SECTION 209 - SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
Soil Erosion and Sediment Control is an integral part of protecting water quality during construction. Smaller contracts and those that do not require environmental permits are still required to protect water quality. Erosion and sediment control is required on all construction contracts with soil disturbance, including temporary disturbances from staging areas, storage areas, etc.

A. Erosion & Sediment Control Plan. Erosion and Sediment Control (E&SC) requirements are frequently based on environmental permits from various agencies. The permits should be reviewed in detail, as requirements may be stated in the permits that are not shown in the contract documents. Water Quality Protection is a JOINT RESPONSIBILITY of the Contractor and the Department. If the Contractor intends to change the sequence of operations or the E&SC Plan presented in the contract documents, the Contractor must modify the E&SC Plan and schedules in accordance with the Contractor’s intended sequence of operations for all excavation, stripping, embankment, fill, grading and other operations that create soil disturbance(s) in accordance with §203-3.01.B. Scheduling of Work to Minimize Soil Erosion and Water Pollution, and submit the modified E&SC Plan, schedule and location(s) of staging areas, offsite spoil areas, etc., to the Engineer-in-Charge (EIC), in accordance with §107-12 Water Quality Protection. This is now the Contractor’s E&SC Plan. Clearing & grubbing, earthwork and other operations that create soil disturbances should not begin until the Contractor’s E&SC Plan and associated schedule are approved by the EIC. The Contractor’s plan should indicate approximately what area of earth is exposed at any one time. The Contractor’s approved progress schedule in accordance with §108-01 is a valuable tool in managing time related exposure risks, and is typically far more detailed than an intended sequence of operations created by the Designer and included in the contract documents. The Construction Environmental Coordinator (CEC) should be contacted if the EIC has any questions or needs technical assistance. Significant plan revisions after construction starts should be reviewed by the CEC, and the Designer, if necessary.

B. Protection Prior to Disturbances. Erosion and sediment control measures (primarily sediment control) must be installed prior to grubbing, stripping or other operations that create soil disturbances. Only initial clearing (felling trees, etc.) that would damage or destroy E&SC measures should be allowed prior to installation of those measures. E&SC measures around the perimeter of a large area to be logged/cleared may be required to protect water quality. Subsequent E&SC measures should then be installed prior to grubbing or stripping of specific areas. Disturbed areas may be protected by mulching slopes, temporary seeding, installing silt fences, check dams, erosion control blankets, etc. The Contractor should not be allowed to routinely clear, grub and strip the entire site, but rather should grub and strip only those areas required to progress construction operations, in order to minimize the area and time of disturbances.

C. Limiting Disturbance. The specification no longer limits the area that the Contractor can disturb (though the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit limits the acreage of disturbance at any one time), but the Contractor must have temporary seeding and mulching capability (mulcher or spreader) and materials (straw, rolled erosion control products, etc.) on the site in sufficient quantity to treat the disturbed areas and should not rely solely on a subcontractor for erosion and sediment control, unless the subcontractor is available on a daily basis. Disturbances should be limited whenever and wherever possible, in both area and in time. Earth material exposed by any construction activity must not be left inactive for more than 7 days without the application of temporary or permanent erosion controls. Slopes should be rapidly brought to final grade, stabilized and seeded as soon as practicable, and should not wait until just before winter, or until the entire project is ready for seeding. The Contractor should be encouraged to mulch disturbed areas as soon as practicable and whenever the construction sequencing warrants it, but should not be allowed to repeatedly expose temporarily mulched slopes with limited work progressed solely for the purpose of increasing contract pay items quantities, and then expect to be paid to re-mulch those slopes.
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D. Erosion Prevention. Emphasis must be placed on preventing erosion at the source, not on catching sediment at the bottom of the slope or in the channel. Slopes that are stabilized will reduce erosion significantly, and reduce the effort required for maintenance of control measures. Steep slopes require special attention, typically by the application of rolled erosion control products (RECP; e.g. mats or blankets). Steep slopes that cannot be stabilized quickly, due to weather or other constraints, may also require the use of pipe slope drains or diversions. The use of RECPs not specified in the contract documents will be considered extra work. The EIC and Contractor should limit the surface area of earth exposed and provide immediate permanent or temporary erosion and sediment control measures to minimize damage to adjacent property and to minimize contamination of adjacent waterways. The EIC will issue a Stop Work Order pursuant to §105-01 Engineer’s Authority if a Contractor fails to comply with provisions of this section and a water quality standard is violated or the potential of water quality standard violations exist.

