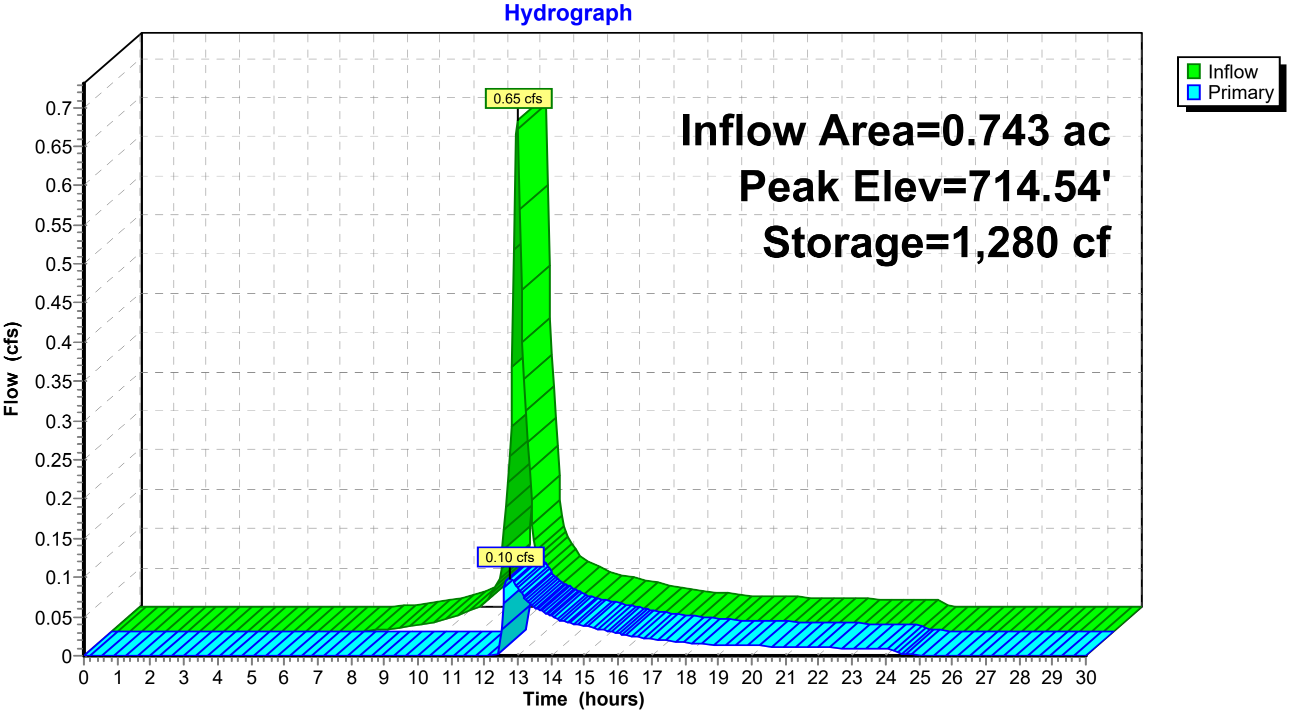
Volume      Invert    Avail.Storage   Storage Description
   #1       714.00'        5,241 cf   Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)Listed below (Recalc)

 Elevation        Surf.Area        Inc.Store        Cum.Store
    (feet)          (sq-ft)     (cubic-feet)     (cubic-feet)
    714.00            2,300                0                0
    716.00            2,941            5,241            5,241

Device  Routing          Invert   Outlet Devices
   #1   Primary          714.50'  5.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                  Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                  Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32
   #2   Primary          715.00'  11.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                  Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                  Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32

Primary OutFlow  Max=0.10 cfs @ 12.73 hrs  HW=714.54'   (Free Discharge)
 ├─1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Weir Controls 0.10 cfs @ 0.53 fps)
 └─2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir ( Controls 0.00 cfs)
```

Pond P -10B: P-10B BIO



Summary for Pond P-1: P-1 IN. POND

```
Inflow Area =        0.531 ac,  41.23% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   0.47"    for  WQv event
Inflow      =       0.23 cfs @   12.16 hrs,  Volume=            0.021 af
Outflow     =       0.22 cfs @   12.20 hrs,  Volume=            0.021 af,  Atten= 3%,  Lag= 2.1 min
Discarded  =        0.22 cfs @   12.20 hrs,  Volume=            0.021 af
Primary     =       0.00 cfs @    0.00 hrs,  Volume=            0.000 af
```

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 730.03' @ 12.20 hrs Surf.Area= 858 sf Storage= 24 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 1.8 min calculated for 0.021 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 1.8 min (866.6 - 864.8)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	730.00'	4,836 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)**Listed below (Recalc)

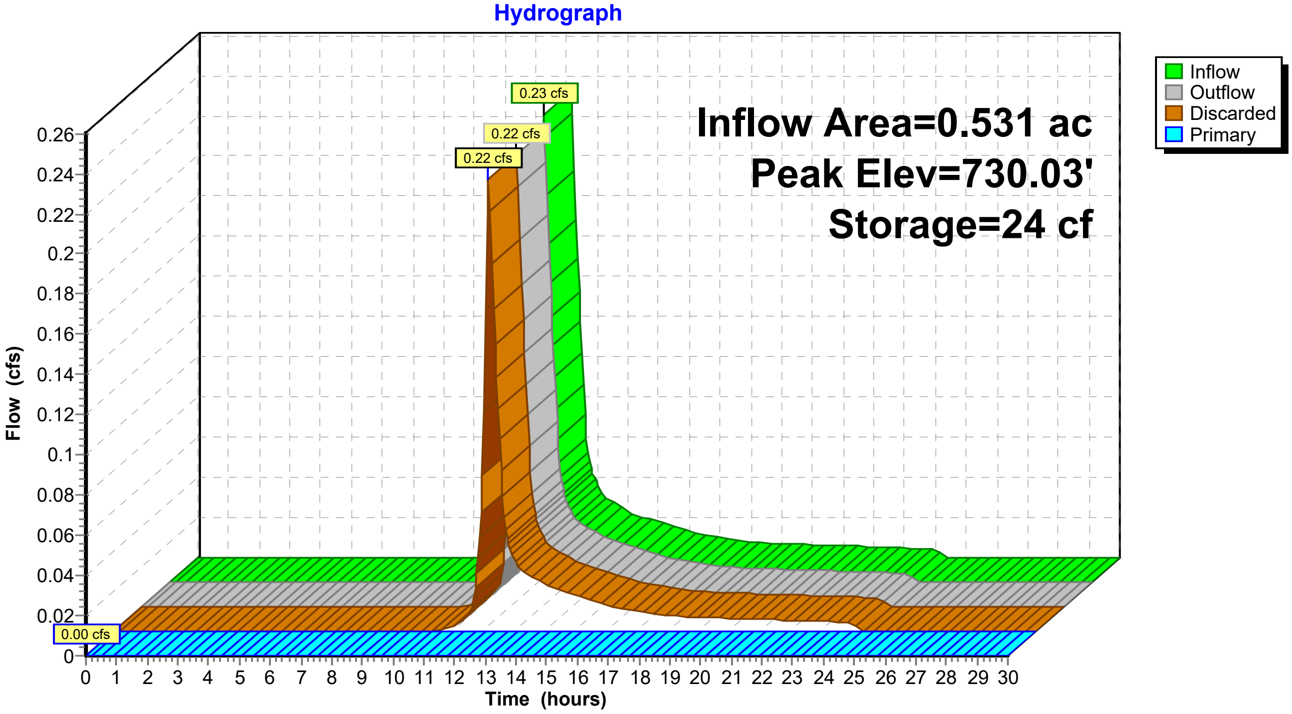
Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
730.00	844	0	0
733.00	2,380	4,836	4,836

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	731.50'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Discarded	730.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.24 cfs @ 12.20 hrs HW=730.03' (Free Discharge)
↑—**2=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.24 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs HW=730.00' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir**(Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-1: P-1 IN. POND



Summary for Pond P-10A: P-10 A BIO

```
Inflow Area =      0.248 ac,100.00% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   1.18"    for  WQv event
Inflow      =     0.31 cfs @   12.09 hrs,  Volume=          0.024 af
Outflow     =     0.01 cfs @   14.78 hrs,  Volume=          0.009 af,  Atten= 96%,  Lag= 161.5 min
Primary     =     0.01 cfs @   14.78 hrs,  Volume=          0.009 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 714.08' @ 14.78 hrs   Surf.Area= 1,529 sf   Storage= 789 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 460.4 min calculated for 0.009 af (35% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 317.7 min ( 1,095.1 - 777.3 )

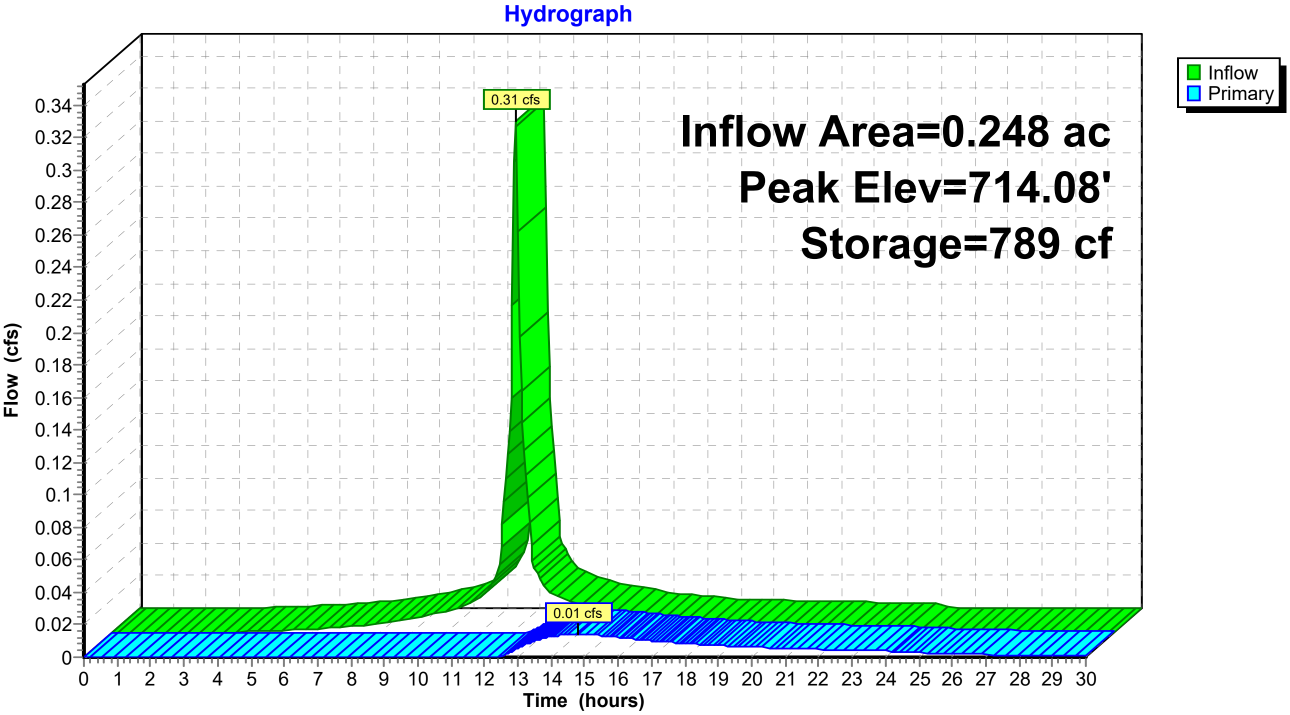
Volume      Invert    Avail.Storage   Storage Description
   #1       713.50'        6,241 cf   Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)Listed below (Recalc)

 Elevation       Surf.Area        Inc.Store       Cum.Store
    (feet)          (sq-ft)     (cubic-feet)    (cubic-feet)
    713.50           1,181                0               0
    716.00           2,674            4,819           4,819
    716.50           3,015            1,422           6,241

Device   Routing          Invert   Outlet Devices
   #1    Primary         715.50'   16.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                   Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                   Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32
   #2    Primary         714.00'   3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate   C= 0.600   Limited to weir flow at low heads

Primary OutFlow  Max=0.01 cfs @ 14.78 hrs  HW=714.08'   (Free Discharge)
 ├─1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir( Controls 0.00 cfs)
 └─2=Orifice/Grate  (Orifice Controls 0.01 cfs @ 0.98 fps)
```

Pond P-10A: P-10 A BIO



Summary for Pond P-2: P-2 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 2.578 ac, 67.25% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.72" for WQv event
Inflow = 1.89 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 0.154 af
Outflow = 1.28 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 0.154 af, Atten= 33%, Lag= 0.0 min
Discarded = 1.28 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 0.154 af
Primary = 0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 718.19' @ 12.27 hrs Surf.Area= 4,594 sf Storage= 357 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 1.6 min calculated for 0.154 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 1.6 min (836.4 - 834.8)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	718.00'	5,035 cf	**30.00'W x 153.14'L x 4.00'H Field A** 18,376 cf Overall - 5,788 cf Embedded = 12,588 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	719.00'	5,788 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 126 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 126 Chambers in 6 Rows
		10,824 cf	Total Available Storage

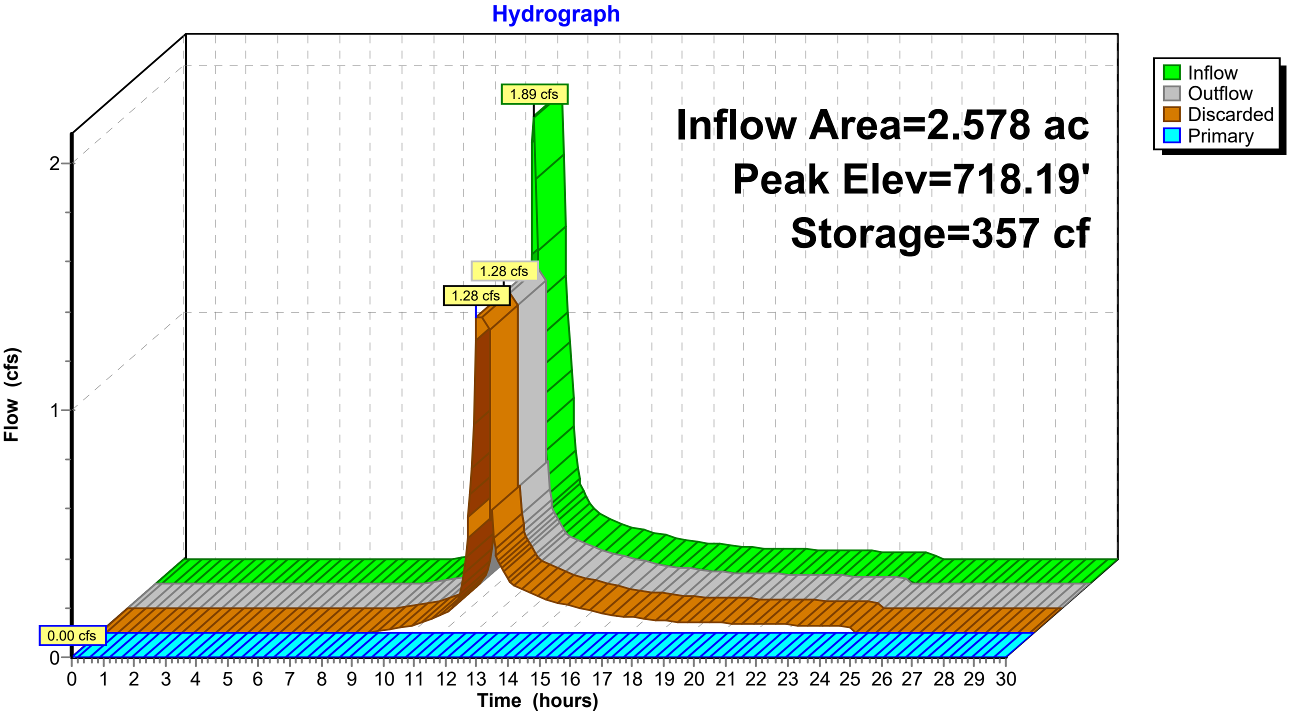
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	721.25'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	719.00'	**12.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Primary	719.50'	**20.0" W x 12.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#4	Discarded	718.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=1.28 cfs @ 12.10 hrs HW=718.07' (Free Discharge)
└─**4=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 1.28 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs HW=718.00' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
├─**2=Orifice/Grate** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
└─**3=Orifice/Grate** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-2: P-2 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-4: P-4 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 1.791 ac, 47.91% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.52" for WQv event
Inflow = 0.88 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0.078 af
Outflow = 0.78 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 0.078 af, Atten= 11%, Lag= 3.9 min
Discarded = 0.73 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.075 af
Primary = 0.05 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 0.003 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 715.06' @ 12.23 hrs Surf.Area= 2,626 sf Storage= 68 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 0.9 min calculated for 0.078 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.9 min (858.9 - 858.0)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	715.00'	1,886 cf	**25.25'W x 81.94'L x 3.50'H Field A** 7,241 cf Overall - 2,527 cf Embedded = 4,714 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	715.50'	2,527 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 55 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 55 Chambers in 5 Rows
#3B	715.00'	559 cf	**6.25'W x 89.06'L x 3.50'H Field B** 1,948 cf Overall - 551 cf Embedded = 1,397 cf x 40.0% Voids
#4B	715.50'	551 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 12 Inside #3 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap
		5,522 cf	Total Available Storage

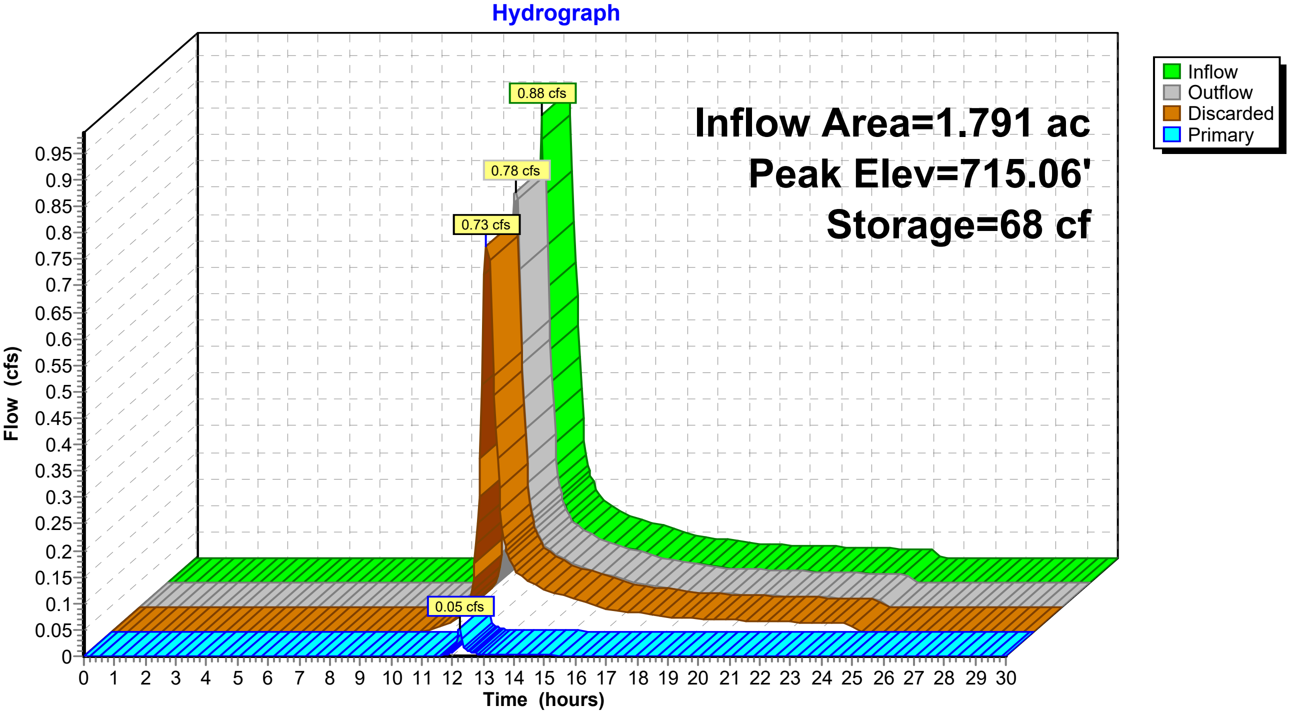
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard
Storage Group B created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	715.00'	**12.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	715.50'	**15.0" W x 6.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Primary	717.50'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#4	Discarded	715.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.73 cfs @ 12.15 hrs HW=715.05' (Free Discharge)
└─**4=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.73 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.05 cfs @ 12.23 hrs HW=715.06' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.05 cfs @ 0.80 fps)
├─**2=Orifice/Grate** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
└─**3=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-4: P-4 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-5: P-5 SUB. IN

```
Inflow Area =       0.813 ac, 61.38% Impervious, Inflow Depth =  0.66"   for  WQv event
Inflow      =      0.57 cfs @  12.12 hrs, Volume=          0.045 af
Outflow     =      0.45 cfs @  12.10 hrs, Volume=          0.045 af, Atten= 22%, Lag= 0.0 min
Discarded   =      0.45 cfs @  12.10 hrs, Volume=          0.045 af
Primary     =      0.00 cfs @   0.00 hrs, Volume=          0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 710.10' @ 12.20 hrs   Surf.Area= 1,604 sf   Storage= 66 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 1.2 min calculated for 0.045 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 1.2 min ( 840.9 - 839.7 )

Volume      Invert    Avail.Storage   Storage Description
   #1A     710.00'         1,794 cf   30.00'W x 53.46'L x 4.00'H Field A
                                      6,415 cf Overall - 1,929 cf Embedded = 4,485 cf  x 40.0% Voids
   #2A     711.00'         1,929 cf   ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap x 42  Inside #1
                                      Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf
                                      Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap
                                      42 Chambers in 6 Rows
                                   3,724 cf   Total Available Storage

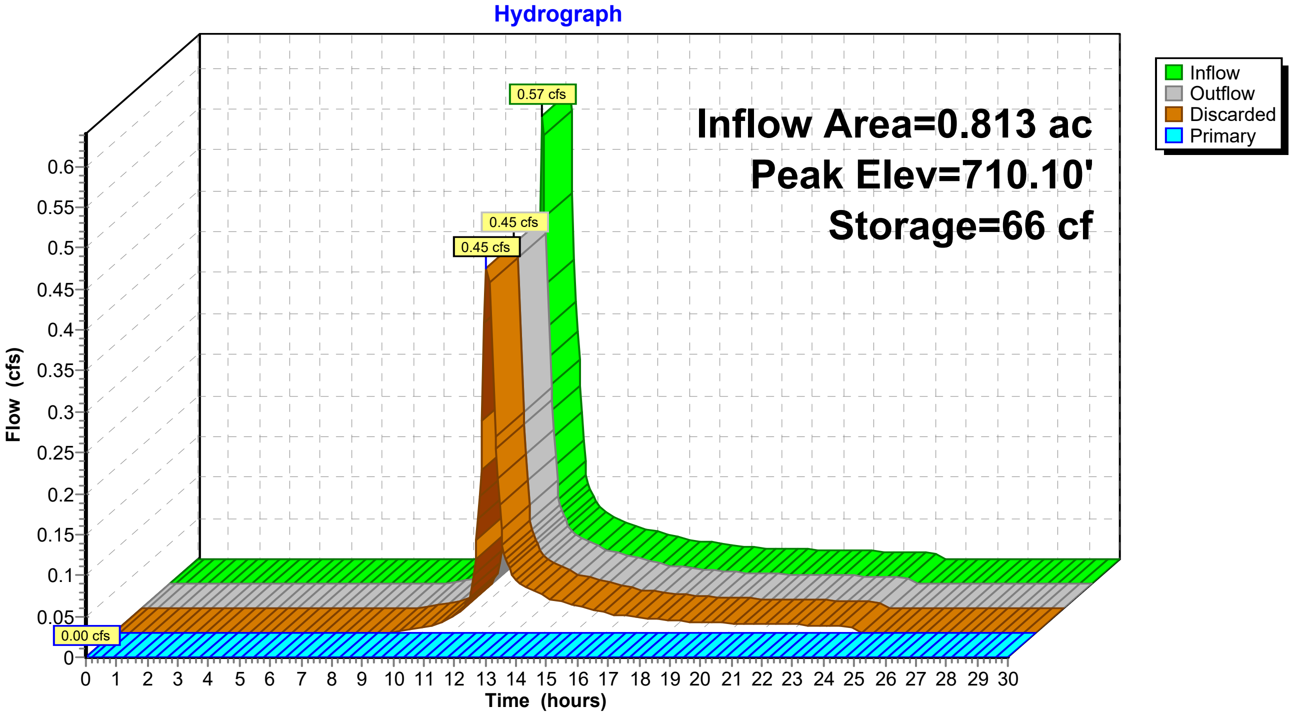
   Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device   Routing        Invert   Outlet Devices
   #1    Primary       711.00'   6.0" W x 15.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate  C= 0.600
                                 Limited to weir flow at low heads
   #2    Primary       713.25'   4.0' long  x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
                                 Head (feet)  0.20  0.40  0.60  0.80  1.00
                                 Coef. (English)  2.80  2.92  3.08  3.30  3.32
   #3    Discarded     710.00'   12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.45 cfs @ 12.10 hrs  HW=710.06'   (Free Discharge)
└─3=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 0.45 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs  HW=710.00'   (Free Discharge)
├─1=Orifice/Grate ( Controls 0.00 cfs)
└─2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir( Controls 0.00 cfs)
```

Pond P-5: P-5 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-6: P-6 SUB. IN

Inflow Area = 0.267 ac, 96.25% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.09" for WQv event
Inflow = 0.32 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.024 af
Outflow = 0.27 cfs @ 12.05 hrs, Volume= 0.024 af, Atten= 17%, Lag= 0.0 min
Discarded = 0.27 cfs @ 12.05 hrs, Volume= 0.024 af
Primary = 0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 710.07' @ 12.14 hrs Surf.Area= 954 sf Storage= 25 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 0.9 min calculated for 0.024 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.9 min (791.4 - 790.5)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	710.00'	895 cf	**15.75'W x 60.58'L x 3.50'H Field A** 3,339 cf Overall - 1,103 cf Embedded = 2,237 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	710.50'	1,103 cf	**ADS_StormTech SC-740 +Cap** x 24 Inside #1 Effective Size= 44.6"W x 30.0"H => 6.45 sf x 7.12'L = 45.9 cf Overall Size= 51.0"W x 30.0"H x 7.56'L with 0.44' Overlap 24 Chambers in 3 Rows
		1,997 cf	Total Available Storage

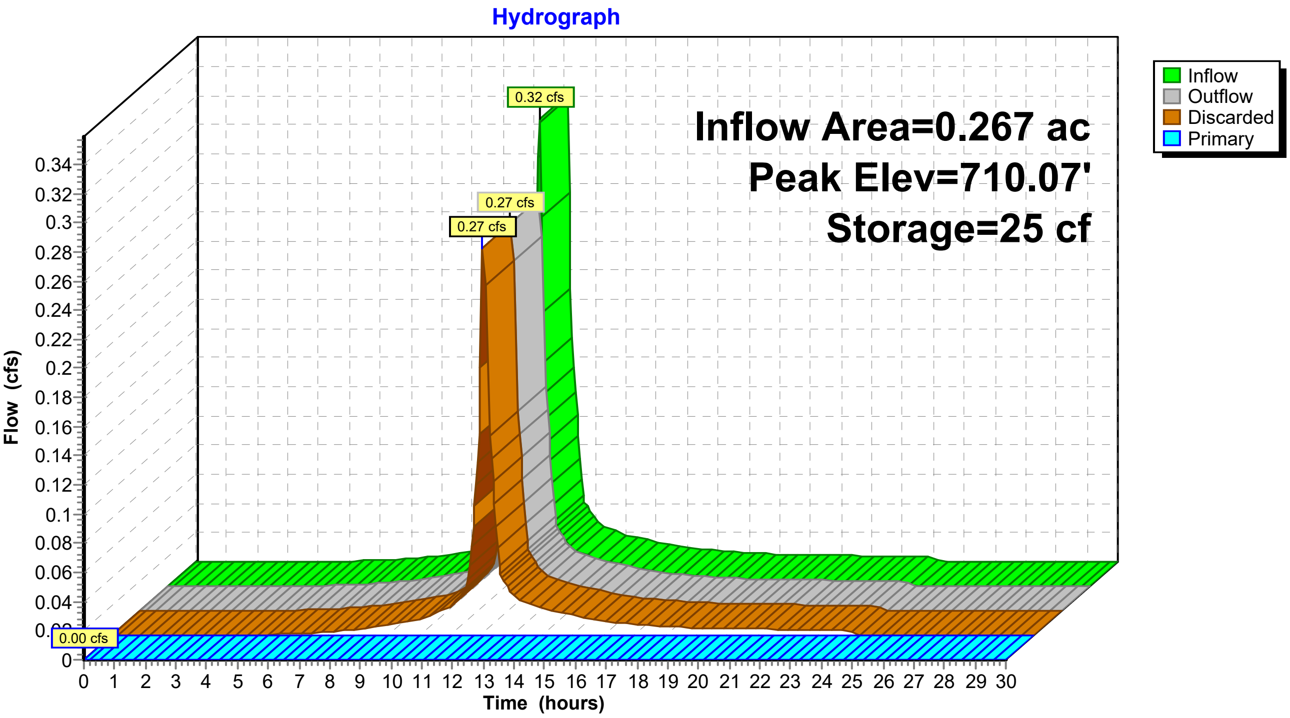
Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	711.00'	**3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	713.00'	**4.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#3	Discarded	710.00'	**12.000 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.27 cfs @ 12.05 hrs HW=710.04' (Free Discharge)
└─**3=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.27 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs HW=710.00' (Free Discharge)
├─**1=Orifice/Grate** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
└─**2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-6: P-6 SUB. IN



Summary for Pond P-8: P-8 BIO POND

```
Inflow Area =       0.539 ac, 40.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth =  0.51"   for WQv event
Inflow      =      0.26 cfs @  12.16 hrs, Volume=         0.023 af
Outflow     =      0.03 cfs @  13.42 hrs, Volume=         0.014 af, Atten= 88%, Lag= 75.5 min
Primary     =      0.03 cfs @  13.42 hrs, Volume=         0.014 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 730.61' @ 13.42 hrs   Surf.Area= 1,003 sf   Storage= 505 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 281.3 min calculated for 0.014 af (59% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 162.3 min ( 1,021.3 - 859.1 )
```

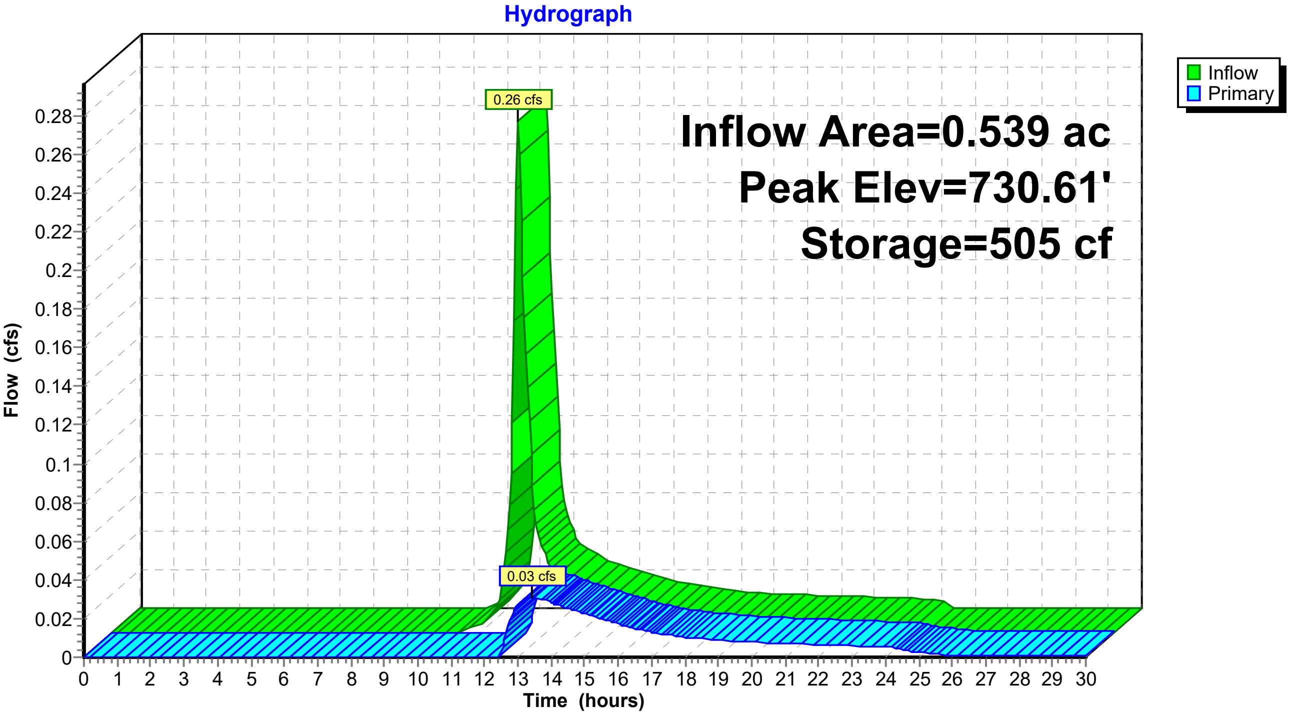
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	730.00'	7,230 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
730.00	664	0	0
732.00	1,783	2,447	2,447
734.00	3,000	4,783	7,230

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	733.00'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Primary	730.50'	**5.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads

Primary OutFlow Max=0.03 cfs @ 13.42 hrs HW=730.61' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
└—**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.03 cfs @ 1.11 fps)

Pond P-8: P-8 BIO POND



Summary for Pond P-9: P-9 BIO. POND

```
Inflow Area =        0.613 ac,  64.11% Impervious,  Inflow Depth =   0.72"    for  WQv event
Inflow      =       0.51 cfs @   12.09 hrs,  Volume=          0.037 af
Outflow     =       0.04 cfs @   13.32 hrs,  Volume=          0.018 af,  Atten= 91%,  Lag= 73.8 min
Primary     =       0.04 cfs @   13.32 hrs,  Volume=          0.018 af
```

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-30.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 724.55' @ 13.32 hrs Surf.Area= 1,823 sf Storage= 920 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 287.5 min calculated for 0.018 af (48% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 170.1 min (1,001.7 - 831.5)

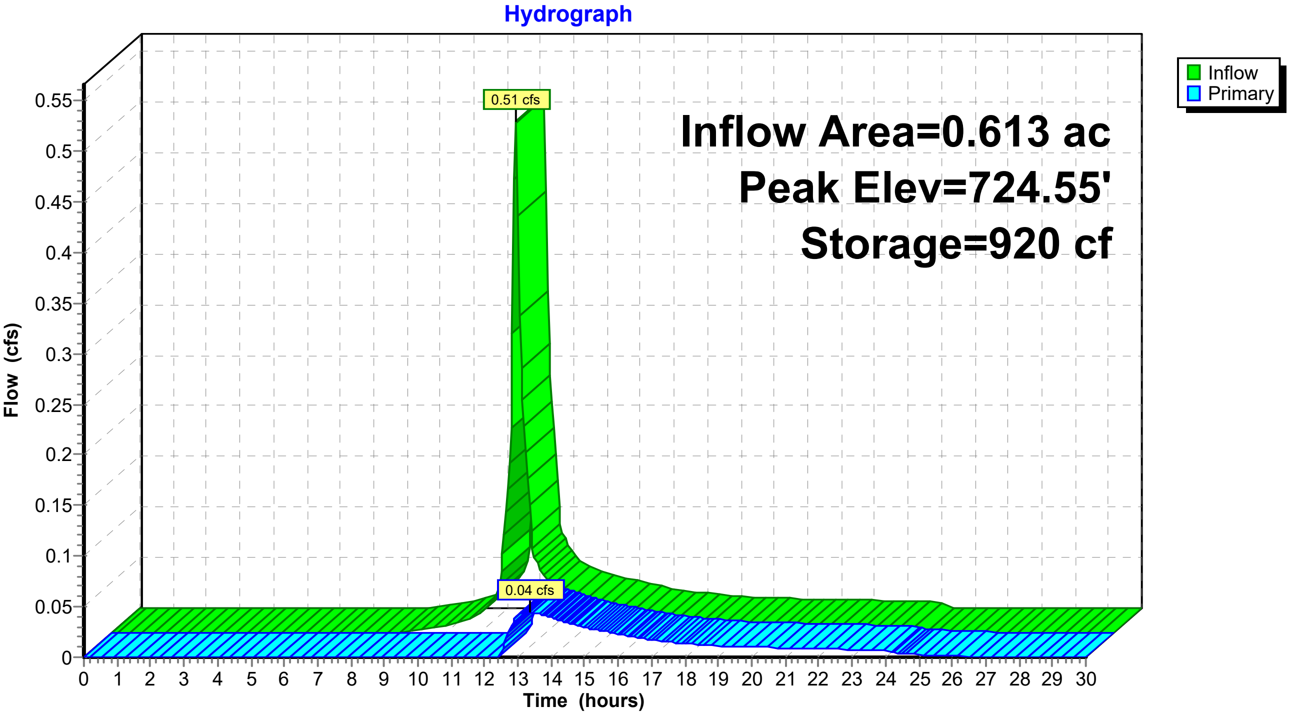
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	724.00'	7,001 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
724.00	1,500	0	0
726.00	2,668	4,168	4,168
727.00	2,998	2,833	7,001

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	724.50'	**13.0" W x 4.0" H Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#2	Primary	726.00'	**16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32

Primary OutFlow Max=0.04 cfs @ 13.32 hrs HW=724.55' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.04 cfs @ 0.74 fps)
└—**2=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Pond P-9: P-9 BIO. POND



APPENDIX 3

NYSDEC GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE WORKSHEETS

Version 1.8
Last Updated: 11/09/2015

Total Water Quality Volume Calculation

WQv(acre-feet) = [(P)(Rv)(A)] /12

Is this project subject to Chapter 10 of the NYS Design Manual (i.e. WQv is equal to post-development 1 year runoff volume)?..	No

Design Point:	Lot 3	
P=	1.40	*inch*

Manually enter P, Total Area and Impervious Cover.

Breakdown of Subcatchments

Catchment Number	Total Area *(Acres)*	Impervious Area *(Acres)*	Percent Impervious *%*	Rv	WQv *(ft^3)*	Description
1	0.53	0.22	41%	0.42	1,137	Pond 1 - Infiltration
2	2.58	1.73	67%	0.66	8,581	Pond 2 - Suburface. Infiltration
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
Subtotal (1-30)	3.11	1.95	63%	0.62	**9,718**	**Subtotal 1**
Total	3.11	1.95	63%	0.62	**9,718**	**Initial WQv**

Identify Runoff Reduction Techniques By Area

Technique	Total Contributing Area *(Acre)*	Contributing Impervious Area *(Acre)*	Notes
Conservation of Natural Areas	0.00	0.00	*minimum 10,000 sf*
Riparian Buffers	0.00	0.00	*maximum contributing length 75 feet to 150 feet*
Filter Strips	0.00	0.00	
Tree Planting	0.00	0.00	*Up to 100 sf directly connected impervious area may be subtracted per tree*
Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	

Recalculate WQv after application of Area Reduction Techniques

	Total Area *(Acres)*	Impervious Area *(Acres)*	Percent Impervious *%*	Runoff Coefficient Rv	WQv *(ft^3)*
"<<Initial WQv"	3.11	1.95	63%	0.62	9,718
Subtract Area	0.00	0.00			
WQv adjusted after Area Reductions	**3.11**	**1.95**	63%	0.62	9,718
Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00			
Adjusted WQv after Area Reduction and Rooftop Disconnect	3.11	1.95	63%	0.62	**9,718**

Runoff Reduction Volume and Treated volumes

	Runoff Reduction Techiques/Standard SMPs		Total Contributing Area	Total Contributing Impervious Area	WQv Reduced (RRv)	WQv Treated
			(acres)	(acres)	cf	cf
Area/Volume Reduction	Conservation of Natural Areas	RR-1	0.00	0.00		
	Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers/Filter Strips	RR-2	0.00	0.00		
	Tree Planting/Tree Pit	RR-3	0.00	0.00		
	Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff	RR-4		0.00		
	Vegetated Swale	RR-5	0.00	0.00	0	
	Rain Garden	RR-6	0.00	0.00	0	
	Stormwater Planter	RR-7	0.00	0.00	0	
	Rain Barrel/Cistern	RR-8	0.00	0.00	0	
	Porous Pavement	RR-9	0.00	0.00	0	
	Green Roof (Intensive & Extensive)	RR-10	0.00	0.00	0	
Standard SMPs w/RRv Capacity	Infiltration Trench	I-1	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Infiltration Basin	I-2	3.11	1.95	9044	674
	Dry Well	I-3	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Underground Infiltration System	I-4				
	Bioretention & Infiltration Bioretention	F-5	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Dry swale	O-1	0.00	0.00	0	0
Standard SMPs	Micropool Extended Detention (P-1)	P-1				
	Wet Pond (P-2)	P-2				
	Wet Extended Detention (P-3)	P-3				
	Multiple Pond system (P-4)	P-4				
	Pocket Pond (p-5)	P-5				
	Surface Sand filter (F-1)	F-1				
	Underground Sand filter (F-2)	F-2				
	Perimeter Sand Filter (F-3)	F-3				
	Organic Filter (F-4	F-4				
	Shallow Wetland (W-1)	W-1				
	Extended Detention Wetland (W-2	W-2				
	Pond/Wetland System (W-3)	W-3				
	Pocket Wetland (W-4)	W-4				
	Wet Swale (O-2)	O-2				
	Totals by Area Reduction	→	0.00	0.00	0	
	Totals by Volume Reduction	→	0.00	0.00	0	
	Totals by Standard SMP w/RRV	→	3.11	1.95	9044	674
	Totals by Standard SMP	→	0.00	0.00		0
	Totals (Area + Volume + all SMPs)	→	3.11	1.95	9,044	674
	Impervious Cover √	okay				

NOI QUESTIONS

#	NOI Question	Reported Value	
		cf	af
28	Total Water Quality Volume (WQv) Required	9718	*0.223*
30	Total RRV Provided	9044	*0.208*
31	Is RRv Provided ≥WQv Required?	No	
32	Minimum RRv	#VALUE!	*#VALUE!*
32a	Is RRv Provided ≥ Minimum RRv Required?	#VALUE!	
	#VALUE!		
33a	Total WQv Treated	674	*0.015*
34	Sum of Volume Reduced & Treated	9718	*0.223*
34	Sum of Volume Reduced and Treated	9718	*0.223*
35	Is Sum RRv Provided and WQv Provided ≥WQv Required?	Yes	

Apply Peak Flow Attenuation			
36	Channel Protection	*Cpv*	
37	Overbank	*Qp*	
37	Extreme Flood Control	*Qf*	
	Are Quantity Control requirements met?		

Infiltration Basin Worksheet

Design Point:	**Lot 3**

Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice

Catchment Number	**Total Area** *(Acres)*	**Impervious Area** *(Acres)*	**Percent Impervious** *%*	**Rv**	**WQv** *(ft^3)*	**Precipitation** *(in)*	**Description**
1	0.53	0.22	0.41	0.42	1136.59	1.40	Pond 1 - Infiltration
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00	41%	0.42	1,137	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.					0	*ft^3*	

Pretreatment Techniques to Prevent Clogging

Infiltration Rate	12.00	*in/hour*	*Okay*
Pretreatment Sizing	100	*% WQv*	*25% minimum;* *50% if >2 in/hr* *100% if >5in/hour*
Pretreatment Required Volume	1,137	*ft^3*	
Pretreatment Provided	1,137	*ft^3*	
Pretreatment Techniques utilized	*Grass Channel*		

Size An Infiltration Basin

Design Volume	1,137	*ft^3*	WQv
Basal Area Required	758	*ft^2*	*Infiltration practices shall be designed to exfiltrate the entire WQv through the floor of each practice.*
Basal Area Provided	844	*ft^2*	
Design Depth	1.50	*ft*	
Volume Provided	1,266	*ft^3*	*Storage Volume provided in infiltration basin area (not including pretreatment.*

Determine Runoff Reduction

RRv	**1,137**	***ft^3***	***90% of the storage provided in the basin or WQv whichever is smaller***
Volume Treated	0	*ft^3*	*This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced/infiltrated*
Sizing √	OK		*The infiltration basin must provide storage equal to or greater than the WQv of the contributing area.*

Infiltration Basin Worksheet

Design Point:	**Lot 3**

Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice

Catchment Number	Total Area *(Acres)*	Impervious Area *(Acres)*	Percent Impervious *%*	Rv	WQv *(ft^3)*	Precipitation *(in)*	Description
2	2.58	1.73	0.67	0.66	8581.47	1.40	Pond 2 - Suburface. Infiltration
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00	67%	0.66	8,581	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.					0	*ft^3*	

Pretreatment Techniques to Prevent Clogging

Infiltration Rate	12.00	*in/hour*	*Okay*
Pretreatment Sizing	100	*% WQv*	*25% minimum;* *50% if >2 in/hr* *100% if >5in/hour*
Pretreatment Required Volume	8,581	*ft^3*	
Pretreatment Provided	8,582	*ft^3*	
Pretreatment Techniques utilized	*Other*		

Size An Infiltration Basin

Design Volume	8,581	*ft^3*	WQv
Basal Area Required	4,517	*ft^2*	*Infiltration practices shall be designed to exfiltrate the entire WQv through the floor of each practice.*
Basal Area Provided	4,624	*ft^2*	
Design Depth	1.90	*ft*	
Volume Provided	8,786	*ft^3*	*Storage Volume provided in infiltration basin area (not including pretreatment.*

Determine Runoff Reduction

RRv	**7,907**	***ft^3***	***90% of the storage provided in the basin or WQv whichever is smaller***
Volume Treated	674	*ft^3*	*This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced/infiltrated*
Sizing √	OK		*The infiltration basin must provide storage equal to or greater than the WQv of the contributing area.*

Version 1.8

Last Updated: 11/09/2015

Total Water Quality Volume Calculation

WQv(acre-feet) = [(P)(Rv)(A)] /12

Is this project subject to Chapter 10 of the NYS Design Manual (i.e. WQv is equal to post-development 1 year runoff volume)?... No

Design Point: Lot 1

P= 1.40 inch

Manually enter P, Total Area and Impervious Cover.