E. Erosion and Sediment Control Supervisor
An Erosion and Sediment Control Supervisor must be designated by the Contractor; the individual must be trained and authorized to enact changes as needed. The Contractor’s Erosion and Sediment Control Supervisor must meet the qualifications of the “Trained Contractor,” including those working on projects that do not require coverage under the SPDES General Permit. One method to establish this individual’s qualifications is a certification from NYSDEC that he/she has attended NYSDEC endorsed 4-Hour Erosion and Sediment Control Training (unless the person is a Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect, or Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control [CPESC]). The individual should be knowledgeable in installation procedures, control measure application, and general construction issues that affect erosion and sediment control.

F. Contractor Inspection and Maintenance
Erosion and sediment control measures require frequent inspection to ensure effective performance. For projects with a SPDES General Permit, a Trained Contractor must be designated by the Contractor to 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. It is important to note that projects covered by a SPDES General Permit require each Prime Contractor and Subcontractor performing soil disturbing activity to have their own respective Trained Contractor inspecting the work area daily. 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.

For non-SPDES General Permit projects, these daily inspections by the Contractor do not need to be conducted by a Trained Contractor. The Prime Contractor may conduct inspections on behalf of subcontractor, and written reports are not required. However, the inspections should be noted in the Engineer’s Diary.

Temporary erosion and sediment control measures must be maintained by the Contractor, including deficiencies found during winter shutdown inspections performed by the Qualified Inspector. Maintenance must continue until permanent stabilization is completed and the temporary control measures are ordered to be removed. Measures must be repaired and accumulated sediments removed within one business day from the date of inspection. Accumulated sediment should be disposed of as unsuitable material.

The Contractor can suspend the Contractor Daily Inspections when soil disturbance activities have been suspended (e.g., winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been implemented, but must resume inspections when soil disturbance activities recommence.

G. Qualified Inspector Inspection
For projects with a SPDES General Permit, the Department shall designate a Qualified Inspector to conduct site inspections at least every seven (7) calendar days. For sites with soil disturbance greater than 5 acres, sites directly discharging to impaired waterways or located in impaired watersheds identified in the SPDES General Permit, inspections shall be conducted at least twice every seven (7) calendar days separated by at least two (2) calendar days. The Qualified Inspector shall file a MURK 6
H. Final Stabilization
Erosion and sediment control inspections and maintenance must be performed until the entire contract site has undergone final stabilization. Final stabilization means that all activities that create soil disturbances have been completed, and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover has been established with a density of 80% for all pervious, unpaved areas, or all exposed soil is covered with a permanent erosion control practice. Once the site has undergone final stabilization, the EIC should direct the Contractor to remove all temporary erosion and sediment control measures within the Right of Way and ensure the Contractor has removed all temporary erosion and sediment control measures from stabilized off-site waste areas, borrow areas, haul roads and equipment/material storage areas.

I. Temporary Stabilization
Temporary stabilization is required on all exposed soil within the timeframes specified in the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, and SPDES General Permit, when applicable, to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats, as indicated in the Standard Specifications, Section 209, Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.
II. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

A. Mulch

1. Mulch

Mulch may be applied without seed, particularly if the area will be disturbed again prior to turf establishment. Mulch application can reduce erosion by approximately 85% compared to a bare surface. Straw mulch should be applied at a minimum of 2 tons/Ac (0.8MT/Ha), which should be enough to cover the ground from view. Care should be taken to ensure that the use of mulch does not introduce invasive species onto the site.

Wood fiber mulch must be applied in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations. When no manufacturer’s recommendations are available, wood fiber mulch should be applied at approximately 1.5 tons/Ac (0.6MT/Ha).

2. Temporary Seed and Mulch

Areas where temporary seed is applied should also be mulched. Seed and mulch are paid for together; additional separate payment will not be made for mulch. If temporary seeding is not done within 24 hours of construction or disturbance, the soil must be scarified prior to seeding. Broadcasting, rolling with drill type seeder, or hydroseeding are acceptable methods of temporary seeding. Proper soil to seed contact is an important factor in successful seeding. In order to reduce the need for engineered solutions, seeding should be done as soon as practicable rather than waiting to do larger areas all at once. Seeded areas are watered immediately after mulching, and watering is continued until vegetation is established. Watering is not needed after rain events in order to reduce the potential for erosion and/or washing away seed and mulch.

3. Rolled Erosion Control Products

Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECPs) are commonly referred to as erosion control mats or blankets. They may be used to reduce soil erosion on critical areas such as steep slopes, channels or shorelines by assisting in the growth, establishment, and protection of vegetation and/or to provide immediate stabilization of sensitive areas. RECPs are available in three Classes: short-term, intermediate and permanent. §713-07 Rolled Erosion Control Products and Soil Stabilizers identifies the slopes for which different Classes and Types may be used, and what shear stresses they will withstand.

RECPs must be placed and firmly anchored as specified in the contract documents and/or according to manufacturer’s recommendations on areas that have been shaped, graded and compacted to the lines and grades shown in the contract documents to ensure good surface contact. RECPs should not be placed on frozen ground due to the difficulty associated with proper anchoring. However, if it is necessary to install RECPs on frozen ground due to unexpected freezing conditions, RECPs will provide some protection until the ground thaws and/or until a more appropriate solution can be installed. RECPs placed on frozen ground will likely require additional work when the ground thaws and conditions allow. The Contractor is responsible for caring for the areas where RECPs have been placed until disturbed by subsequent work operation or phase, acceptance of the contract or acceptance of the turf, whichever is later.

When RECPs are delivered to the contract site, check the label on the container to verify that the material appears on the Approved List. If the RECP is not labeled, reject it. The EIC must remove a sample approximately 3 in x 5 in (75 mm x 125 mm) and submit the sample to the CEC. The CEC will physically and visually compare the sample to a reference sample to verify that the materials provided are the materials that were tested and approved. If there is a visual or physical discrepancy, the materials are not to be accepted until it can be verified that the materials are on the Approved List. The Contractor must also provide a material certification that specifies the product conforms to the specification.

4. Soil Stabilizers

Class IV products (soil stabilizers) do not require submission of samples or labels. Soil stabilizers are sprayed-on products that bind soil particles together to prevent erosion, and should be applied in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations. The application of soil stabilizers on...
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SPDES-permitted projects require approval from the NYSDEC Regional Division of Water. Those that have already been approved by NYSDEC may be found in the List of Approved Dust Palliatives on the NYSDOT website. The material will be accepted on the basis of the manufacturer’s name and location appearing on the Approved List and the Contractor must also provide a material certification that specifies the product conforms to the specification.

5. Turf Reinforcement Mats (TRMs)
A Turf Reinforcement Mat (TRM) is a long term, non-degradable RECP composed of Ultra-Violet stabilized non-degradable, synthetic fibers, nettings, and/or filaments processed into three dimensional reinforcement matrices.

TRMs are typically used in applications such as high flow ditches and channels, steep slopes, stream banks, and shorelines where erosive forces may exceed the limits of natural, unreinforced vegetation or in areas where limited vegetation establishment is anticipated. To establish vegetation, the prepared seedbed and TRM should be protected using practices to divert the runoff away from the TRM, such as a top of slope berm or pipe slope drain. The material will be accepted on the basis of the manufacturer’s name and location appearing on the Approved List and the Contractor must also provide a material certification that specifies the product conforms to the specification.