Breakdown of Subcatchments

Catchment Number	Total Area *(Acres)*	Impervious Area *(Acres)*	Percent Impervious *%*	Rv	WQv *(ft^3)*	Description
1	1.79	0.86	48%	0.48	4,379	Pond 4 - subsurface infiltration
2	0.81	0.50	61%	0.60	2,489	Pond 5 - Suburface. Infiltration
3	0.27	0.26	96%	0.92	1,243	Pond 6 - Suburface. Infiltration
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
Subtotal (1-30)	2.87	1.61	56%	0.56	**8,112**	**Subtotal 1**
Total	2.87	1.61	56%	0.56	**8,112**	**Initial WQv**

Identify Runoff Reduction Techniques By Area

Technique	Total Contributing Area *(Acre)*	Contributing Impervious Area *(Acre)*	Notes
Conservation of Natural Areas	0.00	0.00	*minimum 10,000 sf*
Riparian Buffers	0.00	0.00	*maximum contributing length 75 feet to 150 feet*
Filter Strips	0.00	0.00	
Tree Planting	0.00	0.00	*Up to 100 sf directly connected impervious area may be subtracted per tree*
Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	

Recalculate WQv after application of Area Reduction Techniques

	Total Area *(Acres)*	Impervious Area *(Acres)*	Percent Impervious *%*	Runoff Coefficient Rv	WQv *(ft^3)*
"<<Initial WQv"	2.87	1.61	56%	0.56	8,112
Subtract Area	0.00	0.00			
WQv adjusted after Area Reductions	**2.87**	**1.61**	56%	0.56	8,112
Disconnection of Rooftops		0.20			

Runoff Reduction Volume and Treated volumes

	Runoff Reduction Techiques/Standard SMPs		Total Contributing Area	Total Contributing Impervious Area	WQv Reduced (RRv)	WQv Treated
			(acres)	(acres)	cf	cf
Area/Volume Reduction	Conservation of Natural Areas	RR-1	0.00	0.00		
	Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers/Filter Strips	RR-2	0.00	0.00		
	Tree Planting/Tree Pit	RR-3	0.00	0.00		
	Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff	RR-4		0.20		
	Vegetated Swale	RR-5	0.00	0.00	0	
	Rain Garden	RR-6	0.00	0.00	0	
	Stormwater Planter	RR-7	0.00	0.00	0	
	Rain Barrel/Cistern	RR-8	0.00	0.00	0	
	Porous Pavement	RR-9	0.00	0.00	0	
	Green Roof (Intensive & Extensive)	RR-10	0.00	0.00	0	
Standard SMPs w/RRv Capacity	Infiltration Trench	I-1	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Infiltration Basin	I-2	2.87	1.61	7339	772
	Dry Well	I-3	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Underground Infiltration System	I-4				
	Bioretention & Infiltration Bioretention	F-5	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Dry swale	O-1	0.00	0.00	0	0
Standard SMPs	Micropool Extended Detention (P-1)	P-1				
	Wet Pond (P-2)	P-2				
	Wet Extended Detention (P-3)	P-3				
	Multiple Pond system (P-4)	P-4				
	Pocket Pond (p-5)	P-5				
	Surface Sand filter (F-1)	F-1				
	Underground Sand filter (F-2)	F-2				
	Perimeter Sand Filter (F-3)	F-3				
	Organic Filter (F-4	F-4				
	Shallow Wetland (W-1)	W-1				
	Extended Detention Wetland (W-2	W-2				
	Pond/Wetland System (W-3)	W-3				
	Pocket Wetland (W-4)	W-4				
	Wet Swale (O-2)	O-2				
	Totals by Area Reduction	→	0.00	0.20	915	
	Totals by Volume Reduction	→	0.00	0.00	0	
	Totals by Standard SMP w/RRV	→	2.87	1.61	7339	772
	Totals by Standard SMP	→	0.00	0.00		0
	Totals (Area + Volume + all SMPs)	→	2.87	1.81	8,254	772
	Impervious Cover √	error				

NOI QUESTIONS

#	NOI Question	Reported Value	
		cf	af
28	Total Water Quality Volume (WQv) Required	8112	*0.186*
30	Total RRV Provided	8254	*0.189*
31	Is RRv Provided ≥WQv Required?	Yes	
32	Minimum RRv	#VALUE!	*#VALUE!*
32a	Is RRv Provided ≥ Minimum RRv Required?	#VALUE!	
	#VALUE!		
33a	Total WQv Treated	772	*0.018*
34	Sum of Volume Reduced & Treated	9026	*0.207*
34	Sum of Volume Reduced and Treated	9026	*0.207*
35	Is Sum RRv Provided and WQv Provided ≥WQv Required?	Yes	

Apply Peak Flow Attenuation			
36	Channel Protection	*Cpv*	
37	Overbank	*Qp*	
37	Extreme Flood Control	*Qf*	
	Are Quantity Control requirements met?		

Infiltration Basin Worksheet

Design Point: Lot 1

Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice

Catchment Number	Total Area *(Acres)*	Impervious Area *(Acres)*	Percent Impervious *%*	Rv	WQv *(ft^3)*	Precipitation *(in)*	Description
1	1.79	0.86	0.48	0.48	4379.41	1.40	Pond 4 - subsurface infiltration
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00	48%	0.48	4,379	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.					0	*ft^3*	

Pretreatment Techniques to Prevent Clogging

Infiltration Rate	12.00	*in/hour*	*Okay*
Pretreatment Sizing	100	*% WQv*	*25% minimum;* *50% if >2 in/hr* *100% if >5in/hour*
Pretreatment Required Volume	4,379	*ft^3*	
Pretreatment Provided	4,380	*ft^3*	
Pretreatment Techniques utilized	*Other*		

Size An Infiltration Basin

Design Volume	4,379	*ft^3*	WQv
Basal Area Required	2,447	*ft^2*	*Infiltration practices shall be designed to exfiltrate the entire WQv through the floor of each practice.*
Basal Area Provided	2,449	*ft^2*	
Design Depth	1.79	*ft*	
Volume Provided	4,384	*ft^3*	*Storage Volume provided in infiltration basin area (not including pretreatment.*

Determine Runoff Reduction

RRv	**3,945**	***ft^3***	***90% of the storage provided in the basin or WQv whichever is smaller***
Volume Treated	434	*ft^3*	*This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced/infiltrated*
Sizing √	OK		*The infiltration basin must provide storage equal to or greater than the WQv of the contributing area.*

Infiltration Basin Worksheet

Design Point: **Lot 1**

Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice

Catchment Number	**Total Area** *(Acres)*	**Impervious Area** *(Acres)*	**Percent Impervious** *%*	**Rv**	**WQv** *(ft^3)*	**Precipitation** *(in)*	**Description**
2	0.81	0.50	0.61	0.60	2488.91	1.40	Pond 5 - Suburface. Infiltration
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00	61%	0.60	2,489	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.					0	*ft^3*	

Pretreatment Techniques to Prevent Clogging

Infiltration Rate	12.00	*in/hour*	*Okay*
Pretreatment Sizing	100	*% WQv*	*25% minimum;* *50% if >2 in/hr* *100% if >5in/hour*
Pretreatment Required Volume	2,489	*ft^3*	
Pretreatment Provided	2,490	*ft^3*	
Pretreatment Techniques utilized	*Other*		

Size An Infiltration Basin

Design Volume	2,489	*ft^3*	WQv
Basal Area Required	1,546	*ft^2*	*Infiltration practices shall be designed to exfiltrate the entire WQv through the floor of each practice.*
Basal Area Provided	1,551	*ft^2*	
Design Depth	1.61	*ft*	
Volume Provided	2,497	*ft^3*	*Storage Volume provided in infiltration basin area (not including pretreatment.*

Determine Runoff Reduction

RRv	**2,247**	***ft^3***	***90% of the storage provided in the basin or WQv whichever is smaller***
Volume Treated	242	*ft^3*	*This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced/infiltrated*
Sizing √	OK		*The infiltration basin must provide storage equal to or greater than the WQv of the contributing area.*

Infiltration Basin Worksheet

Design Point:	**Lot 1**

Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice

Catchment Number	**Total Area** *(Acres)*	**Impervious Area** *(Acres)*	**Percent Impervious** *%*	**Rv**	**WQv** *(ft^3)*	**Precipitation** *(in)*	**Description**
3	0.27	0.26	0.96	0.92	1243.31	1.40	Pond 6 - Suburface. Infiltration
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00	96%	0.92	1,243	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.					0	*ft^3*	

Pretreatment Techniques to Prevent Clogging

Infiltration Rate	12.00	*in/hour*	*Okay*
Pretreatment Sizing	100	*% WQv*	*25% minimum;* *50% if >2 in/hr* *100% if >5in/hour*
Pretreatment Required Volume	1,243	*ft^3*	
Pretreatment Provided	1,244	*ft^3*	
Pretreatment Techniques utilized	*Other*		

Size An Infiltration Basin

Design Volume	1,243	*ft^3*	WQv
Basal Area Required	908	*ft^2*	*Infiltration practices shall be designed to exfiltrate the entire WQv through the floor of each practice.*
Basal Area Provided	930	*ft^2*	
Design Depth	1.37	*ft*	
Volume Provided	1,274	*ft^3*	*Storage Volume provided in infiltration basin area (not including pretreatment.*

Determine Runoff Reduction

RRv	**1,147**	***ft^3***	***90% of the storage provided in the basin or WQv whichever is smaller***
Volume Treated	97	*ft^3*	*This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced/infiltrated*
Sizing √	OK		*The infiltration basin must provide storage equal to or greater than the WQv of the contributing area.*

Version 1.8
Last Updated: 11/09/2015

Total Water Quality Volume Calculation

WQv(acre-feet) = [(P)(Rv)(A)] /12

Is this project subject to Chapter 10 of the NYS Design Manual (i.e. WQv is equal to post-development 1 year runoff volume)?... No

Design Point:	Lot 2	
P=	1.40	*inch*

Manually enter P, Total Area and Impervious Cover.

Breakdown of Subcatchments

Catchment Number	**Total Area** *(Acres)*	**Impervious Area** *(Acres)*	**Percent Impervious** *%*	**Rv**	**WQv** *(ft^3)*	**Description**
1	0.54	0.22	40%	0.41	1,130	Pond 8 - Bioretention
2	0.61	0.39	64%	0.63	1,953	Pond 9- Bioretention
3	0.25	0.25	100%	0.95	1,197	Pond 10A - Bioretention
4	0.74	0.56	76%	0.73	2,749	Pond 10B - Bioretention
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
Subtotal (1-30)	2.14	1.42	66%	0.65	**7,030**	**Subtotal 1**
Total	2.14	1.42	66%	0.65	**7,030**	**Initial WQv**

Identify Runoff Reduction Techniques By Area

Technique	**Total Contributing Area** *(Acre)*	**Contributing Impervious Area** *(Acre)*	**Notes**
Conservation of Natural Areas	0.00	0.00	*minimum 10,000 sf*
Riparian Buffers	0.00	0.00	*maximum contributing length 75 feet to 150 feet*
Filter Strips	0.00	0.00	
Tree Planting	0.00	0.00	*Up to 100 sf directly connected impervious area may be subtracted per tree*
Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	

Recalculate WQv after application of Area Reduction Techniques

	Total Area *(Acres)*	**Impervious Area** *(Acres)*	**Percent Impervious** *%*	**Runoff Coefficient Rv**	**WQv** *(ft^3)*
"<<Initial WQv"	2.14	1.42	66%	0.65	7,030
Subtract Area	0.00	0.00			
WQv adjusted after Area Reductions	**2.14**	**1.42**	66%	0.65	7,030
Disconnection of Rooftops		0.30			
Adjusted WQv after Area Reduction and Rooftop Disconnect	2.14	1.12	52%	0.52	**5,658**

Runoff Reduction Volume and Treated volumes

	Runoff Reduction Techiques/Standard SMPs		Total Contributing Area	Total Contributing Impervious Area	WQv Reduced (RRv)	WQv Treated
			(acres)	(acres)	cf	cf
Area/Volume Reduction	Conservation of Natural Areas	RR-1	0.00	0.00		
	Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers/Filter Strips	RR-2	0.00	0.00		
	Tree Planting/Tree Pit	RR-3	0.00	0.00		
	Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff	RR-4		0.30		
	Vegetated Swale	RR-5	0.00	0.00	0	
	Rain Garden	RR-6	0.00	0.00	0	
	Stormwater Planter	RR-7	0.00	0.00	0	
	Rain Barrel/Cistern	RR-8	0.00	0.00	0	
	Porous Pavement	RR-9	0.00	0.00	0	
	Green Roof (Intensive & Extensive)	RR-10	0.00	0.00	0	
Standard SMPs w/RRv Capacity	Infiltration Trench	I-1	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Infiltration Basin	I-2	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Dry Well	I-3	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Underground Infiltration System	I-4				
	Bioretention & Infiltration Bioretention	F-5	2.14	1.32	3887	2685
	Dry swale	O-1	0.00	0.00	0	0
Standard SMPs	Micropool Extended Detention (P-1)	P-1				
	Wet Pond (P-2)	P-2				
	Wet Extended Detention (P-3)	P-3				
	Multiple Pond system (P-4)	P-4				
	Pocket Pond (p-5)	P-5				
	Surface Sand filter (F-1)	F-1				
	Underground Sand filter (F-2)	F-2				
	Perimeter Sand Filter (F-3)	F-3				
	Organic Filter (F-4	F-4				
	Shallow Wetland (W-1)	W-1				
	Extended Detention Wetland (W-2	W-2				
	Pond/Wetland System (W-3)	W-3				
	Pocket Wetland (W-4)	W-4				
	Wet Swale (O-2)	O-2				
	Totals by Area Reduction	→	0.00	0.30	1372	
	Totals by Volume Reduction	→	0.00	0.00	0	
	Totals by Standard SMP w/RRV	→	2.14	1.32	3887	2685
	Totals by Standard SMP	→	0.00	0.00		0
	Totals (Area + Volume + all SMPs)	→	2.14	1.62	5,259	2,685
	Impervious Cover √	error				

NOI QUESTIONS

#	NOI Question	Reported Value	
		cf	af
28	Total Water Quality Volume (WQv) Required	7030	*0.161*
30	Total RRV Provided	5259	*0.121*
31	Is RRv Provided ≥WQv Required?	No	
32	Minimum RRv	#VALUE!	*#VALUE!*
32a	Is RRv Provided ≥ Minimum RRv Required?	#VALUE!	
	#VALUE!		
33a	Total WQv Treated	2685	*0.062*
34	Sum of Volume Reduced & Treated	7944	*0.182*
34	Sum of Volume Reduced and Treated	7944	*0.182*
35	Is Sum RRv Provided and WQv Provided ≥WQv Required?	Yes	

Apply Peak Flow Attenuation			
36	Channel Protection	*Cpv*	
37	Overbank	*Qp*	
37	Extreme Flood Control	*Qf*	
	Are Quantity Control requirements met?		

Bioretention Worksheet

(For use on HSG C or D Soils with underdrains)

Af=WQv*(df)/[k*(hf+df)(tf)]

Af	Required Surface Area (ft2)
WQv	Water Quality Volume (ft3)
df	Depth of the Soil Medium (feet)
hf	Average height of water above the planter bed
tf	Volume Through the Filter Media (days)

k The hydraulic conductivity [ft/day], can be varied depending on the properties of the soil media. Some reported conductivity values are: ***Sand*** - 3.5 ft/day (City of Austin 1988); ***Peat*** - 2.0 ft/day (Galli 1990); ***Leaf Compost*** - 8.7 ft/day (Claytor and Schueler, 1996); ***Bioretention Soil*** (0.5 ft/day (Claytor &

Design Point:	**Lot 2**

Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice

Catchment Number	**Total Area** *(Acres)*	**Impervious Area** *(Acres)*	**Percent Impervious** *%*	**Rv**	**WQv** *(ft^3)*	**Precipitation** *(in)*	**Description**
1	0.54	0.22	0.40	0.41	1129.73	1.40	Pond 8 - Bioretention
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops		0.10	22%	0.25	672	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.					0	*ft^3*	

Soil Information

Soil Group	D		
Soil Infiltration Rate	0.00	*in/hour*	*Okay*
Using Underdrains?	Yes	*Okay*	

Calculate the Minimum Filter Area

		Value	Units	Notes
WQv		672	*ft^3*	
Enter Depth of Soil Media	*df*	2.5	*ft*	*2.5-4 ft*
Enter Hydraulic Conductivity	*k*	0.5	*ft/day*	
Enter Average Height of Ponding	*hf*	0.5	*ft*	*6 inches max.*
Enter Filter Time	*tf*	2	*days*	
Required Filter Area	***Af***	**560**	***ft^2***	

Determine Actual Bio-Retention Area

Filter Width	1	*ft*
Filter Length	667	*ft*
Filter Area	667	*ft^2*
Actual Volume Provided	800	*ft^3*

Determine Runoff Reduction

Is the Bioretention contributing flow to another practice?	No	Select Practice	
RRv	320		
RRv applied	**320**	***ft^3***	***This is 40% of the storage provided or WQv whichever is less.***
Volume Treated	352	*ft^3*	*This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced in the practice.*
Volume Directed	0	*ft^3*	This volume is directed another practice
Sizing √	OK		*Check to be sure Area provided ≥ Af*

Bioretention Worksheet

(For use on HSG C or D Soils with underdrains)

Af=WQv*(df)/[k*(hf+df)(tf)]

Af	Required Surface Area (ft2)
WQv	Water Quality Volume (ft3)
df	Depth of the Soil Medium (feet)
hf	Average height of water above the planter bed
tf	Volume Through the Filter Media (days)
k	The hydraulic conductivity [ft/day], can be varied depending on the properties of the soil media. Some reported conductivity values are: ***Sand*** - 3.5 ft/day (City of Austin 1988); ***Peat*** - 2.0 ft/day (Galli 1990); ***Leaf Compost*** - 8.7 ft/day (Claytor and Schueler, 1996); ***Bioretention Soil*** (0.5 ft/day (Claytor & Schueler, 1996)

Design Point:	**Lot 2**						
Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice							
Catchment Number	**Total Area** *(Acres)*	**Impervious Area** *(Acres)*	**Percent Impervious** *%*	**Rv**	**WQv** *(ft^3)*	**Precipitation** *(in)*	**Description**
2	0.61	0.39	0.64	0.63	1953.27	1.40	Pond 9-Bioretention
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00	64%	0.63	1,953	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.					0	*ft^3*	
Soil Information							
Soil Group		D					
Soil Infiltration Rate		0.00	*in/hour*	*Okay*			
Using Underdrains?		yes	*Okay*				
Calculate the Minimum Filter Area							
				Value		Units	Notes
WQv				1,953		*ft^3*	
Enter Depth of Soil Media			*df*	2.5		*ft*	*2.5-4 ft*
Enter Hydraulic Conductivity			*k*	0.5		*ft/day*	
Enter Average Height of Ponding			*hf*	0.5		*ft*	*6 inches max.*
Enter Filter Time			*tf*	2		*days*	
Required Filter Area			***Af***	**1628**		***ft^2***	
Determine Actual Bio-Retention Area							
Filter Width		1650	*ft*				
Filter Length		1	*ft*				
Filter Area		1650	*ft^2*				
Actual Volume Provided		1980	*ft^3*				
Determine Runoff Reduction							
Is the Bioretention contributing flow to another practice?			No	Select Practice			
RRv		792					
RRv applied		**792**	***ft^3***	***This is 40% of the storage provided or WQv whichever is less.***			
Volume Treated		1,161	*ft^3*	*This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced in the practice.*			
Volume Directed		0	*ft^3*	This volume is directed another practice			
Sizing √		OK		*Check to be sure Area provided ≥ Af*			

Bioretention Worksheet

(For use on HSG C or D Soils with underdrains)

Af=WQv*(df)/[k*(hf+df)(tf)]

Af	Required Surface Area (ft2)
WQv	Water Quality Volume (ft3)
df	Depth of the Soil Medium (feet)
hf	Average height of water above the planter bed
tf	Volume Through the Filter Media (days)
k	The hydraulic conductivity [ft/day], can be varied depending on the properties of the soil media. Some reported conductivity values are: ***Sand*** - 3.5 ft/day (City of Austin 1988); ***Peat*** - 2.0 ft/day (Galli 1990); ***Leaf Compost*** - 8.7 ft/day (Claytor and Schueler, 1996); ***Bioretention Soil*** (0.5 ft/day (Claytor &

Design Point:	**Lot 2**						
Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice							
Catchment Number	**Total Area** *(Acres)*	**Impervious Area** *(Acres)*	**Percent Impervious** *%*	**Rv**	**WQv** (ft^3)	**Precipitation** *(in)*	**Description**
3	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.95	1197.32	1.40	Pond 10A - Bioretention
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops			100%	0.95	1,197	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.						ft^3	
Soil Information							
Soil Group		D					
Soil Infiltration Rate		0.00	*in/hour*	*Okay*			
Using Underdrains?		yes	*Okay*				
Calculate the Minimum Filter Area							
				Value		Units	Notes
WQv				1,197		ft^3	
Enter Depth of Soil Media			*df*	2.5		*ft*	*2.5-4 ft*
Enter Hydraulic Conductivity			*k*	0.5		*ft/day*	
Enter Average Height of Ponding			*hf*	0.5		*ft*	*6 inches max.*
Enter Filter Time			*tf*	2		*days*	
Required Filter Area			***Af***	**998**		ft^2	
Determine Actual Bio-Retention Area							
Filter Width		1	*ft*				
Filter Length		1181	*ft*				
Filter Area		1181	ft^2				
Actual Volume Provided		1417	ft^3				
Determine Runoff Reduction							
Is the Bioretention contributing flow to another practice?				Select Practice			
RRv		567					
RRv applied		**567**	ft^3	***This is 40% of the storage provided or WQv whichever is less.***			
Volume Treated		630	ft^3	*This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced in the practice.*			
Volume Directed		0	ft^3	This volume is directed another practice			
Sizing √		OK		*Check to be sure Area provided ≥ Af*			

Bioretention Worksheet

(For use on HSG C or D Soils with underdrains)

Af=WQv*(df)/[k*(hf+df)(tf)]

Af	Required Surface Area (ft2)
WQv	Water Quality Volume (ft3)
df	Depth of the Soil Medium (feet)
hf	Average height of water above the planter bed
tf	Volume Through the Filter Media (days)
k	The hydraulic conductivity [ft/day], can be varied depending on the properties of the soil media. Some reported conductivity values are: ***Sand*** - 3.5 ft/day (City of Austin 1988); ***Peat*** - 2.0 ft/day (Galli 1990); ***Leaf Compost*** - 8.7 ft/day (Claytor and Schueler, 1996); ***Bioretention Soil*** (0.5 ft/day (Claytor &

Design Point:	**Lot 2**

Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice

Catchment Number	**Total Area** *(Acres)*	**Impervious Area** *(Acres)*	**Percent Impervious** *%*	**Rv**	**WQv** *(ft^3)*	**Precipitation** *(in)*	**Description**
4	0.74	0.56	0.76	0.73	2749.36	1.40	Pond 10B - Bioretention
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops			76%	0.73	2,749	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.						*ft^3*	

Soil Information

Soil Group			
Soil Infiltration Rate		*in/hour*	
Using Underdrains?			

Calculate the Minimum Filter Area

		Value	Units	Notes
WQv		2,749	*ft^3*	
Enter Depth of Soil Media	*df*	2.5	*ft*	*2.5-4 ft*
Enter Hydraulic Conductivity	*k*	0.5	*ft/day*	
Enter Average Height of Ponding	*hf*	0.5	*ft*	*6 inches max.*
Enter Filter Time	*tf*	2	*days*	
Required Filter Area	***Af***	**2291**	***ft^2***	

Determine Actual Bio-Retention Area

Filter Width	2300	*ft*	
Filter Length	1	*ft*	
Filter Area	2300	*ft^2*	
Actual Volume Provided	2760	*ft^3*	

Determine Runoff Reduction

Is the Bioretention contributing flow to another practice?			Select Practice
RRv	2,208		
RRv applied	**2,208**	***ft^3***	***This is 40% of the storage provided or WQv whichever is less.***
Volume Treated	541	*ft^3*	*This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced in the practice.*
Volume Directed	0	*ft^3*	This volume is directed another practice
Sizing √	OK		*Check to be sure Area provided ≥ Af*

APPENDIX 4

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT 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 *Discharge*s.** 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 **<u>not</u>** 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* <u>and</u> 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, <u>with the exception of</u>:

    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 <u>not</u> located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and <u>not</u> 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 <u>not</u> located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and <u>not</u> 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

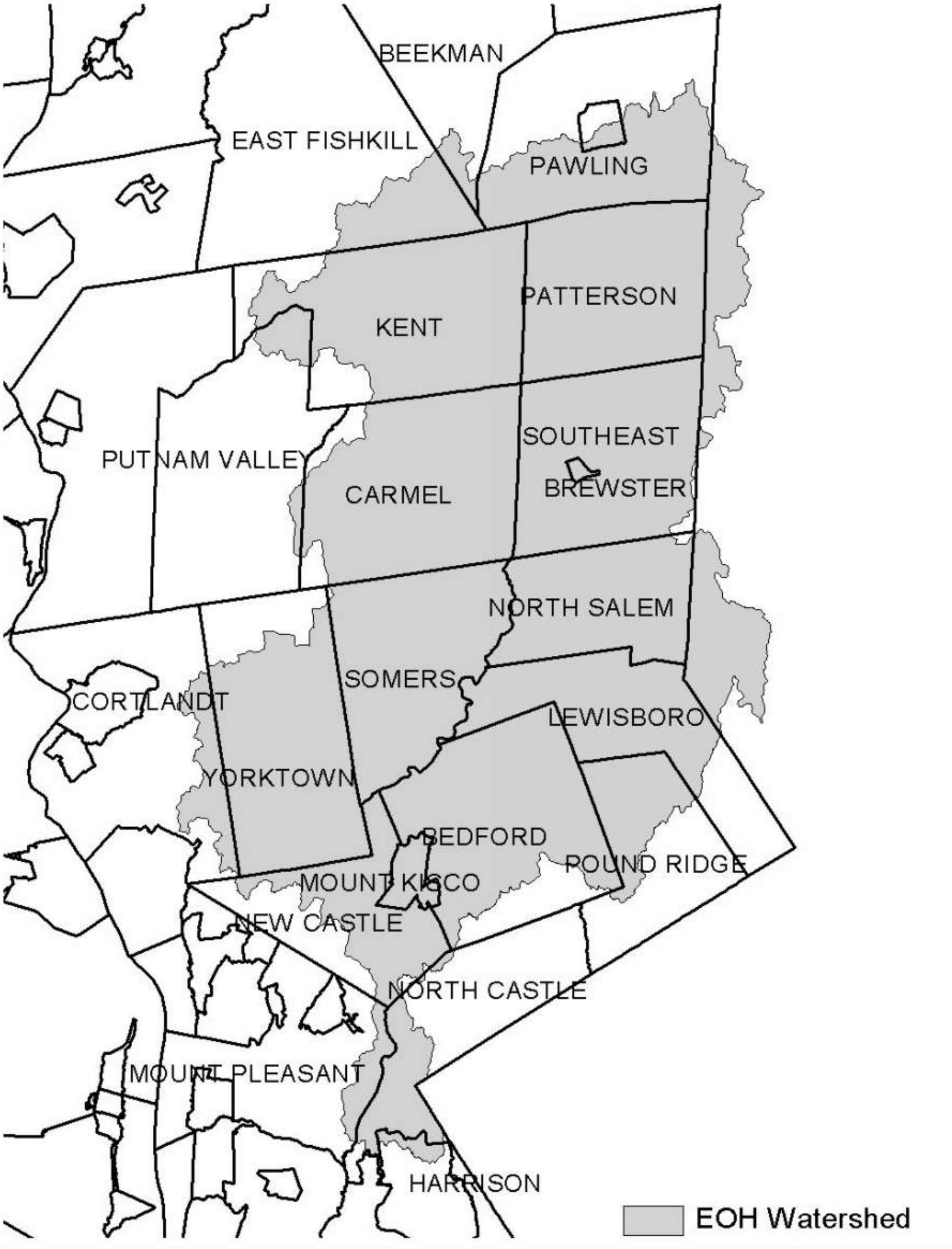


Figure 2 - Onondaga Lake Watershed

Figure 3 - Greenwood Lake Watershed

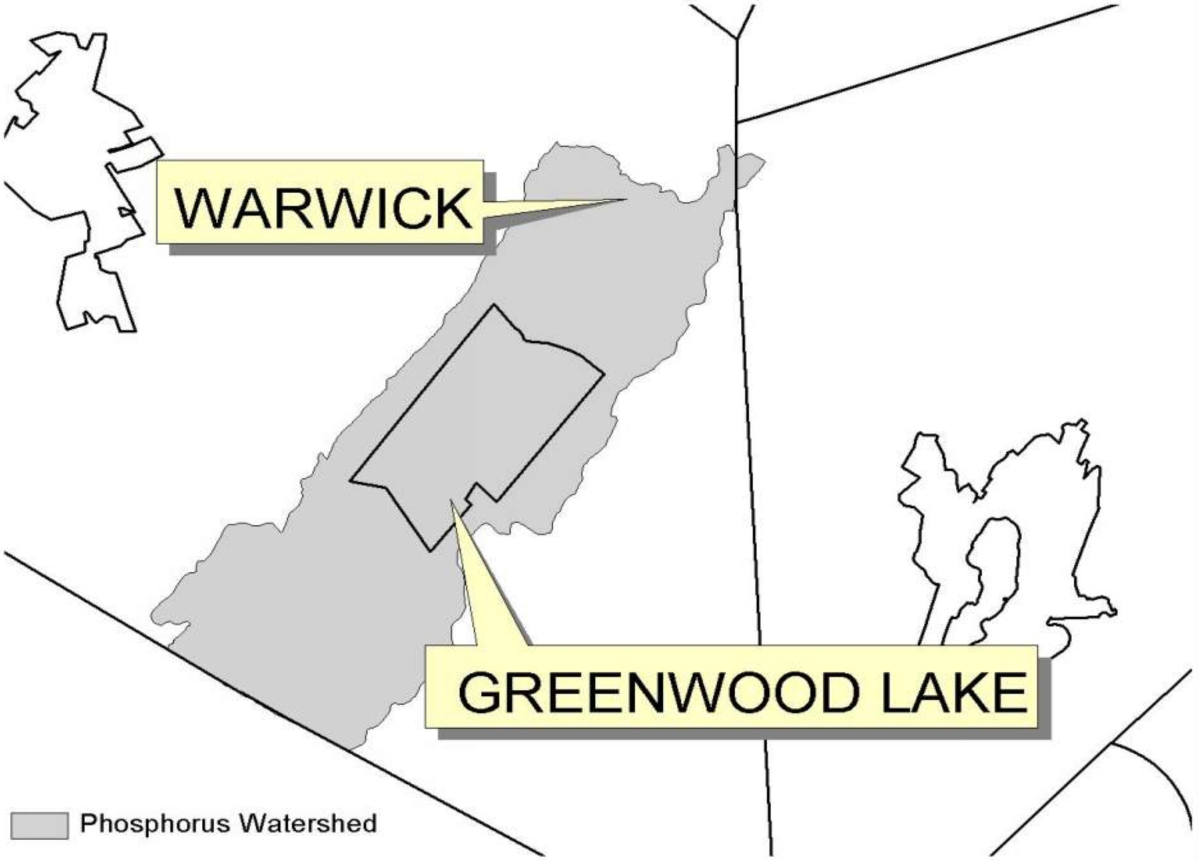


Figure 4 - Oscawana Lake Watershed

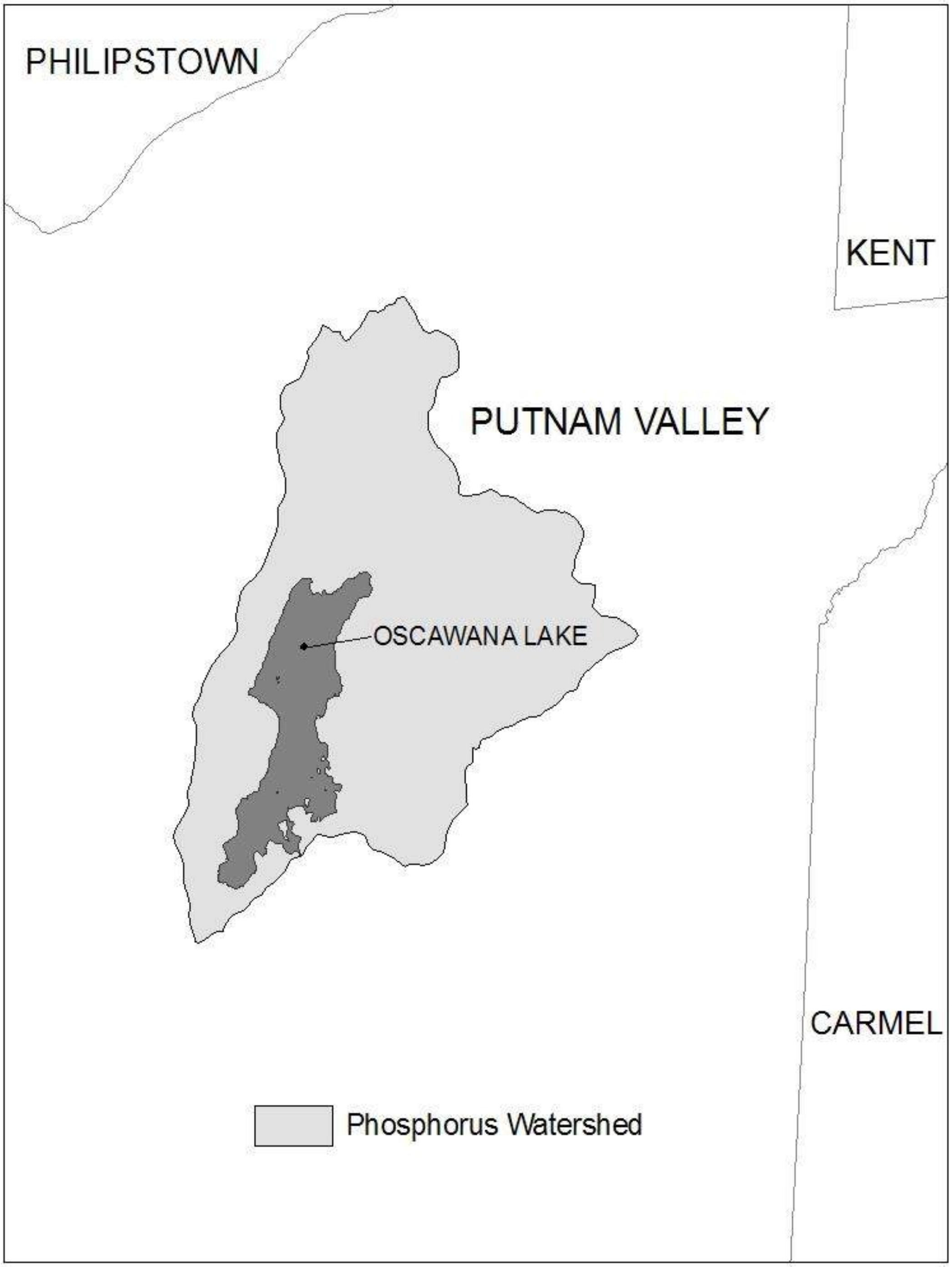
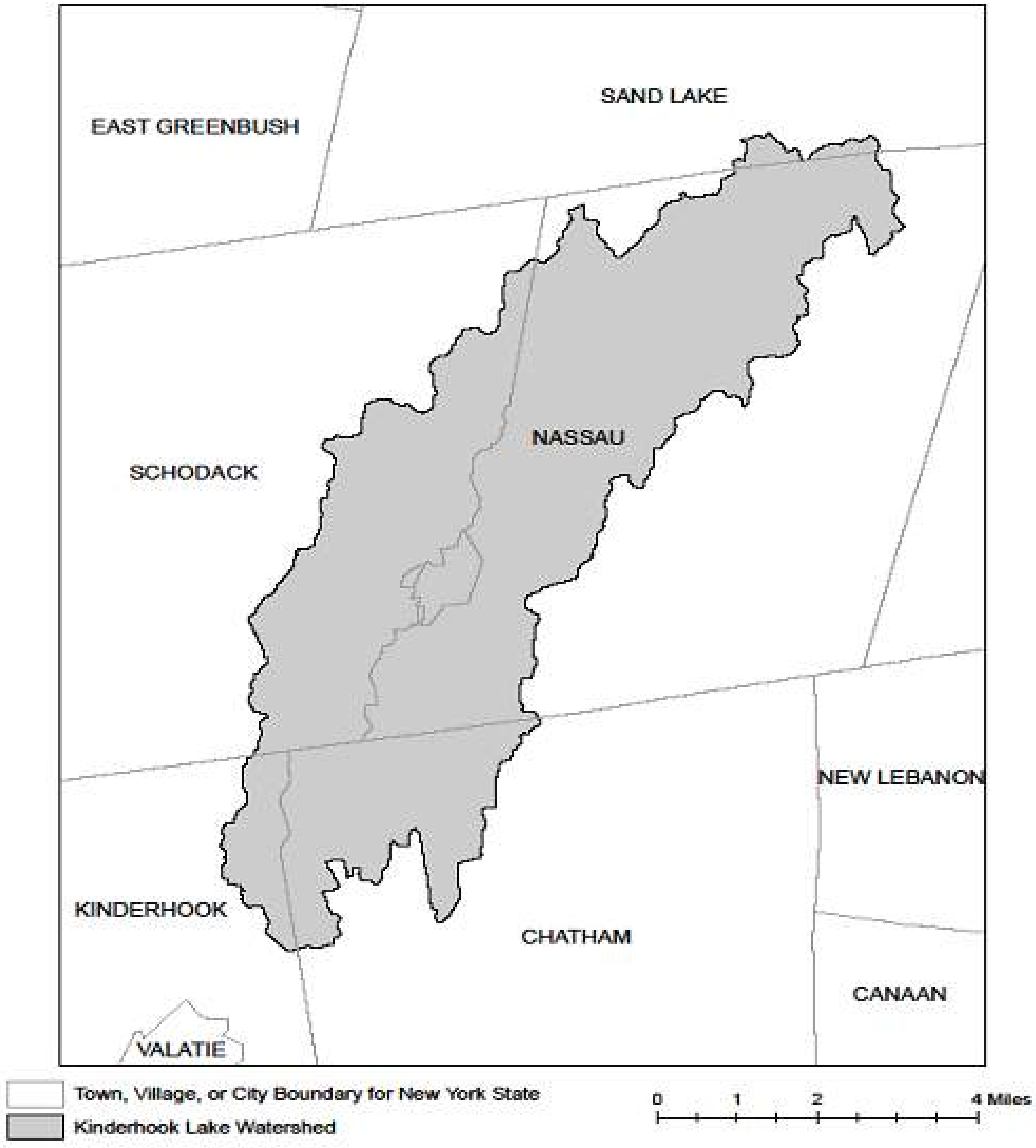


Figure 5 - Kinderhook Lake Watershed



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

APPENDIX 6

DRAFT NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-3505
(NOTE: Submit completed form to address above)

NOTICE OF TERMINATION for Storm Water Discharges Authorized under the SPDES General Permit for Construction Activity

Please indicate your permit identification number: NYR ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

I. Owner or Operator Information

1. Owner/Operator Name: WESCORP

2. Street Address: 2 Dearfield Drive, Site#3

3. City/State/Zip: Greenwich, CT 06831

4. Contact Person: TONY MARTINEZ

4a. Telephone: 203-422-6700

4b. Contact Person E-Mail: TMartinez@wescorpbuilders.com

II. Project Site Information

5. Project/Site Name: Goshen Plaza

6. Street Address: 84-120 Clowes Avenue

7. City/Zip: Village of Goshen

8. County: Orange County

III. Reason for Termination

9a. ☐ All disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization in accordance with the general permit and SWPPP. ***Date final stabilization completed** (month/year): ____________________

9b. ☐ Permit coverage has been transferred to new owner/operator. Indicate new owner/operator's permit identification number: NYR ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

(Note: Permit coverage can not be terminated by owner identified in I.1. above until new owner/operator obtains coverage under the general permit)

9c. ☐ Other (Explain on Page 2)

IV. Final Site Information:

10a. Did this construction activity require the development of a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices? ☐ yes ☐ no (If no, go to question 10f.)

10b. Have all post-construction stormwater management practices included in the final SWPPP been constructed? ☐ yes ☐ no (If no, explain on Page 2)

10c. Identify the entity responsible for long-term operation and maintenance of practice(s)?

____

NOTICE OF TERMINATION for Storm Water Discharges Authorized under the SPDES General Permit for Construction Activity - continued

10d. Has the entity responsible for long-term operation and maintenance been given a copy of the operation and maintenance plan required by the general permit? ☐ yes ☐ no

10e. Indicate the method used to ensure long-term operation and maintenance of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s):

☐ Post-construction stormwater management practice(s) and any right-of-way(s) needed to maintain practice(s) have been deeded to the municipality.

☐ Executed maintenance agreement is in place with the municipality that will maintain the post-construction stormwater management practice(s).

☐ For post-construction stormwater management practices that are privately owned, a mechanism is 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.

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

10f. Provide the total area of impervious surface (i.e. roof, pavement, concrete, gravel, etc.) constructed within the disturbance area? ______________________________ (acres)

11. Is this project subject to the requirements of a regulated, traditional land use control MS4? ☐ yes ☐ no

(If Yes, complete section VI - “MS4 Acceptance” statement

V. Additional Information/Explanation:

(Use this section to answer questions 9c. and 10b., if applicable)

VI. MS4 Acceptance - MS4 Official (principal executive officer or ranking elected official) or Duly Authorized Representative (Note: Not required when 9b. is checked -transfer of coverage)

I have determined that it is acceptable for the owner or operator of the construction project identified in question 5 to submit the Notice of Termination at this time.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature: Date:

NOTICE OF TERMINATION for Storm Water Discharges Authorized under the SPDES General Permit for Construction Activity - continued

VII. Qualified Inspector Certification - Final Stabilization:

I hereby certify that all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization as defined in the current version of the general permit, and that all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

VIII. Qualified Inspector Certification - Post-construction Stormwater Management Practice(s):

I hereby certify that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

IX. Owner or Operator Certification

I hereby certify that this document was prepared by me or under my direction or supervision. My determination, based upon my inquiry of the person(s) who managed the construction activity, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, is that the information provided in this document is true, accurate and complete. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

APPENDIX 7

NRCS HYDROLOGIC SOIL MAPPING

United States
Department of
Agriculture

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

Orange County, New York

September 18, 2020

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.

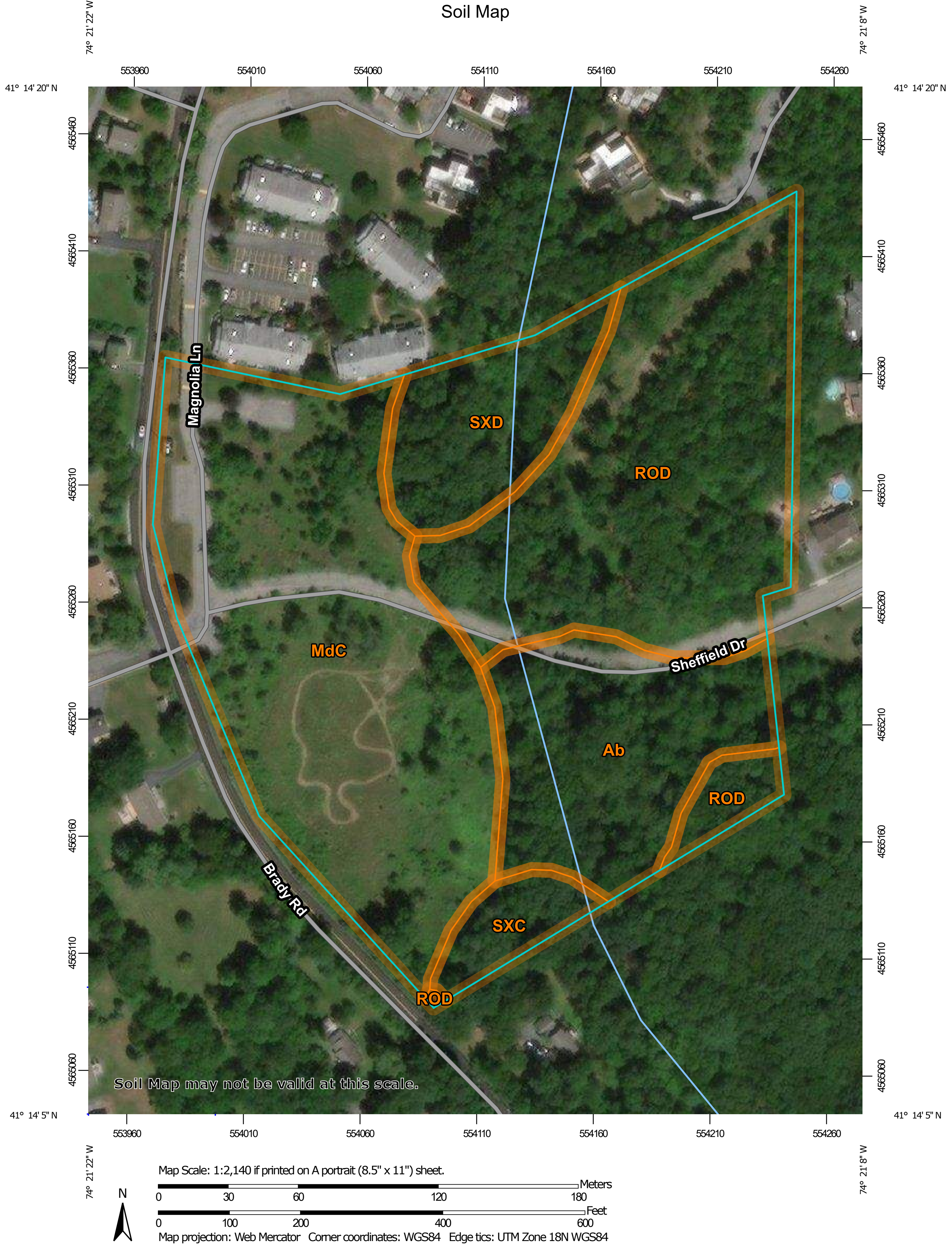
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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.

Soil Map


74° 21' 22" W
74° 21' 8" W
41° 14' 20" N
41° 14' 5" N
553960
554010
554060
554110
554160
554210
554260
4565460
4565410
4565360
4565310
4565260
4565210
4565160
4565110
4565060
Magnolia Ln
Sheffield Dr
Brady Rd
SXD
ROD
MdC
Ab
ROD
SXC
ROD
Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.
N
Map Scale: 1:2,140 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
Meters
0
30
60
120
180
Feet
0
100
200
400
600
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

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 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Orange County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Jun 11, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 7, 2013—Feb 26, 2017

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
Ab	Alden silt loam	2.4	15.7%
MdC	Mardin gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	6.1	39.4%
ROD	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes	5.1	32.8%
SXC	Swartswood and Mardin soils, sloping, very stony	0.5	3.2%
SXD	Swartswood and Mardin soils, moderately steep, very stony	1.4	8.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		**15.5**	**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.

Orange County, New York

Ab—Alden silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9vtc
Elevation: 300 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Alden

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: A silty mantle of local deposition overlying loamy till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 36 inches: silt loam
H3 - 36 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water capacity: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY040NY - Semi-Rich Very Wet Till Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Carlisle

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swamps, marshes

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Erie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: No

Wayland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Canandaigua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MdC—Mardin gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v30l
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Mardin

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bw - 8 to 15 inches: gravelly silt loam
E - 15 to 20 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bx - 20 to 72 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 26 inches to fragipan

Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 13 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Volusia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Lordstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Bath

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

ROD—Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w69n
Elevation: 0 to 1,480 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

Rock outcrop: 50 percent
Hollis, very stony, and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges
Parent material: Igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

R - 0 to 79 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: 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: No

Description of Hollis, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 7 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
Bw - 7 to 16 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2R - 16 to 26 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 23 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 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 capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Charlton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Chatfield, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Paxton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

SXC—Swartswood and Mardin soils, sloping, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v30r
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Swartswood, very stony, and similar soils: 41 percent
Mardin, very stony, and similar soils: 39 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Swartswood, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from quartzite, conglomerate, and sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 3 to 31 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 31 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 23 to 31 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F140XY030NY - Well Drained Dense Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Mardin, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bw - 4 to 15 inches: gravelly silt loam
E - 15 to 20 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bx - 20 to 72 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 26 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 13 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Volusia, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Bath, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Lordstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Wurtsboro, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

SXD—Swartswood and Mardin soils, moderately steep, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v30s
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Swartswood, very stony, and similar soils: 41 percent
Mardin, very stony, and similar soils: 39 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Swartswood, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from quartzite, conglomerate, and sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 2 to 28 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 28 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 23 to 31 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F140XY030NY - Well Drained Dense Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Mardin, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bw - 4 to 15 inches: gravelly silt loam
E - 15 to 20 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bx - 20 to 72 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 26 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 13 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wurtsboro, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Lordstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Volusia, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Bath, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

APPENDIX 8

APPENDIX H – CONSTRUCTION SITE LOG BOOK

STATE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

CONSTRUCTION SITE LOG BOOK

Table of Contents

Properly completing forms such as those contained in Appendix H meet the inspection requirement of NYS-DEC SPDES GP for Construction Activities. Completed forms shall be kept on site at all times and made available to authorities upon request.

I. PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING DOCUMENTS

Project Name ____

Permit No. ______________________________ **Date of Authorization** ______________

Name of Operator ____

Prime Contractor ____

a. Preamble to Site Assessment and Inspections

The Following Information To Be Read By All Person's Involved in The Construction of Stormwater Related Activities:

The Operator agrees to have a qualified professional[1] conduct an assessment of the site prior to the commencement of construction[2] and certify in this inspection report that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls described in the SWPPP have been adequately installed or implemented to ensure overall preparedness of the site for the commencement of construction.

Prior to the commencement of construction, the Operator shall certify in this site logbook that the SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the State's standards and meets all Federal, State and local erosion and sediment control requirements.

When construction starts, site inspections shall be conducted by the qualified professional at least every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater (Construction Duration Inspections). The Operator shall maintain a record of all inspection reports in this site logbook. The site logbook shall be maintained on site and be made available to the permitting authorities upon request. The Operator shall post at the site, in a publicly accessible location, a summary of the site inspection activities on a monthly basis (Monthly Summary Report).

The operator shall also prepare a written summary of compliance with this general permit at a minimum frequency of every three months (Operator's Compliance Response Form), while coverage exists. The summary should address the status of achieving each component of the SWPPP.

Prior to filing the Notice of Termination or the end of permit term, the Operator shall have a qualified professional perform a final site inspection. The qualified professional shall certify that the site has undergone final stabilization[3] using either vegetative or structural stabilization methods and that all temporary erosion and sediment controls (such as silt fencing) not needed for long-term erosion control have been removed. In addition, the Operator must identify and certify that all permanent structures described in the SWPPP have been constructed and provide the owner(s) with an operation and maintenance plan that ensures the structure(s) continuously functions as designed.

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[1] "Qualified Professional means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls, such as a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), soil scientist, licensed engineer or someone working under the direction and supervision of a licensed engineer (person must have experience in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control).

[2] "Commencement of construction" means the initial removal of vegetation and disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavating activities or other construction activities.

[3] "Final stabilization" means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent has been established or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of mulches or geotextiles) have been employed on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures.

b. Operators Certification

"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. Further, I hereby certify that the SWPPP meets all Federal, State, and local erosion and sediment control requirements. I am aware that false statements made herein are punishable as a class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

Name (please print): ____________________

Title ____________________ **Date:** __________

Address: ____________________

Phone: __________ **Email:** ____________________

Signature: ____________________

c. Qualified Professional's Credentials & Certification

"I hereby certify that I meet the criteria set forth in the General Permit to conduct site inspections for this project and that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls described in the SWPPP and as described in the following Pre-construction Site Assessment Checklist have been adequately installed or implemented, ensuring the overall preparedness of this site for the commencement of construction."

Name (please print): ____________________

Title ____________________ **Date:** __________

Address: ____________________

Phone: __________ **Email:** ____________________

Signature: ____________________

d. Pre-construction Site Assessment Checklist
(NOTE: Provide comments below as necessary)

1. Notice of Intent, SWPPP, and Contractors Certification:

Yes No NA

☐ ☐ ☐ Has a Notice of Intent been filed with the NYS Department of Conservation?
☐ ☐ ☐ Is the SWPPP on-site? Where?____________________________
☐ ☐ ☐ Is the Plan current? What is the latest revision date?_____________
☐ ☐ ☐ Is a copy of the NOI (with brief description) onsite? Where?_____________
☐ ☐ ☐ Have all contractors involved with stormwater related activities signed a contractor's certification?

2. Resource Protection

Yes No NA

☐ ☐ ☐ Are construction limits clearly flagged or fenced?
☐ ☐ ☐ Important trees and associated rooting zones, on-site septic system absorption fields, existing vegetated areas suitable for filter strips, especially in perimeter areas, have been flagged for protection.
☐ ☐ ☐ Creek crossings installed prior to land-disturbing activity, including clearing and blasting.

3. Surface Water Protection

Yes No NA

☐ ☐ ☐ Clean stormwater runoff has been diverted from areas to be disturbed.
☐ ☐ ☐ Bodies of water located either on site or in the vicinity of the site have been identified and protected.
☐ ☐ ☐ Appropriate practices to protect on-site or downstream surface water are installed.
☐ ☐ ☐ Are clearing and grading operations divided into areas <5 acres?

4. Stabilized Construction Entrance

Yes No NA

☐ ☐ ☐ A temporary construction entrance to capture mud and debris from construction vehicles before they enter the public highway has been installed.
☐ ☐ ☐ Other access areas (entrances, construction routes, equipment parking areas) are stabilized immediately as work takes place with gravel or other cover.
☐ ☐ ☐ Sediment tracked onto public streets is removed or cleaned on a regular basis.

5. Perimeter Sediment Controls

Yes No NA

☐ ☐ ☐ Silt fence material and installation comply with the standard drawing and specifications.
☐ ☐ ☐ Silt fences are installed at appropriate spacing intervals
☐ ☐ ☐ Sediment/detention basin was installed as first land disturbing activity.
☐ ☐ ☐ Sediment traps and barriers are installed.

6. Pollution Prevention for Waste and Hazardous Materials

Yes No NA

☐ ☐ ☐ The Operator or designated representative has been assigned to implement the spill prevention avoidance and response plan.
☐ ☐ ☐ The plan is contained in the SWPPP on page ______
☐ ☐ ☐ Appropriate materials to control spills are onsite. Where? _________________

II. CONSTRUCTION DURATION INSPECTIONS

a. Directions:
Inspection Forms will be filled out during the entire construction phase of the project.
Required Elements:

(1) 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-day period;

(2) Indicate on a site map all areas of the site that have undergone temporary or permanent stabilization;

(3) Indicate all disturbed site areas that have not undergone active site work during the previous 14-day period;

(4) Inspect all sediment control practices and record the approximate degree of sediment accumulation as a percentage of sediment storage volume (for example, 10 percent, 20 percent, 50 percent);

(5) Inspect all erosion and sediment control practices and record all maintenance requirements such as verifying the integrity of barrier or diversion systems (earthen berms or silt fencing) and containment systems (sediment basins and sediment traps). Identify any evidence of rill or gully erosion occurring on slopes and any loss of stabilizing vegetation or seeding/mulching. Document any excessive deposition of sediment or ponding water along barrier or diversion systems. Record the depth of sediment within containment structures, any erosion near outlet and overflow structures, and verify the ability of rock filters around perforated riser pipes to pass water; and

(6) Immediately report to the Operator any deficiencies that are identified with the implementation of the SWPPP.

SITE PLAN/SKETCH

____
Inspector (print name)

____
Date of Inspection

____
Qualified Professional (print name)

____
Qualified Professional Signature

The above signed acknowledges that, to the best of his/her knowledge, all information provided on the forms is accurate and complete.

Maintaining Water Quality

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is there an increase in turbidity causing a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is there residue from oil and floating substances, visible oil film, or globules or grease?
[ ] [ ] [ ] All disturbance is within the limits of the approved plans.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Have receiving lake/bay, stream, and/or wetland been impacted by silt from project?

Housekeeping

1. General Site Conditions
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is construction site litter and debris appropriately managed?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Are facilities and equipment necessary for implementation of erosion and sediment control in working order and/or properly maintained?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is construction impacting the adjacent property?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is dust adequately controlled?

2. Temporary Stream Crossing
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Maximum diameter pipes necessary to span creek without dredging are installed.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed non-woven geotextile fabric beneath approaches.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is fill composed of aggregate (no earth or soil)?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Rock on approaches is clean enough to remove mud from vehicles & prevent sediment from entering stream during high flow.

Runoff Control Practices

1. Excavation Dewatering
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Upstream and downstream berms (sandbags, inflatable dams, etc.) are installed per plan.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Clean water from upstream pool is being pumped to the downstream pool.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment laden water from work area is being discharged to a silt-trapping device.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Constructed upstream berm with one-foot minimum freeboard.

2. Level Spreader
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed per plan.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Constructed on undisturbed soil, not on fill, receiving only clear, non-sediment laden flow.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Flow sheets out of level spreader without erosion on downstream edge.

3. Interceptor Dikes and Swales
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed per plan with minimum side slopes 2H:1V or flatter.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Stabilized by geotextile fabric, seed, or mulch with no erosion occurring.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment-laden runoff directed to sediment trapping structure

CONSTRUCTION DURATION INSPECTIONS
Runoff Control Practices (continued)

4. Stone Check Dam
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is channel stable? (flow is not eroding soil underneath or around the structure).
[ ] [ ] [ ] Check is in good condition (rocks in place and no permanent pools behind the structure).
[ ] [ ] [ ] Has accumulated sediment been removed?.

5. Rock Outlet Protection
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed per plan.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed concurrently with pipe installation.

Soil Stabilization

1. Topsoil and Spoil Stockpiles
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Stockpiles are stabilized with vegetation and/or mulch.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment control is installed at the toe of the slope.

2. Revegetation
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Temporary seedings and mulch have been applied to idle areas.
[ ] [ ] [ ] 4 inches minimum of topsoil has been applied under permanent seedings

Sediment Control Practices

1. Stabilized Construction Entrance
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Stone is clean enough to effectively remove mud from vehicles.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed per standards and specifications?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Does all traffic use the stabilized entrance to enter and leave site?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is adequate drainage provided to prevent ponding at entrance?

2. Silt Fence
Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed on Contour, 10 feet from toe of slope (not across conveyance channels).
[ ] [ ] [ ] Joints constructed by wrapping the two ends together for continuous support.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Fabric buried 6 inches minimum.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Posts are stable, fabric is tight and without rips or frayed areas.
Sediment accumulation is ___% of design capacity.

Sediment Control Practices (continued)

3. Storm Drain Inlet Protection (Use for Stone & Block; Filter Fabric; Curb; or, Excavated practices)

Yes No NA
☐ ☐ ☐ Installed concrete blocks lengthwise so open ends face outward, not upward.
☐ ☐ ☐ Placed wire screen between No. 3 crushed stone and concrete blocks.
☐ ☐ ☐ Drainage area is 1acre or less.
☐ ☐ ☐ Excavated area is 900 cubic feet.
☐ ☐ ☐ Excavated side slopes should be 2:1.
☐ ☐ ☐ 2" x 4" frame is constructed and structurally sound.
☐ ☐ ☐ Posts 3-foot maximum spacing between posts.
☐ ☐ ☐ Fabric is embedded 1 to 1.5 feet below ground and secured to frame/posts with staples at max 8-inch spacing.
☐ ☐ ☐ Posts are stable, fabric is tight and without rips or frayed areas.
Sediment accumulation ___% of design capacity.

4. Temporary Sediment Trap

Yes No NA
☐ ☐ ☐ Outlet structure is constructed per the approved plan or drawing.
☐ ☐ ☐ Geotextile fabric has been placed beneath rock fill.
Sediment accumulation is ___% of design capacity.

5. Temporary Sediment Basin

Yes No NA
☐ ☐ ☐ Basin and outlet structure constructed per the approved plan.
☐ ☐ ☐ Basin side slopes are stabilized with seed/mulch.
☐ ☐ ☐ Drainage structure flushed and basin surface restored upon removal of sediment basin facility.
Sediment accumulation is ___% of design capacity.

Note: Not all erosion and sediment control practices are included in this listing. Add additional pages to this list as required by site specific design.
Construction inspection checklists for post-development stormwater management practices can be found in Appendix F of the New York Stormwater Management Design Manual.

b. Modifications to the SWPPP (To be completed as described below)

The Operator shall amend the SWPPP whenever:

1. There is a significant change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which may have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States and which has not otherwise been addressed in the SWPPP; or
2. The SWPPP proves to be ineffective in:
   a. Eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified in the SWPPP and as required by this permit; or
   b. Achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges from permitted construction activity; and
3. Additionally, the SWPPP shall be amended to identify any new contractor or subcontractor that will implement any measure of the SWPPP.

Modification & Reason:

APPENDIX 9

NYSDEC CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER INSPECTION MANUAL

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Construction Stormwater Inspection Manual

Primarily for Government Inspectors Evaluating Compliance with Construction Stormwater Control Requirements

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Version 1.05 (8/27/07)

ATTACHMENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water (DOW) considers there to be two types of inspections germane to construction stormwater; compliance inspections and self-inspections.

This manual is for use by DOW and other regulatory oversight construction stormwater inspectors in performing compliance inspections, as well as for site operators in performing self inspections. The manual should be used in conjunction with the *New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control*, August 2005.

1.1 Compliance Inspections

Regulatory compliance inspections are performed by regulatory oversight authorities such as DOW staff, or representatives of DOW and local municipal construction stormwater inspectors. These inspections are intended to determine compliance with the state or local requirements for control of construction stormwater through erosion and sediment control and post construction practices. Compliance inspections focus on determinations of compliance with legal and water quality standards. Typically, compliance inspections can be further sub-categorized to include comprehensive inspections, and follow-up or reconnaissance inspections.

Compliance inspectors will focus on determining whether:

- the project is causing water quality standard violations;
- the required Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) includes appropriate erosion and sediment controls and, to some extent, post construction controls;
- the owner/operator is complying with the SWPPP;
- where required, self-inspections are being properly performed; and
- where self-inspections are required, the owner/operator responds appropriately to the self-inspector’s reports.

1.1.1 Comprehensive Inspection

Comprehensive inspections are designed to verify permittee compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements, effluent controls, and compliance schedules. This inspection involves records reviews, visual observations, and evaluations of management practices, effluents, and receiving waters.

Comprehensive inspections should be conducted according to a neutral or random inspection scheme, or in accordance with established priorities.   A neutral monitoring scheme provides some objective basis for scheduling inspections and sampling visits by establishing a system (whether complex factor-based, alphabetic, or geographic) for setting prioritiesto ensure that a particular facility is not unfairly selected for inspection or sampling. The selection of which facility to inspect must be made without bias to ensure that the regulatory oversight authority, if challenged for being arbitrary and capricious manner, can reasonably defend itself.

A neutral inspection scheme should set the criteria the inspector uses to choose which facilities to inspect, but the schedule for the actual inspection should remain confidential, and may be kept separate from the neutral plan.

A routine comprehensive compliance inspection is most effective when it is unannounced or conducted with very little advance warning.

1.1.2 Reconnaissance Inspection

A reconnaissance inspection is performed in lieu of, or following a comprehensive inspection to obtain a preliminary overview of an owner/operator's compliance program, to respond to a citizen complaint, or to assess a non-permitted site. The inspector performs a brief (generally about an hour) visual inspection of the site, discharges and receiving waters. A reconnaissance inspection uses the inspector's experience and judgement to summarize potential compliance problems, without conducting a full comprehensive inspection. The objective of a reconnaissance inspection is to expand inspection coverage without increasing inspection resource expenditures. The reconnaissance inspection is the shortest and least resource intensive of all inspections.

Reconnaissance inspections may be initiated in response to known or suspected violations, a public complaint, a violation of regulatory requirements, or as follow-up to verify that necessary actions were taken in response to a previous inspection.

1.2 Self-inspections

For some projects, the site owner/operator is required by their State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit and/or local requirements to have a qualified professional[1] perform a "self-inspection" at the site. In self-inspections, the qualified professional determines whether the site is being managed in accordance with the SWPPP, and whether the SWPPP's recommended erosion and sediment controls are effective. If activities are not in accordance with the SWPPP, or if the SWPPP erosion and sediment controls are not effective, the qualified professional inspecting the site recommends corrections to the owner/operator.

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[1] A "Qualified professional" is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls, such as a licensed professional engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), licensed landscape architect or soil scientist.

2.0 PRE-INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

2.1 Regulatory Oversight Authorities

This section is intended for inspectors with regulatory oversight authority such as agents of the DOW or a local municipality, or others acting on their behalf, such as county Soil and Water Conservation District staff. Examples of other regulatory oversight authorities include: the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Adirondack Park Agency (APA); the Lake George Park Commission (LGPC), and the Skaneateles Lake Watershed Authority (SLWA). Before arriving on-site to conduct the inspection, considerations concerning communication, documentation and equipment must be made.

Regulatory oversight authority is granted by state or local law to government agencies or, depending upon the particular law, an authorized representative of state or local government. SPDES rules 6 NYCRR 750-2.3 and Environmental Conservation Law 17-0303(6) and 17-0829(a) all allow for authorized representatives of the (NYSDEC) commissioner to perform all the duties of an inspector.

2.1.1 Communication

<u>Coordination with Other Entities</u>
Where appropriate, prior to selecting sites for inspection, compliance inspectors should communicate with other regulatory oversight authorities to avoid unnecessary duplication or to coordinate follow-up to inspections performed by other regulatory oversight authorities.

<u>Announced vs. Unannounced Inspection</u>
Inspections may be announced or unannounced. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages. Unannounced inspections are preferred, however many job sites are not continuously manned, or not always staffed by someone who is familiar with the SWPPP, thus necessitating an announced inspection. As an alternative, when an announced inspection is necessary, inspectors should try to give as little advanced warning as possible (24 hours is suggested).

<u>Itinerary</u>
For obvious safety reasons, inspectors should be sure to inform someone in their office which site or sites they will be visiting prior to leaving the to perform inspections.

2.1.2 Documentation

<u>Data Review</u>
The inspector should review any available information such as:

- Notice of Intent
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- Past inspection records
- Phasing plan

- Construction sequence
- Inspection and Maintenance schedules
- Site specific issues
- Consent Orders
- Access agreements

Inspection Form

The inspector should have copies of, and be familiar with, the inspection form used by their regulatory oversight authority (example in Attachment 1) before leaving the office. Static information such as name, location and permit number can be entered onto the inspection form prior to arriving at the inspection site.

Credentials

Inspectors should always carry proper identification to prove that they are employed by an entity with jurisdictional authority. Failure to display proper credentials may be legal grounds for denial of entry to a site.

2.1.3 Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment

DOW employees must conform to the DOW Health and Safety policy as it relates to personal protective equipment. Other regulatory oversight authorities should have their own safety policies or, if not, may wish to consult the OSHA health and safety tool at: www.osha.gov/dep/etools/ehasp/ to develop a health and safety plan.

The following is a list of some of the most common health and safety gear that may be needed:

- Hard hat (Class G, Type1 or better)
- Safety toe shoes
- Reflective vest
- Hearing protection (to achieve 85 dBA - 8 hr TWA)
- Safety glasses with side shields

If the construction is on an industrial site or a hazardous waste site, special training may be required prior to entering the site. The inspector should consult with OSHA or NYSDEC prior to entering such a site.

Monitoring Equipment

The following is a list of some equipment that may be helpful to document facts and verify compliance:

- Digital Camera
- Measuring tape or wheel
- Hand level or clinometer
- Turbidity meter (in limited circumstances)

2.2 Permittee’s Self-inspection

This section is intended for qualified professionals who conduct site self-inspections on behalf of owner/operators. Self-inspectors are responsible for performing inspections in accordance with permit requirements and reporting to site owners and operators the results and any recommendations resulting from the inspection.

Prior to conducting inspections, qualified professionals should ensure familiarity with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and previous inspection reports.

3.0 ON-SITE INSPECTION PROCESS

3.1 Compliance Inspections

3.1.1 Professionalism

Don’t Pretend to Possess Knowledge

Unless the inspector has experience with a particular management practice, do not pretend to possess knowledge. Inspectors cannot be expert in all areas; their job is to collect information, not to demonstrate superior wisdom. Site operators are often willing to talk to someone who is inquisitive and interested. Within reason, asking questions to obtain new information about a management practice, construction technique or piece of equipment is one of the inspector’s main roles in an inspection.

Don’t Recommend Solutions

The inspector should not recommend solutions or endorse products. The solution to a compliance problem may appear obvious based on the inspector’s experience. However, the responsibility should be placed on the site owner to implement a workable solution to a compliance problem that meets NYSDEC standards. The inspector should refer the site operator to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (the Blue Book) or the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (the Design Manual).

Key advice must be offered carefully. One experienced stormwater inspector suggests saying: “I can’t direct you or make recommendations, but what we’ve seen work in other situations is ...”

The way inspectors present themselves is important to the effectiveness of the inspection. An inspector cannot be overly familiar, but will be more effective if able to establish a minimum level of communication.

3.1.2 Safety

DOW employees must conform to Division health and safety policies when on a construction site. Other regulatory oversight authorities should have their own safety policies or, if not, may wish to consult the OSHA health and safety tool at:

www.osha.gov/dep/etools/ehasp to develop a health and safety plan.

Some general protections for construction sites are:

- Beware of heavy equipment, avoid operator blind spots and make sure of operator eye contact around heavy equipment.
- Avoid walking on rock rip-rap if possible. Loose rock presents a slip hazard.
- Stay out of confined spaces like tanks, trenches and foundation holes.
- Avoid lightning danger. Monitor weather conditions, get out of water, avoid open areas and high points, do not huddle in groups or near trees.
- Protect yourself from sun and heat exposure. Use sun screen or shading clothing. Remain hydrated by drinking water, watching for signs of heat cramps, exhaustion (fatigue, nausea, dizziness, headache, cool or moist skin), or stroke (high body temperature; red, hot and dry skin)
- Protect yourself from cold weather. Wear multiple layers of thin clothing. Wear a warm hat. Drink warm fluids or eat hot foods, and keep dry.
- Avoid scaffolding in excess of 4 feet above grade.
- Beware of ticks, stinging insects, snakes and poison ivy or sumac.

3.1.3 Legal access

DOW has general powers, set forth under ECL 17-0303, subparagraph 6, to enter premises for inspections. In addition, ECL 3-0301.2 conveys general statutory authority granting the DOW the power to access private property to fulfill DOW obligations under the law.

ECL 15-0305 gives the DOW the authority to enter at all times in or upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting or investigating conditions affecting the construction of improvements to or developments of water resources for the public health, safety or welfare.

ECL 17-0829 allows an authorized DOW representative, upon presentation of their credentials, to enter upon any premises where any effluent source is located, or in which records are required to be maintained. The representative may at reasonable times have access to, and sample discharges/pollutants to the waters or to publicly owned treatment plants where the effluent source is located. This subparagraph provides DOW representatives performing their duties authority to enter a site to pursue administrative violations. Pursuing criminal violations may require a warrant or the owner’s permission to enter the site.

For sites that are permitted, DOW has authority under the permit to enter the site.

If the owner/operator’s representatives onsite deny access, the inspector *should not* physically force entry. Under these circumstances the attorney representing the inspector should be immediately notified and consideration should be given to soliciting the aid of a law officer to obtain entry.

DOW staff have the right to enter at any reasonable time. If no one is available, and the site is fenced or posted, DOW staff should make all reasonable efforts to identify, contact and notify the owner that the DOW is entering the site. If the inspector has made all reasonable efforts to contact site owners, but was unable to do so, the site can then be accessed. All efforts should be taken not to cause any damage to the facility.

Other regulatory oversight authorities should seek advice on their legal authorities to enter a job site. Municipalities that have adopted Article 6 of the New York State Sample Local Law for Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control (NYSDEC, 2004, updated 2006) will have legal authority to enter sites in accordance with that chapter and any other existing municipal authority .

Agents of DOW have authority similar DOW staff authority to enter sites. However, DOW staff enjoy significant personal liability protections as state employees. That liability protection may not be the same for authorized representatives of DOW. For authorized representatives of DOW (or other regulatory oversight authorities), it is prudent to obtain permission to enter the site. If such permission is denied, the authorized representatives should inform the appropriate DOW contact, usually the regional water manager.

3.1.4 Find the Legally Responsible Party (Construction Manager, Self-inspector)

The first action a compliance inspector should take upon entering a construction site is to find the construction trailer or the construction or project manager if they are available. The inspector should present appropriate identification to the site's responsible party and state the reason for the inspection; construction stormwater complaint response or neutral construction stormwater inspection. If the inspection is initiated as a response to a complaint, frequently the responsible party will ask who made the complaint. DOW keeps private individual complainants confidential. If the complainant is another regulatory oversight authority, DOW tends to make that known to the site's responsible party.

3.1.5 On-site records review (NOI, SWPPP, Self-inspection Reports, Permit)

Generally, the compliance inspector should next review the on-site records. Verify that a copy of the construction stormwater permit and NOI are on-site. Verify that the acreage, site conditions, and receiving water listed on the NOI are accurate. Compare the on-site documentation with documentation already submitted to, or obtained by the compliance inspector.

If the SWPPP has not been reviewed in the office, verify that it exists and contains the minimum required components (16 for a basic plan and 22 for a full plan). On-site review of the SWPPP should determine if: there is an appropriate phasing plan; the acreage disturbed in each phase, construction sequence for each phase; proposed implementation of erosion and sediment control measures; and, where required, post construction controls. For each of the erosion and sediment control practices, the SWPPP must show design details in accordance with the NYS Standards for Erosion and Sediment Controls. The SWPPP must also include provisions for maintenance of practices during construction. On-site review of post construction controls is generally limited to verification that the proposed stormwater management practices are shown on the site plan.

Where self-inspections are required, self-inspection reports are a significant tool for the compliance inspector to determine the performance history of the site. The self-inspection reports should be done with the required frequency . Self-inspection reports must include all the details required by the permit. Generally, it is desirable for permit information to be shown on a site plan. The compliance inspector should become familiar with the report and use that familiarity to judge whether the self-inspections are being performed correctly and that the site operator is correcting deficiencies noted in the report.

3.1.6 Walk the Site

During wet weather conditions, it may be advantageous to observe the receiving waters prior to walking the rest of the site. At some point during the inspection, the receiving water conditions must be observed and noted. It is critical to note if there is a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions, or evidence of deposition, streambank erosion, construction debris or waste materials (e.g. concrete washdown) in the receiving stream.

Each inspector should evaluate actual implementation and maintenance of practices on-site compared to how implementation and maintenance is detailed in the SWPPP. At a minimum, the compliance inspector should observe all areas of active construction. Observing equipment or materials storage, recently stabilized areas, or stockpile areas is also appropriate to evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.

3.1.7 Taking Photographs

Evidence of poor receiving water conditions and poor or ineffective practices should be documented with digital photographs. Those photographs should be logged date stamped and stored on media that cannot be edited (e.g. write only CDs). Photos should also be appended to the site inspector's report.

It is also beneficial to take photographs of good practices for educational and technology transfer reasons.

3.1.8 Exit Interview

Clearly communicate expectations and consequences. If it is clear from the inspection that the owner/operator must modify the SWPPP, or modify management practices within an assigned period (e.g. 24 hours, 48 hours, one week, two weeks), then that finding should be communicated at the time of the exit interview. The inspector should assign the period based on factors such as how long it would reasonably take to complete such modifications and the level of risk to water quality associated with failure to make such modifications.

The inspector should make clear that NYSDEC reserves rights to future enforcement actions. If the inspector's supervisor or enforcement coordinator determines additional enforcement actions are necessary, the inspector *should not* reassure the owner/operator that the current situation is acceptable.

3.2 Non-permitted Site Inspections

For sites not authorized in accordance with state or local laws, the process will be abbreviated. First verify the need for authorization and observe receiving waters to detect water quality standard violations. If there is a violation, notify the owner of the violation or other compliance actions in response to their illicit activity. For DOW staff, Attachment 2 or a similar notice can be used to notify the site owner/operator that stormwater authorization is required.

3.3 Self-inspections

The role of the self-inspector is to verify that the site is complying with stormwater requirements. In particular, the self-inspector verifies that the SWPPP is being properly implemented. The self-inspector also documents SWPPP implementation so regulatory agencies can review implementation activities.

It is <u>not</u> the role of the self-inspector to report directly to regulatory authorities.

Appendix H of *The New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* - August 2005 (the Blue Book) includes a Construction Duration Inspection checklist that can be used by the owner/operators qualified professional for self-inspections. The Blue Book is available on the NYSDEC website.

3.3.1 Purpose

The self inspector should ensure that the project's SWPPP is being properly implemented. This includes ensuring that the erosion and sediment control practices are properly installed and being maintained in accordance with the SWPPP/Blue Book.

The project must be properly phased to limit the disturbance to less than five acres, and the construction sequence for each phase must be followed. The SWPPP must also be modified to address evolving circumstances. Finally, and most importantly, receiving waters must be protected.

If a soil disturbance will be greater than five acres at any given time, the site operator must obtain written permission from the DOW regional office.

3.3.2 Pre-construction Conference

The parties responsible for various aspects of stormwater compliance should be identified at the pre-construction conference. Responsible parties may include, but are not limited to, owner's engineer, owner/operator/permittee, contractors, and subcontractors.

Typical responsibilities include: installation of erosion and sediment control (E & SC) practices; maintenance of E & SC practices, inspection of E&SC practices, installation of post construction stormwater management practices (SMPs), inspection of post construction SMPs, SWPPP revisions, and contractor direction.

All parties should clearly know what is expected of them. Responsible parties should complete the Pre-construction Site Assessment Checklist provided in Appendix H of the Blue Book.

3.3.3 Inspection Preparation

The inspector should review the project's SWPPP (including the phasing plan, construction sequence and site specific issues) and the last few inspection reports (if the inspector has them available).

3.3.4 Self-inspection Components

Inspect installation, performance and maintenance of all E&SC practices

The self inspector should inspect all areas that are under active construction or disturbance and areas that are vulnerable to erosion. The self-inspector should also inspect areas that will be disturbed prior to the next inspection for measures required prior to construction (e.g. silt barriers, stabilized construction entrance, diversions). Finally, self-inspectors should inspect post-construction controls during and after installation.

Identify site deficiencies and corrective measures

The self-inspector's reports must be maintained in a log book on site and the log book must be made available to the regulatory authorities. Although the legal responsibility for filing a Notice of Termination lies with the owner/operator, the self-inspector may also be called upon to perform a final site inspection, including post construction SMPs, prior to filing the Notice of Termination.

4.0 POST-INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

4.1 Regulatory Oversight Authorities

This section is intended for inspectors with regulatory oversight authority such as agents of the DOW or a local municipality, or others acting on their behalf (such as County Soil and Water Conservation District staff.) Upon completion of an inspection, inspection results should be documented for the record.

4.1.1 Written Notification

The inspector should inform the permittee or the on-site representative of their inspection results in writing by sending the permittee a complete, signed copy of the inspection report. The inspection report should be transmitted under a cover letter which elaborates on any deficiencies noted in the inspection report. It is not a good idea to commend exceptional efforts by the owner/operator in a letter, because such letters tend to undermine enforcement efforts when compliance status at a site degrades.

The inspector should consider providing a copy of the cover letter and inspection report to other parties with including:

- Permittee
- Contractor(s)
- Other regulatory oversight authorities
- Other parties present during the inspection (e.g. SWPPP preparer, permittee's self-inspector, etc.)

For DOW staff, an example of the inspection cover letter is included as Attachment 3.

4.1.2 Inspection Tracking

DOW staff must enter their inspection results into the electronic *Water Compliance System*.

Local municipalities and other regulatory oversight authorities are encouraged to develop an electronic tracking system in which to record their inspections.

4.2 Permittee's Self-inspections

This section is intended for qualified professionals who conduct site inspections for permittees in accordance with a SPDES permit or local requirements.

4.2.1 Written Records

Inspection Reports
The inspector shall prepare a written report summarizing inspection results. The inspection report is then provided to the permittee, or the permittee's duly authorized representative, and to the contractor responsible for implementing stormwater controls on-site in order to correct deficiencies noted in the inspection report. Finally, the inspection report must be added to the site log book that is required to be maintained on-site, and be available to regulatory oversight authorities for review.

4.2.2 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Revisions

The inspector must inform the permittee of his/her duty to amend the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) whenever an inspection proves the SWPPP to be ineffective in:

- Eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from on-site sources
- Achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges from permitted construction activity
- Eliminating discharges that cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions

ATTACHMENT 1

Construction Stormwater Compliance Inspection Report

Project Name and Location:	Date:	Page 1 of 2
	Permit # (if any): **NYR**	
Municipality: County:	Entry Time:	Exit Time:
On-site Representative(s) and contact information:	Weather Conditions:	
Name and Address of SPDES Permittee/Title/Phone/Fax Numbers: Contacted: Yes ☐ No ☐		

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

SPDES Authority

	Yes	No	N/A		Law, rule or permit citation
1.	☐	☐	☐	Is a copy of the NOI posted at the construction site for public viewing?	
2.	☐	☐	☐	Is an up-to-date copy of the signed SWPPP retained at the construction site?	
3.	☐	☐	☐	Is a copy of the SPDES General Permit retained at the construction site?	

SWPPP Content

	Yes	No	N/A		Law, rule or permit citation
4.	☐	☐	☐	Does the SWPPP describe and identify the erosion & sediment control measures to be employed?	
5.	☐	☐	☐	Does the SWPPP provide a maintenance schedule for the erosion & sediment control measures?	
6.	☐	☐	☐	Does the SWPPP describe and identify the post-construction SW control measures to be employed?	
7.	☐	☐	☐	Does the SWPPP identify the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) responsible for each measure?	
8.	☐	☐	☐	Does the SWPPP include all the necessary 'CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION' statements?	
9.	☐	☐	☐	Is the SWPPP signed/certified by the permittee?	

Recordkeeping

	Yes	No	N/A		Law, rule or permit citation
10.	☐	☐	☐	Are inspections performed as required by the permit (every 7 days and after ½" rain event)?	
11.	☐	☐	☐	Are the site inspections performed by a qualified professional?	
12.	☐	☐	☐	Are all required reports properly signed/certified?	
13.	☐	☐	☐	Does the SWPPP include copies of the monthly/quarterly written summaries of compliance status?	

Visual Observations

	Yes	No	N/A		Law, rule or permit citation
14.	☐	☐	☐	Are all erosion and sediment control measures installed/constructed?	
15.	☐	☐	☐	Are all erosion and sediment control measures maintained properly?	
16.	☐	☐	☐	Have all disturbances of 5 acres or more been approved prior to the disturbance?	
17.	☐	☐	☐	Are stabilization measures initiated in inactive areas?	
18.	☐	☐	☐	Are permanent stormwater control measures implemented?	
19.	☐	☐	☐	Was there a discharge into the receiving water on the day of inspection?	
20.	☐	☐	☐	Are receiving waters free of there evidence of turbidity, sedimentation, or oil ? (If no , complete Page 2)	

Overall Inspection Rating: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Unsatisfactory	
Name/Agency of Lead Inspector:	**Signature of Lead Inspector:**
Names/Agencies of Other Inspectors:	

Water Quality Observations

Describe the discharge(s) [source(s), impact on receiving water(s), etc.] ____

Describe the quality of the receiving water(s) both upstream and downstream of the discharge____

Describe any other water quality standards or permit violations ____

Additional Comments:____

☐ Photographs attached

ATTACHMENT 2

**** NOTICE ****

On March 10, 2003, provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act went into effect that apply to many construction operations.

If your construction operations result in the disturbance of one acre or greater and stormwater runoff from your site reaches surface waters (i.e., lake, stream, road side ditch, swale, storm sewer system, etc.), the stormwater runoff from your site must be covered by a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

To facilitate your compliance with the law, NYSDEC has issued a General Permit which may be applicable to your project. To obtain coverage under this General Permit, you need to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and then file a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the NYSDEC headquarters in Albany. The NOI form is available on the DEC website. You may also obtain a copy of the NOI form at the nearest NYSDEC regional offices.

When you file your NOI you are certifying that you have developed a SWPPP and that it will be implemented prior to commencing construction. When you submit the NOI you need to indicate if your SWPPP is in conformance with published NYSDEC technical standards; if it is, your SPDES permit coverage will be effective in as few as five business days. If your SWPPP does not conform to the DEC technical standards, coverage will not be available for at least 60 business days.

Failure to have the required permit can result in legal actions which include Stop Work Orders and/or monetary penalties of up to $37,500/day

If your construction operations are already in progress and you are not covered by an appropriate NYSDEC permit contact the NYSDEC Regional Water Engineer as soon as possible. If your construction field operations have not yet commenced, review the NOI and the General Permit on the DEC's website or at the DEC regional office for your area. When you are comfortable that you understand and comply with the requirements, file your NOI.

The requirement to file an NOI does not replace any local requirements. Developers/Contractors are directed to contact the Local Code Enforcement Officer or Stormwater Management Officer for local requirements.

ATTACHMENT 3

<< Date >>

Mr. John Smith
123 Main Street
Ferracane, NY 12345

Re: **Stormwater Inspection**
SPDES Permit Identification No. NYR10Z000 (through SPDES No. GP-02-01)
Blowing Leaves Subdivision
Gasper (T), Eaton (Co.)

Dear Mr. Smith:

On the afternoon of << date >> I conducted an inspection of the construction activities associated with the Blowing Leaves Subdivision located on County Route 1 in the town of Gasper, Eaton County. The inspection was conducted in the presence of you and Mr. Samuel Siltfence of Acme Excavating Co., Inc. The purpose of the inspection was to verify compliance with the *State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activity* ("the general permit").

The overall rating for the project at the time of the inspection was ***unsatisfactory***. A copy of my inspection report is attached for your information. In addition to the report, I would like to elaborate on the following:

SPDES Authority

- In accordance with subdivision 750-2.1 (a) of Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR), a copy of your permit must be retained at the construction site. You did not have a copy of the general permit at the site. **Your failure to retain a copy of the general permit at the construction site is a violation of 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.1 (a).** Please retain a copy of the general permit at the site from this point forward.

SWPPP Content

- In accordance with Part III.E.2. of the general permit, contractors and subcontractors must certify that they understand the terms and conditions of the general permit and the SWPPP before undertaking any construction activity at the site. Your SWPPP does not include a certification statement from Acme Excavating Co., Inc. **The failure of your contractor to sign this certification before undertaking construction activity at the site is a violation of Part III.E.2. of the general permit.** Please obtain copies of all necessary certifications and provide copies of them to each party who holds a copy of your SWPPP.

- In accordance with Part V.H.2. of the general permit, SWPPP’s must be certified by the permittee. Your SWPPP was not certified by you. **Your failure to certify your SWPPP is a**

violation of Part V.H.2. of the general permit. Please certify your SWPPP.

Recordkeeping

- In accordance with Parts III.D.3.a. and III.D.3.b. of the general permit, permittees must have a qualified professional conduct site inspections within 24 hours of the end of 0.5" or greater rain events and at least once per week. A review of your records revealed that your "self-inspections" are only being conducted about two or three times per month. **Your failure to have a qualified professional conduct inspections at the required frequency is a violation of Part III.D.3.b. of the general permit.** Please immediately direct your qualified professional to conduct your site inspections at the required frequency.

- Although the frequency of self-inspections does not meet rquirements, the quality of them is very good. Your qualified professional has accurately noted the same SWPPP deficiencies and necessary maintenance activities that I also observed, and prepared thorough sketches on the self-inspection site maps.

- In accordance with Part V.H.2. of the general permit, the permittee must certify all reports required by the permit. A review of your records showed that your self-inspection reports were not certified. **Your failure to certify your self-inspection reports is a violation of Part V.H.2. of the general permit.** Please sign and certify any and all existing and future self-inspection reports.

Visual Observations

- In accordance with Parts III.A.2. and III.A.3. of the general permit, all erosion and sediment controls (E&SC) measures must be installed (as detailed in the SWPPP) prior to the initiation of construction. During the inspection, I noted all of your E&SC measures have been correctly installed at the right times and locations.

- In accordance with Part V.L. of the general permit, all of the E&SC measures at your site must be maintained properly. While on site I observed that, among other things, the section of silt fence in place parallel to County Route 1 is in various stages of disrepair. **The failure of your contractor to adequately maintain the E&SC measures currently in place at your site is a violation of Part V.L of the general permit.** Please direct your contractor to repair this silt fence immediately and to diligently maintain all of the other required E&SC measures as they are brought to his attention by your qualified professional.

- This inspection was conducted during a rain event which resulted in a stormwater discharge to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) being operated by the Eaton County Department of Public Works. Your discharge was visibly turbid whereas upstream water MS4 was clear. As a result, the discharge from the MS4 outfall into Karimipour Creek was causing slight turbidity. Please be advised that the narrative water quality standard for turbidity in Karimipour Creek is “no increase that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions.” I attribute the lack of maintenance of your E&SC measures to be the primary cause of the turbid discharge. Please be reminded that the general permit does not authorize you cause or contribute to a condition in contravention of any water quality standards.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at (999) 456-5432.

Sincerely,

Hector D. Inspector, CPESC
Environmental Program Specialist 2

HDI:ms
Attachment

cc w/att.: Chester Checkdam, (T) Gasper Code Enforcement Officer
Samuel Siltfence, Acme Excavating Co., Inc.

APPENDIX 10

CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION FORM

MASER
CONSULTING

Engineers
Planners
Surveyors
Landscape Architects
Environmental Scientists

555 Hudson Valley Avenue, Suite 101
New Windsor, NY 12553-4749
T: 845.564.4495
F: 845.567.1025
www.maserconsulting.com

CONTRACTOR'S CERTIFICATION
Pursuant to
NYS DEC GENERAL PERMIT GP-0-20-001

Pursuant to the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (Permit GP-0-20-001) Part III.a.6, all contractors and subcontractors implementing all, or a portion of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall sign a copy of the following certification statement before undertaking any construction activity at the site identification in the SWPPP:

> *"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	Print Name	Date

Contracting Firm Information:

Contracting Firm Name:

Address:

Telephone Number:

Address of Site: ____

Name of trained individual responsible for SWPPP implementation, and who shall be on site on a daily basis when soil disturbance activities are being performed:

Name: ____________________________ Title: ____________________________

r:\reference\design references\ny stormwater\swppp report template\gp-0-20-001 contractor certification.docx

APPENDIX 11

NYSDEC DEEP-RIPPING & DECOMPACTION MANUAL

New York State
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Water

Deep-Ripping and Decompaction

April 2008

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

Document Prepared by:

John E. Lacey,
Land Resource Consultant and Environmental Compliance Monitor
(Formerly with the Division of Agricultural Protection and Development Services,
NYS Dept. of Agriculture & Markets)

Alternative Stormwater Management
Deep-Ripping and Decompaction

Description

The two-phase practice of 1) “Deep Ripping;” and 2) “Decompaction” (deep subsoiling), of the soil material as a step in the cleanup and restoration/landscaping of a construction site, helps mitigate the physically induced impacts of soil compression; i.e.: soil compaction or the substantial increase in the bulk density of the soil material.

Deep Ripping and Decompaction are key factors which help in restoring soil pore space and permeability for water infiltration. Conversely, the physical actions of cut-and-fill work, land grading, the ongoing movement of construction equipment and the transport of building materials throughout a site alter the architecture and structure of the soil, resulting in: the mixing of layers (horizons) of soil materials, compression of those materials and diminished soil porosity which, if left unchecked, severely impairs the soil’s water holding capacity and vertical drainage (rainfall infiltration), from the surface downward.

In a humid climate region, compaction damage on a site is virtually guaranteed over the duration of a project. Soil in very moist to wet condition when compacted, will have severely reduced permeability. Figure 1 displays the early stage of the deep-ripping phase (Note that all topsoil was stripped prior to construction access, and it remains stockpiled until the next phase – decompaction – is complete). A heavy-duty tractor is pulling a three-shank ripper on the first of several series of incrementally deepening passes through the construction access corridor's densely compressed subsoil material. Figure 2 illustrates the approximate volumetric composition of a loam surface soil when conditions are good for plant growth, with adequate natural pore space for fluctuating moisture conditions.

Fig. 1. A typical deep ripping phase of this practice, during the first in a series of progressively deeper “rips” through severely compressed subsoil.

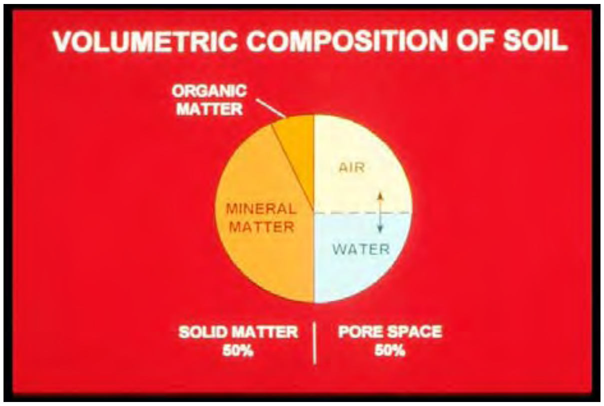

Fig. 2. About 50% of the volume of undisturbed loam surface soil is pore space, when soil is in good condition for plant growth. Brady, 2002.

Recommended Application of Practice

Fig. 3. Construction site with significant compaction of the deep basal till subsoil extends 24 inches below this exposed cut-and-fill work surface.

The objective of Deep Ripping and Decompaction is to effectively fracture (vertically and laterallly) through the thickness of the physically compressed subsoil material (see Figure 3), restoring soil porosity and permeability and aiding infiltration to help reduce runoff. Together with topsoil stripping, the "two-phase" practice of Deep Ripping and Decompaction first became established as a "best management practice" through ongoing success on commercial farmlands affected by heavy utility construction right-of-way projects (transmission pipelines and large power lines).

Soil permeability, soil drainage and cropland productivity were restored. For broader construction application, the two-phase practice of Deep Ripping and Decompaction is best adapted to areas impacted with significant soil compaction, on contiguous open portions of large construction sites and inside long, open construction corridors used as temporary access over the duration of construction. Each mitigation area should have minimal above-and-below-ground obstructions for the easy avoidance and maneuvering of a large tractor and ripping/decompacting implements. Conversely, the complete two-phase practice is not recommended in congested or obstructed areas due to the limitations on tractor and implement movement.

Benefits

Aggressive "deep ripping" through the compressed thickness of exposed subsoil before the replacement/respreading of the topsoil layer, followed by "decompaction," i.e.: "sub-soiling," through the restored topsoil layer down into the subsoil, offers the following benefits:

- Increases the project (larger size) area's direct surface infiltration of rainfall by providing the open site's mitigated soil condition and lowers the demand on concentrated runoff control structures
- Enhances direct groundwater recharge through greater dispersion across and through a broader surface than afforded by some runoff-control structural measures
- Decreases runoff volume generated and provides hydrologic source control
- May be planned for application in feasible open locations either alone or in

conjunction with plans for structural practices (e.g., subsurface drain line or infiltration basin) serving the same or contiguous areas

- Promotes successful long-term revegetation by restoring soil permeability, drainage and water holding capacity for healthy (rather than restricted) root-system development of trees, shrubs and deep rooted ground cover, minimizing plant drowning during wet periods and burnout during dry periods.

Feasibility / Limitations

The effectiveness of Deep Ripping and Decompaction is governed mostly by site factors such as: the original (undisturbed) soil's hydrologic characteristics; the general slope; local weather/timing (soil moisture) for implementation; the space-related freedom of equipment/implement maneuverability (noted above in **Recommended Application of Practice**), and by the proper selection and operation of tractor and implements (explained below in **Design Guidance**). The more notable site-related factors include:

Soil

In the undisturbed condition, each identified soil type comprising a site is grouped into one of four categories of soil hydrology, Hydrologic Soil Group A, B, C or D, determined primarily by a range of characteristics including soil texture, drainage capability when thoroughly wet, and depth to water table. The natural rates of infiltration and transmission of soil-water through the undisturbed soil layers for Group A is "high" with a low runoff potential while soils in Group B are moderate in infiltration and the transmission of soil-water with a moderate runoff potential, depending somewhat on slope. Soils in Group C have slow rates of infiltration and transmission of soil-water and a moderately high runoff potential influenced by soil texture and slope; while soils in Group D have exceptionally slow rates of infiltration and transmission of soil-water, and high runoff potential.