B. Linear Measures (Standard Sheet 209-01)
When used near the toe of slope, the preferred location for a linear measure is 10 ft (3 m) out from the toe of slope. This provides a flat area for sediment to accumulate and room for a machine (dozer, bucket loader, etc) to operate behind the feature to remove accumulated sediment. Linear measures are not intended to be filters; they are intended to trap sediment by impounding water against the measure and allowing sediment to settle out.

1. Silt Fence
Silt fence geotextiles and silt fence assemblies are listed on the Approved List separately. Silt fence assemblies are supplied pre-assembled, and have a variable post spacing that takes into account the fabric and mesh strength. Silt fences may also be constructed from approved fabric, stakes, mesh and wire. The bottom edge of a silt fence must be buried a minimum of 6 in (150 mm) in the ground, backfilled and compacted. An effective technique to properly install silt fence is to cut a narrow trench with a trenching machine, drive the stakes through the ditch, and then backfill the edge of the fabric. The stakes must be on the downslope side of the fabric so that the stakes can support the silt fence when sediment or water push against the fence.

2. Sediment Filter Logs
Sediment Filter Logs are a temporary or permanent sediment control practice composed of a degradable geotextile or natural fiber mesh tube filled with wood, compost/mulch or coconut fiber media to trap sediment and other pollutants associated with construction activity to prevent their migration offsite. Sediment Filter Logs can be used in applications where erosion would occur in the form of sheet erosion and there is no concentrated flow of water to the practice. Soil conditions must be such that good continuous contact between the log and the soil is maintained throughout its length. The logs are anchored to the surface with wood stakes spaced no more than 10 feet apart. Soil is then placed and lightly compacted on the upslope side of the log to fill gaps between the log and the soil surface. Compost-filled logs may be filled after placement by blowing compost/mulch into the tube pneumatically, or filled at a staging location and moved into its designed location.

C. Check Dams (Standard Sheet 209-02)
Check dams are placed in a channel to reduce the hydraulic gradient, and therefore the velocity of water flowing down the ditch; the purpose is not to filter sediments out of the water. It is imperative to the proper function of check dams that they be constructed so that water flows over the center of the dam, and not around the check dam, (i.e. the center of the check dam must be lower than the outside
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of the dam), thereby minimizing erosion. The crest elevation of a check dam should be equal to the elevation of the toe of the upstream check dam (If the slope is so steep that the check dams are too close together, then alternatives, such as stone-lined swales or pipe slope drains, should be considered). Repairs should be made immediately to any damaged sections and accumulated sediment should be removed if the depth is greater than 6 in (150 mm) or equal to one-half the height of the control measure. Sediment should be placed in designated disposal areas and not allowed to flow into streams or drainage ways during structure maintenance or removal. Replace stone or fabric in check dams as needed to maintain the designed cross section.

Stone Check Dams are the most effective type, and are constructed of light stone fill and pea gravel. Pea gravel is used on the upstream face of the dam to trap sediment. Stone check dams must have a cutoff trench in the ditch center, and scour protection of geotextile or stone directly downstream to prevent localized erosion from water running over the check dam crest.

Gravel Bag Check Dams are constructed of doubled sandbags filled with clean #1 or #2 stone, inversely inserted one into the second. Gravel bag check dams are effective where access by heavy equipment is not available. The bags can be placed by hand, and can be removed without causing further disturbance. Gravel bags are treated as equipment and cleaned if transported to another site for reuse.

Prefabricated Check Dams can be used like other types of check dams, but, due to the light weight material, they can be used in remote or steep locations that are not accessible by construction equipment. Similar to other check dams, prefabricated check dams need to be properly installed and anchored, and can easily fail if water is allowed to run under or around the check dam. In addition to manufactured silt dikes, which are limited to 10 inches in height, sediment filter logs are available in diameters ranging from 12 inches to 32 inches for steeper applications.

Silt Fence Check Dams and Hay/Strawbale Check Dams are not effective and are not to be used.

D. Drainage Structure Inlet Protection (Standard Sheet 209-03)
The primary purpose of inlet protection is to impound water around the inlet, allow sediment to fall out of suspension, and pass clean water into the inlet. The silt fence inlet protection must have a solid frame capable of holding water and sediment. The use of prefabricated silt fence assembly without additional wood framing, particularly around the top, will not be strong enough. Close attention should be given to the elevation of the top of the frame, as water will potentially pond to that elevation, and may flow over on to adjacent roadways or private property beyond the Right-of-Way. When using sediment filter logs or manufactured silt dikes as inlet protection on impervious surfaces such as road pavement or parking areas, proper anchorage must be provided to prevent shifting of the log/dike or separation of the contact between the log/dike and the pavement.

E. Pipe Slope Drains (Standard Sheet 209-04)
The primary purpose of a pipe slope drain is to convey clean water from the top of a slope to the bottom without causing erosion. The pipes must be sufficiently water-tight to prevent leaking water from causing erosion, and must be stable enough to prevent the force of flowing water from displacing the pipe. The inlet may be constructed using a variety of temporary diversion methods suitable to the traffic pattern above the slope, provided the diversion channels water into the pipe without eroding the embankment or discharging water down the slope. The outlet of the pipe at the bottom must provide for discharge of flowing water without localized erosion.

F. Construction Entrance/Exits (Standard Sheet 209-05)
Construction entrance/exits are constructed of crushed stone underlain by geotextile to minimize or eliminate sediment transport onto public roads. Maintenance is required if the stone has become clogged with sediment. Construction entrance/exits will typically be paid for if the entrance/exits are
shown in the contract documents. Construction entrance/exits from Contractor staging areas and other locations selected by the Contractor or necessitated by operations at the Contractor's discretion should be constructed in the same manner, but no direct payment will be made for those installations.

G. Turbidity Curtains (Standard Sheet 209-06)
A turbidity curtain is generally used when construction activities occur within a waterbody or along its shoreline and is of short duration, generally less than one month. Turbidity curtains are not to be used across flowing watercourses, or on the edge of a rapidly flowing watercourse. A turbidity curtain should be inspected daily and repaired or replaced immediately when damaged or not functioning properly. If the curtain is oriented in a manner that faces the prevailing winds, frequent checks of the anchorage should be made. A turbidity curtain should be used under constant head conditions (i.e. the water level must be the same on both sides of the curtain) and constant hydrostatic pressure conditions only. The use of turbidity curtain in tidal waters may require additional anchorage to prevent movement of the curtain with the tides.

H. Sediment Traps (Standard Sheet 209-07)
Sediment traps are constructed so that the basin excavation does not also contribute sediment to the discharge. The trap can be lined with rock, rolled erosion control materials, plastic or other methods to keep basin slopes from eroding. The basins are always dewatered from the surface so that settled sediment is not discharged. Periodic inspection and repair are required by the Contractor to correct damage. The Contractor is responsible for removal of accumulated sediment deposits. Repairs are made immediately to any damaged sections and accumulated sediment is removed if the depth is greater than or equal to the height of the control measure.

III. SPDES REGULATORY BACKGROUND
In response to the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated rules for stormwater discharge from large construction sites (larger than 5 Ac [2 Ha]) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase I, issued in 1990. The Final Rule for NPDES Phase II, which addresses stormwater discharge from small construction sites (involving soil disturbances of 1 Ac (0.4 Ha) or more was issued in December 1999. The NPDES program is implemented in New York State by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) under the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity.