In Figure 4, the profile displays the undisturbed horizons of a soil in Hydrologic Soil Group C and the naturally slow rate of infiltration through the subsoil. The slow rate of infiltration begins immediately below the topsoil horizon (30 cm), due to the limited amount of macro pores, e.g.: natural subsoil fractures, worm holes and root channels. Infiltration after the construction-induced mixing and compression of such subsoil material is virtually absent; but can be restored back to this natural level with the two-phase practice of deep ripping and decompaction, followed by the permanent establishment of an appropriate, deep taproot

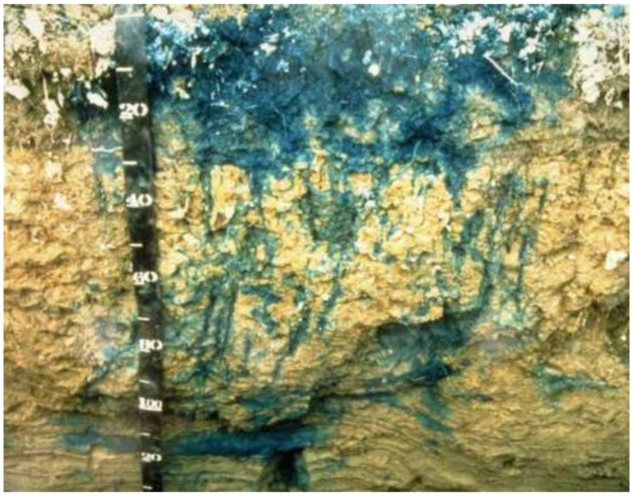

Fig. 4. Profile (in centimeters) displaying the infiltration test result of the natural undisturbed horizons of a soil in Hydrologic Soil Group C.

lawn/ground cover to help maintain the restored subsoil structure. Infiltration after construction-induced mixing and compression of such subsoil material can be notably rehabilitated with the Deep Ripping and Decompaction practice, which prepares the site for the appropriate long-term lawn/ground cover mix including deep taproot plants such as clover, fescue or trefoil, etc. needed for all rehabilitated soils.

Generally, soils in Hydrologic Soil Groups A and B, which respectively may include deep, well-drained, sandy-gravelly materials or deep, moderately well-drained basal till materials, are among the easier ones to restore permeability and infiltration, by deep ripping and decompaction. Among the many different soils in Hydrologic Soil Group C are those unique glacial tills having a natural fragipan zone, beginning about 12 to 18 inches (30 – 45cm), below surface. Although soils in Hydrologic Soil Group C do require a somewhat more carefully applied level of the Deep Ripping and Decompaction practice, it can greatly benefit such affected areas by reducing the runoff and fostering infiltration to a level equal to that of pre-disturbance.

Soils in Hydrologic Soil Group D typically have a permanent high water table close to the surface, influenced by a clay or other highly impervious layer of material. In many locations with clay subsoil material, the bulk density is so naturally high that heavy trafficking has little or no added impact on infiltration; and structural runoff control practices rather than Deep Ripping and Decompaction should be considered.

The information about Hydrologic Soil Groups is merely a general guideline. Site-specific data such as limited depths of cut-and-fill grading with minimal removal or translocation of the inherent subsoil materials (as analyzed in the county soil survey) or, conversely, the excavation and translocation of deeper, unconsolidated substratum or consolidated bedrock materials (unlike the analyzed subsoil horizons' materials referred to in the county soil survey) should always be taken into account.

Sites made up with significant quantities of large rocks, or having a very shallow depth to bedrock, are not conducive to deep ripping and decompation (subsoiling); and other measures may be more practical.

Slope

The two-phase application of 1) deep ripping and 2) decompaction (deep subsoiling), is most practical on flat, gentle and moderate slopes. In some situations, such as but not limited to temporary construction access corridors, inclusion areas that are moderately steep along a project's otherwise gentle or moderate slope may also be deep ripped and decompacted. For limited instances of moderate steepness on other projects, however, the post-construction land use and the relative alignment of the potential ripping and decompaction work in relation to the lay of the slope should be reviewed for safety and practicality. In broad construction areas predominated by moderately steep or steep slopes, the practice is generally not used.

Local Weather/Timing/Soil Moisture

Effective fracturing of compressed subsoil material from the exposed work surface, laterally and vertically down through the affected zone is achieved only when the soil material is moderately dry to moderately moist. Neither one of the two-phases, deep ripping nor decompaction (deep subsoiling), can be effectively conducted when the soil material (subsoil or replaced topsoil) is in either a “plastic” or “liquid” state of soil consistency. Pulling the respective implements legs through the soil when it is overly moist only results in the “slicing and smearing” of the material or added “squeezing and compression” instead of the necessary fracturing. Ample drying time is needed for a “rippable” soil condition not merely in the material close to the surface, but throughout the material located down to the bottom of the physically compressed zone of the subsoil.

Fig. 5. Augered from a depth of 19 inches below the surface of the replaced topsoil, this subsoil sample was hand rolled to a 1/8-inch diameter. The test shows the soil at this site stretches out too far without crumbling; it indicates the material is in a plastic state of consistence, too wet for final decompaction (deep subsoiling) at this time.

The “poor man’s Atterberg field test” for soil plasticity is a simple “hand-roll” method used for quick, on-site determination of whether or not the moisture level of the affected soil material is low enough for: effective deep ripping of subsoil; respreading of topsoil in a friable state; and final decompaction (deep subsoiling). Using a sample of soil material obtained from the planned bottom depth of ripping, e.g.: 20 - 24 inches below exposed subsoil surface, the sample is hand rolled between the palms down to a 1/8-inch diameter thread. (Use the same test for stored topsoil material before respreading on the site.) If the respective soil sample crumbles apart in segments no greater than 3/8 of an inch long, by the time it is rolled down to 1/8 inch diameter, it is low enough in moisture for deep ripping (or topsoil replacement), and decompaction. Conversely, as shown in Figure 5, if the rolled sample stretches out in increments greater than 3/8 of an inch long before crumbling, it is in a “plastic” state of soil consistency and is too wet for subsoil ripping (as well as topsoil replacement) and final decompaction.

Design Guidance

Beyond the above-noted site factors, a vital requirement for the effective Deep Ripping and Decompaction (deep subsoiling), is implementing the practice in its distinct, two-phase process:

1) Deep rip the affected thickness of exposed subsoil material (see Figure 10 and 11), aggressively fracturing it before the protected topsoil is reapplied on the site (see Figure 12); and

2) Decompact (deep subsoil), simultaneously through the restored topsoil layer and the upper half of the affected subsoil (Figure 13). The second phase, “decompaction,” mitigates the partial recompaction which occurs during the heavy process of topsoil spreading/grading. Prior to deep ripping and decompacting the site, all construction activity, including construction equipment and material storage, site cleanup and trafficking (Figure 14), should be finished; and the site closed off to further disturbance. Likewise, once the practice is underway and the area’s soil permeability and

rainfall infiltration are being restored, a policy limiting all further traffic to permanent travel lanes is maintained.

The other critical elements, outlined below, are: using the proper implements (deep, heavy-duty rippers and subsoilers), and ample pulling-power equipment (tractors); and conducting the practice at the appropriate speed, depth and pattern(s) of movement.

Note that an appropriate plan for the separate practice of establishing a healthy perennial ground cover, with deep rooting to help maintain the restored soil structure, should be developed in advance. This may require the assistance of an agronomist or landscape horticulturist.

Implements

Avoid the use of all undersize implements. The small-to-medium, light-duty tool will, at best, only "scarify" the uppermost surface portion of the mass of compacted subsoil material. The term "chisel plow" is commonly but incorrectly applied to a broad range of implements. While a few may be adapted for the moderate subsoiling of non-impacted soils, the majority are less durable and used for only lighter land-fitting (see Figure 6).

Fig. 6. A light duty chisel implement, not adequate for either the deep ripping or decompaction (deep subsoiling) phase.

Fig. 7. One of several variations of an agricultural ripper. This unit has long, rugged shanks mounted on a steel V-frame for deep, aggressive fracturing through Phase 1.

Use a "heavy duty" agricultural-grade, deep ripper (see Figures 7,9,10 and 11) for the first phase: the lateral and vertical fracturing of the mass of exposed and compressed subsoil, down and through, to the bottom of impact, prior to the replacement of the topsoil layer. (Any oversize rocks which are uplifted to the subsoil surface during the deep ripping phase are picked and removed.) Like the heavy-duty class of implement for the first phase, the decompaction (deep subsoiling) of Phase 2 is conducted with the heavy-duty version of the deep subsoiler. More preferable is the angled-leg variety of deep subsoiler (shown in Figures 8 and 13). It minimizes the inversion of the subsoil and topsoil layers while laterally and vertically fracturing the upper half of the previously ripped subsoil layer and all of the topsoil layer by delivering a momentary, wave-like "lifting and shattering" action up through the soil layers as it is pulled.

Pulling-Power of Equipment

Use the following rule of thumb for tractor horsepower (hp) whenever deep ripping and decompacting a significantly impacted site: For both types of implement, have at least 40 hp of tractor pull available for each mounted shank/ leg.

Using the examples of a 3-shank and a 5-shank implement, the respective tractors should have 120 and 200 hp available for fracturing down to the final depth of 20-to-24 inches per phase. Final depth for the deep ripping in Phase 1 is achieved incrementally by a progressive series of passes (see Depth and Patterns of Movement, below); while for Phase 2, the full operating depth of the deep subsoiler is applied from the beginning.

The operating speed for pulling both types of implement should not exceed 2 to 3 mph. At this slow and managed rate of operating speed, maximum functional performance is sustained by the tractor and the implement performing the soil fracturing. Referring to Figure 8, the implement is the 6-leg version of the deep angled-leg subsoiler. Its two outside legs are "chained up" so that only four legs will be engaged (at the maximum depth), requiring no less than 160 hp, (rather than 240 hp) of pull. The 4-wheel drive, articulated-frame tractor in Figure 8 is 174 hp. It will be decompacting this unobstructed, former construction access area simultaneously through 11 inches of replaced topsoil and the upper 12 inches of the previously deep-ripped subsoil. In constricted areas of Phase 1) Deep Ripping, a medium-size tractor with adequate hp, such as the one in Figure 9 pulling a 3-shank deep ripper, may be more maneuverable.

Fig. 8. A deep, angled-leg subsoiler, ideal for Phase 2 decompaction of after the topsoil layer is graded on top of the ripped subsoil.

Fig. 9. This medium tractor is pulling a 3-shank deep ripper. The severely compacted construction access corridor is narrow, and the 120 hp tractor is more maneuverable for Phase 1 deep ripping (subsoil fracturing), here.

Some industrial-grade variations of ripping implements are attached to power graders and bulldozers. Although highly durable, they are generally not recommended. Typically, the shanks or "teeth" of these rippers are too short and stout; and they are mounted too far apart to achieve the well-distributed type of lateral and vertical fracturing of the soil materials necessary to restore soil permeability and infiltration. In addition, the power graders and bulldozers, as pullers, are far less maneuverable for turns and patterns than the tractor.

Depth and Patterns of Movement

As previously noted both Phase 1 Deep Ripping through significantly compressed, exposed subsoil and Phase 2 Decompaction (deep subsoiling) through the replaced topsoil and upper subsoil need to be performed at maximum capable depth of each implement. With an implement's guide wheels attached, some have a "normal" maximum operating depth of 18 inches, while others may go deeper. In many situations, however, the tractor/implement operator must first remove the guide wheels and other non essential elements from the implement. This adapts the ripper or the deep subsoiler for skillful pulling with its frame only a few inches above surface, while the shanks or legs, fracture the soil material 20-to-24 inches deep.

There may be construction sites where the depth of the exposed subsoil's compression is moderate, e.g.: 12 inches, rather than deep. This can be verified by using a ¾ inch cone penetrometer and a shovel to test the subsoil for its level of compaction, incrementally, every three inches of increasing depth. Once the full thickness of the subsoil's compacted zone is finally "pieced" and there is a significant drop in the psi measurements of the soil penetrometer, the depth/thickness of compaction is determined. This is repeated at several representative locations of the construction site. If the thickness of the site's subsoil compaction is verified as, for example, ten inches, then the Phase 1 Deep Ripping can be correspondingly reduced to the implement's minimum operable depth of 12 inches. However, the Phase 2 simultaneous Decompation (subsoiling) of an 11 inch thick layer of replaced topsoil and the upper subsoil should run at the subsoiling implements full operating depth.

Fig. 10. An early pass with a 3-shank deep ripper penetrating only 8 inches into this worksite's severely compressed subsoil.

Fig. 11. A repeat run of the 3-shank ripper along the same patterned pass area as Fig. 9; here, incrementally reaching 18 of the needed 22 inches of subsoil fracture.

Typically, three separate series (patterns) are used for both the Phase 1 Deep Ripping and the Phase 2 Decompaction on significantly compacted sites. For Phase 1, each series begins with a moderate depth of rip and, by repeat-pass, continues until full depth is reached. Phase 2 applies the full depth of Decompation (subsoiling), from the beginning.

Every separate series (pattern) consists of parallel, forward-and-return runs, with each progressive pass of the implement's legs or shanks evenly staggered between those from the previous pass. This compensates for the shank or leg-spacing on the implement, e.g., with 24-to-30 inches between each shank or leg. The staggered return pass ensures lateral and vertical fracturing actuated every 12 to 15 inches across the densely compressed soil mass.

Large, Unobstructed Areas

For larger easy areas, use the standard patterns of movement:

- The first series (pattern) of passes is applied lengthwise, parallel with the longest spread of the site; gradually progressing across the site's width, with each successive pass.

- The second series runs obliquely, crossing the first series at an angle of about 45 degrees.

- The third series runs at right angle (or 90 degrees), to the first series to complete the fracturing and shattering on severely compacted sites, and avoid leaving large unbroken blocks of compressed soil material. (In certain instances, the third series may be optional, depending on how thoroughly the first two series loosen the material and eliminate large chunks/blocks of material as verified by tests with a ¾-inch cone penetrometer.)

Fig. 12. Moderately dry topsoil is being replaced on the affected site now that Phase 1 deep ripping of the compressed subsoil is complete.

Fig. 13. The same deep, angled-leg subsoiler shown in Fig. 7 is engaged at maximum depth for Phase 2, decompaction (deep soiling), of the replaced topsoil and the upper subsoil materials.

Corridors

In long corridors of limited width and less maneuverability than larger sites, e.g.: along compacted areas used as temporary construction access, a modified series of pattern passes are used.

- First, apply the same initial lengthwise, parallel series of passes described above.

- A second series of passes makes a broad “S” shaped pattern of rips, continually and gradually alternating the “S” curves between opposite edges inside the compacted corridor.

- The third and final series again uses the broad, alternating S pattern, but it is “flip-flopped” to continually cross the previous S pattern along the corridor’s centerline. This final series of the S pattern curves back along the edge areas skipped by the second series.

Maintenance and Cost

Once the two-phase practice of Deep Ripping and Decompation is completed, two items are essential for maintaining a site’s soil porosity and permeability for infiltration. They are: planting and maintaining the appropriate ground cover with deep roots to maintain the soil structure (see Figure 15); and keeping the site free of traffic or other weight loads.

Note that site-specific choice of an appropriate vegetative ground-cover seed mix, including the proper seeding ratio of one or more perennial species with a deep taproot system and the proper amount of lime and soil nutrients (fertilizer mix) adapted to the soil-needs, are basic to the final practice of landscaping, i.e: surface tillage, seeding/planting/fertilizing and culti-packing or mulching is applied. The "maintenance" of an effectively deep-ripped and decompacted area is generally limited to the successful perennial (long-term) landscape ground cover; as long as no weight-bearing force of soil compaction is applied.

Fig. 14. The severely compacted soil of a temporary construction yard used daily by heavy equipment for four months; shown before deep ripping, topsoil replacement, and decompaction.

Fig. 15. The same site as Fig. 14 after deep ripping of the exposed subsoil, topsoil replacement, decompaction through the topsoil and upper subsoil and final surface tillage and revegetation to maintain soil permeability and infiltration.

The Deep Ripping and Decompaction practice is, by necessity, more extensive than periodic subsoiling of farmland.The cost of deep ripping and decompacting (deep subsoiling), will vary according to the depth and severity of soil-material compression and the relative amount of tractor and implement time that is required. In some instances, depending on open maneuverability, two-to-three acres of compacted project area may be deep-ripped in one day. In other situations of more severe compaction and - or less maneuverability, as little as one acre may be fully ripped in a day. Generally, if the Phase 1) Deep Ripping is fully effective, the Phase 2) Decompaction should be completed in 2/3 to 3/4 of the time required for Phase 1.

Using the example of two acres of Phase 1) Deep Ripping in one day, at $1800 per day, the net cost is $900 per acre. If the Phase 2) Decompacting or deep subsoiling takes 3/4 the time as Phase 1, it costs $675 per acre for a combined total of $1575 per acre to complete the practice (these figures do not include the cost of the separate practice of topsoil stripping and replacement). Due to the many variables, it must be recognized that cost will be determined by the specific conditions or constraints of the site and the availability of proper equipment.

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- Soils data of USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. *NRCS Web Soil Survey.* http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/ and *USDA-NRCS Official Soil Series Descriptions; View by Name.* http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/cgi-bin/osd/osdname.cgi . *Last visited Jan. 08.*

- Soil penetrometer information. Access by internet searches of: *Diagnosing Soil Compaction using a Penetrometer (soil compaction tester), PSU Extension;* as well as *Dickey-john Soil Compaction Tester.* http://www.dickey-johnproducts.com/pdf/SoilCompactionTest.pdf and http://cropsoil.psu.edu/Extension/Facts/uc178pdf Last visited Sept. 07

APPENDIX 12

NRCC PRECIPITATION TABLES

Extreme Precipitation Tables

Northeast Regional Climate Center

Data represents point estimates calculated from partial duration series. All precipitation amounts are displayed in inches.

Smoothing	Yes
State	New York
Location	
Longitude	74.354 degrees West
Latitude	41.237 degrees North
Elevation	0 feet
Date/Time	Thu, 10 Sep 2020 09:14:35 -0400

Extreme Precipitation Estimates

	5min	10min	15min	30min	60min	120min		1hr	2hr	3hr	6hr	12hr	24hr	48hr		1day	2day	4day	7day	10day	
1yr	0.33	0.51	0.63	0.83	1.04	1.29	**1yr**	0.90	1.21	1.47	1.81	2.20	2.68	3.08	**1yr**	2.37	2.96	3.40	4.14	4.77	**1yr**
2yr	0.40	0.61	0.76	1.00	1.26	1.56	**2yr**	1.08	1.46	1.79	2.19	2.66	3.22	3.69	**2yr**	2.85	3.54	4.07	4.80	5.46	**2yr**
5yr	0.46	0.72	0.90	1.21	1.55	1.94	**5yr**	1.33	1.80	2.23	2.74	3.33	4.03	4.64	**5yr**	3.57	4.46	5.11	5.92	6.69	**5yr**
10yr	0.52	0.81	1.03	1.39	1.81	2.30	**10yr**	1.56	2.11	2.65	3.26	3.96	4.78	5.53	**10yr**	4.23	5.32	6.06	6.95	7.81	**10yr**
25yr	0.60	0.95	1.21	1.68	2.24	2.86	**25yr**	1.93	2.61	3.32	4.10	4.98	5.99	6.98	**25yr**	5.30	6.71	7.61	8.58	9.59	**25yr**
50yr	0.68	1.09	1.39	1.95	2.62	3.39	**50yr**	2.26	3.06	3.94	4.86	5.92	7.11	8.33	**50yr**	6.29	8.01	9.05	10.07	11.20	**50yr**
100yr	0.76	1.24	1.59	2.26	3.08	4.01	**100yr**	2.66	3.60	4.67	5.79	7.04	8.45	9.94	**100yr**	7.48	9.56	10.76	11.82	13.09	**100yr**
200yr	0.86	1.41	1.83	2.62	3.63	4.75	**200yr**	3.13	4.24	5.55	6.88	8.37	10.04	11.87	**200yr**	8.88	11.42	12.81	13.88	15.31	**200yr**
500yr	1.03	1.69	2.21	3.21	4.50	5.93	**500yr**	3.88	5.26	6.95	8.65	10.53	12.62	15.02	**500yr**	11.17	14.45	16.13	17.18	18.85	**500yr**

Lower Confidence Limits

	5min	10min	15min	30min	60min	120min		1hr	2hr	3hr	6hr	12hr	24hr	48hr		1day	2day	4day	7day	10day	
1yr	0.30	0.46	0.56	0.76	0.93	1.13	**1yr**	0.80	1.10	1.24	1.57	2.04	2.37	2.60	**1yr**	2.10	2.50	2.91	3.74	4.48	**1yr**
2yr	0.38	0.59	0.72	0.98	1.21	1.46	**2yr**	1.04	1.42	1.65	2.12	2.63	3.12	3.57	**2yr**	2.76	3.44	3.97	4.67	5.31	**2yr**
5yr	0.43	0.66	0.82	1.12	1.43	1.69	**5yr**	1.23	1.65	1.93	2.48	3.09	3.72	4.30	**5yr**	3.29	4.13	4.78	5.54	6.30	**5yr**
10yr	0.47	0.72	0.89	1.25	1.61	1.90	**10yr**	1.39	1.85	2.17	2.76	3.50	4.23	4.97	**10yr**	3.74	4.78	5.52	6.25	7.05	**10yr**
25yr	0.53	0.81	1.01	1.44	1.90	2.19	**25yr**	1.64	2.14	2.54	3.26	4.10	4.98	5.99	**25yr**	4.41	5.76	6.64	7.33	8.16	**25yr**
50yr	0.59	0.89	1.11	1.59	2.15	2.47	**50yr**	1.85	2.41	2.87	3.70	4.64	5.58	6.92	**50yr**	4.94	6.65	7.66	8.28	9.14	**50yr**
100yr	0.65	0.98	1.23	1.78	2.44	2.76	**100yr**	2.10	2.70	3.24	4.19	5.27	6.25	8.00	**100yr**	5.53	7.69	8.82	9.34	10.20	**100yr**
200yr	0.72	1.09	1.38	2.00	2.79	3.10	**200yr**	2.40	3.03	3.67	4.78	6.00	7.02	9.27	**200yr**	6.21	8.92	10.19	10.56	11.38	**200yr**
500yr	0.84	1.25	1.61	2.33	3.32	3.62	**500yr**	2.87	3.54	4.34	5.70	7.15	8.14	11.29	**500yr**	7.20	10.86	12.35	12.47	13.18	**500yr**

Upper Confidence Limits

	5min	10min	15min	30min	60min	120min		1hr	2hr	3hr	6hr	12hr	24hr	48hr		1day	2day	4day	7day	10day	
1yr	0.36	0.56	0.68	0.92	1.13	1.36	**1yr**	0.97	1.33	1.56	1.99	2.42	2.88	3.30	**1yr**	2.55	3.17	3.65	4.39	5.06	**1yr**
2yr	0.41	0.63	0.78	1.06	1.30	1.55	**2yr**	1.12	1.52	1.77	2.26	2.81	3.36	3.82	**2yr**	2.97	3.68	4.23	4.99	5.71	**2yr**
5yr	0.50	0.78	0.96	1.32	1.68	1.99	**5yr**	1.45	1.95	2.27	2.91	3.63	4.35	4.95	**5yr**	3.85	4.76	5.43	6.31	7.09	**5yr**
10yr	0.60	0.92	1.13	1.58	2.05	2.44	**10yr**	1.77	2.39	2.76	3.55	4.43	5.35	6.08	**10yr**	4.73	5.84	6.63	7.59	8.54	**10yr**
25yr	0.75	1.14	1.42	2.02	2.66	3.20	**25yr**	2.29	3.13	3.61	4.60	5.76	7.04	7.92	**25yr**	6.23	7.62	8.61	9.70	10.88	**25yr**
50yr	0.89	1.35	1.68	2.41	3.25	3.79	**50yr**	2.80	3.71	4.40	5.59	7.01	8.68	9.67	**50yr**	7.68	9.30	10.49	11.67	13.10	**50yr**
100yr	1.05	1.59	1.99	2.88	3.95	4.61	**100yr**	3.41	4.51	5.36	6.79	8.54	10.73	11.83	**100yr**	9.50	11.38	12.78	14.06	15.77	**100yr**
200yr	1.25	1.88	2.39	3.45	4.82	5.61	**200yr**	4.16	5.49	6.52	8.26	10.39	13.30	14.46	**200yr**	11.77	13.91	15.59	16.91	19.00	**200yr**
500yr	1.58	2.35	3.03	4.40	6.25	7.27	**500yr**	5.40	7.11	8.47	10.69	13.46	17.66	18.83	**500yr**	15.63	18.10	20.25	21.62	24.33	**500yr**

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APPENDIX 13

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN

Engineers
Planners
Surveyors
Landscape Architects
Environmental Scientists

STORMWATER OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN

WARWICK COMMONS STAGE 5, LLC

Tax lots: 218-1-91, 92, 93, 94 & 96; 219-1-2.2
Village of Warwick, Orange County, NY

Prepared For

Warwick Commons Stage 5, LLC
321 Route 59 # 338
Tallman, NY 10982

Prepared By

Maser Consulting P.A.
555 Hudson Valley Avenue, Suite 101
New Windsor, NY 12550
845.564.4495

SEPTEMBER 2020

MC PROJECT NO. 15002429D

Project Description

The proposed development, Warwick Common Stage 5, also known as Tax Lots 218-1-91, 92, 93, 94 & 96, and 219-1-2.2 is a +/- 15.3-acre site located on Sheffield Drive in the Village of Warwick. The project site has frontage on Brady Road to the west and is bisected by Sheffield Drive in a west to east direction. The proposed project will consist of 14 residential condominium buildings totaling 90 units. Other improvements include a clubhouse, swimming pool, roads, driveways, parking, sidewalks, and associated utilities to service the residences. The project will also involve the re-alignment of the western side of Sheffield Road to create an improved and safer 4-way intersection with Brady Road and Country Lane.

Site Drainage

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (SPDES GP 0-20-001) is required from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared for review/approval by the Village of Warwick (an MS4 community). The site improvements made to the parcel required this study of impacts on watercourses in and around the site. The study provides reviews the existing drainage conditions as well as the proposed improvements to provide measures that will be used to control potential impacts due to storm water runoff.

Constructed Stormwater Control Practices

Catch Basins:

Catch basins on-site are utilized to collect stormwater run-off and melting snow from the paved parking areas, driveway and sidewalks. These are located along the centerline of roadside swales.

Drain/Yard Inlets:

Drain/yard inlets are located within the landscaped areas and are utilized to collect overland stormwater run-off and snow melt.

Roof leaders:

Roof leaders are utilized to collect stormwater run-off from the roof and discharge it into the subsurface chamber system.

Subsurface StormTech Infiltration Chamber System:

A subsurface chamber system is proposed to provide water quality and quantity mitigation in keeping with the requirements in the New York State Storm Water Management Design Manual

(NYSSMDM). The system also has an outlet control structure which regulates the discharge of stormwater.

Bio-retention Areas:

These are shallow stormwater depressions which capture run-off from a surrounding drainage area (six inch deep surface ponding area) and then utilize an engineered soil strata and vegetation for treatment.

See Design Plans and Details for these improvements.

Typical Maintenance for Stormwater Practices

As a consequence of its function, the stormwater conveyance system collects and transports runoff that may contain certain pollutants. Maintaining catch basins, stormwater inlets, and the basins on a regular basis will remove pollutants, prevent clogging of the downstream conveyance system, restore catch basins' sediment trapping capacity, and ensure the system functions properly to avoid flooding.

Catch Basins:

Catch basins should be inspected monthly and after heavy rain fall to ensure they are functioning properly. Typical maintenance of catch basins includes removal of debris from the grate and sump. This can be done manually or using a vehicle equipped with a vacuum pump. Catch basins should be cleaned out at least one (1) time per year. A good time to clean out catch basins is in the spring to remove the build-up of leaves, sand used for traction, dirt, and other debris that accumulates during winter months.

Drain/Yard Inlets:

Drain/yard inlets, similar to the catch basins, require typical maintenance which includes removal of debris from the grate and sump manually. For this site, use of a vac truck may cause damage to the lawn areas around these structures. Inspections of the structures should occur monthly and after heavy rain fall to ensure they are still functioning properly. These should be cleaned out at least one (1) time per year.

Roof leaders:

Roof leaders, similar to the catch basins, require typical maintenance which includes removal of debris manually. Inspections of the leaders should occur monthly and after heavy rain fall to ensure they are still functioning properly. These should be cleaned out at least one (1) time per year.

Subsurface StormTech Infiltration Chamber System:

The Subsurface Arch Chamber System should be inspected monthly (pipes, outlet control structure, etc.) and after heavy rain fall to ensure proper functionality. Refer to Appendix for Manufacturers recommended Operation & Maintenance of the Stormtech Chambers.

Bio-retention Areas:

These areas should be inspected monthly and after heavy rain fall to ensure they are functioning properly. Typical maintenance of the bio-retention areas include removal of debris, weeding (especially in the first couple of years while the plants are establishing their root systems) and mulching. Any areas devoid of mulch shall be re-mulched on an annual basis. Dead or diseased plant material shall be replaced immediately.

Silt/Sediment removal from the filter bed shall be conducted when the accumulation exceeds one inch or every five to six years. If the filter bed ponds water at the surface for more than 48 hours, the top 4-6 inches (below the mulch) of material shall be removed and replaced with fresh material. Any plant material removed during clean-out shall be replaced in-kind.

See Design Plans and Details for the components of the soil mixture for the filter bed.

Stormwater Basins:

These basins should be inspected monthly (this includes the inlets pipes, rip-rap, embankments, outlet control structure, emergency spillway and fencing) and after heavy rain fall to ensure proper functionality.

Long-term Stormwater Basin maintenance requires the following:

- Mowing grass, at least twice yearly. Grass clippings and other debris must be removed from the basin area after each cutting. Removal of woody brush and trees. Reestablish good grass cover in areas where woody material has been removed.
- Leaves shall be removed as needed from the basin and outlet control structure.
- Restore and reseed eroded any areas and gullies along embankment areas. Reoccurring erosion should be inspected by a licensed professional engineer to determine probable cause and remedial action that may be necessary.
- General maintenance and repairs of the stormwater outlet and inlet structures.
- Sediment removal from forebay and micropool every five to six years or when 50% full.
- The emergency spillway must remain free of debris and maintain the design elevation in order to convey stormwater during a catastrophic storm event.

In general, any deficiencies identified during the regular inspections or otherwise for all the stormwater management facilities should be corrected immediately. See appendices for forms to record inspection and maintenance work for the stormwater facilities.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL INSPECTION FORMS

Stormwater Pond/Wetland Operation, Maintenance and Management Inspection Checklist

Project ______________________________

Location: ______________________________

Site Status: ______________________________

Date: ______________________________

Time: ______________________________

Inspector: ______________________________

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
1. Embankment and emergency spillway (Annual, After Major Storms)		
1. Vegetation and ground cover adequate		
2. Embankment erosion		
3. Animal burrows		
4. Unauthorized planting		
5. Cracking, bulging, or sliding of dam		
a. Upstream face		
b. Downstream face		
c. At or beyond toe		
downstream		
upstream		
d. Emergency spillway		
6.Pond, toe & chimney drains clear and functioning		
7.Seeps/leaks on downstream face		
8.Slope protection or riprap failure		
9. Vertical/horizontal alignment of top of dam “As-Built”		

Maintenance Item	**Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory**	**Comments**
10. Emergency spillway clear of obstructions and debris		
11. Other (specify)		
2. Riser and principal spillway (Annual)		
Type: Reinforced concrete ______ Corrugated pipe _______ Masonry _______ 1. Low flow orifice obstructed		
2. Low flow trash rack. a. Debris removal necessary		
b. Corrosion control		
3. Weir trash rack maintenance a. Debris removal necessary		
b. corrosion control		
4. Excessive sediment accumulation insider riser		
5. Concrete/masonry condition riser and barrels a. cracks or displacement		
b. Minor spalling (<1")		
c. Major spalling (rebars exposed)		
d. Joint failures		
e. Water tightness		
6. Metal pipe condition		
7. Control valve a. Operational/exercised		
b. Chained and locked		
8. Pond drain valve a. Operational/exercised		
b. Chained and locked		
9. Outfall channels functioning		
10. Other (specify)		

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
3. Permanent Pool (Wet Ponds) (monthly)		
1. Undesirable vegetative growth		
2. Floating or floatable debris removal required		
3. Visible pollution		
4. Shoreline problem		
5. Other (specify)		
4. Sediment Forebays		
1.Sedimentation noted		
2. Sediment cleanout when depth < 50% design depth		
5. Dry Pond Areas		
1. Vegetation adequate		
2. Undesirable vegetative growth		
3. Undesirable woody vegetation		
4. Low flow channels clear of obstructions		
5. Standing water or wet spots		
6. Sediment and / or trash accumulation		
7. Other (specify)		
6. Condition of Outfalls (Annual , After Major Storms)		
1. Riprap failures		
2. Slope erosion		
3. Storm drain pipes		
4.Endwalls / Headwalls		
5. Other (specify)		
7. Other (Monthly)		
1. Encroachment on pond, wetland or easement area		

Maintenance Item	**Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory**	**Comments**
2. Complaints from residents		
3.Aesthetics a. Grass growing required		
b. Graffiti removal needed		
c. Other (specify)		
4. Conditions of maintenance access routes.		
5. Signs of hydrocarbon build-up		
6. Any public hazards (specify)		
8. Wetland Vegetation (Annual)		
1. Vegetation healthy and growing Wetland maintaining 50% surface area coverage of wetland plants after the second growing season. (If unsatisfactory, reinforcement plantings needed)		
2. Dominant wetland plants: Survival of desired wetland plant species Distribution according to landscaping plan?		
3. Evidence of invasive species		
4. Maintenance of adequate water depths for desired wetland plant species		
5. Harvesting of emergent plantings needed		
6. Have sediment accumulations reduced pool volume significantly or are plants “choked” with sediment		
7. Eutrophication level of the wetland.		
8. Other (specify)		

Comments:

Actions to be Taken:

________________ Maintenance, and Management Inspection Checklist

Project:
Location:
Site Status:

Date:

Time:

Inspector:

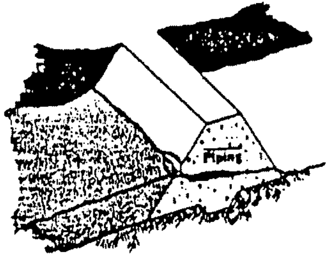
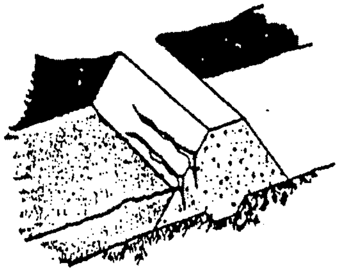
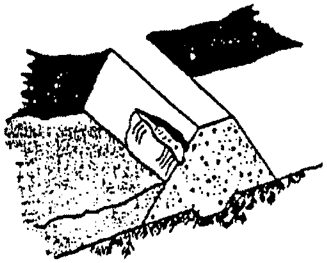
MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY/ UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
1. Debris Cleanout (Monthly)		
Contributing areas clean of debris		
2. Check Dams or Energy Dissipators (Annual, After Major Storms)		
No evidence of flow going around structures		
No evidence of erosion at downstream toe		
Soil permeability		
Groundwater / bedrock		
3. Vegetation (Monthly)		
Mowing done when needed		
Minimum mowing depth not exceeded		
No evidence of erosion		
Fertilized per specification		
4. Dewatering (Monthly)		
Dewaters between storms		

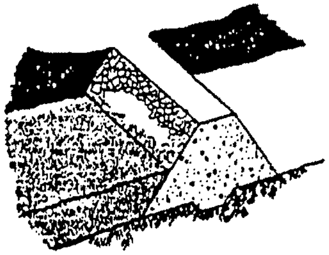
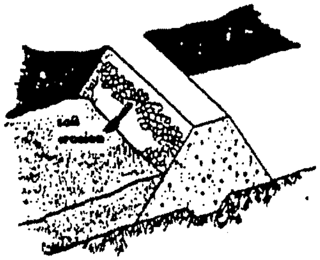
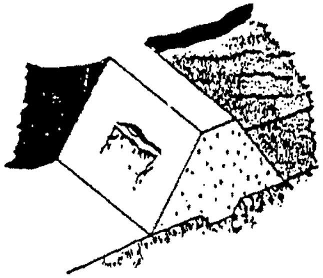
MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY/ UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
5. Sediment deposition (Annual)		
Clean of sediment		
6. Outlet/Overflow Spillway (Annual)		
Good condition, no need for repairs		
No evidence of erosion		

Comments:

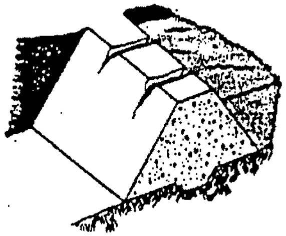
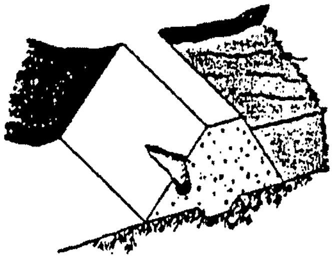
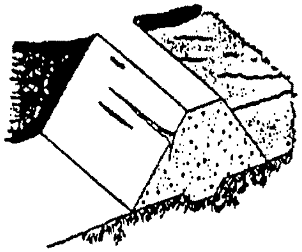
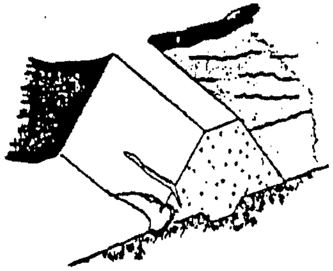
Actions to be Taken:

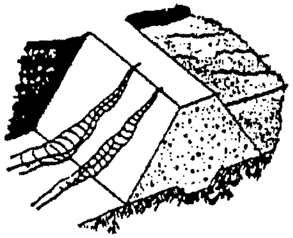
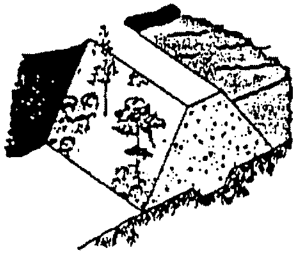
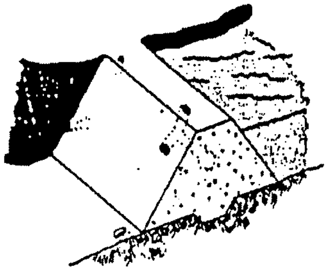
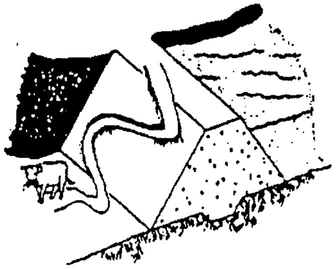
FIGURES 5.3.1
INSPECTION GUIDELINES - EMBANKMENT UPSTREAM SLOPE

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
SINKHOLE  	Piping or internal erosion of embankment materials or foundation causes a sinkhole. The cave-in of an eroded cavern can result in a sink hole. A small hole in the wall of an outlet pipe can develop a sink hole. Dirty water at the exit indicates erosion of the dam.	HAZARDOUS Piping can empty a reservoir through a small hole in the wall or can lead to failure of a dam as soil pipes erode through the foundation or a pervious part of the dam.	Inspect other parts of the dam for seepage or more sink holes. Identify exact cause of sink holes. Check seepage and leakage outflows for dirty water. A qualified engineer should inspect the conditions and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED
LARGE CRACKS 	A portion of the embankment has moved because of loss of strength, or the foundation may have moved, causing embankment movement.	HAZARDOUS Indicates onset of massive slide or settlement caused by foundation failure.	Depending on embankment involved, draw reservoir level down. A qualified engineer should inspect the conditions and recommend further actions to be taken: ENGINEER REQUIRED
SLIDE, SLUMP OR SLIP 	Earth or rocks move down the slope along a slippage surface because of too steep a slope, or the foundation moves. Also, look for slides movement in reservoir basin.	HAZARDOUS A series of slides can lead to obstruction of the outlet or failure of the dam.	Evaluate extent of the slide. Monitor slide. (See Chapter 6.) Draw the reservoir level down if safety of dam is threatened. A qualified engineer should inspect the conditions and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED
SCARPS, BENCHES, OVERSTEEP AREAS	Wave action, local settlement, or ice action cause soil and rock to erode and slide to the lower part of the slope forming a bench.	Erosion lessens the width and possible height of the embankment and could lead to increased seepage or overtopping of the dam.	Determine exact cause of scarps. Do necessary earthwork, restore embankment to original slope and provide adequate protection (bedding and riprap). See Chapter 7.

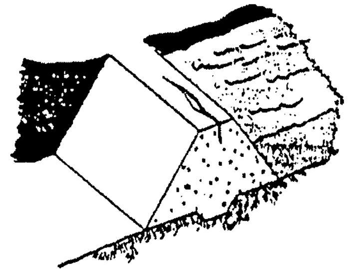
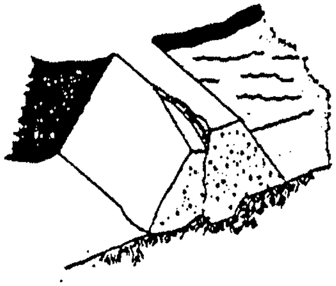
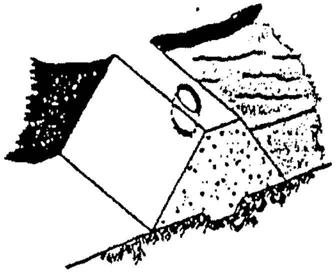
PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMEND ACTIONS
BROKEN DOWN MISSING RIPRAP 	Poor quality riprap has deteriorated. Wave action or ice action has displaced riprap. Round and similar-sized rocks have rolled downhill.	Wave action against these unprotected areas decreases embankment width.	Re-establish normal slope. Place bedding and competent riprap. (See Chapter 7.)
EROSION BEHIND POORLY GRADED RIPRAP  	Similar-sized rocks allow waves to pass between them and erode small gravel particles and soil.	Soil is eroded away from behind the riprap. This allows riprap to settle, providing less protection and decreased embankment width.	Re-establish effective slope protection. Place bedding material. ENGINEER REQUIRED for design for gradation and size for rock for bedding and riprap. A qualified engineer should inspect the conditions and recommend further actions to be taken.
SLIDE/SLOUGH 	1. Lack of or loss of strength of embankment material. 2. Loss of strength can be attributed to infiltration of water into the embankment or loss of support by the foundation.	HAZARDOUS Massive slide cuts through crest or upstream slope reducing freeboard and cross section. Structural collapse or overtopping can result.	1. Measure extent and displacement of slide. 2. If continued movement is seen, begin lowering water level until movement stops. 3. Have a qualified engineer inspect the condition and recommend further action. ENGINEER REQUIRED

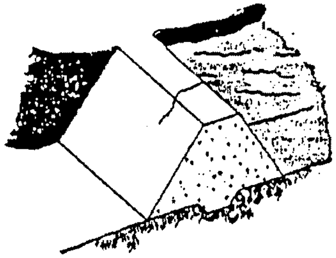
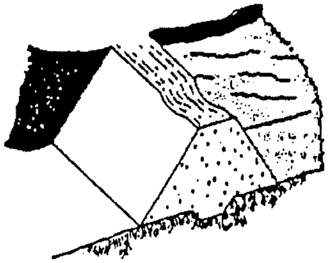
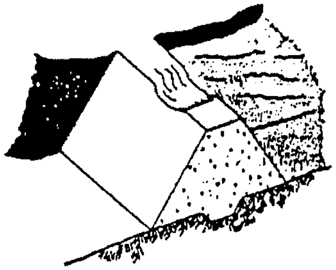
Figures 5.3.2
Inspection Guidelines - Downstream Slope

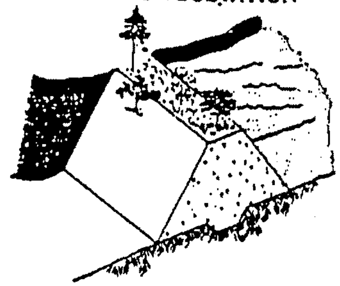
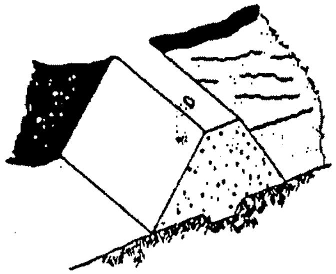
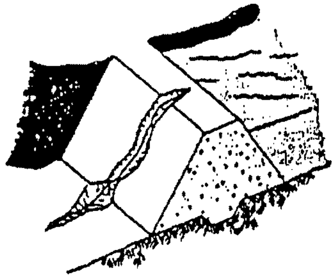
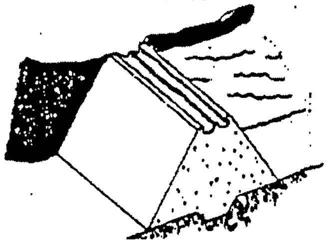
PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
TRANSVERSE CRACKING 	Differential settlement of the embankment also leads to tranverse cracking (e.g., center settles more than abutments).	HAZARDOUS Settlement or shrinkage cracks can lead to seepage of reservoir water through the dam. Shrinkage cracks allow water to enter the embankment. This promotes saturation and increases freeze-thaw action.	1. If necessary, plug upstream end of crack to prevent flows from the reservoir. 2. A qualified engineer should inspect the conditions and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED
CAVE IN/COLLAPSE 	1. Lack of adequate compaction. 2. Rodent hole below. 3. Piping through embankment or foundation.	HAZARDOUS Indicates possible wash out of embankment.	1. Inspect for and immediately repair rodent holes. Control rodents to prevent future damage. 2. Have a qualified engineer inspect the condition and recommend further action. ENGINEER REQUIRED
LONGITUDINAL CRACKING 	1. Drying and shrinkage of surface material. 2. Downstream movement of settlement of embankment.	1. Can be an early warning of a potential slide. 2. Shrinkage cracks allow water to enter the embankment and freezing will further crack the embankment. 3. Settlement or slide showing loss of strength in embankment can lead to failure.	1. If cracks are from drying, dress area with well-compacted material to keep surface water out and natural moisture in. 2. If cracks are extensive, a qualified engineer should inspect the conditions and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED
SLUMP (LOCALIZED CONDITION) 	Preceded by erosion undercutting a portion of the slope. Can also be found on steep slopes.	Can expose impervious zone to erosion and lead to further slumps.	1. Inspect area for seepage. 2. Monitor for progressive failure. 3. Have a qualified engineer inspect the condition and recommend further action. ENGINEER REQUIRED

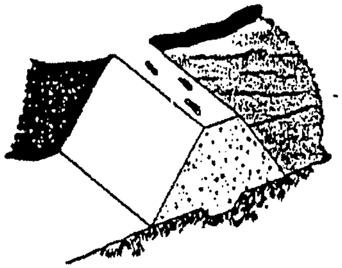
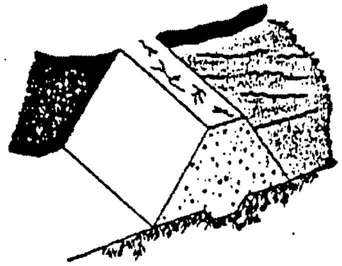
PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
EROSION 	Water from intense rainstorms or snow-melt carries surface material down the slope, resulting in continuous troughs.	Can be hazardous if allowed to continue. Erosion can lead to eventual deterioration of the downstream slope and failure of the structure.	1. The preferred method to protect eroded areas is rock or riprap. 2. Re-establishing protective grasses can be adequate if the problem is detected early.
TREES/OBSCURING BRUSH 	Natural vegetation in area.	Large tree roots can create seepage paths. Bushes can obscure visual inspection and harbor rodents.	1. Remove all large, deep-rooted trees and shrubs on or near the embankment. Properly backfill void. (See Chapter 7.) 2. Control vegetation on the embankment that obscures visual inspection. (See Chapter 7.)
RODENT ACTIVITY 	Over-abundance of rodents. Holes, tunnels and caverns are caused by animal burrowings. Certain habitats like cattail type plants and trees close to the reservoir encourage these animals.	Can reduce length of seepage path, and lead to piping failure. If tunnel exists through most of the dam, it can lead to failure of the dam.	1. Control rodents to prevent more damage. 2. Backfill existing rodent holes. 3. Remove rodents. Determine exact location of digging and extent of tunneling. Remove habitat and repair damages. (See Chapter 7.)
LIVESTOCK/CATTLE TRAFFIC 	Excessive travel by livestock especially harmful to slope when wet.	Creates areas bare of erosion protection and causes erosion channels. Allows water to stand. Area susceptible to drying cracks.	1. Fence livestock outside embankment area. 2. Repair erosion protection, i.e., riprap, grass.

Figures 5.3.3 Inspection Guidelines - Embankment Crest

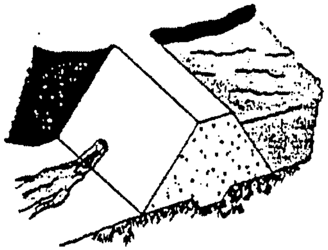
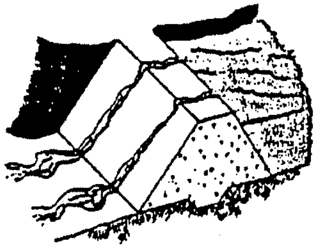
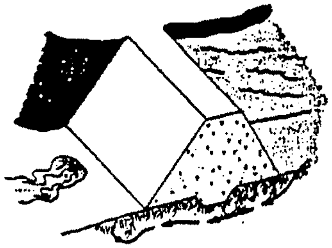
PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
LONGITUDINAL CRACK 	1. Uneven settlement between adjacent sections or zones within the embankment. 2. Foundation failure causing loss of support to embankment. 3. Initial stages of embankment slide.	HAZARDOUS 1. Creates local area of low strength within embankment. Could be the point of initiation of future structural movement, deformation, or failure. 2. Provides entrance point for surface run-off into embankment, allowing saturation of adjacent embankment area, and possible lubrication which could lead to localized failure.	1. Inspect crack and carefully record location, length, depth, width, alignment, and other pertinent physical features. Immediately stake out limits of cracking. Monitor frequently. 2. Engineer should determine cause of cracking and supervise steps necessary to reduce danger to dam and correct condition. 3. Effectively seal the cracks at the crest's surface to prevent infiltration by surface water. 4. Continue to routinely monitor crest for evidence of further cracking. ENGINEER REQUIRED
VERTICAL DISPLACEMENT 	1. Vertical movement between adjacent sections of the embankment. 2. Structural deformation or failure caused by structural stress or instability, or by failure of the foundation.	HAZARDOUS 1. Provides local area of low strength within embankment which could cause future movement. 2. Leads to structural instability or failure. 3. Provides entrance point for surface water that could further lubricate failure plane. 4. Reduces available embankment cross section.	1. Carefully inspect displacement and record its location, vertical and horizontal displacement, length, and other physical features. Immediately stake out limits of cracking. 2. Engineer should determine cause of displacement and supervise all steps necessary to reduce danger to dam and correct condition. 3. Excavate area to the bottom of the displacement. Backfill excavation using competent material and correct construction techniques, and under supervision of engineer. 4. Continue to monitor areas routinely for evidence of future cracking or movement. (See Chapter 6.) ENGINEER REQUIRED
CAVE-IN ON CREST 	1. Rodent activity. 2. Hole in outlet conduit is causing erosion of embankment material. 3. Internal erosion or piping of embankment material by seepage. 4. Breakdown of dispersive clays within embankment by seepage waters.	HAZARDOUS 1. Void within dam could cause localized caving, sloughing, instability, or reduced embankment cross section. 2. Entrance point for surface water.	1. Carefully inspect and record location and physical characteristics (depth, width, length) of cave in. 2. Engineer should determine cause of cave in and supervise all steps necessary to reduce threat to dam and correct condition. 3. Excavate cave in, slope sides of excavation, and backfill hole with competent material using proper construction techniques. (See Chapter 7.) This should be supervised by engineer. ENGINEER REQUIRED

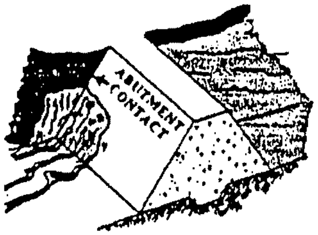
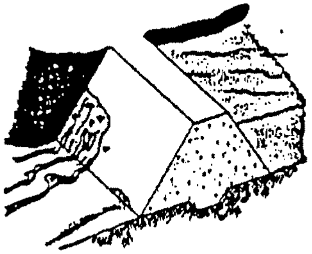
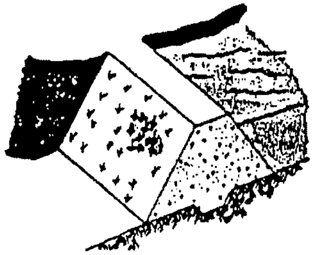
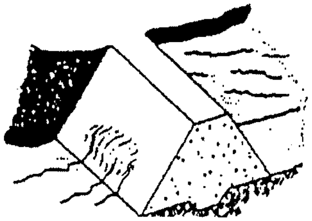
PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
TRANSVERSE CRACKING 	1. Uneven movement between adjacent segments of the embankment. 2. Deformation caused by structural stress or instability.	HAZARDOUS 1. Can provide a path for seepage through the embankment cross section. 2. Provides local area of low strength within embankment. Future structural movement, deformation or failure could begin. 3. Provides entrance point for surface runoff to enter embankment.	1. Inspect crack and carefully record crack location, length, depth, width, and other pertinent physical features. Stake out limits of cracking. 2. Engineer should determine cause of cracking and supervise all steps necessary to reduce danger to dam and correct condition. 3. Excavate crest along crack to a point below the bottom of the crack. Then backfilling excavation using competent material and correct construction techniques. This will seal the crack against seepage and surface runoff. (See Chapter 7.) This should be supervised by engineer. 4. Continue to monitor crest routinely for evidence of future cracking. (See Chapter 6.) ENGINEER REQUIRED
CREST MISALIGNMENT 	1. Movement between adjacent parts of the structure. 2. Uneven deflection of dam under loading by reservoir. 3. Structural deformation or failure near area of misalignment.	1. Area of misalignment is usually accompanied by low area in crest which reduces freeboard. 2. Can produce local areas of low embankment strength which may lead to failure.	1. Establish monuments across crest to determine exact amount, location, and extent of misalignment. 2. Engineer should determine cause of misalignment and supervise all steps necessary to reduce threat to dam and correct condition. 3. Monitor crest monuments on a scheduled basis following remedial action to detect possible future movement. (See Chapter 6.) ENGINEER REQUIRED
LOW AREA IN CREST OF DAM 	1. Excessive settlement in the embankment or foundation directly beneath the low area in the crest. 2. Internal erosion of embankment material. 3. Foundation spreading to upstream and/or downstream direction. 4. Prolonged wind erosion of crest area. 5. Improper final grading following construction.	Reduces freeboard available to pass flood flows safely through spillway.	1. Establish monuments along length of crest to determine exact amount, location, and extent of settlement in crest. 2. Engineer should determine cause of low area and supervise all steps necessary to reduce possible threat of the dam and correct condition. 3. Re-establish uniform crest elevation over crest length by placing fill in low area using proper construction techniques. This should be supervised by engineer. 4. Re-establish monuments across crest of dam and monitor monuments on a routine basis to detect possible future settlement. ENGINEER REQUIRED

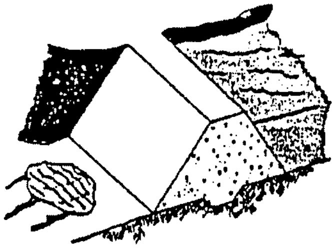
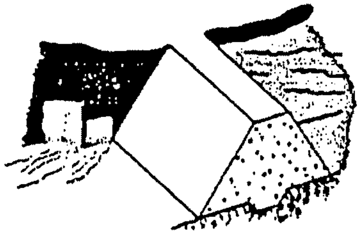
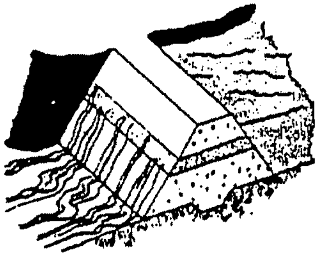
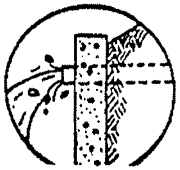
PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
OBSCURING VEGETATION 	Neglect of dam and lack of proper maintenance procedures.	1. Obscures large parts of the dam, preventing adequate, accurate visual inspection of all parts of the dam. Problems which threaten the integrity of the dam can develop and remain undetected until they progress to a point that threatens the dam's safety. 2. Associated root systems develop and penetrate into the dam's cross section. When the vegetation dies, the decaying root systems can provide paths for seepage. This reduces the effective seepage path through the embankment and could lead to possible piping situations. 3. Prevents easy access to all parts of the dam for operation, maintenance, and inspection. 4. Provides habitat for rodents.	1. Remove all damaging growth from the dam. This would include removal of trees, bushes, brush, conifers, and growth other than grass. Grass should be encouraged on all segments of the dam to prevent erosion by surface runoff. Root systems should also be removed to the maximum practical extent. The void which results from removing the root system should be backfilled with wellcompetent, well-compacted material. 2. Future undesirable growth should be removed by cutting or spraying, as part of an annual maintenance program. (See Chapter 7.) 3. All cutting or debris resulting from the vegetative removal should be immediately taken from the dam and properly disposed of outside the reservoir basin.
RODENT ACTIVITY 	Burrowing animals.	1. Entrance point for surface runoff to enter dam. Could saturate adjacent portions of the dam. 2. Especially dangerous if hole penetrates dam below phreatic line. During periods of high storage, seepage path through the dam would be greatly reduced and a piping situation could develop.	1. Completely backfill the hole with competent, well-compacted material. 2. Initate a rodent control program to reduce the burrowing animal population and to prevent future damage to the dam. (See Chapter 7.)
GULLY ON CREST 	1. Poor grading Xand improper drainage of crest. Improper drainage causes surface runoff to collect and drain of crest at low point in upstream or downstream shoulder. 2. Inadequate spillway capacity which has caused dam to overtop.	1. Can reduce available freeboard. 2. Reduces cross-sectional area of dam. 3. Inhibits access to all parts of the crest and dam. 4. Can result in a hazardous condition if due to overtopping.	1. Restore freeboard to dam by adding fill material in low area, using proper construction techniques. (See Chapter 7.) 2. Regrading crest to provide proper drainage of surface runoff. 3. If gully was caused by overtopping, provide adequate spillway which meets current design standards. This should be done by engineer. 4. Re-establish protective cover.
RUTS ALONG CREST 	Heavy vehicle traffic without adequate or proper maintenance or proper crest surfacing.	1. Inhibits easy access to all parts of crest. 2. Allows continued development of rutting. 3. Allows standing water to collect and saturate crest of dam. 4. Operating and maintenance vehicles can get stuck.	1. Drain standing water from ruts. 2. Regrade and recompact crest to restore integrity and provide proper drainage to upstream slope. (See Chapter 7.) 3. Provide gravel or roadbase material to accommodate traffic. 4. Do periodic maintenance and regrading to prevent reformation of ruts.

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
PUDDLING ON CREST-POOR DRAINAGE 	1. Poor grading and improper drainage of crest. 2. Localized consolidation or settlement on crest allows puddles to develop.	1. Cause localized saturation of the crest. 2. Inhibits access to all parts of the dam and crest. 3. Becomes progressively worse if not corrected.	1. Drain standing water from puddles. 2. Regrade and recompact crest to restore integrity and provide proper drainage to upstream slope. (See Chapter 7.) 3. Provide gravel or roadbase material to accommodate traffic. 4. Do periodic maintenance and regrading to prevent reformation of low areas.
DRYING CRACKS 	Material on the crest of dam expands and contracts with alternate wetting and drying of weather cycles. Drying cracks are usually short, shallow, narrow, and many.	Provides point of entrance for surface runoff and surface moisture, causing staturation of adjacent embankment areas. This staturation, and later drying of the dam, could cause further cracking.	1. Seal surface of cracks with a tight, impervious material. (See Chapter 7.) 2. Routinely grade crest to provide proper drainage and fill cracks. -OR 3. Cover crest with non-plastic (not clay) material to prevent large moisture content variations.

Figures 5.3.4
Inspection Guidelines - Embankment Seepage Areas

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
EXCESSIVE QUANTITY AND/OR MUDDY WATER EXITING FROM A POINT 	1. Water has created an open pathway, channel, or pipe through the dam. The water is eroding and carrying embankment material. 2. Large amounts of water have accumulated in the downstream slope. Water and embankment materials are exiting at one point. Surface agitation may be causing the muddy water. 3. Rodents, frost action or poor construction have allowed water to create an open pathway or pipe through the embankment.	HAZARDOUS 1. Continued flows can saturate parts of the embankment and lead to slides in the area. 2. Continued flows can further erode embankment materials and lead to failure of the dam.	1. Begin measuring outflow quantity and establishing whether water is getting muddier, staying the same, or clearing up. 2. If quantity of flow is increasing the water level in the reservoir should be lowered until the flow stabilizes or stops. 3. Search for opening on upstream side and plug if possible. 4. A qualified engineer should inspect the condition and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED
STREAM OF WATER EXITING THROUGH CRACKS NEAR THE CREST 	1. Severe drying has caused shrinkage of embankment material. 2. Settlement in the embankment or foundation is causing the transverse cracks.	HAZARDOUS Flow through the crack can cause failure of the dam.	1. Plug the upstream side of the crack to stop the flow. 2. The water level in he reservoir should be lowered until it is below the level of the cracks. 3. A qualified engineer should inspect the condition and recommend further actions to be taken.
SEEPAGE WATER EXITING AS A BOIL IN THE FOUNDATION 	Some part of the foundation material is supplying a flow path. This could be caused by a sand or gravel layer in the foundation.	HAZARDOUS Increased flows can lead to erosion of the foundation and failure of the dam.	1. Examine the boil for transportation of foundation materials. 2. If soil particles are moving downstream, sandbags or earth should be used to create a dike around the boil. The pressures created by the water level within the dike may control flow velocities and temporarily prevent further erosion. 3. If erosion is becoming greater, the reservoir level should be lowered. 4. A qualified engineer should inspect the condition and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
SEEPAGE EXITING AT ABUTMENT CONTACT  	1. Water flowing through pathways in the abutment. 2. Water flowing through the embankment.	HAZARDOUS Can lead to erosion of embankment materials and failure of the dam.	1. Study leakage area to determine quantity of flow and extent of saturation. 2. Inspect daily for developing slides. 3. Water level in reservoir may need to be lowered to assure the safety of the embankment. 4. A qualified engineer should inspect the conditions and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED
LARGE AREA WET OR PRODUCING FLOW 	A seepage path has developed through the abutment or embankment materials and failure of the dam can occur.	HAZARDOUS 1. Increased flows could lead to erosion of embankment material and failure of the dam. 2. Saturation of the embankment can lead to local slides which could cause failure of the dam.	1. Stake out the saturated area and monitor for growth or shrinking. 2. Measure any outflows as accurately as possible. 3. Reservoir level may need to be lowered if saturated areas increase in size at a fixed storage level or if flow increases. 4. A qualified engineer should inspect the condition and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED
MARKED CHANGE IN VEGETATION 	1. Embankment material are supplying flows paths. 2. Natural seeding by wind. 3. Change in seed type during early post construction seeding.	Can show a saturated area.	1. Use probe and shovel to establish if the materials in this area are wetter than surrounding areas. 2. If areas shows wetness, when surrounding areas do not, a qualified engineer should inspect the condition and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED
BULGE IN LARGE WET AREA 	Downstream embankment materials have begun to move.	HAZARDOUS Failure of the embankment result from massive sliding can follow these early movements.	1. Compare embankment cross section to the end of construction condition to see if observed condition may reflect end of construction. 2. Stake out affected area and accurately measure outflow. 3. A qualified engineer should inspect the condition and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
TRAMPOLINE EFFECT IN LARGE SOGGY AREA 	1. Water moving rapidly through the embankment or foundation is being controlled or contained by a well-established turf root system.	Condition shows excessive seepage in the area. If control layer of turf is destroyed, rapid erosion of foundation materials could result in failure of the dam.	1. Carefully inspect the area for outflow quantity and any transported material. 2. A qualified engineer should inspect the condition and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED
LEAKAGE FROM ABUTMENTS BEYOND THE DAM 	Water moving through cracks and fissures in the abutment materials.	Can lead to rapid erosion of abutment and evacuation of the reservoir. Can lead to massive slides near or downstream from the dam.	1. Carefully inspect the area to determine quantity of flow and amount of transported material. 2. A qualified engineer or geologist should inspect the condition and recommend further actions to be taken.
WET AREA IN HORIZONTAL BAND 	Frost layer or layer of sandy material in original construction.	HAZARDOUS 1. Wetting of areas below the area of excessive seepage can lead to localized instability of the embankment. (SLIDES) 2. Excessive flows can lead to accelerated erosion of embankment materials and failure of the dam.	1. Determine as closely as possible the flow being produced. 2. If flow increases, reservoir level should be reduced until flow stabilizes or stops. 3. Stake out the exact area involved. 4. Using hand tools, try to identify the material allowing the flow. 5. A qualified engineer should inspect the condition and recommend further actions to be taken. ENGINEER REQUIRED
LARGE INCREASE IN FLOW OR SEDIMENT IN DRAIN OUTFALL 	A shortened seepage path or increased storage levels.	HAZARDOUS 1. Higher velocity flows can cause erosion of drain then embankment materials. 2. Can lead to piping failure.	1. Accurately measures outflow quantity and determine amount of increase over previous flow. 2. Collect jar samples to compare turbidity. 3. If either quantity or turbidity has increased by 25%, a qualified engineer should evaluate the condition and recommend further actions. ENGINEER REQUIRED

APPENDIX B

STORMTECH INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE FORMS

Save Valuable Land and Protect Water Resources

StormTech®

Detention • Retention • Water Quality

Subsurface Stormwater Management℠

Isolator™ Row O&M Manual

StormTech® Chamber System for Stormwater Management

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL MEMBER℠

1.0 The Isolator™ Row

1.1 INTRODUCTION

An important component of any Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is inspection and maintenance. The StormTech Isolator Row is a patented technique to inexpensively enhance Total Suspended Solids (TSS) removal and provide easy access for inspection and maintenance.

Looking down the Isolator Row from the manhole opening, woven geotextile is shown between the chamber and stone base.

1.2 THE ISOLATOR™ ROW

The Isolator Row is a row of StormTech chambers, either SC-310, SC-740, DC-780 or MC-3500 models, that is surrounded with filter fabric and connected to a closely located manhole for easy access. The fabric-wrapped chambers provide for settling and filtration of sediment as storm water rises in the Isolator Row and ultimately passes through the filter fabric. The open bottom chambers and perforated sidewalls allow storm water to flow both vertically and horizontally out of the chambers. Sediments are captured in the Isolator Row protecting the storage areas of the adjacent stone and chambers from sediment accumulation.

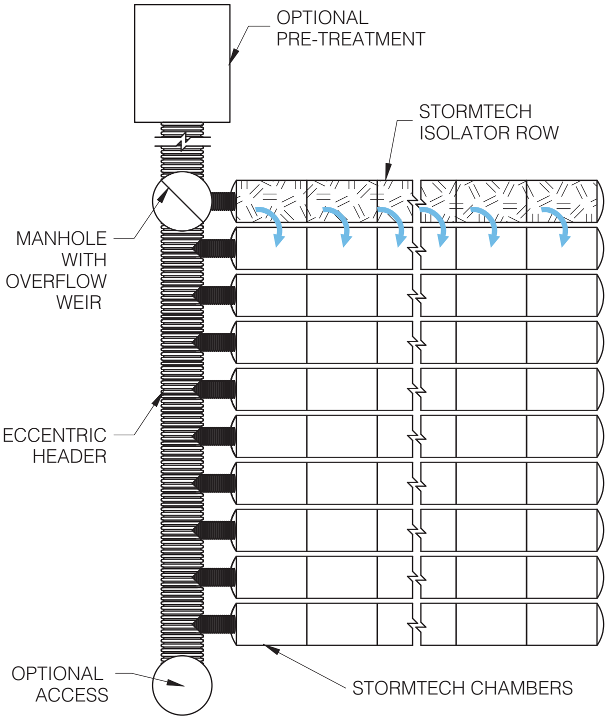
Two different fabrics are used for the Isolator Row. A woven geotextile fabric is placed between the stone and the Isolator Row chambers. The tough geotextile provides a media for storm water filtration and provides a durable surface for maintenance operations. It is also designed to prevent scour of the underlying stone and remain intact during high pressure jetting. A non-woven fabric is placed over the chambers to provide a filter media for flows passing through the perforations in the sidewall of the chamber.

The Isolator Row is typically designed to capture the "first flush" and offers the versatility to be sized on a volume basis or flow rate basis. An upstream manhole not only provides access to the Isolator Row but typically includes a high flow weir such that storm water flowrates or volumes that exceed the capacity of the Isolator Row overtop the over flow weir and discharge through a manifold to the other chambers.

The Isolator Row may also be part of a treatment train. By treating storm water prior to entry into the chamber system, the service life can be extended and pollutants such as hydrocarbons can be captured. Pre-treatment best management practices can be as simple as deep sump catch basins, oil-water separators or can be innovative storm water treatment devices. The design of the treatment train and selection of pretreatment devices by the design engineer is often driven by regulatory requirements. Whether pretreatment is used or not, the Isolator Row is recommended by StormTech as an effective means to minimize maintenance requirements and maintenance costs.

Note: See the StormTech Design Manual for detailed information on designing inlets for a StormTech system, including the Isolator Row.

StormTech Isolator Row with Overflow Spillway
(not to scale)



2.0 Isolator Row Inspection/Maintenance

2.1 INSPECTION

The frequency of Inspection and Maintenance varies by location. A routine inspection schedule needs to be established for each individual location based upon site specific variables. The type of land use (i.e. industrial, commercial residential), anticipated pollutant load, percent imperviousness, climate, etc. all play a critical role in determining the actual frequency of inspection and maintenance practices.

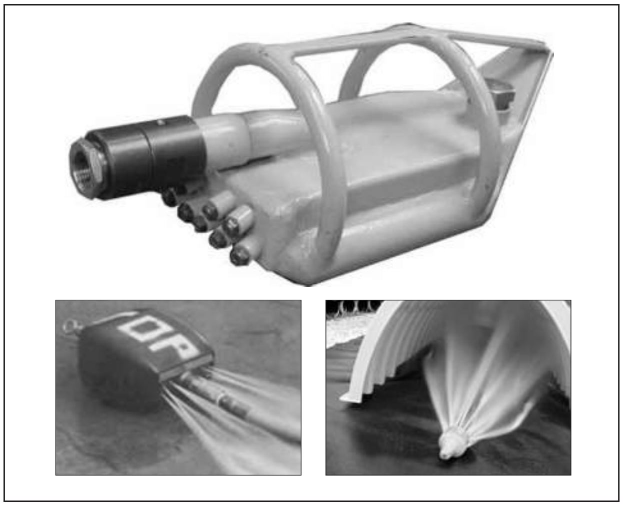
At a minimum, StormTech recommends annual inspections. Initially, the Isolator Row should be inspected every 6 months for the first year of operation. For subsequent years, the inspection should be adjusted based upon previous observation of sediment deposition.

The Isolator Row incorporates a combination of standard manhole(s) and strategically located inspection ports (as needed). The inspection ports allow for easy access to the system from the surface, eliminating the need to perform a confined space entry for inspection purposes.

If upon visual inspection it is found that sediment has accumulated, a stadia rod should be inserted to determine the depth of sediment. When the average depth of sediment exceeds 3 inches throughout the length of the Isolator Row, clean-out should be performed.

2.2 MAINTENANCE

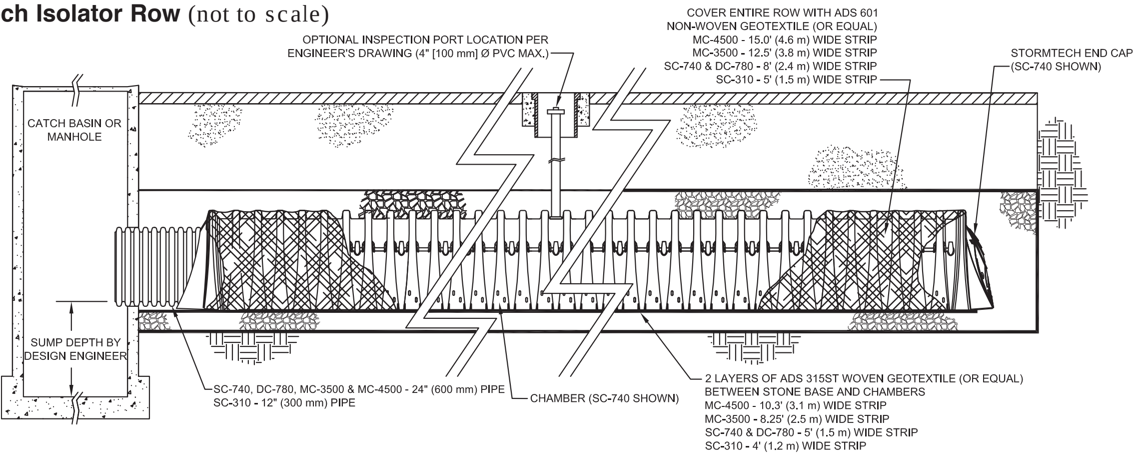
The Isolator Row was designed to reduce the cost of periodic maintenance. By “isolating” sediments to just one row, costs are dramatically reduced by eliminating the need to clean out each row of the entire storage bed. If inspection indicates the potential need for maintenance, access is provided via a manhole(s) located on the end(s) of the row for cleanout. If entry into the manhole is required, please follow local and OSHA rules for a confined space entries.



Examples of culvert cleaning nozzles appropriate for Isolator Row maintenance. (These are not StormTech products.)

Maintenance is accomplished with the JetVac process. The JetVac process utilizes a high pressure water nozzle to propel itself down the Isolator Row while scouring and suspending sediments. As the nozzle is retrieved, the captured pollutants are flushed back into the manhole for vacuuming. Most sewer and pipe maintenance companies have vacuum/JetVac combination vehicles. Selection of an appropriate JetVac nozzle will improve maintenance efficiency. Fixed nozzles designed for culverts or large diameter pipe cleaning are preferable. Rear facing jets with an effective spread of at least 45” are best. Most JetVac reels have 400 feet of hose allowing maintenance of an Isolator Row up to 50 chambers long. **The JetVac process shall only be performed on StormTech Isolator Rows that have AASHTO class 1 woven geotextile (as specified by StormTech) over their angular base stone.**

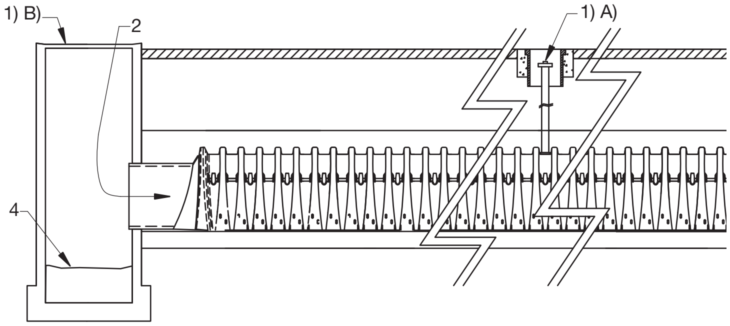
StormTech Isolator Row (not to scale)



Note: For many applications, the non-woven geotextile over the DC-780, MC-3500 and MC-4500 Isolator Row chambers can be eliminated or substituted with the AASHTO Class 1 woven geotextile. Contact your StormTech representative for assistance.

3.0 Isolator Row Step By Step Maintenance Procedures

StormTech Isolator Row (not to scale)



Step 1) Inspect Isolator Row for sediment

- A) Inspection ports (if present)
    - i. Remove lid from floor box frame
    - ii. Remove cap from inspection riser
    - iii. Using a flashlight and stadia rod, measure depth of sediment and record results on maintenance log.
    - iv. If sediment is at, or above, 3 inch depth proceed to Step 2. If not proceed to step 3.
- B) All Isolator Rows
    - i. Remove cover from manhole at upstream end of Isolator Row
    - ii. Using a flashlight, inspect down Isolator Row through outlet pipe
        1. Mirrors on poles or cameras may be used to avoid a confined space entry
        2. Follow OSHA regulations for confined space entry if entering manhole
    - iii. If sediment is at or above the lower row of sidewall holes (approximately 3 inches) proceed to Step 2. If not proceed to Step 3.

Step 2) Clean out Isolator Row using the JetVac process

- A) A fixed culvert cleaning nozzle with rear facing nozzle spread of 45 inches or more is preferable
- B) Apply multiple passes of JetVac until backflush water is clean
- C) Vacuum manhole sump as required

Step 3) Replace all caps, lids and covers, record observations and actions

Step 4) Inspect & clean catch basins and manholes upstream of the StormTech system

Sample Maintenance Log

Date	Stadia Rod Readings		Sediment Depth (1) - (2)	Observations/Actions	Inspector
	Fixed point to chamber bottom (1)	Fixed point to top of sediment (2)			
3/15/01	6.3 ft.	none		New installation. Fixed point is CI frame at grade	djm
9/24/01		6.2	0.1 ft.	Some grit felt	sm
6/20/03		5.8	0.5 ft.	Mucky feel, debris visible in manhole and in Isolator row, maintenance due	rv
7/7/03	6.3 ft.		0	System jetted and vacuumed	djm

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Subsurface Stormwater Management℠

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860.529.8188 | 888.892.2694 | fax 866.328.8401 | www.stormtech.com

StormTech products are covered by one or more of the following patents: U.S. Patents: 5,401,459; 5,511,903; 5,716,163; 5,588,778; 5,839,844; Canadian Patents: 2,158,418 Other U.S. and Foreign Patents Pending Printed in U.S.A.

S090809

12.0 Inspection & Maintenance

STORMTECH ISOLATOR™ ROW - STEP-BY-STEP MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Step 1) Inspect Isolator Row for sediment

- A) Inspection ports (if present)
    - i. Remove lid from floor box frame
    - ii. Remove cap from inspection riser
    - iii. Using a flashlight and stadia rod, measure depth of sediment
    - iv. If sediment is at, or above, 3" (76 mm) depth proceed to Step 2. If not proceed to Step 3.
- B) All Isolator Rows
    - i. Remove cover from manhole at upstream end of Isolator Row
    - ii. Using a flashlight, inspect down Isolator Row through outlet pipe
        1. Follow OSHA regulations for confined space entry if entering manhole
        2. Mirrors on poles or cameras may be used to avoid a confined space entry
    - iii. If sediment is at or above the lower row of sidewall holes [approximately 3" (76 mm)] proceed to Step 2. If not proceed to Step 3.

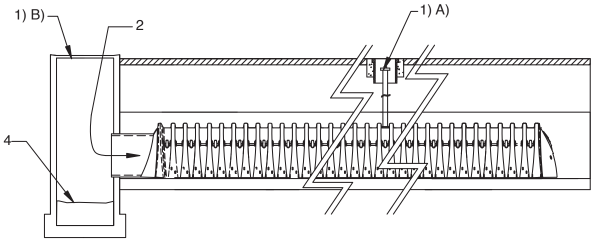
Step 2) Clean out Isolator Row using the JetVac process

- A) A fixed floor cleaning nozzle with rear facing nozzle spread of 45" (1143 mm) or more is preferable
- B) Apply multiple passes of JetVac until backflush water is clean
- C) Vacuum manhole sump as required during jetting

Step 3) Replace all caps, lids and covers

Step 4) Inspect and clean catch basins and manholes upstream of the StormTech system following local guidelines.

Figure 20 – StormTech Isolator Row (not to scale)



12.3 ECCENTRIC PIPE HEADER INSPECTION

Theses guidelines do not supercede a pipe manufacturer's recommended I&M procedures. Consult with the manufacturer of the pipe header system for specific I&M procedures. Inspection of the header system should be carried out quarterly. On sites which generate higher levels of sediment more frequent inspections may be necessary. Headers may be accessed through risers, access ports or manholes. Measurement of sediment may be taken with a stadia rod or similar device. Cleanout of sediment should occur when the sediment volume has reduced the storage area by 25% or the depth of sediment has reached approximately 25% of the diameter of the structure.

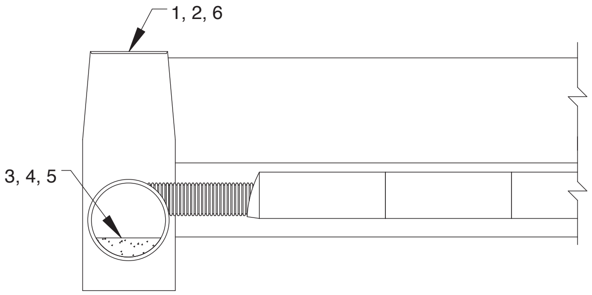
12.4 ECCENTRIC PIPE MANIFOLD MAINTENANCE

Cleanout of accumulated material should be accomplished by vacuum pumping the material from the header. Cleanout should be accomplished during dry weather. Care should be taken to avoid flushing sediments out through the outlet pipes and into the chamber rows.

Eccentric Header Step-by-Step Maintenance Procedures

1. Locate manholes connected to the manifold system
2. Remove grates or covers
3. Using a stadia rod, measure the depth of sediment
4. If sediment is at a depth of about 25% pipe volume or 25% pipe diameter proceed to step 5. If not proceed to step 6.
5. Vacuum pump the sediment. Do not flush sediment out inlet pipes.
6. Replace grates and covers
7. Record depth and date and schedule next inspection

Figure 21 – Eccentric Manifold Maintenance



Please contact StormTech's Technical Services Department at 888-892-2894 for a spreadsheet to estimate cleaning intervals.

SC-310/SC-740/DC-780

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StormTech Construction Guide

REQUIRED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT LIST

- Acceptable fill materials per **Table 1**
- Woven and non-woven geotextiles
- StormTech solid end caps and pre-cored end caps
- StormTech chambers
- StormTech manifolds and fittings

IMPORTANT NOTES:

A. This installation guide provides the minimum requirements for proper installation of chambers. Non-adherence to this guide may result in damage to chambers during installation. Replacement of damaged chambers during or after backfilling is costly and very time consuming. It is recommended that all installers are familiar with this guide, and that the contractor inspects the chambers for distortion, damage and joint integrity as work progresses.

B. Use of a dozer to push embedment stone between the rows of chambers may cause damage to chambers and is not an acceptable backfill method. Any chambers damaged by using the "dump and push" method are not covered under the StormTech standard warranty.

C. Care should be taken in the handling of chambers and end caps. Avoid dropping, prying or excessive force on chambers during removal from pallet and initial placement.

Requirements for System Installation

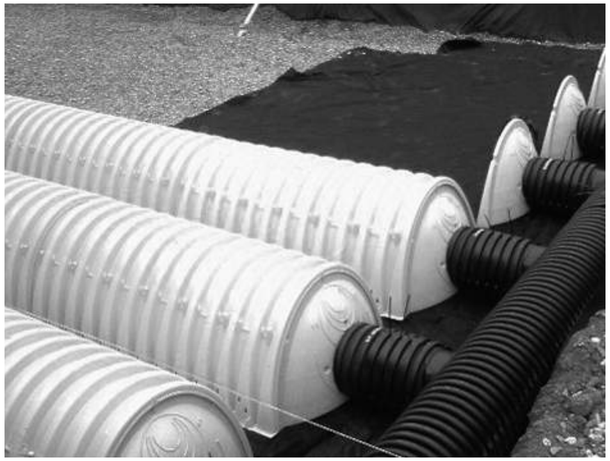
Excavate bed and prepare subgrade per engineer's plans.

Place non-woven geotextile over prepared soils and up excavation walls.

Place clean, crushed, angular stone foundation 6" (150 mm) min. Install underdrains if required. Compact to achieve a flat surface.

Manifold, Scour Fabric and Chamber Assembly

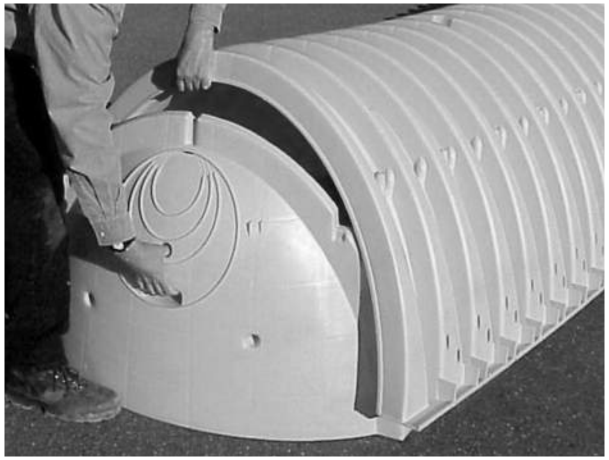
Install manifolds and lay out woven scour geotextile at inlet rows [min. 12.5 ft (3.8 m)] at each inlet end cap. Place a continuous piece (no seams, double layer) along entire length of Isolator® Row(s).



Align the first chamber and end cap of each row with inlet pipes. Contractor may choose to postpone stone placement around end chambers and leave ends of rows open for easy inspection of chambers during the backfill process.

Construct the chamber bed by overlapping the chambers lengthwise in rows. Attach chambers by overlapping the end corrugation of one chamber on to the end corrugation of the last chamber in the row. Be sure that the chamber placement does not exceed the reach of the construction equipment used to place the stone.

Attaching the End Caps



Lift the end of the chamber a few inches off the ground. With the curved face of the end cap facing outward, place the end cap into the chamber's end corrugation.

Prefabricated End Caps

24" (600 mm) inlets are the maximum size that can fit into a SC-740/DC-780 end cap and must be prefabricated with a 24" (600 mm) pipe stub. SC-310 chambers with a 12" (300 mm) inlet pipe must use a prefabricated end cap with a 12" (300 mm) pipe stub.

Isolator Row

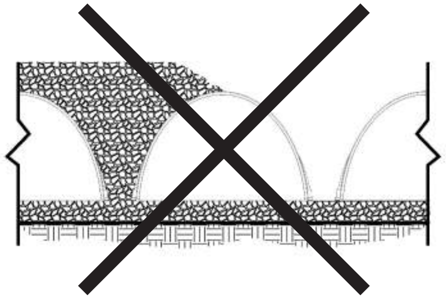
Drape a strip of ADS non-woven geotextile over the row of chambers (not required over DC-780). This is the same type of non-woven geotextile used as a separation layer around the angular stone of the StormTech system.

Initial Anchoring of Chambers – Embedment Stone

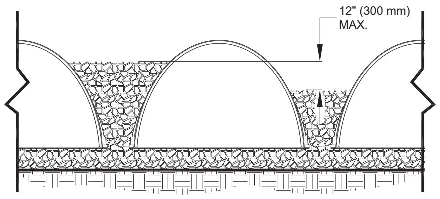
Initial embedment shall be spotted along the centerline of the chamber evenly anchoring the lower portion of the chamber. This is best accomplished with a stone conveyor or excavator reaching along the row.

No equipment shall be operated on the bed at this stage of the installation. Excavators must be located off the bed. Dump trucks shall not dump stone directly on to the bed. Dozers or loaders are not allowed on the bed at this time.

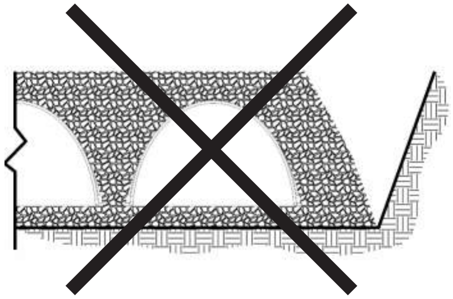
Backfill of Chambers – Embedment Stone



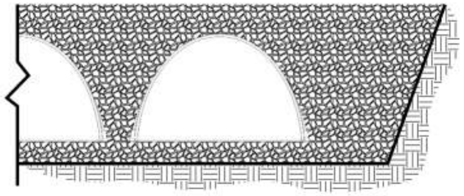
UNEVEN BACKFILL



EVEN BACKFILL



PERIMETER NOT BACKFILLED



PERIMETER FULLY BACKFILLED

Backfill chambers evenly. Stone column height should never differ by more than 12” (300 mm) between adjacent chamber rows or between chamber rows and perimeter.

Perimeter stone must be brought up evenly with chamber rows. Perimeter must be fully backfilled, with stone extended horizontally to the excavation wall.

Backfill of Chambers – Embedment Stone and Cover Stone


Continue evenly backfilling between rows and around perimeter until embedment stone reaches tops of chambers. Perimeter stone must extend horizontally to the excavation wall for both straight or sloped sidewalls. **Only after chambers have been backfilled to top of chamber and with a minimum 6" (150 mm) of cover stone on top of chambers can small dozers be used over the chambers for backfilling remaining cover stone.**


Small dozers and skid loaders may be used to finish grading stone backfill in accordance with ground pressure limits in Table 2. They must push material parallel to rows only. Never push perpendicular to rows. StormTech recommends that the contractor inspect chambers before placing final backfill. Any chambers damaged by construction shall be removed & replaced.

Final Backfill of Chambers – Fill Material


Install non-woven geotextile over stone. Geotextile must overlap 24" (600 mm) min. where edges meet. Compact each lift of backfill as specified in the site design engineer's drawings. Roller travel parallel with rows.

StormTech Isolator Row Detail

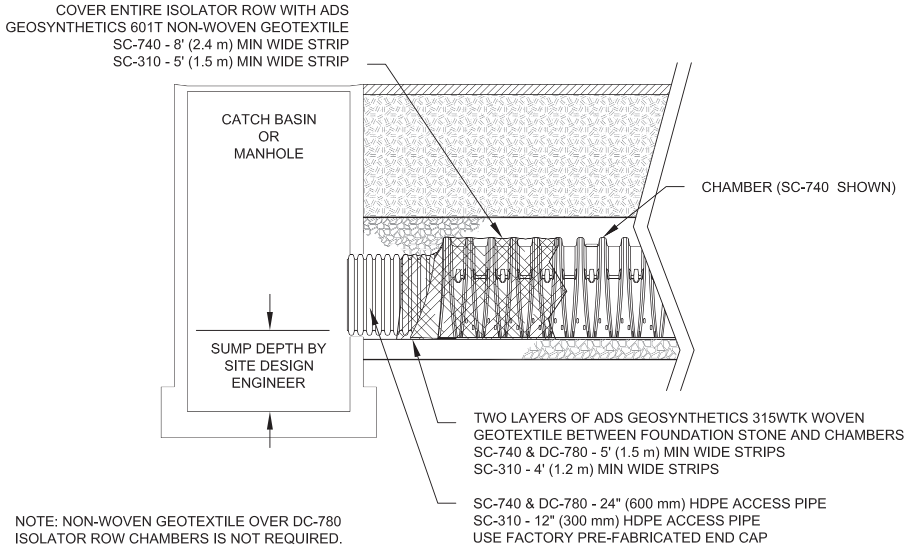


Table 1 – Acceptable Fill Materials

Material Location	Description	AASHTO M43 Designation[1]	Compaction/Density Requirement
Ⓓ **Final Fill:** Fill Material for layer 'D' starts from the top of the 'C' layer to the bottom of flexible pavement or unpaved finished grade above. Note that the pavement subbase may be part of the 'D' layer.	Any soil/rock materials, native soils or per engineer's plans. Check plans for pavement subgrade requirements.	N/A	Prepare per site design engineer's plans. Paved installations may have stringent material and preparation requirements.
Ⓒ **Initial Fill:** Fill Material for layer 'C' starts from the top of the embedment stone ('B' layer) to 18" (450 mm) above the top of the chamber. Note that pavement subbase may be part of the 'C' layer.	Granular well-graded soil/aggregate mixtures, <35% fines or processed aggregate. Most pavement subbase materials can be used in lieu of this layer.	AASHTO M45 A-1, A-2-4, A-3 or AASHTO M43[1] 3, 357, 4, 467, 5, 56, 57, 6, 67, 68, 7, 78, 8, 89, 9, 10	Begin compaction after min. 12" (300 mm) of material over the chambers is reached. Compact additional layers in 6" (150 mm) max. lifts to a min. 95% Proctor density for well-graded material and 95% relative density for processed aggregate materials. Roller gross vehicle weight not to exceed 12,000 lbs (53 kN). Dynamic force not to exceed 20,000 lbs (89 kN).
Ⓑ **Embedment Stone:** Embedment Stone surrounding chambers from the foundation stone to the 'C' layer above.	Clean, crushed, angular stone nominal size distribution 3/4 - 2" (20 mm - 50 mm)	AASHTO M43[1] 3, 357, 4, 467, 5, 56, 57	No compaction required.
Ⓐ **Foundation Stone:** Foundation Stone below the chambers from the subgrade up to the foot (bottom) of the chamber.	Clean, crushed, angular stone, nominal size distribution 3/4 - 2" (20 mm - 50 mm)	AASHTO M43[1] 3, 357, 4, 467, 5, 56, 57	Place and compact in 6" (150 mm) lifts using two full coverages with a vibratory compactor.[2, 3]

PLEASE NOTE:

1. ***The listed AASHTO designations are for gradations only. The stone must also be clean, crushed, angular. For example, a specification for #4 stone would state: "clean, crushed, angular no. 4 (AASHTO M43) stone".***
2. ***StormTech compaction requirements are met for 'A' location materials when placed and compacted in 6" (150 mm) (max) lifts using two full coverages with a vibratory compactor.***
3. ***Where infiltration surfaces may be comprised by compaction, for standard installations and standard design load conditions, a flat surface may be achieved by raking or dragging without compaction equipment. For special load designs, contact StormTech for compaction requirements.***

Figure 1 – Inspection Port Detail

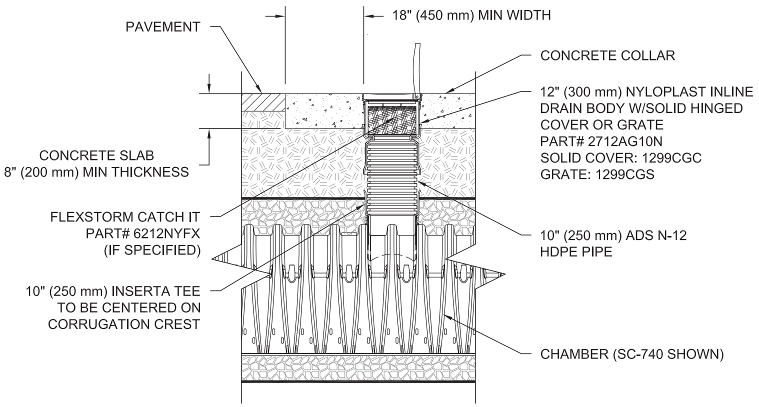
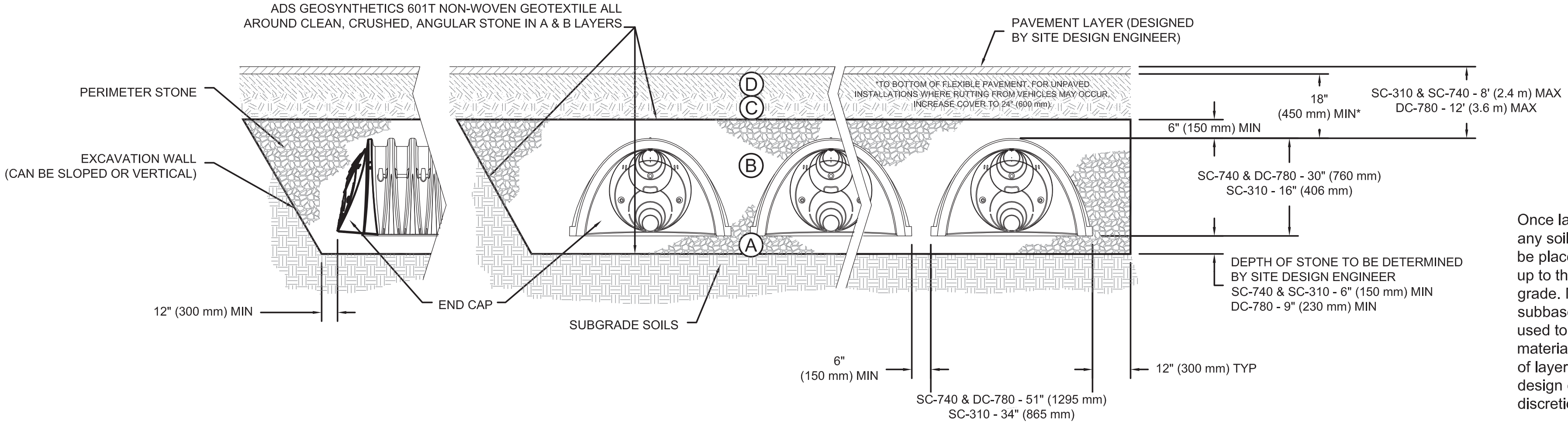


Figure 2 – Fill Material Locations



Once layer 'C' is placed any soil/material can be placed in layer 'D' up to the finished grade. Most pavement subbase soils can be used to replace the materials requirements of layer 'C' or 'D' at the design engineer's discretion.

NOTES:

1. *36" (900 mm) of stabilized cover materials over the chambers is required for full dump truck travel and dumping.*
2. *During paving operations, dump truck axle loads on 18" (450 mm) of cover may be necessary. Precautions should be taken to avoid rutting of the road base layer, to ensure that compaction requirements have been met, and that a minimum of 18" (450 mm) of cover exists over the chambers. Contact StormTech for additional guidance on allowable axle loads during paving.*
3. *Ground pressure for track dozers is the vehicle operating weight divided by total ground contact area for both tracks. Excavators will exert higher ground pressures based on loaded bucket weight and boom extension.*
4. *Mini-excavators (< 8,000lbs/3,628 kg) can be used with at least 12" (300 mm) of stone over the chambers and are limited by the maximum ground pressures in Table 2 based on a full bucket at maximum boom extension.*
5. *Storage of materials such as construction materials, equipment, spoils, etc. should not be located over the StormTech system. The use of equipment over the StormTech system not covered in Table 2 (ex. soil mixing equipment, cranes, etc) is limited. Please contact StormTech for more information.*
6. *Allowable track loads based on vehicle travel only. Excavators shall not operate on chamber beds until the total backfill reaches 3 feet (900 mm) over the entire bed.*

Table 2 – Maximum Allowable Construction Vehicle Loads[5]

		Maximum Allowable Wheel Loads		Maximum Allowable Track Loads[6]		Maximum Allowable Roller Loads
Material Location	**Fill Depth over Chambers in. [mm]**	**Max Axle Load for Trucks lbs [kN]**	**Max Wheel Load for Loaders lbs [kN]**	**Track Width in. [mm]**	**Max Ground Pressure psf [kPa]**	**Max Drum Weight or Dynamic Force lbs [kN]**
Ⓓ Final Fill Material	36" [900] Compacted	32,000 [142]	16,000 [71]	12" [305] 18" [457] 24" [610] 30" [762] 36" [914]	3420 [164] 2350 [113] 1850 [89] 1510 [72] 1310 [63]	38,000 [169]
Ⓒ Initial Fill Material	24" [600] Compacted	32,000 [142]	16,000 [71]	12" [305] 18" [457] 24" [610] 30" [762] 36" [914]	2480 [119] 1770 [85] 1430 [68] 1210 [58] 1070 [51]	20,000 [89]
	24" [600] Loose/Dumped	32,000 [142]	16,000 [71]	12" [305] 18" [457] 24" [610] 30" [762] 36" [914]	2245 [107] 1625 [78] 1325 [63] 1135 [54] 1010 [48]	20,000 [89] Roller gross vehicle weight not to exceed 12,000 lbs. [53 kN]
	18" [450]	32,000 [142]	16,000 [71]	12" [305] 18" [457] 24" [610] 30" [762] 36" [914]	2010 [96] 1480 [71] 1220 [58] 1060 [51] 950 [45]	20,000 [89] Roller gross vehicle weight not to exceed 12,000 lbs. [53 kN]
Ⓑ Embedment Stone	12" [300]	16,000 [71]	NOT ALLOWED	12" [305] 18" [457] 24" [610] 30" [762] 36" [914]	1540 [74] 1190 [57] 1010 [48] 910 [43] 840 [40]	20,000 [89] Roller gross vehicle weight not to exceed 12,000 lbs. [53 kN]
	6" [150]	8,000 [35]	NOT ALLOWED	12" [305] 18" [457] 24" [610] 30" [762] 36" [914]	1070 [51] 900 [43] 800 [38] 760 [36] 720 [34]	NOT ALLOWED

Table 3 – Placement Methods and Descriptions

Material Location	**Placement Methods/ Restrictions**	**Wheel Load Restrictions**	**Track Load Restrictions**	**Roller Load Restrictions**
		See Table 2 for Maximum Construction Loads		
Ⓓ Final Fill Material	A variety of placement methods may be used. All construction loads must not exceed the maximum limits in Table 2.	36" (900 mm) minimum cover required for dump trucks to dump over chambers.	Dozers to push parallel to rows until 36" (900mm) compaced cover is reached.[4]	Roller travel parallel to rows only until 36" (900 mm) compacted cover is reached.
Ⓒ Initial Fill Material	Excavator positioned off bed recommended. Small excavator allowed over chambers. Small dozer allowed.	Asphalt can be dumped into paver when compacted pavement subbase reaches 18" (450 mm) above top of chambers.	Small LGP track dozers & skid loaders allowed to grade cover stone with at least 6" (150 mm) stone under tracks at all times. Equipment must push parallel to rows at all times.	Use dynamic force of roller only after compacted fill depth reaches 12" (300 mm) over chambers. Roller travel parallel to chamber rows only.
Ⓑ Embedment Stone	No equipment allowed on bare chambers. Use excavator or stone conveyor positioned off bed or on foundation stone to evenly fill around all chambers to at least the top of chambers.	No wheel loads allowed. Material must be placed outside the limits of the chamber bed.	No tracked equipment is allowed on chambers until a min. 6" (150 mm) cover stone is in place.	No rollers allowed.
Ⓐ Foundation Stone	No StormTech restrictions. Contractor responsible for any conditions or requirements by others relative to subgrade bearing capacity, dewatering or protection of subgrade.			

APPENDIX 14

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

Engineers Planners Surveyors Landscape Architects Environmental Scientists

MASER
CONSULTING

Geotechnical Data Report

(In-situ Infiltration Testing)

FOR

Warwick Meadows

Sheffield Drive
Tax Lots 218-1-91, 92, 93, 94, & 96, 219-1-2.2
Village of Warwick, Orange County, NY

September 11, 2020

Prepared For

Warwick Commons Stage 5, LLC
321 Route 59, #338
Tallman, NY 10982

Prepared By

Maser Consulting
555 Hudson Valley Avenue, Suite 101
New Windsor, NY 12553
845.564.4495

Ahmed Elmekati, PE
License No. 094599

MC Project No. 15002429D

www.maserconsulting.com

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APPENDICES

1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with our proposal dated January 24, 2020, Maser Consulting has performed in-situ infiltration testing for the proposed stormwater management facilities at the proposed development located at Sheffield Drive, Village of Warwick, New York.

This report presents the summary of the data collected using the conducted tests.

2. SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project site is located at Sheffield Drive, in the village of Warwick, Orange County, New York (Figure 1). The site is bounded by Brady Road towards west, a residential subdivision east, a condominium development north, and a single family home south. Magnolia Lane passes through the site dividing it into northern and southern areas and transitions into Sheffield Drive near its eastern side.

The proposed development comprises the construction of 14 new residential structures, with a new clubhouse and pool area and new stormwater management facilities, along with typical appurtenant site improvements including parking lots, landscaping, and lighting.

3. SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

Exploration Program

Maser Consulting performed a geotechnical exploration program originally consisting of fifteen Test Pits, TP-01 through TP-15. The test pits extended up to 9 ft below existing grade. Note that Test Pits TP-06 and TP-14 were not performed due to existing site conditions. The test pit logs are presented in Appendix A.

The test pits were excavated during the period from August 18, 2020 through August 20, 2020 by SoilTesting, Inc. of Oxford, CT, using a CAT 308 excavator, under the continuous observation of Maser Consulting field representative, Mr. Nicholas Ohrynowicz. The test pits were backfilled on August 21, 2020 at the conclusion of the infiltration testing. Our field representative located the test pits in the field using existing site features and conventional taping methods. Locations of the test pits are presented in the Exploration Location Plan, Drawing B-01-ELP.

4. INFILTRATION TESTING

Procedure

In-situ Infiltration testing was performed within Test Pits TP-01, TP-03 through TP-05, TP-07 through TP-13, and TP-15. The test pits were initially advanced to depths varying between 1.5 ft and 6 ft below the corresponding ground surface. Thereafter, infiltration testing was performed to measure the infiltration rates of the underlying soils.

The infiltration tests were conducted in accordance with Appendix D of New York State Stormwater Design Manual. The tests were conducted after an initial presoaking period of 24 hours. Thereafter, a total of three trials were performed at each location. During each trial, our field representative obtained readings at 60-minute intervals for a total duration of one hour (per trial).

Measured Infiltration Rates

Appendix B presents details of the infiltration tests performed and the corresponding results. Table 1 presents a summary of these results.

Table 1. Summary of Infiltration Test Results

Location ID	Test Depth (ft)	Soil Description (Below Test Depth)	Measured Infiltration Rate (in/hr)*			
			Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Average
TP-01	6	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
TP-03	1.5	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
TP-04	3	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
TP-05	2	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	22.0	23.3
TP-07	2	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	18.0	24.0	24.0	22.0
TP-08	5	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
TP-09	6	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
TP-10	2	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
TP-11	2	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	21.0	23.0
TP-12	2	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
TP-13	4	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
TP-15	4	Lt. brown mf Sand some Clayey Silt, little mf Gravel.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

*The infiltration rates indicated in Table 1 represent the rate measured at the conclusion of each trial. No correction factors applied.

5. CLOSING

The data presented in this report is based, on field observations and measured test results. The number, location, and depth of the explorations were completed as requested by the project Site Civil Engineer.

6. LIMITATIONS

This geotechnical exploration has been performed in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice and any applicable design standards as referenced herein. This data report and all supporting documentation have been prepared exclusively for the use of **Warwick Commons Stage 5, LLC.** pursuant to the Agreement between Maser Consulting (Maser) and **Warwick Commons Stage 5, LLC**. All provisions set forth in the Agreement and the General Terms and Conditions attached thereto are incorporated herein by reference. No warranty, express or implied, is made herein.

The field observations, and data contained in this report are based on limited exploration and testing of the subsurface at the referenced project site. The explorations indicate subsurface conditions at the specific locations, depths, and times explored.

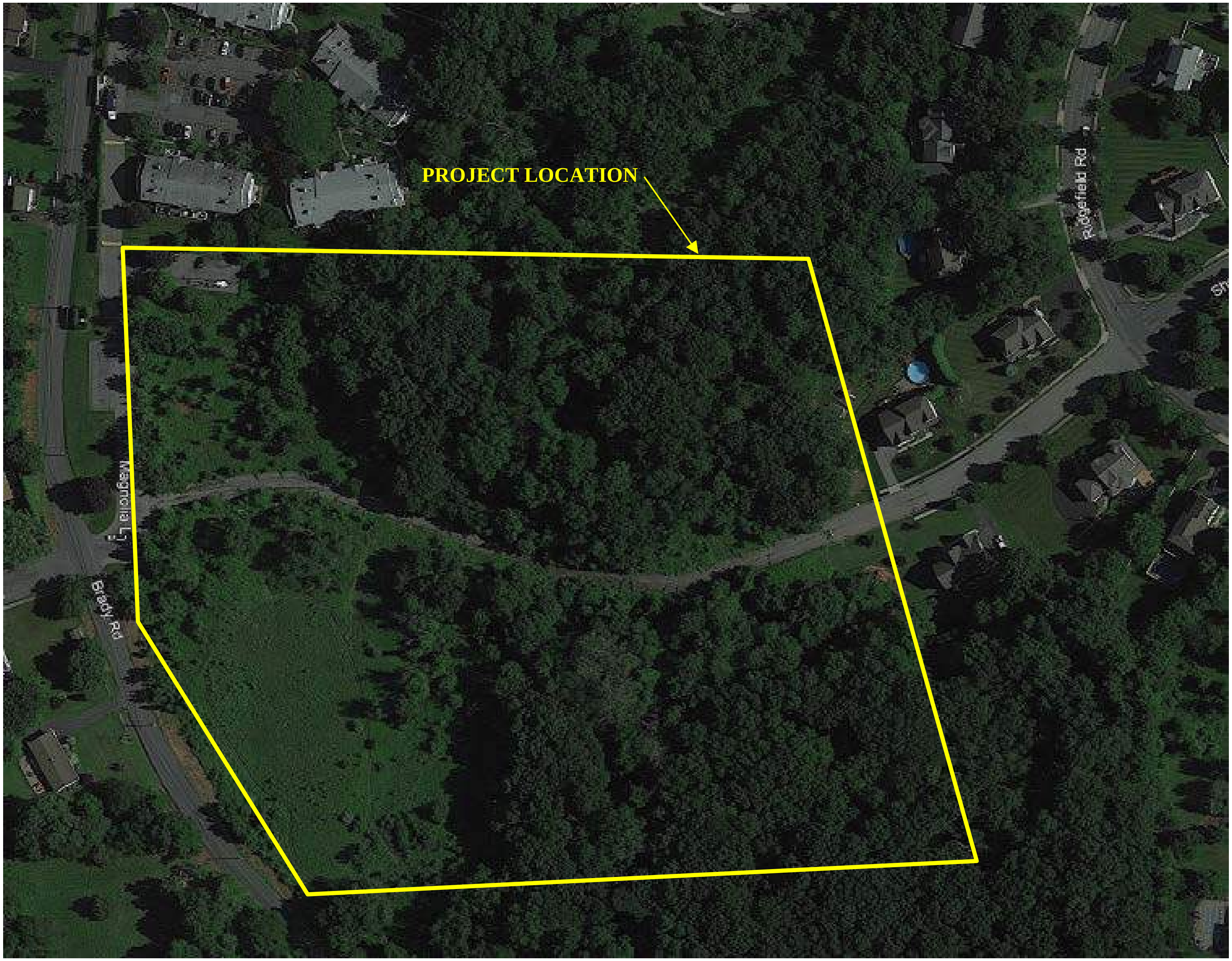
This report is intended to serve as a data report. Maser is not responsible for any claims, damages, or liability associated with interpretation of subsurface data or reuse of the subsurface data or engineering analysis without the expressed written authorization of Maser.

This data report and related documentation are instruments of service. The subject matter of this data report is limited to the facts and matters stated herein.

The scope of this geotechnical exploration did not include investigation or evaluation of any environmental issues, such as wetlands, or hazardous or toxic materials on, below, or in the vicinity of the subject site. Any statements in this report or supporting documentation regarding odors or unusual or suspicious items or conditions observed are strictly for information only.

\\maserconsulting.com\qmv\alloffices\newburgh\projects\2015\15002429d - warwick meadows\reports\geotechnical\2020 infiltration\2020 data report\text\200911_nco_ahe_geotechnical data report.docx

Figures



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50 Chestnut Ridge Road, Suite 101
Montvale, New Jersey 07645
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Fax: 845.352.2611

FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT:
Warwick Meadows
Village of Warwick, Orange County, NY

MC File No: 15002429D

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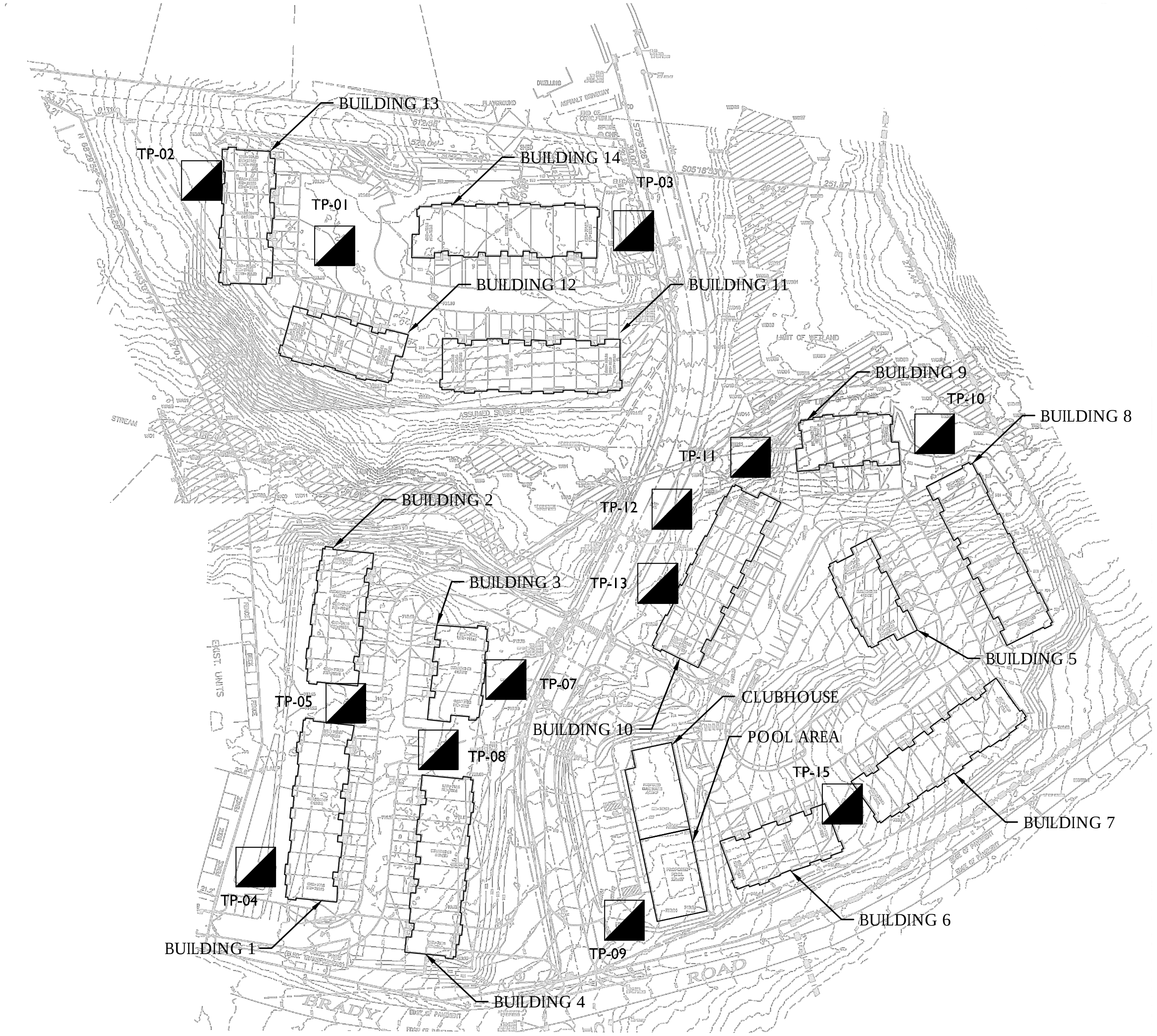
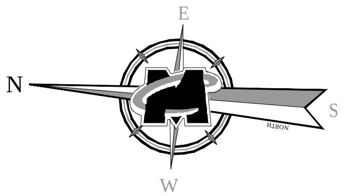
Drawings



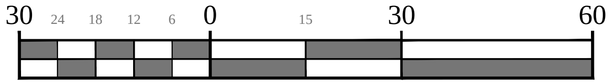


GENERAL NOTES:

1. LOCATION PLAN BASED ON DRAWING TITLED "GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN" BY MASER CONSULTING, DATED JUNE 6, 2020.
2. THIS DRAWING IS PART OF MASER CONSULTING'S REPORT (PROJECT NO. (15002429D) DATED SEPTEMBER, 2020 AND SHOULD ONLY BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT.
3. SOIL EXPLORATION LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE BASED ON EXISTING SITE FEATURES AND INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF OUR FIELD EXPLORATION.
4. TEST PIT SERIES TP-XX PERFORMED BY SOILTESTING, INC. DURING THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 18, 2020 THROUGH AUGUST 20, 2020 UNDER THE CONTINUOUS OBSERVATION OF MASER CONSULTING.
5. ALL EXPLORATIONS BACKFILLED UPON COMPLETION.

LEGEND:

◩ TP-XX — TEST PIT LOCATION (AUGUST, 2020)



SCALE : 1" = 30'

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REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	DESCRIPTION
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EXPLORATION LOCATION
PLAN
FOR
WARWICK
MEADOWS

TAX LOTS 218-1-91, 92, 93, 94,
& 96, 219-1-2.2
VILLAGE OF WARWICK
ORANGE COUNTY
NEW YORK

MONTVALE OFFICE
50 Chestnut Ridge Road
Suite 101
Montvale, NJ 07645

Phone: 845.352.0411
Fax: 845.352.2611

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:
AS SHOWN	09/10/2020	N.O.	A.E.

PROJECT NUMBER: 15002429D
DRAWING NAME: B-01-ELP

SHEET TITLE:
EXPLORATION LOCATION PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:
B-01-ELP

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Appendix A

Test Pit Logs

Burmister Soil Classification System

I - Soil and Fraction Definitions

Material	Symbol	Fraction	Sieve Size	Definition
Boulders	Bldr	-----	9” +	Material retained on 9” sieve.
Cobbles	Cbl	-----	3” to 9”	Material passing 9” sieve and retained on the 3” sieve.
Gravel	G	Coarse (c) Medium (m) Fine (f)	1” to 3” 3/8” to 1” No. to 3/8”	Material passing the 3” sieve and retained on the No. 10 sieve.
Sand	S	Coarse (c) Medium (m) Fine (f)	No. 30 to No. 10 No. 60 to No. 30 No. 200 to No. 60	Material passing No. 10 sieve and retained on the No. 200 sieve.
Silt	$	-----	Passing No. 200 (0.075 mm)	Material passing the No. 200 sieve that is non-plastic in character and exhibits little or no strength when air-dried.
Clayey Silt	c$	Slight (SL)	1 to 5	Clay – Soil. Material passing the No. 200 sieve which can be made to exhibit plasticity and clay qualities within a certain range of moisture content, and which exhibits considerable strength when air-dried.
Silt & Clay	$ & C	Low (L)	5 to 10	
Clay & Silt	C & $	Medium (M)	10 to 20	
Silty Clay	$C	High (H)	20 to 40	
Clay	C	Very High (VH)	40 Plus	
Organic Silt	(O$)	-----	-----	Material passing the No. 200 sieve which exhibits plastic properties within a certain range of moisture content, and exhibits fine granular and organic characteristics.

II - Proportion Definitions

Component	Written	Proportions	Symbol	Percentage Range by Weight*
Principal	CAPITALS	---	---	50 or more
Minor	Lower Case	And	a.	35 to 50
		Some	s.	20 to 35
		Little	l.	10 to 20
		Trace	t.	0 to 10

* Minus sign (-) lower limit, plus sign (+) upper limit, no sign middle range.

III - Strength Term Definitions

Relative Density of Coarse-Grained Soils		**Consistency of Fine-Grained Soils**		
Density	**N-Value (bpf)**	**Consistency**	**Unconfined Compressive Strength (tsf)**	**N-Value (bpf)**
Very Loose	0 to 3	Very Soft	Less than 0.25	0 to 1
Loose	4 to 9	Soft	0.25 to 0.50	2 to 4
Medium Dense	10 to 29	Medium Stiff	0.50 to 1.00	4 to 8
Dense	30 to 50	Stiff	1.00 to 2.00	8 to 15
Very Dense	More than 50	Very Stiff	2.00 to 4.00	15 to 30
		Hard	More than 4.00	More than 30

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Soil Classification Standard

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: TP-01

PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 736.0 +/−
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/18/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/18/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	3 6 9 12	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	24 36 48		
5	60	Lt. Brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	
	72 84 96		Infiltration test casing installed at 72" BGS.
	108	**END OF TEST PIT AT 108 INCHES**	
10	120 132 144 156 168		
15	180 192 204 216 228		
20	240		

NOTES:
* Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 72" BGS.

GROUNDWATER:	DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered ▽	N.E.	08/18/20
At Completion (0 hrs.) ▽		
Perched Groundwater ▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: **TP-02**

PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 725.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/18/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/18/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	3 6 9 12	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	24	**REFUSAL ENCOUNTERED AT 18 INCHES**	
	36		
	48		
5	60		
	72		
	84		
	96		
	108		
10	120		
	132		
	144		
	156		
	168		
15	180		
	192		
	204		
	216	NOTES:	
	228		
20	240		

GROUNDWATER:		DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered	▽	N.E.	08/18/20
At Completion (0 hrs.)	▽		
Perched Groundwater	▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: TP-03

PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 736.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/18/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/18/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0			
	3 6 9	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	12		
	24		Infiltration test casing installed at 18" BGS.
	36	Lt. Brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	
	48		
5	60	**REFUSAL ENCOUNTERED AT 60 INCHES**	
	72		
	84		
	96		
	108		
10	120		
	132		
	144		
	156		
	168		
15	180		
	192		
	204		
	216		
	228		
20	240		

NOTES:
* Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 18" BGS.

GROUNDWATER:	DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered ▽	N.E.	08/18/20
At Completion (0 hrs.) ▽		
Perched Groundwater ▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: **TP-04**
PAGE 1 OF 1
LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 713.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/20/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/20/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0			
	3	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	6		
	9		
	12		
	24		
	36	Lt. brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	Infiltration test casing installed at 36” BGS.
	48		
5	60		
	72	**END OF TEST PIT AT 72 INCHES**	
	84		
	96		
	108		
10	120		
	132		
	144		
	156		
	168		
15	180		
	192		
	204		
	216		
	228	NOTES: * Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 36” BGS.	
20	240		

GROUNDWATER:	DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered ▽	N.E.	08/20/20
At Completion (0 hrs.) ▽		
Perched Groundwater ▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

TEST PIT: **TP-04**
PAGE 1 OF 1

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: TP-05

PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 716.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/19/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/19/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	0–24	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	24–60	Lt. brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	Infiltration test casing installed at 24" BGS.
5	60	**END OF TEST PIT AT 60 INCHES**	
10	120		
15	180		
20	240		

NOTES:
* Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 24" BGS.

GROUNDWATER:		DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered	▽	N.E.	08/19/20
At Completion (0 hrs.)	▽		
Perched Groundwater	▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: **TP-07**

PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 719.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/19/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/19/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	3 6 9 12	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	24 36 48	Lt. brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	Infiltration test casing installed at 24" BGS.
5	60 72 84 96 108	**REFUSAL ENCOUNTERED AT 60 INCHES**	
10	120 132 144 156 168		
15	180 192 204 216 228	NOTES: * Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 24" BGS.	
20	240		

GROUNDWATER:		DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered	▽	N.E.	08/19/20
At Completion (0 hrs.)	▽		
Perched Groundwater	▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

TEST PIT: **TP-07**
PAGE 1 OF 1

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: **TP-08**
PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 718.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/20/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/20/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	3 6 9 12	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	24 36 48		
5	60	Lt. brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	Infiltration test casing installed at 60" BGS.
	72 84 96		
	108	**END OF TEST PIT AT 96 INCHES**	
10	120		
	132 144 156 168		
15	180		
	192 204 216 228	NOTES: * Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 60" BGS.	
20	240		

GROUNDWATER:	DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered ▽	N.E.	08/20/20
At Completion (0 hrs.) ▽		
Perched Groundwater ▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

TEST PIT: **TP-08**
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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: **TP-09**
PAGE 1 OF 1
LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 741.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/19/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/19/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	3 6 9	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	12		
	24		
	36		
	48		
5	60	Lt. brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	
	72		Infiltration test casing installed at 72" BGS.
	84		
	96		
	108		
10	120	**END OF TEST PIT AT 108 INCHES**	
	132		
	144		
	156		
	168		
15	180		
	192		
	204		
	216		
	228	NOTES: * Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 72" BGS.	
20	240		

GROUNDWATER:	DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered ▽	N.E.	08/19/20
At Completion (0 hrs.) ▽		
Perched Groundwater ▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

TEST PIT: **TP-09**
PAGE 1 OF 1

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: TP-10

PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 734.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/20/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/20/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	3 6 9 12	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	24 36 48	Lt. brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	Infiltration test casing installed at 24" BGS.
5	60	**END OF TEST PIT AT 60 INCHES**	
	72 84 96 108		
10	120 132 144 156 168		
15	180 192 204 216 228	NOTES: * Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 24" BGS.	
20	240		

GROUNDWATER:		DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered	▽	N.E.	08/20/20
At Completion (0 hrs.)	▽		
Perched Groundwater	▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: TP-11

PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 720.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/20/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/20/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	3 6 9 12	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	24 36 48	Lt. brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	Infiltration test casing installed at 24" BGS.
5	60	**END OF TEST PIT AT 60 INCHES**	
	72 84 96 108		
10	120		
	132 144 156 168		
15	180		
	192 204 216 228	NOTES: * Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 24" BGS.	
20	240		

GROUNDWATER:	DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered ▽	N.E.	08/20/20
At Completion (0 hrs.) ▽		
Perched Groundwater ▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: **TP-12**
PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 722.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/19/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/19/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	0–24	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	24–60	Lt. brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	Infiltration test casing installed at 24" BGS.
5	60	**END OF TEST PIT AT 60 INCHES**	
10	120		
15	180		
20	240		

NOTES:
* Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 24" BGS.

GROUNDWATER:		DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered	▽	N.E.	08/19/20
At Completion (0 hrs.)	▽		
Perched Groundwater	▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

TEST PIT: **TP-12**
PAGE 1 OF 1

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: TP-13

PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 724.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/19/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/19/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	3 6 9 12	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	24		
	36		
	48		
5	60	Lt. brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	Infiltration test casing installed at 48" BGS.
	72		
	84	**END OF TEST PIT AT 84 INCHES**	
	96		
	108		
10	120		
	132		
	144		
	156		
	168		
15	180		
	192		
	204		
	216		
	228		
20	240		

NOTES:
* Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 48" BGS.

GROUNDWATER:		DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered	▽	N.E.	08/19/20
At Completion (0 hrs.)	▽		
Perched Groundwater	▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

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PROJECT: WARWICK MEADOWS

LOCATION: SHEFFIELD DRIVE
WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, NY

PROJECT NO. 15002429D

TEST PIT: **TP-15**
PAGE 1 OF 1

LOCATION: **SEE PLAN**
GROUND ELEVATION (ft): 746.0 +/-
ELEV. FROM: INTERPOLATED
GROUND WATER ELEV. (ft): N/A

CONTRACTOR: SOILTESTING, INC.
EQUIPMENT: CAT 308 EXCAVATOR

FIELD OBSERVER: NICHOLAS OHRYNOWICZ
CHECKED BY: AHMED ELMEKATI

DATE STARTED: 08/20/20
DATE FINISHED: 08/20/20

DEPTH (ft)	DEPTH (in)	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0	3 6 9	Lt. Brown cmf SAND, little to some Clayey Silt, trace mf Gravel. (Topsoil) (Dry)	
	12		
	24	Lt. brown mf SAND, some Silt, little mf Gravel. (Dry)	
	36		
	48		
5	60		
	72		Infiltration test casing installed at 48" BGS.
	84	**END OF TEST PIT AT 84 INCHES**	
	96		
	108		
10	120		
	132		
	144		
	156		
	168		
15	180		
	192		
	204		
	216		
	228	NOTES: * Excavation expanded for shallower infiltration test at 48" BGS.	
20	240		

GROUNDWATER:	DEPTH (ft.)	DATE
First Encountered ∇	N.E.	08/20/20
At Completion (0 hrs.) ∇		
Perched Groundwater ▼		

ESTIMATED DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER: N.E.
PERCHED CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT: N.E.

TEST PIT: **TP-15**
PAGE 1 OF 1

Appendix B

Infiltration Test Results

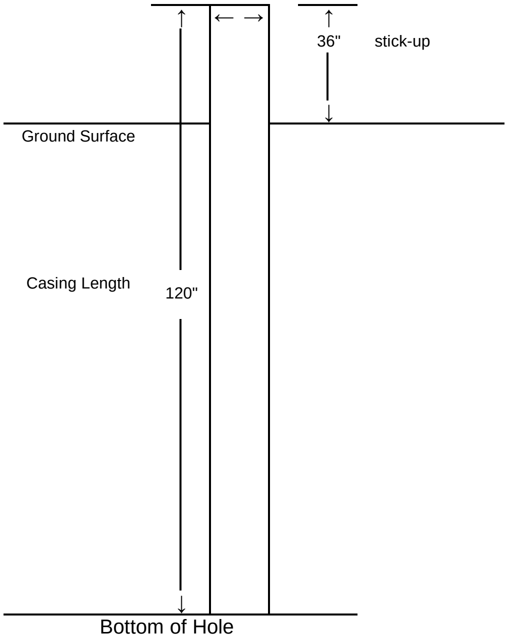
50 Chestnut Ridge Road, Suite 101
Montvale, New Jersey 07645
Phone: 845.352.0411
Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D
Date: 8/19/2020
Exploration No: TP-01
Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	120	in
Stick-Up	36	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	120	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

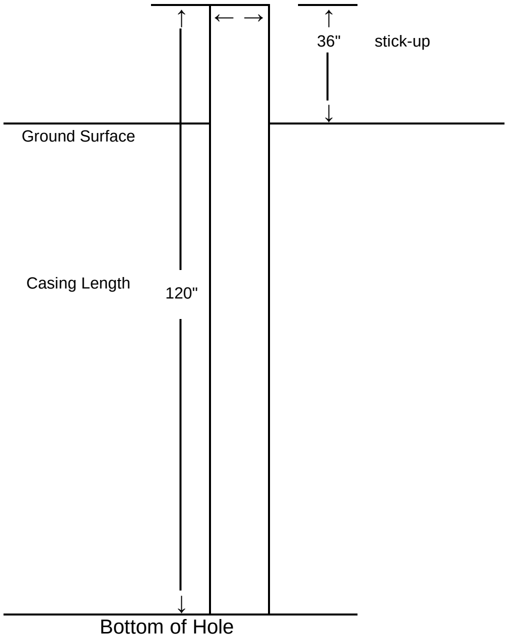
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/19/2020
Exploration No: TP-01

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	120	in
Stick-Up	36	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	120	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

Falling Head Infiltration Test

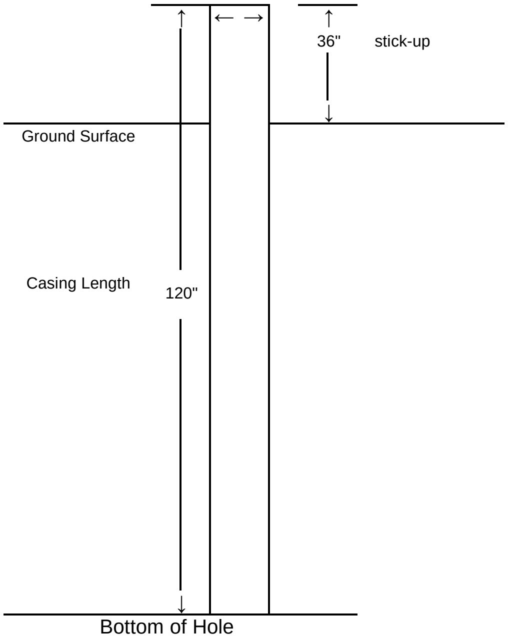
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/19/2020
Exploration No: TP-01

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	120	in
Stick-Up	36	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	120	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

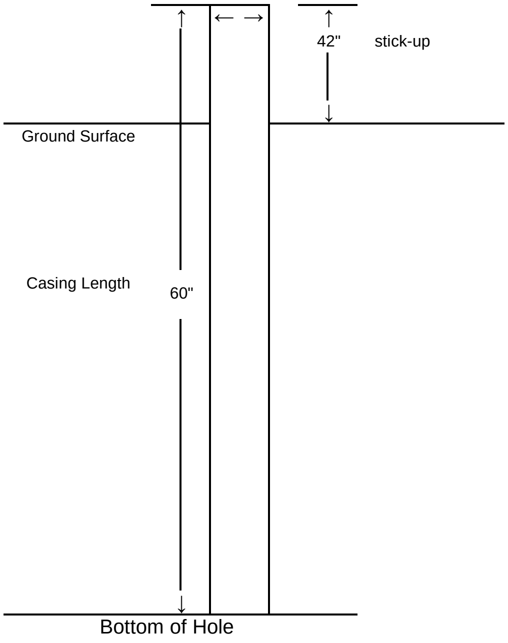
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-03

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	42	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Fax: 845.352.2611

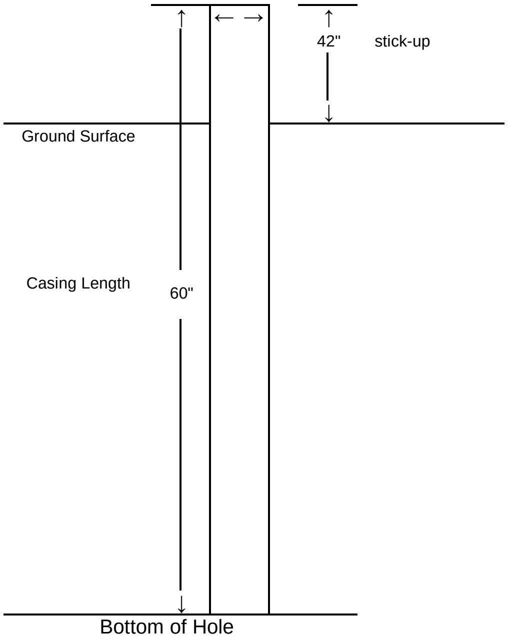
Falling Head Infiltration Test

Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D
Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-03

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	42	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Falling Head Infiltration Test

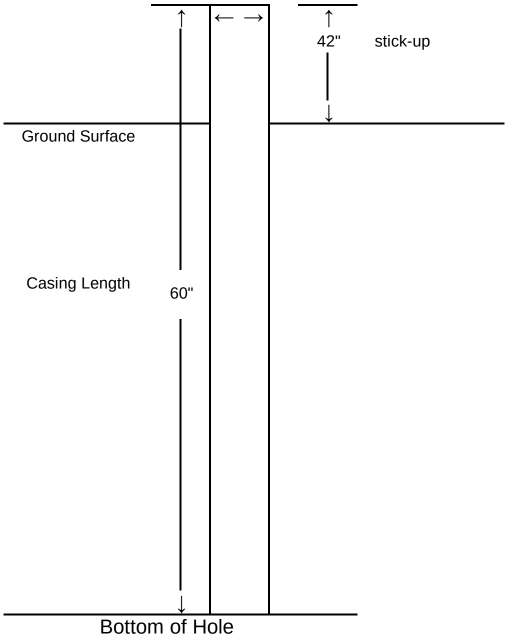
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-03

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	42	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Falling Head Infiltration Test

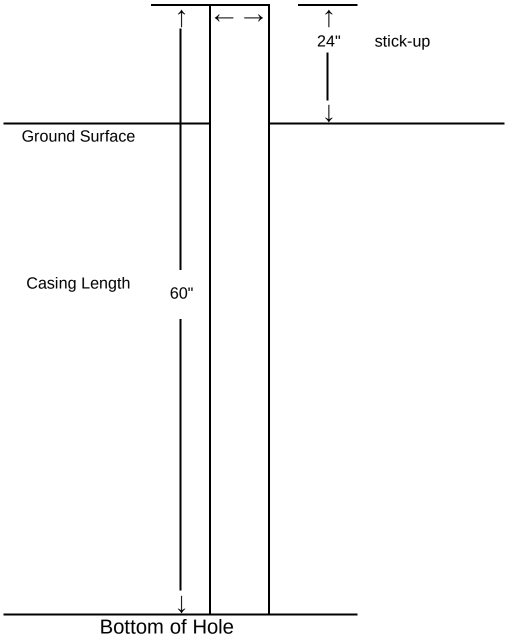
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-04

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	24	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

Falling Head Infiltration Test

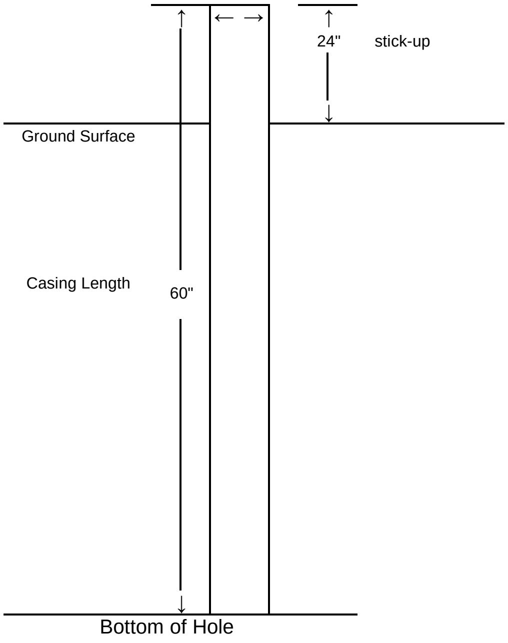
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-04

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	24	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Falling Head Infiltration Test

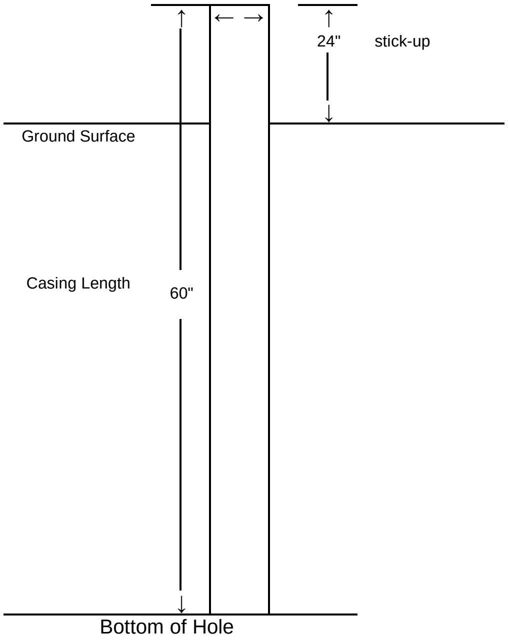
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-04

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	24	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Montvale, New Jersey 07645
Phone: 845.352.0411
Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

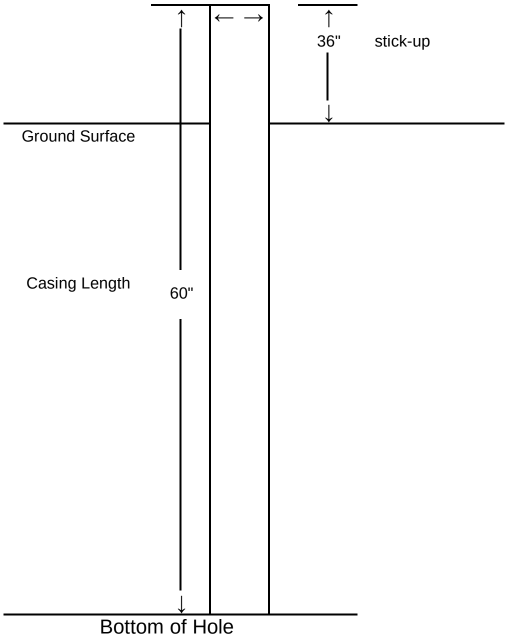
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-05

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	36	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Phone: 845.352.0411
Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

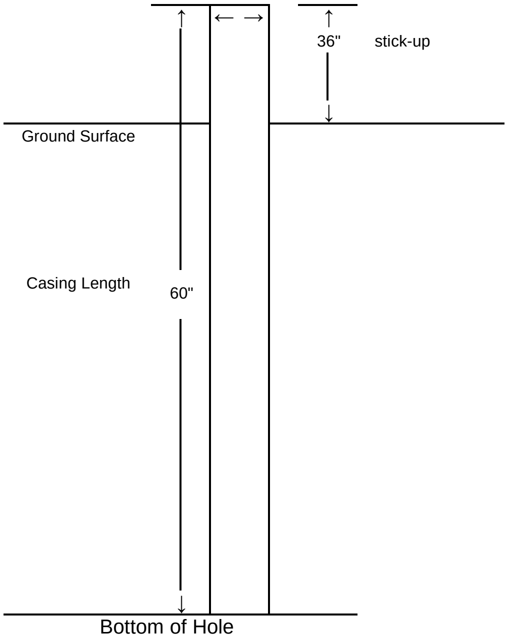
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-05

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	36	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Phone: 845.352.0411
Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

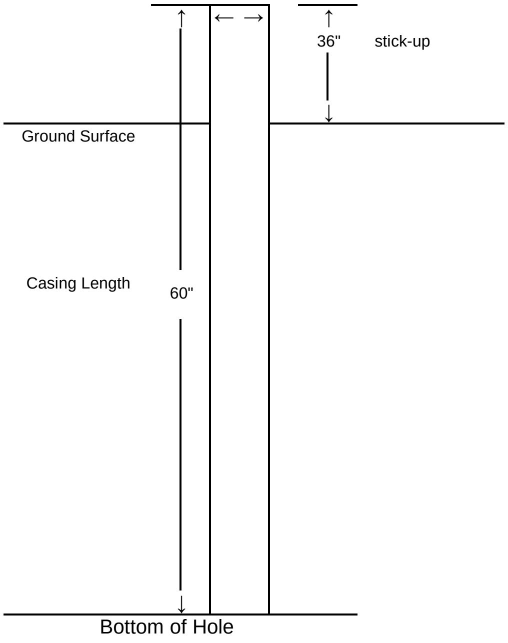
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-05

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	36	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	1	(ft)	10.00	(in)	22.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 22.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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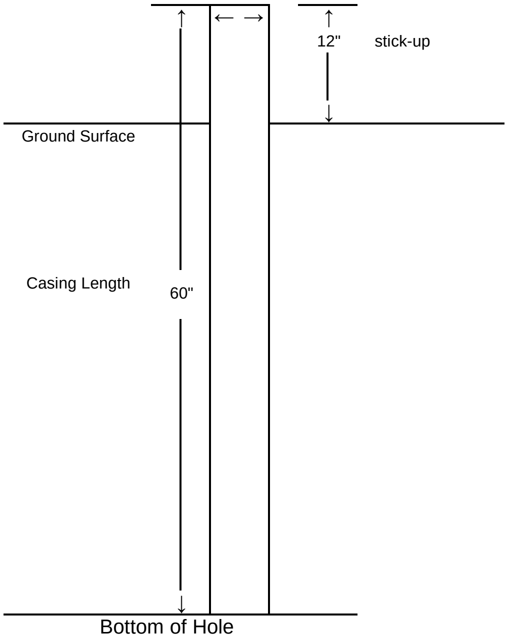
Falling Head Infiltration Test

Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D
Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-07

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	1	(ft)	6.00	(in)	18.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 18.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Falling Head Infiltration Test

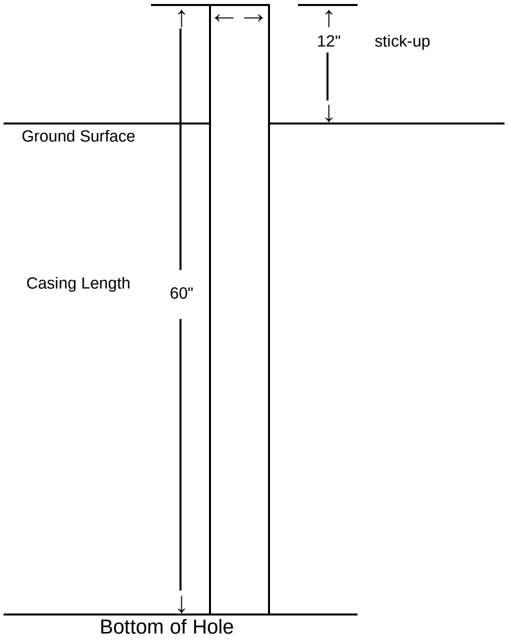
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-07

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

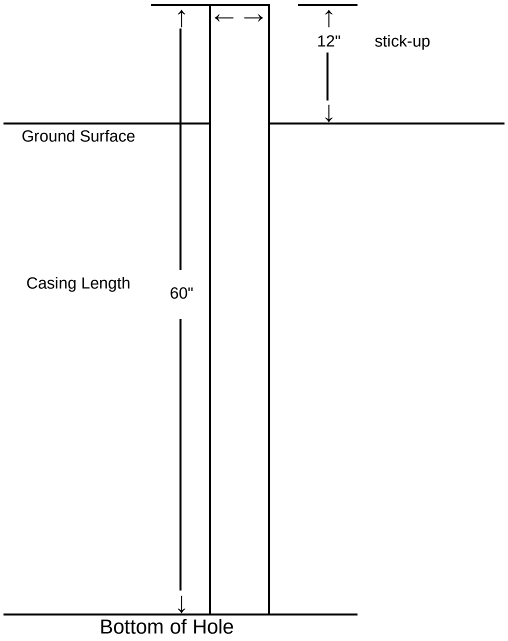
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-07

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

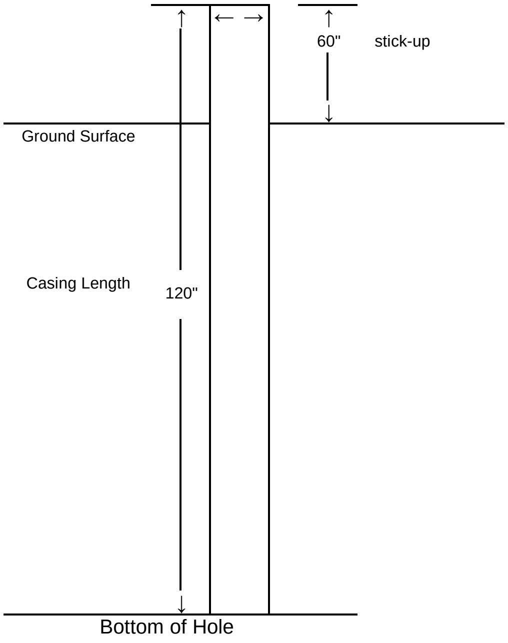
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-08

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	120	in
Stick-Up	60	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	120	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

Project: Warwick Meadows

Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020

Exploration No: TP-08

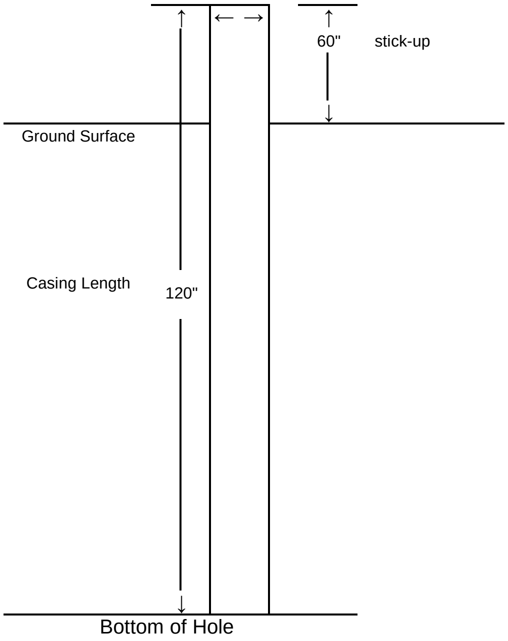
Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz

Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.

Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	120	in
Stick-Up	60	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	120	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:

= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Phone: 845.352.0411
Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

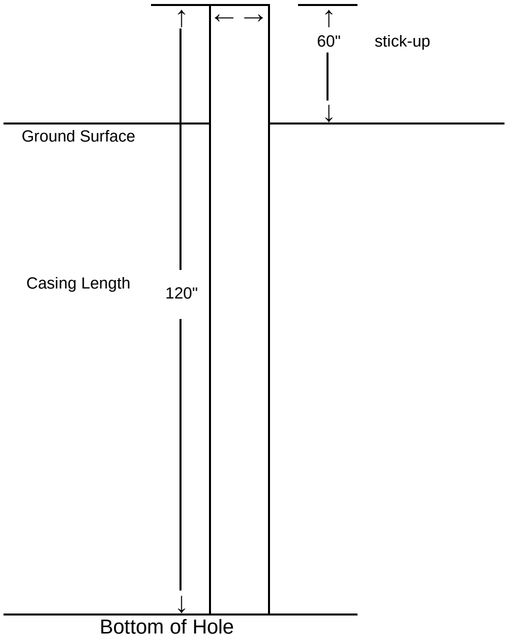
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-08

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	120	in
Stick-Up	60	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	120	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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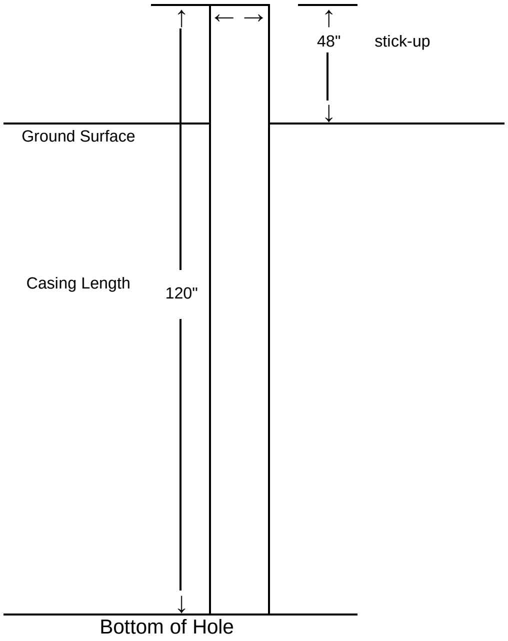
Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D
Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-09
Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	120	in
Stick-Up	48	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	120	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

Falling Head Infiltration Test

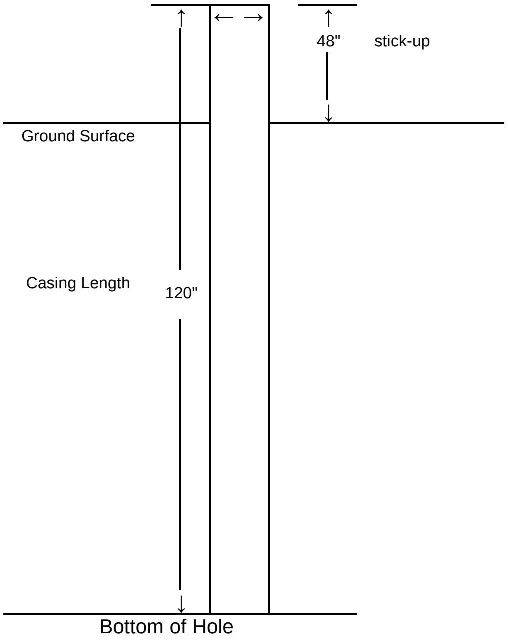
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-09

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	120	in
Stick-Up	48	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	120	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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50 Chestnut Ridge Road, Suite 101
Montvale, New Jersey 07645
Phone: 845.352.0411
Fax: 845.352.2611

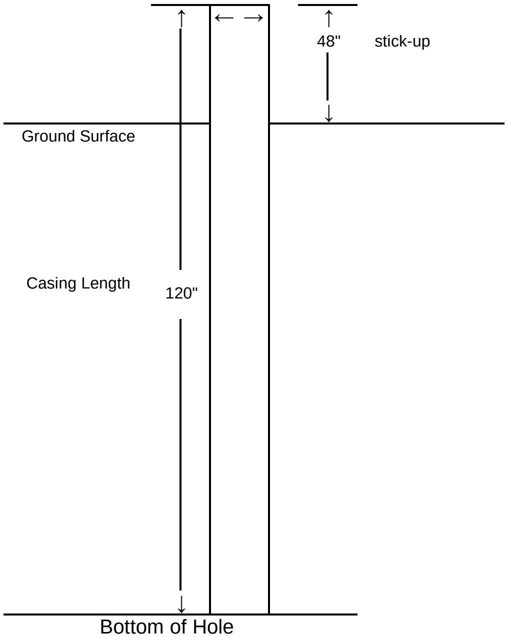
Falling Head Infiltration Test

Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D
Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-09

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	120	in
Stick-Up	48	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	120	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

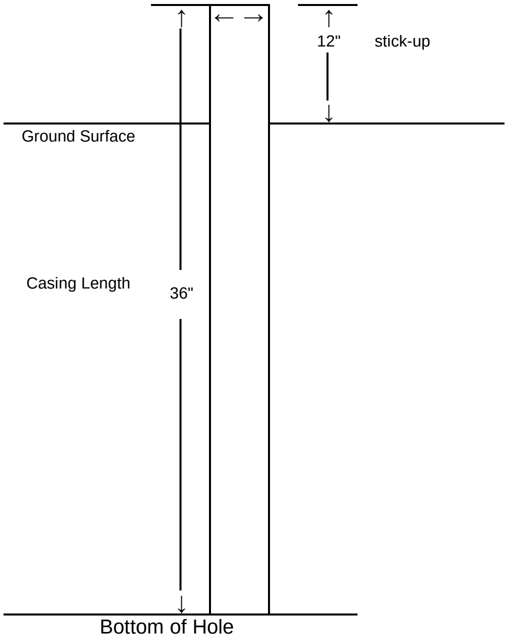
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-10

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Falling Head Infiltration Test

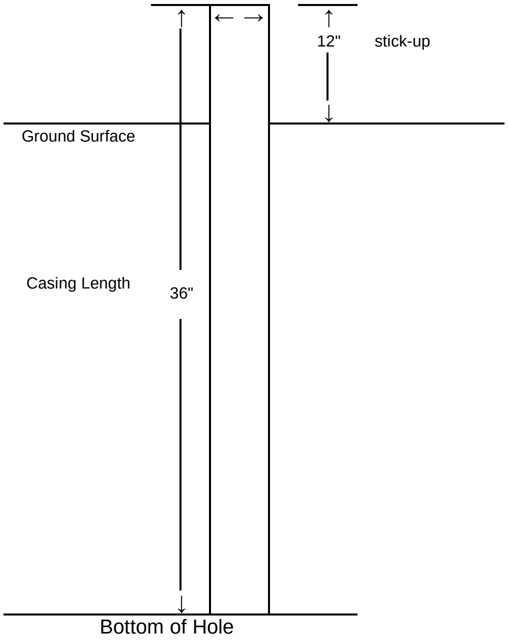
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-10

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Falling Head Infiltration Test

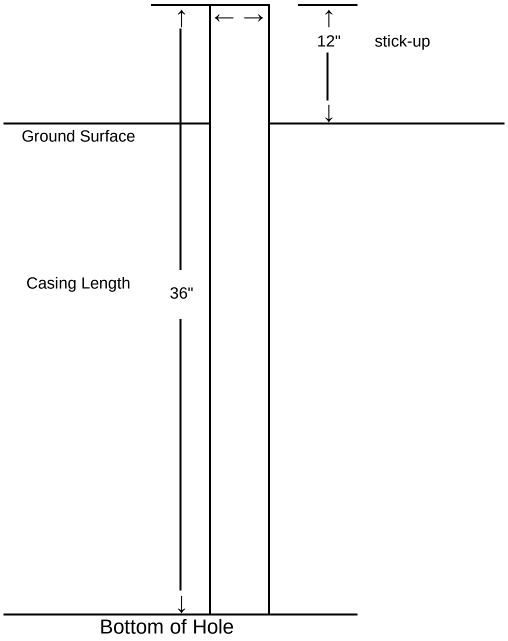
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-10

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

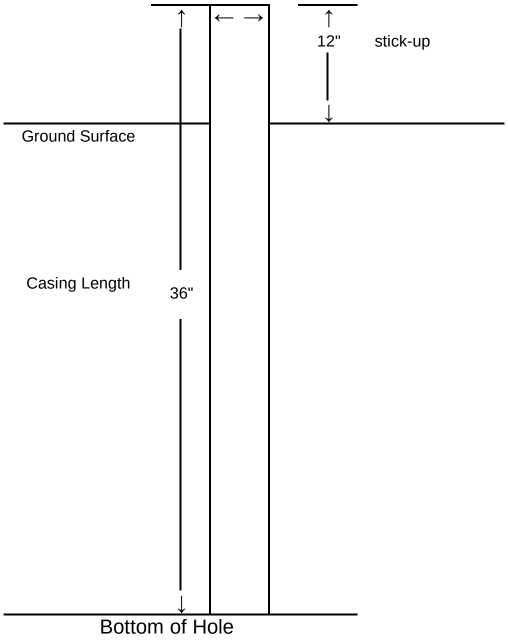
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-11

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Falling Head Infiltration Test

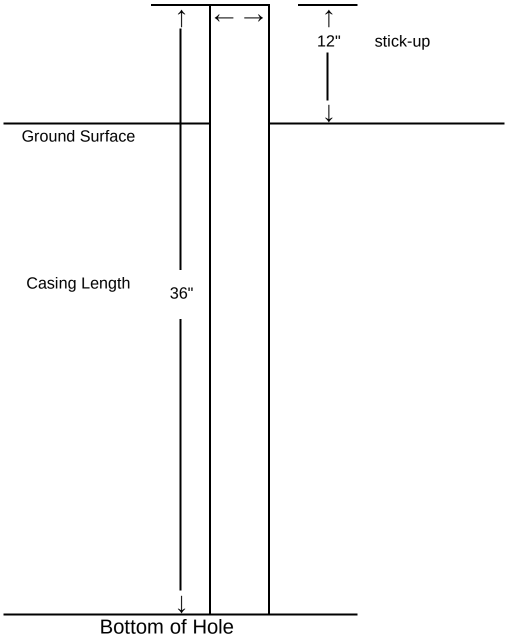
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-11

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

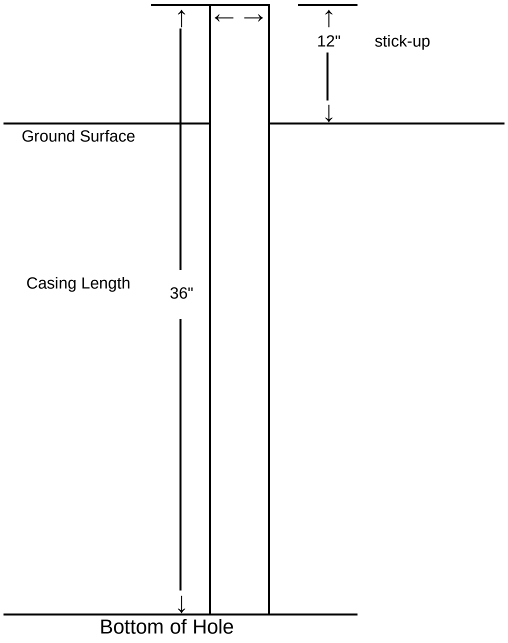
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-11

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	1	(ft)	9.00	(in)	21.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 21.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Falling Head Infiltration Test

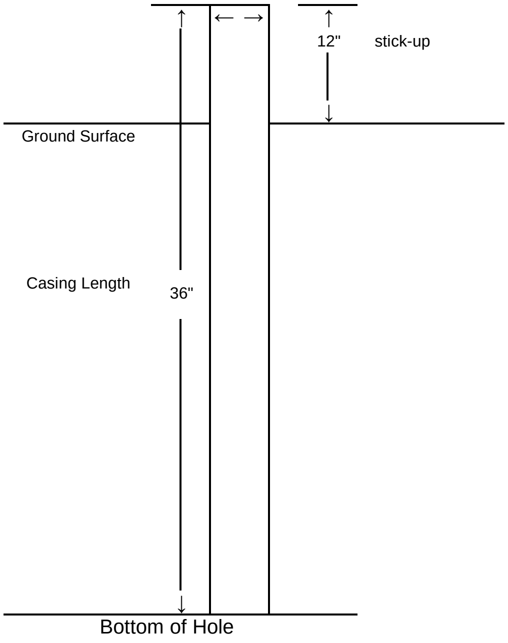
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-12

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

Falling Head Infiltration Test

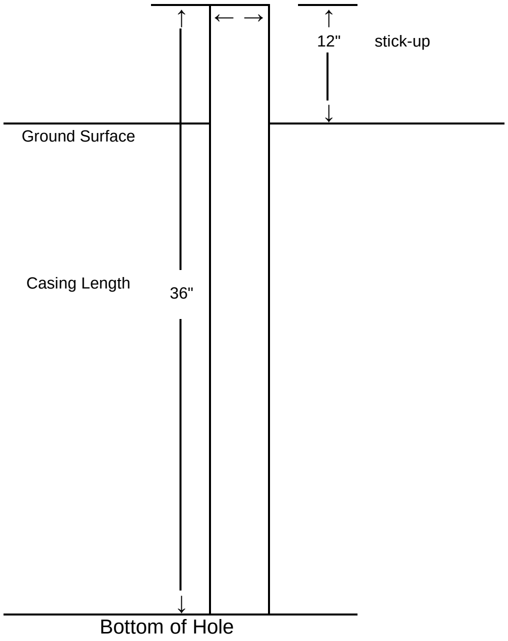
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-12

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

Falling Head Infiltration Test

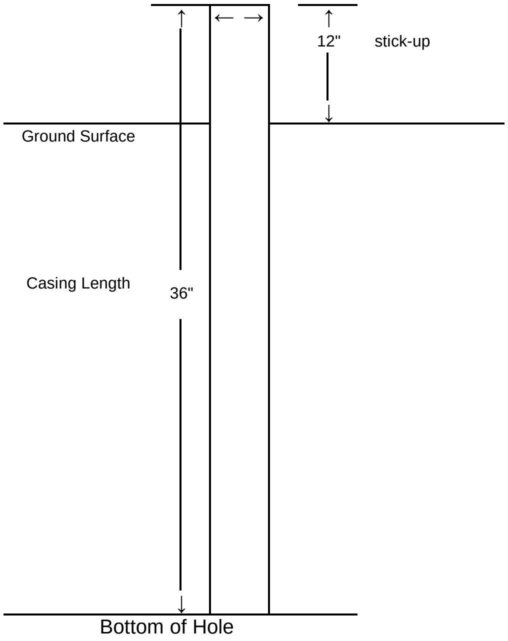
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-12

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	36	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	36	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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Planners ▪ Surveyors ▪ Landscape Architects

50 Chestnut Ridge Road, Suite 101
Montvale, New Jersey 07645
Phone: 845.352.0411
Fax: 845.352.2611

Falling Head Infiltration Test

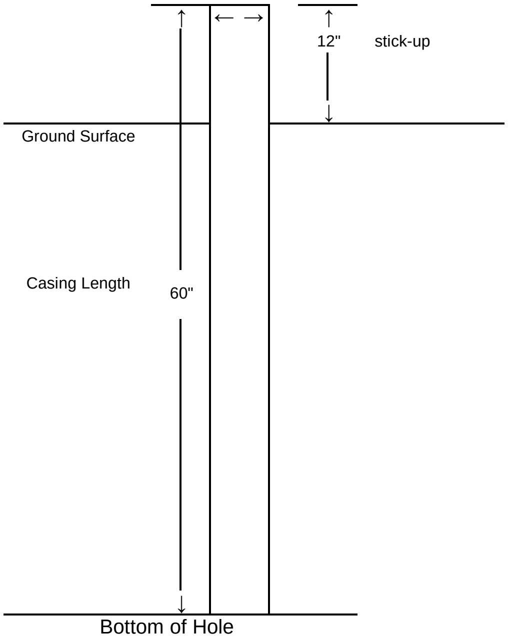
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/20/2020
Exploration No: TP-13

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Diagram



Test Data

Time (sec)	Water Level Reading		Water Level Reading		ΔH
0		(ft)	0.00	(in)	-
3600	2	(ft)	0.00	(in)	24.00
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
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		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	
		(ft)		(in)	

Measurements:

Measured Infiltration Rate:
= 24.00 (in/hr)

Notes:

1. **Infiltration rates shown are a direct measurement from conducted field test. No correction factors are applied.**

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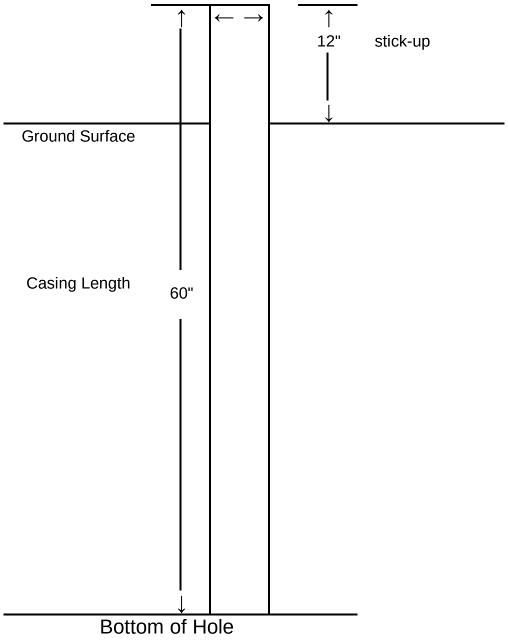

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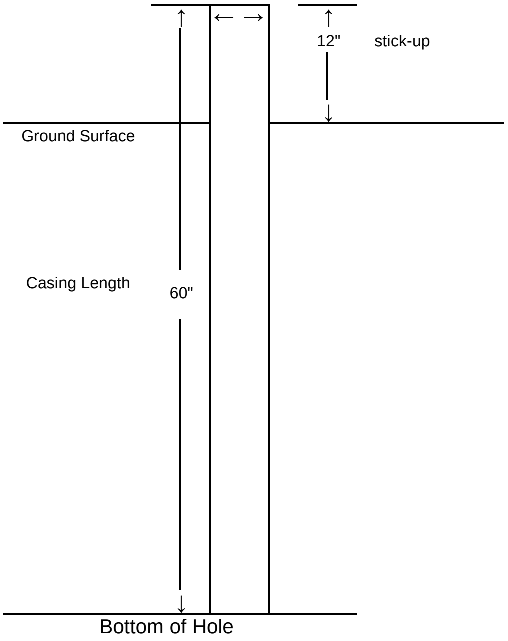

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Falling Head Infiltration Test

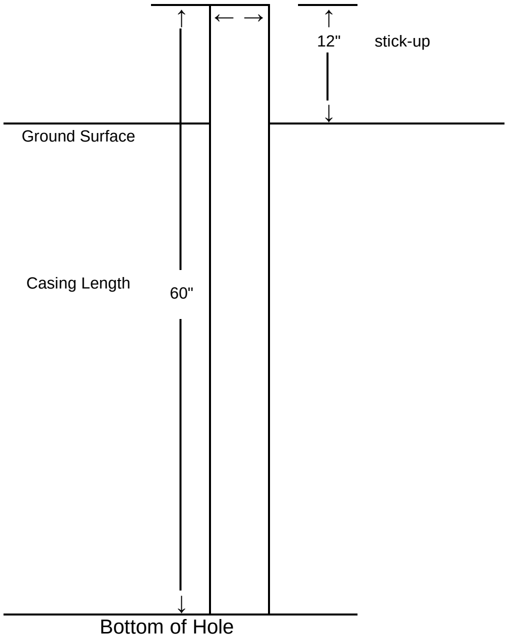
Project: Warwick Meadows
Job Number: 15002429D

Date: 8/21/2020
Exploration No: TP-15

Inspector: Nicholas Ohrynowicz
Operator: SoilTesting, Inc.
Rig/Crew Time:

Well Information		
Standing Groundwater	NA	in
Casing Diameter	5	in
Casing Length	60	in
Stick-Up	12	in
Depth from Bottom of Hole to Top of Casing	60	in
Water Level from Top of Casing	N/A	in

Well Diagram



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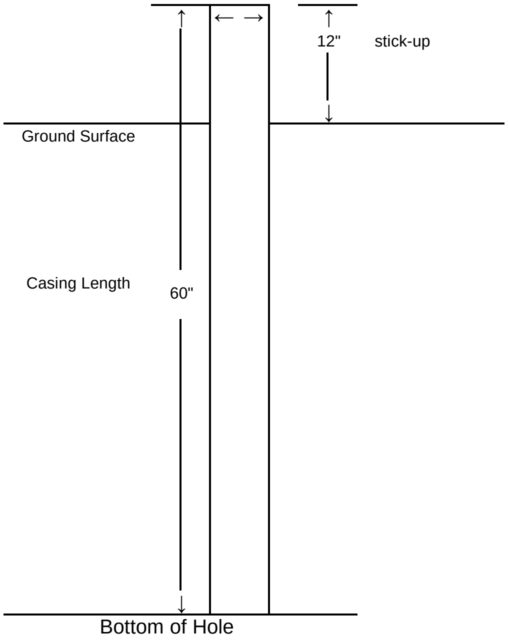

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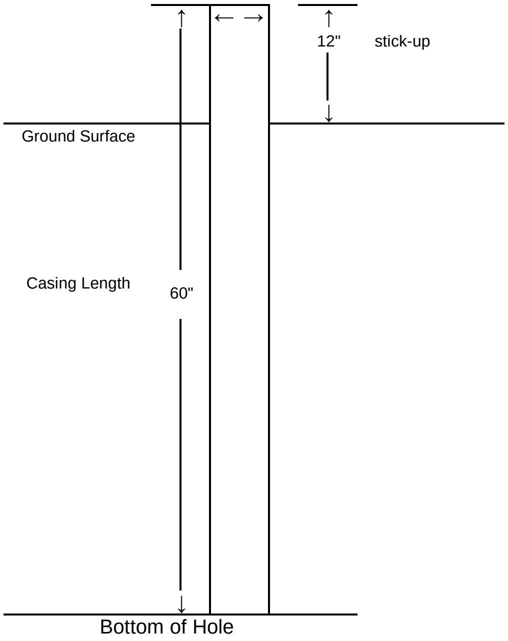

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Notes:

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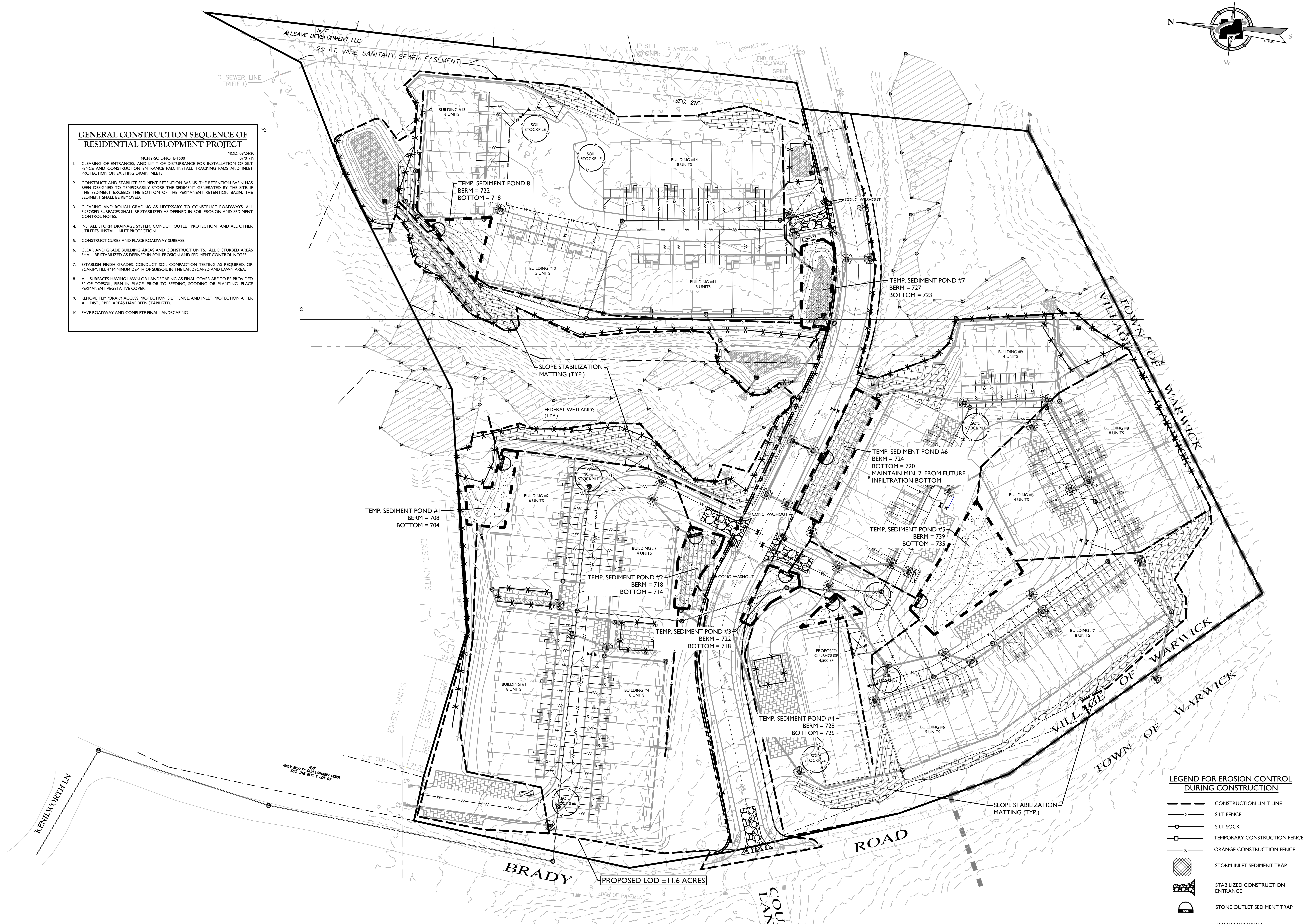
APPENDIX 15

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS



GENERAL CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE OF RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

MOD: 09/24/20
MCNY-SOIL-NOTE-1500 07/01/19

1. CLEARING OF ENTRANCES, AND LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE FOR INSTALLATION OF SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE PAD. INSTALL TRACKING PADS AND INLET PROTECTION ON EXISTING DRAIN INLETS.

2. CONSTRUCT AND STABILIZE SEDIMENT RETENTION BASINS. THE RETENTION BASIN HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO TEMPORARILY STORE THE SEDIMENT GENERATED BY THE SITE. IF THE SEDIMENT EXCEEDS THE BOTTOM OF THE PERMANENT RETENTION BASIN, THE SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED.

3. CLEARING AND ROUGH GRADING AS NECESSARY TO CONSTRUCT ROADWAYS. ALL EXPOSED SURFACES SHALL BE STABILIZED AS DEFINED IN SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES.

4. INSTALL STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM, CONDUIT OUTLET PROTECTION AND ALL OTHER UTILITIES. INSTALL INLET PROTECTION.

5. CONSTRUCT CURBS AND PLACE ROADWAY SUBBASE.

6. CLEAR AND GRADE BUILDING AREAS AND CONSTRUCT UNITS. ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED AS DEFINED IN SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES.

7. ESTABLISH FINISH GRADES. CONDUCT SOIL COMPACTION TESTING AS REQUIRED, OR SCARIFY/TILL 6" MINIMUM DEPTH OF SUBSOIL IN THE LANDSCAPED AND LAWN AREA.

8. ALL SURFACES HAVING LAWN OR LANDSCAPING AS FINAL COVER ARE TO BE PROVIDED 5" OF TOPSOIL, FIRM IN PLACE, PRIOR TO SEEDING, SODDING OR PLANTING. PLACE PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER.

9. REMOVE TEMPORARY ACCESS PROTECTION, SILT FENCE, AND INLET PROTECTION AFTER ALL DISTURBED AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED.

10. PAVE ROADWAY AND COMPLETE FINAL LANDSCAPING.

LEGEND FOR EROSION CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION

▬ ▬ ▬	CONSTRUCTION LIMIT LINE
—x—	SILT FENCE
—○—	SILT SOCK
—□—	TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FENCE
—x—	ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCE
▩	STORM INLET SEDIMENT TRAP
▩	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
◠	STONE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP
▬▸ ▬▸ ▬	TEMPORARY SWALE
⊂⊃	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN
S.P	MATERIAL STOCKPILE
▩	CHECK DAM

40 0 40 80
SCALE : 1" = 40'

INFILTRATION AREA PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

THE INFILTRATION CHAMBER FOOTPRINT AREAS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM RUNOFF AND SURCHARGE LOADING AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL THE CHAMBER SYSTEM HAS BEEN FULLY INSTALLED WITH ADEQUATE COVER. ALL UPSTREAM STRUCTURES TRIBUTARY TO THE SUBSURFACE SYSTEM MUST HAVE ADEQUATE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLED PRIOR TO THE SYSTEM BEING PLACE ON-LINE. INFILTRATION PONDS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM SURCHARGE LOADING AT ALL TIMES AND PROTECTED FROM RUNOFF UNTIL ALL TRIBUTARY AREAS HAVE BEEN FULLY STABILIZED. WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE ENGINEER IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO PLACING SUBSURFACE CHAMBER AREAS ON-LINE AND PRIOR TO REMOVING SEDIMENT PROTECTION FROM INFILTRATION POND AREAS.

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811
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ALL STATES REQUIRE NOTIFICATION OF EXCAVATORS, DESIGNERS, OR ANY PERSON PREPARING TO DISTURB THE EARTH'S SURFACE ANYWHERE IN ANY STATE

FOR STATE SPECIFIC DIRECT PHONE NUMBERS
VISIT: WWW.CALL811.COM

REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	DESCRIPTION
1	10/27/2020	SMB	PLAN REVISIONS PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
2	11/09/2020	CPM	BULK TABLE REVISIONS PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
3	12/29/2020	SMB	PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
4	2/23/2021	CPM	PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
5	3/23/2021	CPM	PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.

ANDREW B. FETHERSTON
NEW YORK LICENSED PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEER - LICENSE NUMBER: 073555-1

AMENDED SITE PLANS
FOR
WARWICK COMMONS STAGE 5, LLC

TAX LOTS 218-1-91,92,93,94
& 96, 219-1-2.2

VILLAGE OF WARWICK
ORANGE COUNTY
NEW YORK

NEW WINDSOR OFFICE
555 Hudson Valley Avenue
Suite 101
New Windsor, NY 12553

Phone: 845.564.4495
Fax: 845.567.1025

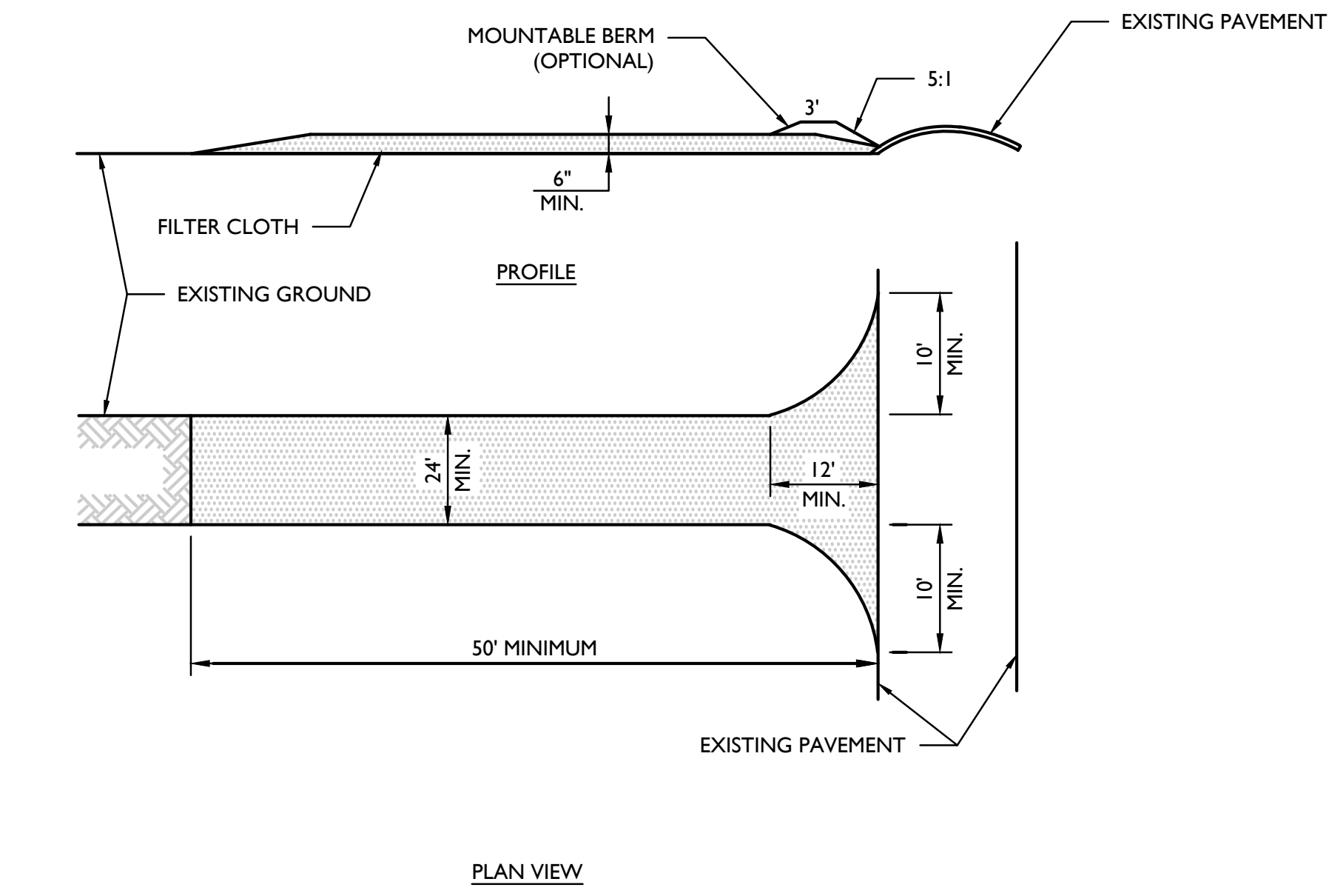
SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:
AS SHOWN	9/25/2020	SMB	JED

PROJECT NUMBER:	DRAWING NAME:
15002429D	C-SESC

SHEET TITLE:
SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:
13 of 24

NOTE: DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

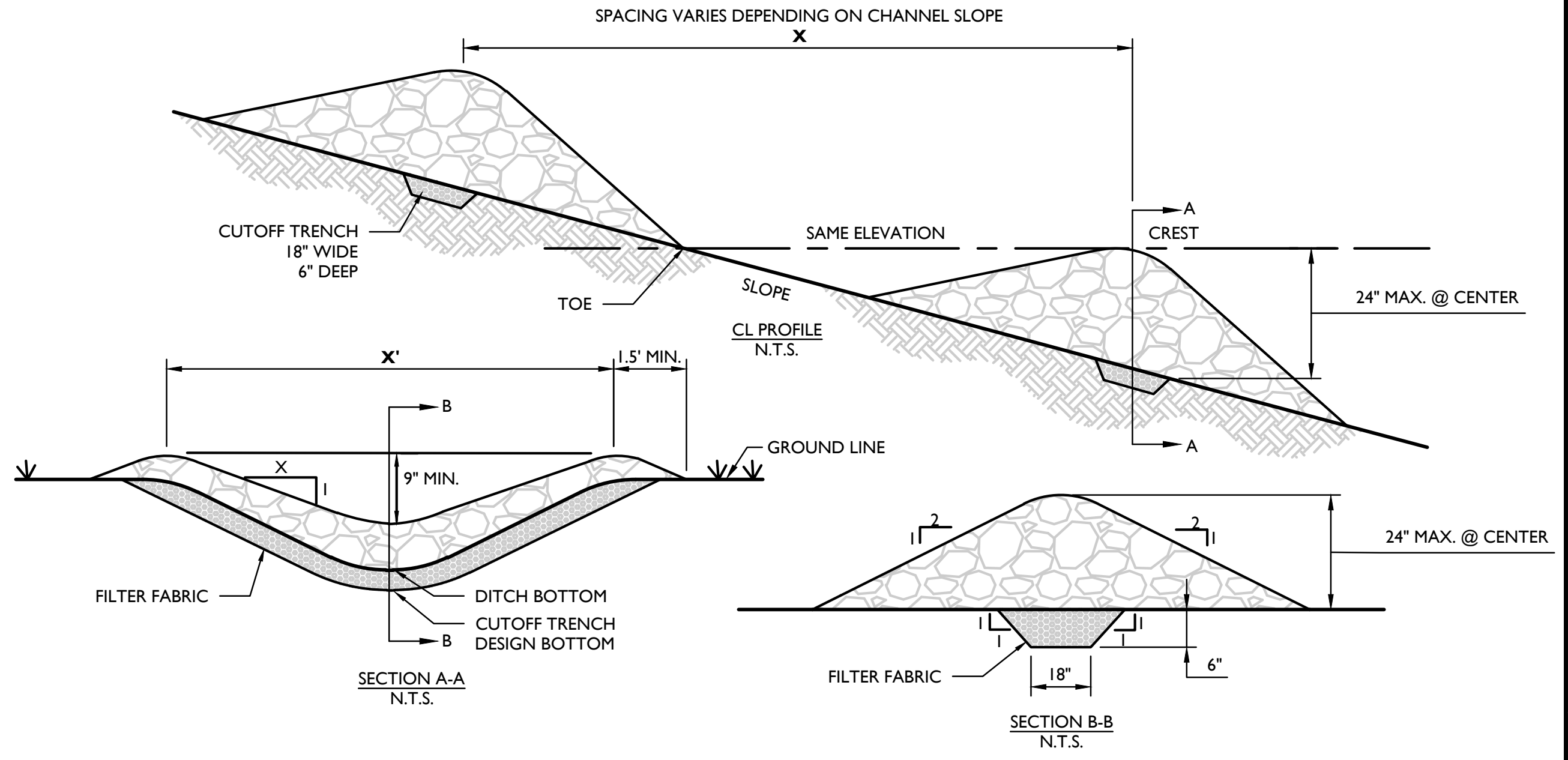


NOTES:

1. STONE SIZE - USE 2" STONE, OR RECLAIMED OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT. LENGTH: NOT LESS THAN 50 FEET. THICKNESS: NOT LESS THAN (6) INCHES.
2. WIDTH - 24'
3. FILTER CLOTH - WILL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO PLACING OF STONE.
4. SURFACE WATER - ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, A MOUNTING BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES WILL BE PERMITTED.
5. MAINTENANCE - THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
6. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH STONE AND WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR AS REQUIRED.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-1000 07/01/19



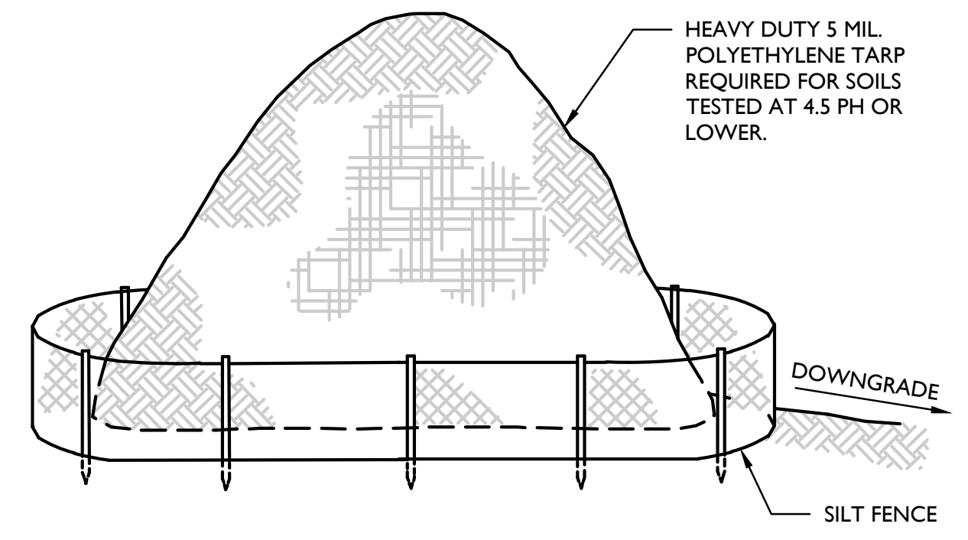
CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. STONE WILL BE PLACED ON A FILTER FABRIC FOUNDATION TO THE LINES, GRADES AND LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE PLAN.
2. SET SPACING OF CHECK DAMS TO ASSUME THAT THE ELEVATIONS OF THE CREST OF THE DOWNSTREAM DAM IS AT THE SAME ELEVATION OF THE TOE OF THE UPSTREAM DAM.
3. EXTEND THE STONE A MINIMUM OF 1.5 FEET BEYOND THE DITCH BANKS TO PREVENT CUTTING AROUND THE DAM.
4. PROTECT THE CHANNEL DOWNSTREAM OF THE LOWEST CHECK DAM FROM SCOUR AND EROSION WITH STONE OR LINER AS APPROPRIATE.
5. ENSURE THAT CHANNEL APPURTENANCES SUCH AS CULVERT ENTRANCES BELOW CHECK DAMS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO DAMAGE OR BLOCKAGE FROM DISPLACED STONE.

MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA: 2 ACRES

STONE CHECK DAM DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-2301 07/01/19

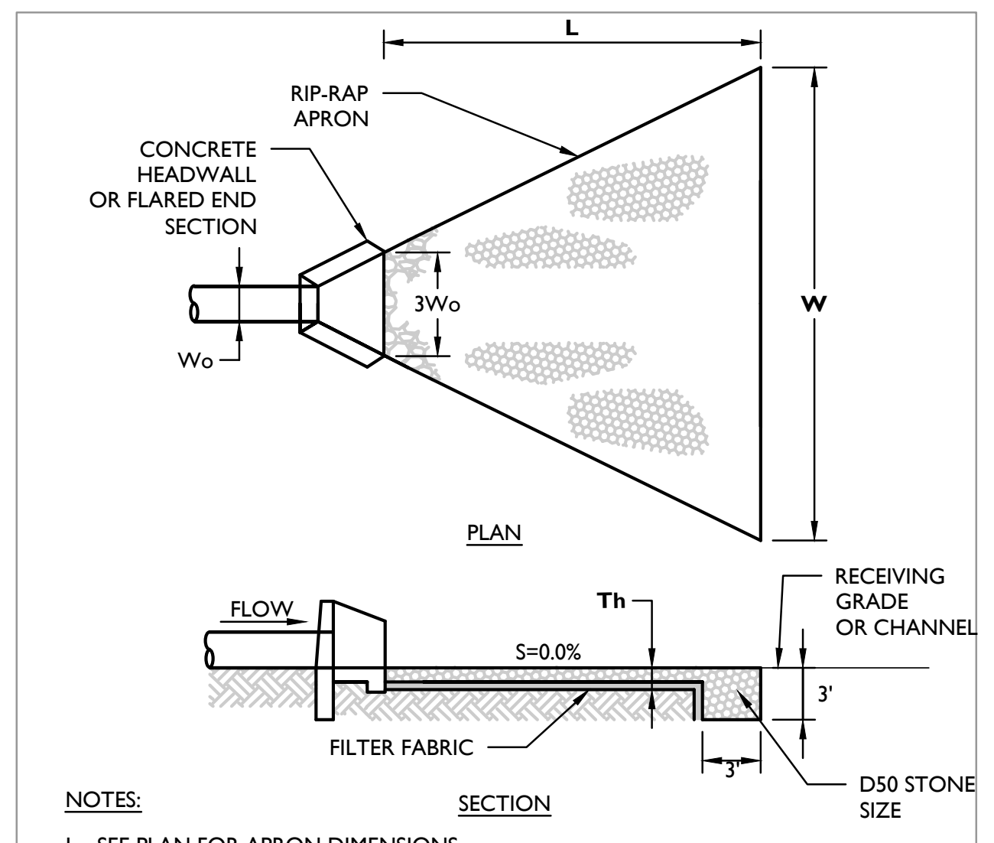


NOTES:

1. ALL STOCKPILES SHALL NOT TO BE LOCATED WITHIN 50 FEET OF A FLOODPLAIN, SLOPE, ROADWAY OR DRAINAGE FACILITY.

TOPSOIL STOCKPILE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-2500 07/01/19



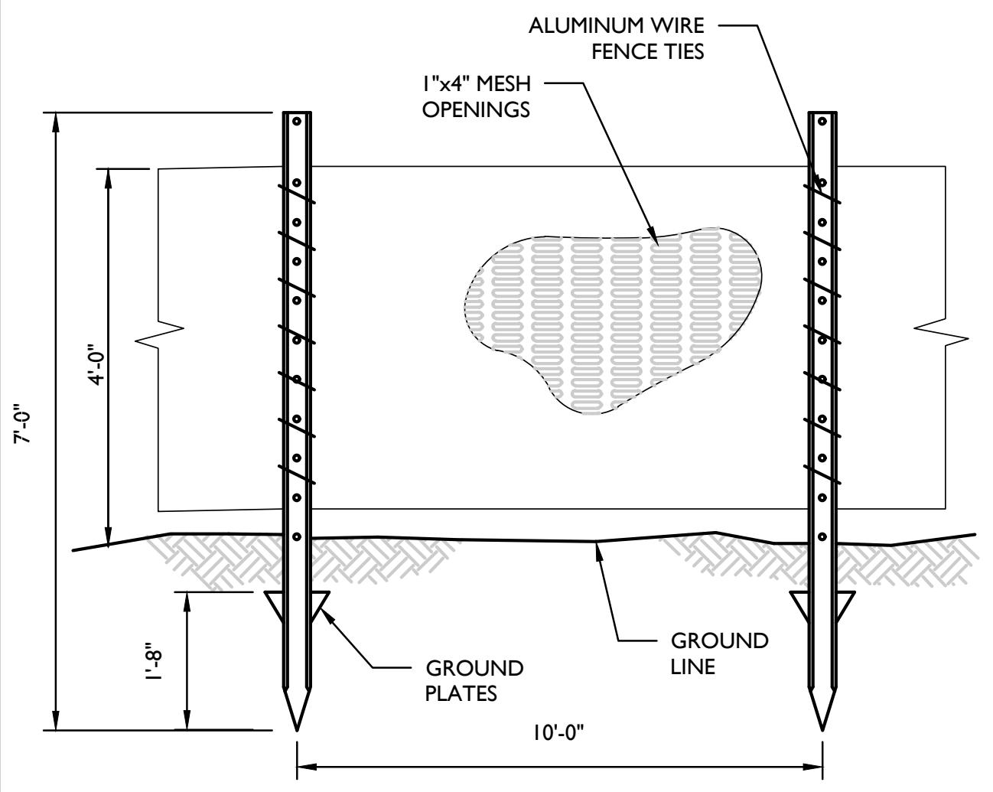
NOTES:

1. SEE PLAN FOR APRON DIMENSIONS.
2. SIDE SLOPE SHALL BE 2:1 OR FLATTER. THE BOTTOM GRADE SHALL BE LEVEL (0% SLOPE). THERE SHALL BE NO FALL AT THE END OF APRON TO THE RECEIVING SURFACE.

CONDUIT OUTLET PROTECTION DETAIL

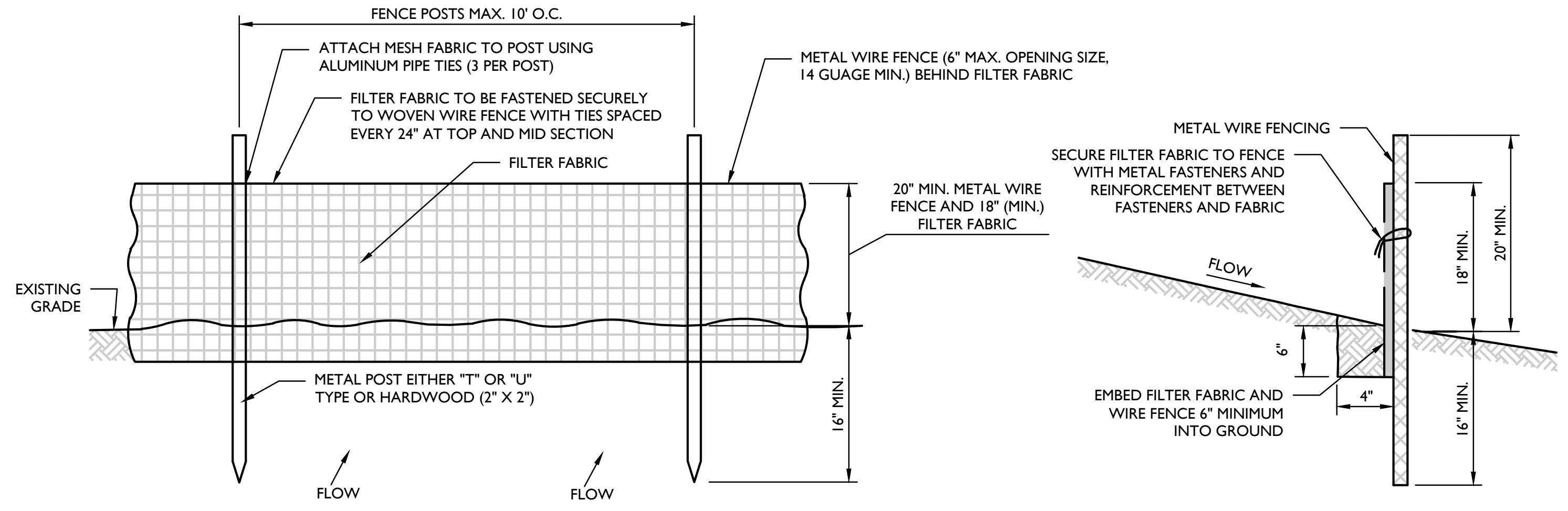
NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-1600 07/01/19

2015\15002429D\Engineering\Site Plans\C-SESC.dwg\C-14-SOIL DETAILS By: CMCCORMACK



ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-1400 07/01/19

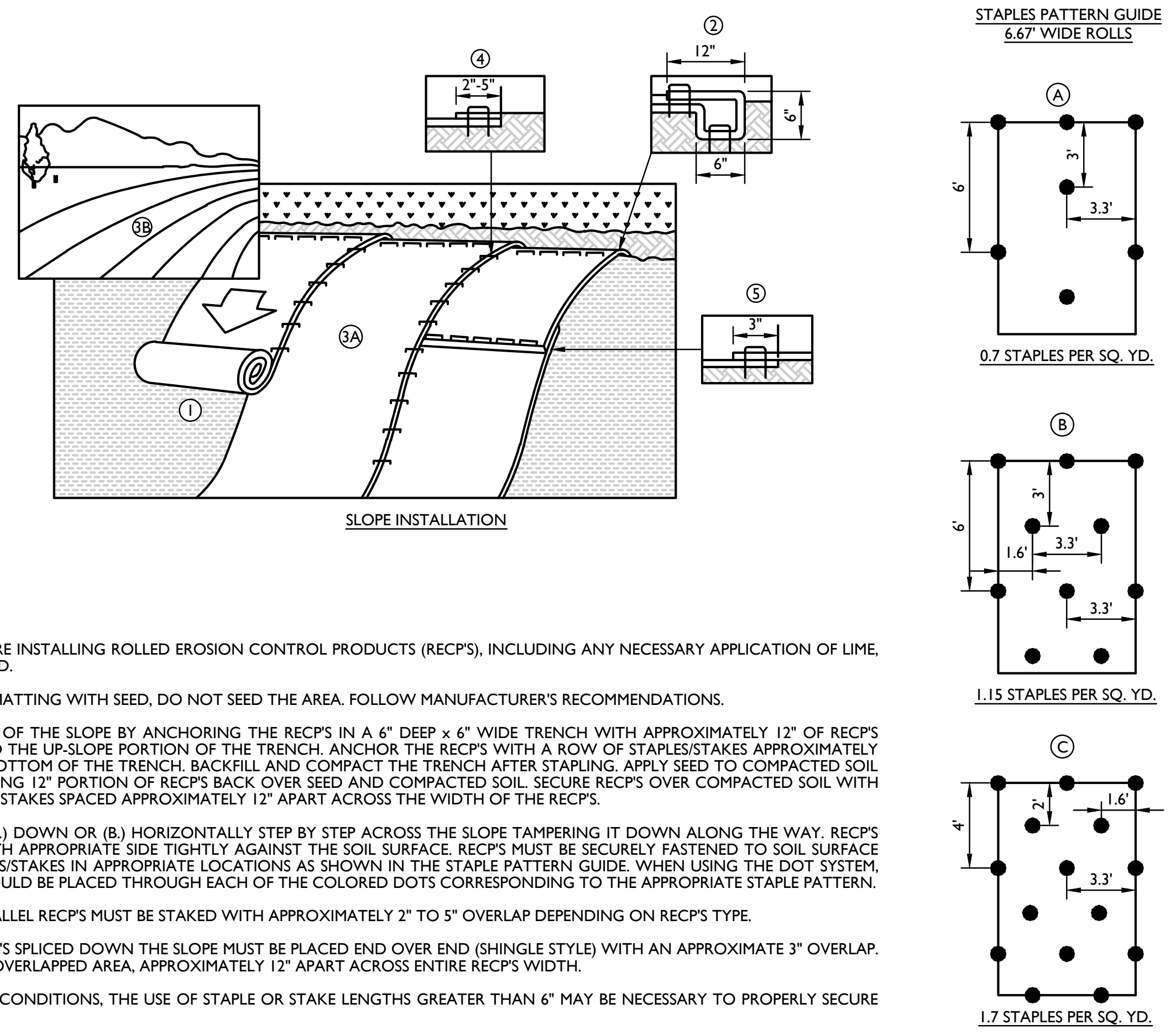


NOTES:

1. GEOTEXTILE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE POST BY USING WIRE TIES OR HOG RINGS. USE 3 FASTENERS PER POST.
2. SPLICING OF INDIVIDUAL ROLLS SHALL NOT OCCUR AT LOW POINTS.
3. ALL SILT FENCE TO BE INSPECTED AND REMEDIAL MAINTENANCE PERFORMED BY THE CONTRACTOR AS REQUIRED. MATERIAL REMOVED WHEN "BULGES" DEVELOP IN THE SILT FENCE.
4. WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF FILTER FABRIC ARE JOINED, THEY SHALL BE OVER-WRAPPED BY SIX INCHES AND FOLDED.
5. FILTER FABRIC TO BE EITHER FILTER X, MIRAFI 100X, STABILINKA T14ON, OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
6. PREFABRICATED UNITS SHALL MEET THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS SHOWN.
7. IF SPACE PERMITTED, LOCATE SILT FENCE 10' AWAY FROM TOE OF SLOPE IF THE SLOPE IS STEEPER THAN 1:1.

REINFORCED SILT FENCE (WITH WIRE FENCE) DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-1101 07/01/19

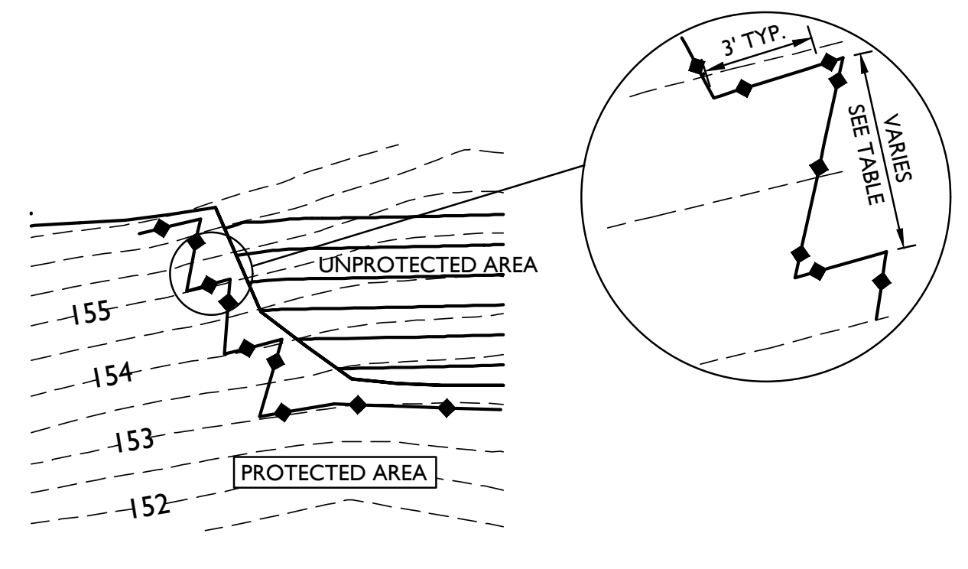


NOTES:

1. PREPARE SOIL BEFORE INSTALLING ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECP'S), INCLUDING ANY NECESSARY APPLICATION OF LIME, FERTILIZER AND SEED.
   - * WHEN USING MATTING WITH SEED, DO NOT SEED THE AREA. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
2. BEGIN AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE BY ANCHORING THE RECP'S IN A 6" DEEP x 6" WIDE TRENCH WITH APPROXIMATELY 12" OF RECP'S EXTENDED BEYOND THE UP-SLOPE PORTION OF THE TRENCH. ANCHOR THE RECP'S WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" APART IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING. APPLY SEED TO COMPACTED SOIL AND FOLD REMAINING 12" PORTION OF RECP'S BACK OVER SEED AND COMPACTED SOIL. SECURE RECP'S OVER COMPACTED SOIL WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES SPACED APPROXIMATELY 12" APART ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE RECP'S.
3. ROLL THE RECP'S (A.) DOWN OR (B.) HORIZONTALLY STEP BY STEP ACROSS THE SLOPE TAMPERING IT DOWN ALONG THE WAY. RECP'S SHALL UNROLL WITH APPROPRIATE SIDE TIGHTLY AGAINST THE SOIL SURFACE. RECP'S MUST BE SECURELY FASTENED TO SOIL SURFACE BY PLACING STAPLES/STAKES IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS AS SHOWN IN THE STAPLE PATTERN GUIDE. WHEN USING THE DOT SYSTEM, STAPLES/STAKESSHOULD BE PLACED THROUGH EACH OF THE COLORED DOTS CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE STAPLE PATTERN.
4. THE EDGES OF PARALLEL RECP'S MUST BE STAKED WITH APPROXIMATELY 2" TO 5" OVERLAP DEPENDING ON RECP'S TYPE.
5. CONSECUTIVE RECP'S SPLICED DOWN THE SLOPE MUST BE PLACED END OVER END (SHINGLE STYLE) WITH AN APPROXIMATE 3" OVERLAP. STAPLE THROUGH OVERLAPPED AREA, APPROXIMATELY 12" APART ACROSS ENTIRE RECP'S WIDTH.
   - * IN LOOSE SOIL CONDITIONS, THE USE OF STAPLE OR STAKE LENGTHS GREATER THAN 6" MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROPERLY SECURE THE RECP'S.

EROSION MATTING (CURLEX ENFORCER I) DETAIL

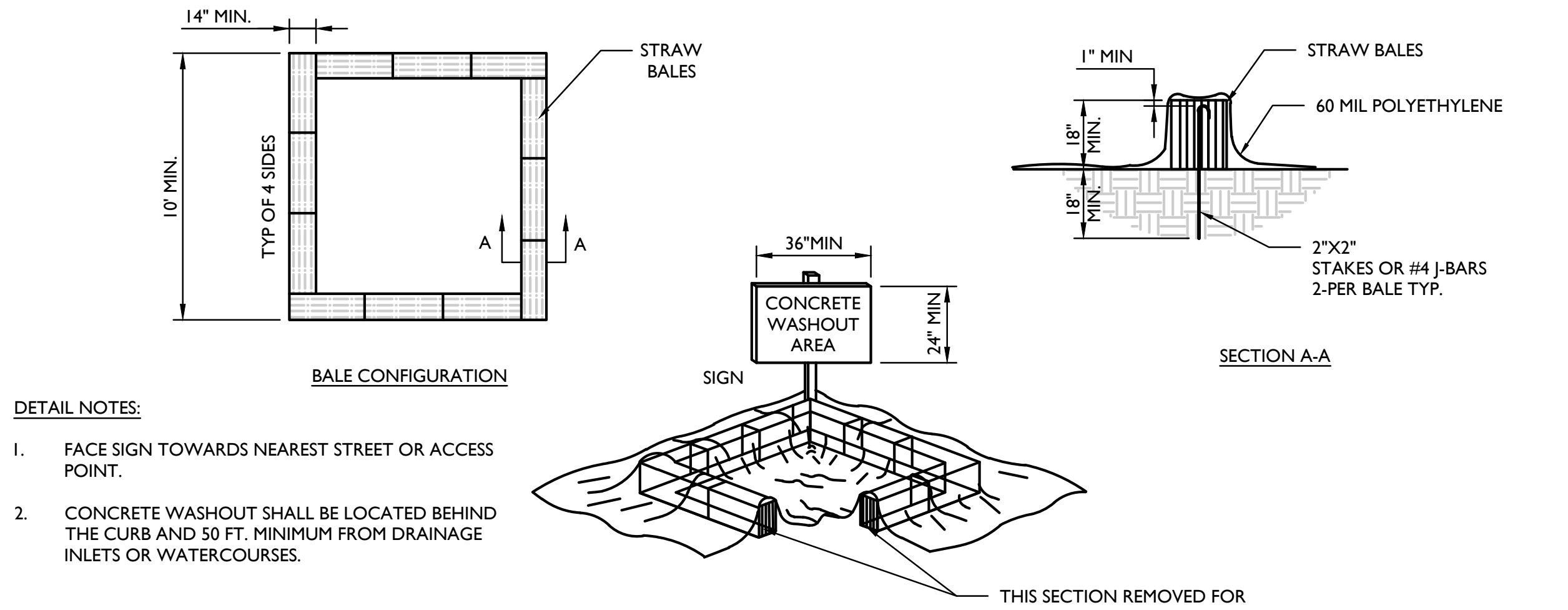
NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-2200 07/01/19



SLOPE	DISTANCE
1:2	15 FT
1:3	30 FT
1:4	50 FT
1:5	65 FT
FLATTER THAN 1:5	80 FT

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION DETAIL (WHEN NOT PARALLEL TO CONTOURS)

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-1103 07/01/19



DETAIL NOTES:

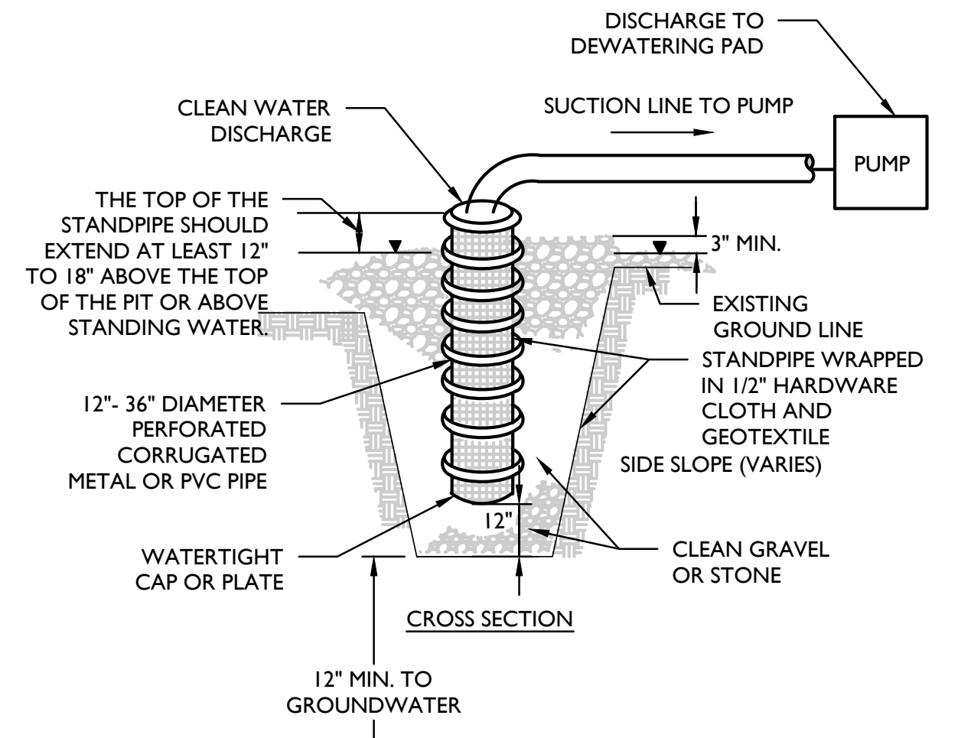
1. FACE SIGN TOWARDS NEAREST STREET OR ACCESS POINT.
2. CONCRETE WASHOUT SHALL BE LOCATED BEHIND THE CURB AND 50 FT. MINIMUM FROM DRAINAGE INLETS OR WATERCOURSES.

NOTES:

1. CONCRETE WASHOUTS ARE REQUIRED ON ALL CONSTRUCTION SITES INVOLVING CONCRETE AND STUCCO USE.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REQUIRE ALL CONCRETE DRIVERS TO UTILIZE THE CONCRETE WASHOUTS ONSITE.
3. WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE LOCATED AT LEAST 50 FEET AWAY FROM STORM SEWER DRAIN INLETS, GUTTERS, OPEN DITCHES, AND WATER COURSES.
4. APPROPRIATE STONE SHOULD COVER PATHS TO CONCRETE WASHOUT.
5. THE NUMBER OF CONCRETE WASHOUTS DEPENDS ON THE EXPECTED DEMAND FOR STORAGE CAPACITY. LARGE SITES WITH EXTENSIVE CONCRETE WORK SHALL BE PLACED AT MULTIPLE LOCATIONS FOR USE BY CONCRETE TRUCK DRIVERS.
6. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS SHALL BE IDENTIFIED BY POSTING SIGNS ONSITE.
7. CONCRETE WASHOUTS ARE TO BE INSPECTED DAILY BY THE CONTRACTOR FOR LEAKS OR TEARS IN PLASTIC LINER.
8. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF ALL MATERIAL WHEN THE WASHOUT HAS BEEN FILLED TO 75% CAPACITY.
9. PRIOR TO ANY RAINFALL, ALL CONCRETE WASHOUTS ARE TO BE CLEANED OUT OR COVERED.
10. ONCE THE MATERIAL HAS BEEN CLEANED OUT OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY, THE FACILITY MUST BE INSPECTED FOR REPAIR, RECONSTRUCTION OR REPLACEMENT. ALL PLASTIC LINING SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED.
11. PRE-FABRICATED OR ONSITE FABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUTS MAY BE USED.
12. OPTIONS FOR ONSITE CONCRETE WASHOUTS:
    - A. DIG A PIT AND LINE WITH 10 MIL PLASTIC SHEETING.
    - B. CREATE AN ABOVE-GROUND STRUCTURE FROM STRAW BALES OR SANDBAGS WITH 10 MIL PLASTIC LINING.

CONCRETE WASHOUT DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-1700 07/01/19

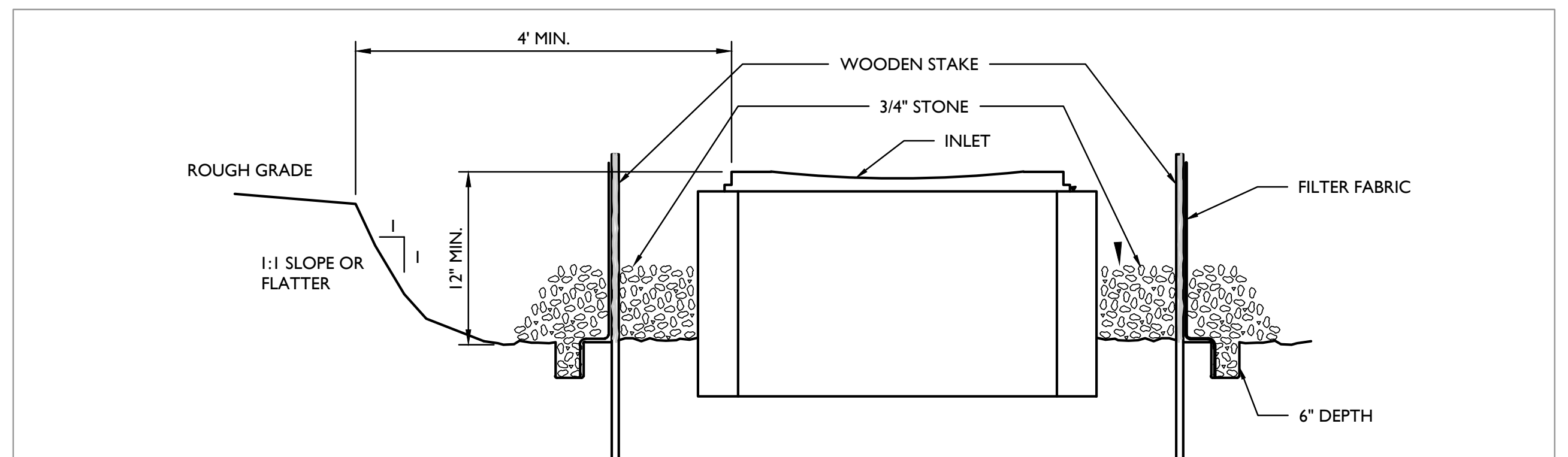


NOTES:

1. PIT DIMENSIONS ARE VARIABLE, WITH THE MINIMUM DIAMETER BEING 2 TIMES THE STANDPIPE DIAMETER.
2. THE STANDPIPE SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED BY PERFORATING A 12" TO 24" DIAMETER DIAMETER CORRUGATED OR PVC PIPE. THEN WRAPPING WITH 1/2" HARDWARE CLOTH AND GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. THE PERFORATIONS SHALL BE 1/2" X 6" SLITS OR 1" DIAMETER HOLES.
3. A BASE OF FILTER MATERIAL CONSISTING OF CLEAN 2" STONE SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE PIT TO A DEPTH OF 12". AFTER INSTALLING THE STANDPIPE, THE PIT SURROUNDING THE STANDPIPE SHOULD THEN BE BACKFILLED WITH THE SAME FILTER MATERIAL.
4. THE STANDPIPE SHOULD EXTEND 12" TO 18" ABOVE THE LIP OF THE PIT OR THE RISER CREST ELEVATION (BASIN DEWATERING ONLY) AND THE FILTER MATERIAL SHOULD EXTEND 3" MINIMUM ABOVE THE ANTICIPATED STANDING WATER ELEVATION.

SUMP PIT DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-1900 07/01/19



INSTALLATION NOTES:

1. EXCAVATE A 6 INCH x 6 INCH TRENCH, OFFSET APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET FROM THE INLET PERIMETER.
2. UNROLL A SECTION AT A TIME AND POSITION THE POSTS AGAINST THE BACK (DOWNSTREAM) WALL OF THE TRENCH (NET SIDE AWAY FROM DIRECTION OF FLOW).
3. DRIVE THE POST INTO THE GROUND UNTIL THE NETTING IS APPROXIMATELY 2 INCHES FROM THE TRENCH BOTTOM.
4. LAY THE TOE-IN FLAP OF FABRIC ONTO THE UNDISTURBED BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH, BACKFILL THE TRENCH AND TAMP THE SOIL. STEEPER SLOPES REQUIRE AN INTERCEPT TRENCH.
5. JOIN SECTIONS AS SHOWN ABOVE. SUPPLEMENT WITH GRAVEL, PILED AGAINST THE FENCE.
6. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE TRAP RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS WHEN THE SEDIMENT HAS ACCUMULATED TO 1/2 THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE TRAP.
7. THE STRUCTURE SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER EACH RAIN AND REPAIRS MADE AS NEEDED.

STORM INLET SEDIMENT TRAP DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-1502 07/01/19

GENERAL SEEDING NOTES

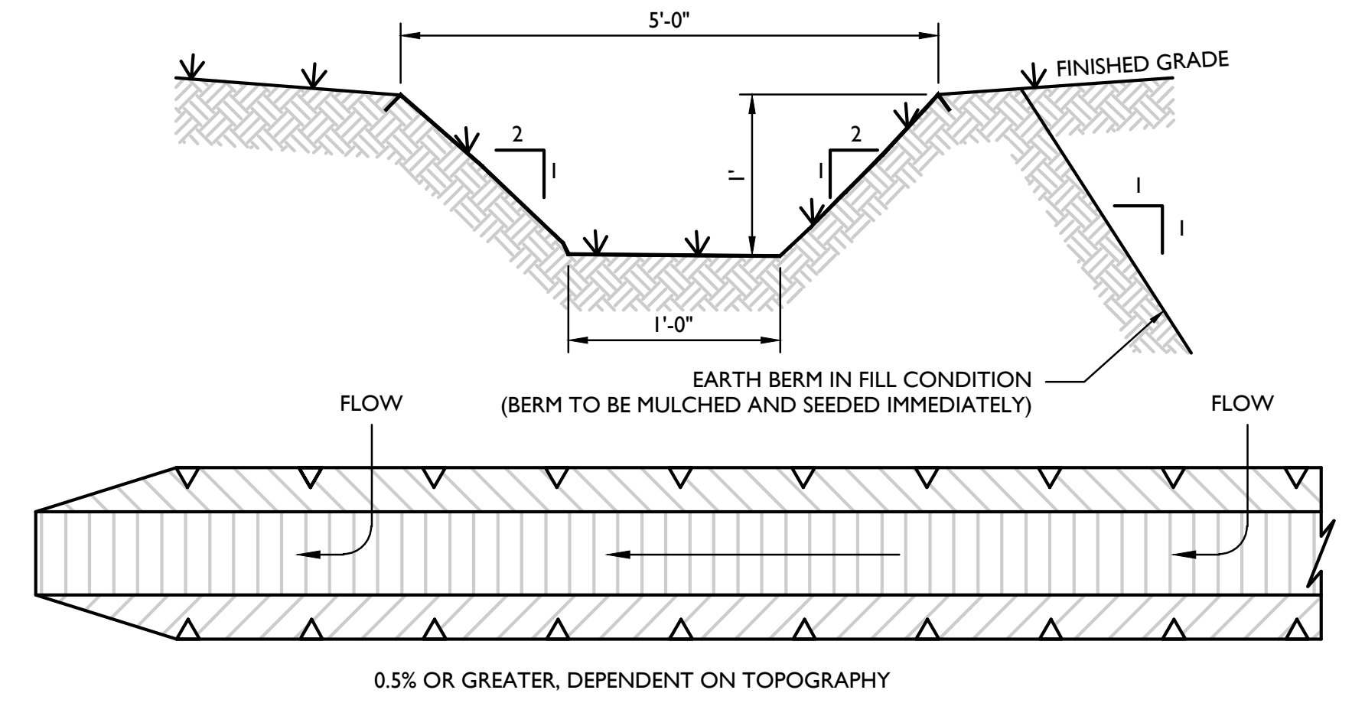
MCNY-SOIL-NOTE-1100 07/01/19

1. TEMPORARY SEEDING SHALL CONSIST OF PERENNIAL RYEGRASS APPLIED AT A RATE OF 1.0 LBS. PER 1000 SF OR SPRING OATS APPLIED AT A RATE OF 2.0 LBS. PER 1000 SF. TEMPORARY SEEDING SHALL BE MULCHED AND MAINTAINED UNTIL DISTURBED AREAS ARE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT SEEDING.
2. PERMANENT SEEDING SHALL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING MIXTURE OR APPROVED EQUAL - OPTIMUM SEEDING DATES ARE BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND MAY 31: AND AUGUST 16 AND OCTOBER 15.

MIXTURE -	HARD FESCUE	120 LBS/ACRE
	PERENNIAL RYE GRASS	30 LBS/ACRE
	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (BLEND)	40 LBS/ACRE

3. PERMANENT SEEDING TO BE APPLIED BY RAKING OR DRILLING INTO THE SOILS AT A RATE OF 150# PER ACRE, SLOPED AREA TO BE COVERED WITH MULCH AS INDICATED IN NOTE 5.
4. FERTILIZER FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LATEST NYSDEC REGULATIONS. A SOIL TEST PRIOR TO FERTILIZER APPLICATION IS RECOMMENDED.
5. IF SEASON PREVENTS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT SEEDING, EXPOSED AREA TO BE STABILIZED WITH MULCH AS INDICATED IN NOTE 6.
6. MULCH TO CONSIST OF SMALL GRAIN STRAW OR SALT HAY ANCHORED WITH A WOOD AND FIBER MULCH BINDER OR AN APPROVED EQUAL. MULCH WILL BE SPREAD AT RATES OF 90 TO 115 LBS. PER 1000 SF AND ANCHORED WITH A MULCH ANCHORING TOOL OR LIQUID MULCH BINDER, AND SHALL BE PROVIDED ON ALL SEEDINGS. HYDROMULCH SHALL ONLY BE USED DURING OPTIMUM GROWING SEASONS.
7. WORK LIME AND FERTILIZER INTO SOIL AS NEARLY AS PRACTICAL TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES WITH A DISC, SPRINGTOOTH HARROW, OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. THE FINAL HARROWING OR DISCING OPERATION SHOULD BE ON ON THE GENERAL CONTOUR. CONTINUE TILLAGE UNTIL A REASONABLY UNIFORM, FINE SEEDBED IS PREPARED. ALL BUT CLAY OR SILTY SOILS AND COARSE SANDS SHOULD BE ROLLED TO FIRM THE SEEDBED WHEREVER FEASIBLE.
8. REMOVE FROM THE SURFACE ALL STONES TWO INCHES OR LARGER IN ANY DIMENSION. REMOVE ALL OTHER DEBRIS, SUCH AS WIRE, CABLE, TREE ROOTS, PIECES OF CONCRETE, CLODS, LUMPS, OR OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL.
9. INSPECT SEEDBED JUST BEFORE SEEDING. IF TRAFFIC HAS LEFT THE SOIL COMPACTED, THE AREA MUST BE RETILLED AND FIRMED AS ABOVE.

07/01/19



TO BE INSTALLED ABOVE DISTURBED AREAS, TO DIVERT RUNOFF OFF-SITE WITHOUT INCREASING EROSION; INTERMITTENTLY ACROSS DISTURBED AREAS, TO SHORTEN OVERLAND FLOW DISTANCES; BELOW DISTURBED AREAS, TO DIVERT SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE; AND TO SAFELY TRANSPORT RUNOFF ALONG ROADWAYS.

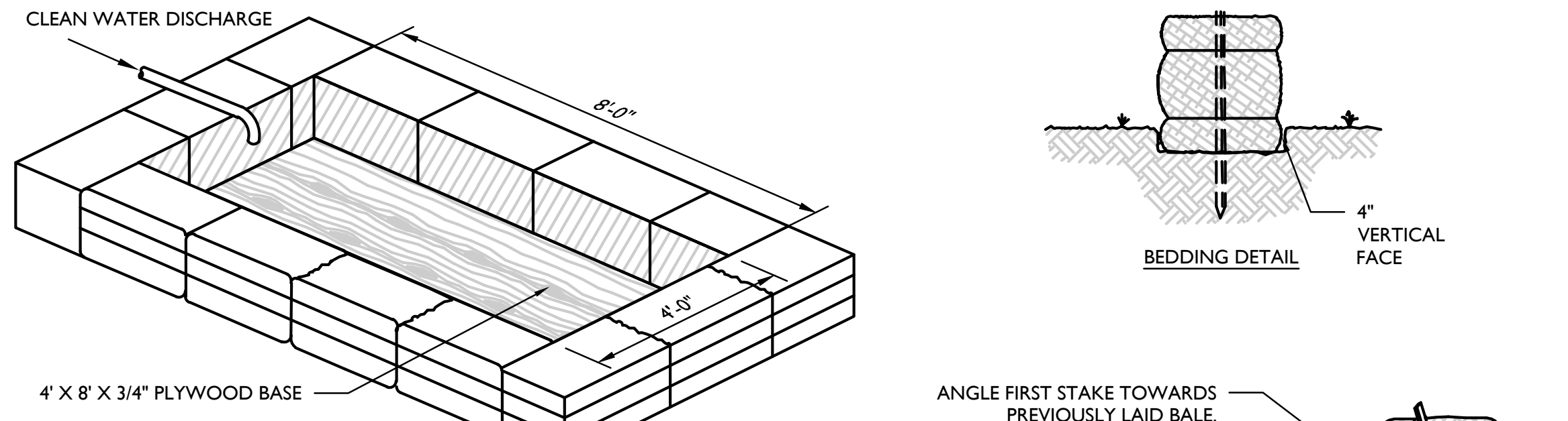
* WHERE SWALE TRAVERSES CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE PATH, DEPTH TO BE 6". SEE PLAN FOR LOCATION

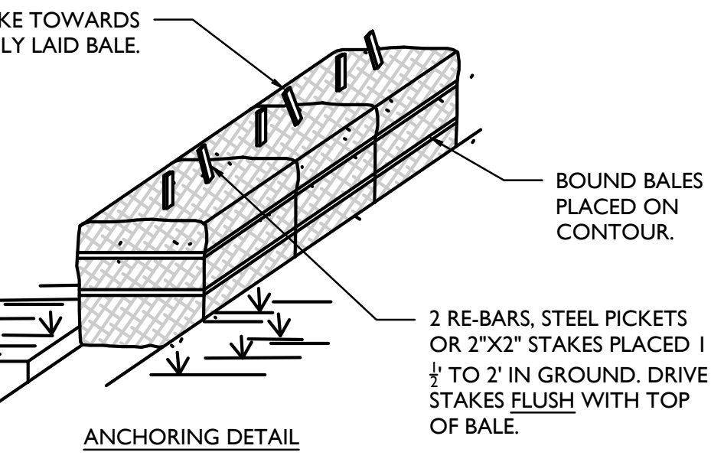
INSTALLATION NOTES:

1. ALL SWALES SHALL HAVE UNINTERRUPTED POSITIVE GRADE TO AN OUTLET.
2. DIVERTED RUNOFF FROM A DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE.
3. DIVERTED RUNOFF FROM AN UNDISTURBED AREA SHALL OUTLET DIRECTLY INTO AN UNDISTURBED STABILIZED AREA AT NON-EROSIVE VELOCITY.
4. ALL TREES, BRUSH, STUMPS, OBSTRUCTIONS AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE SWALE.
5. THE SWALE SHALL BE EXCAVATED OR SHAPED TO LINE, GRADE AND CROSS SECTION AS REQUIRED TO MEET THE CRITERIA SPECIFIED HEREIN AND BE FREE OF BANK PROJECTIONS OR OTHER IRREGULARITIES WHICH WILL IMPEDE NORMAL FLOW.
6. FILLS SHALL BE COMPACTED BY EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT.
7. ALL EARTH REMOVED AND NOT NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PLACED SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE FUNCTIONING OF THE SWALE.
8. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE MUST BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR AS REQUIRED
9. STABILIZATION SHALL BE SEED AND STRAW MULCH.

TEMPORARY SWALE & EARTH BERM DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-2302 07/01/19





CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. BALES SHALL BE TIGHTLY ABUTTING THE ADJACENT BALES.
2. EACH BALE SHALL BE EMBEDDED IN THE SOIL A MINIMUM OF (4) INCHES, AND PLACED SO THE BINDINGS ARE HORIZONTAL..
3. BALES SHALL BE SECURELY ANCHORED IN PLACE BY EITHER TWO (2) STAKES OR RE-BARS DRIVEN THROUGH THE BALE. THE FIRST STAKE IN EACH BALE SHALL BE DRIVEN TOWARD THE PREVIOUSLY LAID BALE AT AN ANGLE TO FORCE THE BALES TOGETHER. STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN FLUSH WITH THE BALE.
4. INSPECTION SHALL BE FREQUENT AND REPAIR REPLACEMENT SHALL BE MADE PROMPTLY AS NEEDED.
5. BALES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR USEFULNESS SO AS NOT TO BLOCK OR IMPEDE STORM FLOW OR DRAINAGE.

DEWATERING PAD DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE MCNY-SOIL-EROS-1801 07/01/19

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FOR STATE SPECIFIC DIRECT PHONE NUMBERS
VISIT: WWW.CALL811.COM

REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	DESCRIPTION
1	10/27/2020	SMB	PLAN REVISIONS PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
2	11/09/2020	CPM	BULK TABLE REVISIONS PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
3	12/29/2020	SMB	PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
4	2/23/2021	CPM	PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
5	3/23/2021	CPM	PER PLANNING BOARD COMMENTS.
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073555

ANDREW B. FETHERSTON
NEW YORK LICENSED PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEER - LICENSE NUMBER: 073555-1

AMENDED SITE PLANS

FOR

WARWICK
COMMONS STAGE 5,
LLC

TAX LOTS 218-1-91,92,93,94
& 96, 219-1-2.2

VILLAGE OF WARWICK
ORANGE COUNTY
NEW YORK

NEW WINDSOR OFFICE
555 Hudson Valley Avenue
Suite 101
New Windsor, NY 12553

Phone: 845.564.4495
Fax: 845.567.1025

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:
AS SHOWN	9/25/2020	SMB	JED
PROJECT NUMBER: 15002429D	DRAWING NAME: C-SESC		

SHEET TITLE:
SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER:
14 of 24

NOTE: DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

APPENDIX 16

DAM MODIFICATION MEMO

Engineers
Planners
Surveyors
Landscape Architects
Environmental Scientists

555 Hudson Valley Avenue, Suite 101
New Windsor, NY 12553-4749
T: 845.564.4495
F: 845.567.1025
www.maserconsulting.com

MEMORANDUM

To: Chairman James Patterson

From: Andrew Fetherston, P.E.

Date: December 29, 2020
Revised January 6, 2021

Re: Warwick Meadows, Phase IV – Dam Modifications
Tax Lots 218-1-91, 92, 93, 94 & 96 and 219-1-2.2
Warwick, Orange County, New York
MC Project No. 15002429D

Introduction:

As stated in previous reports, the existing Warwick Meadows dam was originally intended to provide peak mitigation for the overall Warwick Commons development. Additionally, Warwick Meadows dam is a Class B NYSDEC regulated Dam. with outstanding violations. As part of the current site plan approval, the previous Engineer Vanderbeek, prepared a plan to raise the crest of the dam and provide additional spillway capacity for the dam.

As part of the amended site plans application, Maser has prepared a hydraulic model of two (2) dam modification scenarios, the previously approved Vanderbeek Dam improvements and a dam decommissioning alternative. The supporting documentation and figures below show, that in both dam modification scenarios, the peak flows for the overall development have been mitigated and the NYSDEC Violations have been addressed.

Existing Conditions:

As part of rebuilding the hydraulic model of the existing dam and watersheds, the previous reports were reviewed and incorporated into our model. In previous reports, a single 244-acre watershed with a curve number (CN) of 74 and a time of concentration (TC) of 73.9 minutes was used as the existing condition. To provide a comparison to previous reports, this singular watershed was routed to the existing dam with current rainfall depths and included in our analysis. This watershed will be referred to as "Existing total" In the tables below.

Additionally, a second existing condition scenario was analyzed. The watershed was split into two separate watersheds. The first watershed was the existing conditions of the project site only. This watershed had an area of 15.2 acres, a CN of 83 and a TC 17 minutes. The second watershed was the remaining 228.8 acres tributary to the dam. The second watershed utilized the same curve number and TC and the "Existing total" watershed. This analysis provides an accurate way to gauge the impacts of the proposed project site development. The two separate watersheds were combined and routed to the dam. These watersheds will be referred to as "Existing split" in the tables below

Project Site Development Impacts :

As noted above, the updated "Existing split" watershed analysis breaks out the project site from the overall tributary area to the dam. The table below shows that the proposed development will cause an increase in the curve number of the proposed watersheds, producing greater runoff then the existing conditions. This increase in runoff was originally intended to be mitigated at the dam as described in previously approved drainage reports.

Existing Conditions		
	Area	**CN**
WS E1	15.26	83
Total	15.26	83
Proposed Conditions		
	Total Area	**CN**
WS 1	0.55	88.00
WS 2	2.50	93.00
WS 3	1.10	85.00
WS 4	0.44	90.00
WS 5	0.75	91.00
WS 6	0.27	96.00
WS 7	1.02	88.00
WS 8	0.55	88.00
WS 9	0.59	94.00
WS 10	0.97	95.00
WS A	2.71	87.00
WS B	3.50	81.00
WS C	0.25	79.00
Totals	15.26	88.00

In addition to the proposed site improvements, stormwater mitigation practices have been proposed on site. In the September 2020 SWPPP submitted by our office, these stormwater practices were only analyses for their water quality and runoff reduction benefits. However, due to the high infiltration rates found during on-site soil testing, the stormwater mitigation practices also provide peak reduction benefits (see Appendix 15 of the September 2020 SWPPP for soil testing results). As shown in the chart below, the proposed stormwater mitigation practices provide peak detention below that of the undeveloped condition.

Design Point	Storm Events	Existing	Proposed	Diff.	Percent
DP 1	1	15.12	7.33	-7.79	-51.5%
	10	38.08	27.07	-11.01	-28.9%
	100	80.10	70.57	-9.53	-11.9%

In summation while the dam was originally intended to provide peak mitigation for the proposed development, this requirement has been met through the use of on-site stormwater mitigation practices. With this in mind, an analysis of the flows from the dam was still performed.

Proposed Conditions:

To provide a comparison to the existing split condition noted above, the proposed onsite watersheds were routed through their respective mitigation practices and combined with the remaining offsite area tributary to the dam (similar to the “Existing split”). As noted in the table above the flows from this watershed to the dam have already been reduced by the onsite mitigation practices. This watershed routing scenario will be referred to as “Proposed split” in the tables below.

The watersheds in the “Proposed split” scenario were routed to the existing dam as it is today, in addition to the two possible dam modification scenarios. A summary of each analysis scenario has been included in the table below.

Watershed	**Structure**	**Storm Events**	**Peak flow**	**Peak Elevation**
Existing - total	Existing dam	1	62.41	641.18
		10	213.29	642.16
		100	525.79	649.45
		150% 100	789.06	650.30
Existing split	Existing dam	1	61.07	641.17
		10	206.09	642.12
		100	506.46	649.37
		150% 100	758.36	650.21
Proposed split	Existing dam	1	59.75	641.16
		10	203.48	642.11
		100	504.39	649.37
		150% 100	756.25	650.20
Proposed split	Vanderbeek - Modification	1	59.75	641.16
		10	203.48	642.11
		100	489.42	647.74
		150% 100	753.89	650.22
Proposed split	Dam Decommission	1	60.03	634.33
		10	203.98	636.20
		100	501.61	641.11
		150% 100	754.79	642.60

As shown in the table, both dam modification scenarios provide reduction in the peak flows at the dam during the 1, 10 and 100 year flows. This reduction, along with the water quality and runoff reduction addressed in the previous SWPPP prepared by Maser, meet the requirements the stormwater pollution prevention plan for the proposed development.

Finally, the dam modifications were reviewed for compliance with New York State dam safety standards. The proposed Vanderbeek modification will raise the road provide adequate freeboard and spillway capacity. The proposed dam decommissioning will reduce the peak impoundment height and volumes below the thresholds to be considered a regulated dam by NYSDEC, Because it is no longer considered a dam, the NYSDEC Dam safety violations have been addressed.

ABF/cpm
cc: Leiby Katz
Nathan Ungar
Dave Everett

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