Coverage under the current SPDES General Permit is required for any construction contract that causes a soil disturbance of more than 1 Ac (0.4 Ha), or more than 5,000 sq ft (465 sq m) in the New York City East of Hudson Watershed. Reconstruction of pavement is considered a disturbance if it reaches the bottom 6 in (150 mm) of granular base/subbase layer. The amount of disturbed area will be calculated during design and a Notice of Intent (NOI) will be submitted for coverage under a SPDES General Permit, if necessary. Because construction activities can often increase the amount of disturbance originally anticipated during design, the Department has the opportunity to gain coverage under the SPDES General Permit for projects with less than, but close to, the 1 Ac (0.4 Ha) threshold. In these cases, project designers do not need to address the permanent stormwater management components of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This allows construction staff the opportunity to have minor, temporary impacts that increase the total disturbance limit over 1 Ac (0.4 Ha) (because coverage under the SPDES General Permit has already been obtained, a SWPPP has already been prepared) without changing the scope of the project. However, if an increase in the acreage of soil disturbance results in an increase in impervious surface, permanent stormwater management practices may be required. If contract modifications increase the soil disturbance to more than 1 Ac (0.4 Ha) within the right of way, the contract will require coverage under the SPDES General Permit, and operations that exceed the 1 Ac (0.4 Ha) limit shall not begin until coverage is obtained.

A. SPDES Construction General Permit Definitions:
   1. Owner or Operator. The person, persons, or legal entity which owns or leases the property on
which the construction activity is occurring; and/or an entity that has operational control over the
construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to the plans and
specifications.

This includes property within the contract limits, including that controlled by easement,
occupancy and releases obtained by the Department to complete the contract work as designed in
the contract documents. Examples include permanent easements for drainage, temporary
occupancies for grading at a toe of slope, and driveway/planting releases.

2. Qualified Professional. A person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of stormwater
management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape
Architect or other NYSDEC 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 principle of hydraulics in order to prepare a SWPPP that conforms to the
NYSDEC’s technical standard.

3. Qualified Inspector. A person employed by the Department or a Consultant Inspector, who
dconducts site inspections for compliance with the SPDES General Permit.

This is defined as 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, or other NYSDEC endorsed
individual(s).

It also means someone working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional
Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect and at the same company as the PE or RLA, 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 NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment
control principles. 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 3 years. 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.

A Qualified Inspector can also be an EIC, CEC, or Environmental Specialist, provided they are a
licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect, or CPESC. Other NYSDOT titles
may also be considered a Qualified Inspector, provided the individual has received the above-
mentioned Training.

4. Contractor/Subcontractor. The SPDES General Permit is a generic statewide permit used by
many parties, and encompassing many different circumstances. The permit does not recognize or
address the legal differences and contractual relationships between the Department and
Contractors, Subcontractors, Material Suppliers, Services, Utilities, etc.

5. Trained Contractor. The Trained Contractor conducts site inspections for maintenance of
erosion and sediment control practices, in accordance with Section 209 of the Standard
Specifications. The Contractor is responsible to ensure that a Trained Contractor is on site when
soil disturbance activities occur.

A Trained Contractor is an employee from a contracting (construction) firm that has received 4
hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil
and Water Conservation District or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. After receiving the initial
training, the Trained Contractor must receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

A Trained Contractor can also be an employee from the contracting company, that meets the
Qualified Inspector qualifications (e.g. licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in
Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, or someone working
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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 NYSDEC endorsed entity.

The Trained Contractor is responsible for the day to day implementation of the SWPPP.

6. Utilities. Utility companies are required to obtain Highway Work Permits for activities within the ROW, even if those activities are related to DOT activities or projects. It is a condition of this permit that they are required to implement sound erosion and sediment control practices. Utility companies do not have a contractual relationship with NYSDOT, therefore they are not required to complete Form CONR 5 Contractor/Subcontractor SPDES Permit Certification. Failure to comply with the conditions of the Highway Work Permit can result in a STOP PERMIT WORK ORDER. In the context of applicability of the SPDES General Permit, disturbances created by the utility company should not be included in the disturbance calculations for the Department’s activities.
IV. CONTRACTS WITH NYSDEC SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

A. Contractor/Subcontractor Certifications. In accordance with the SPDES General Permit, the Owner (NYSDOT) must identify the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for installing, constructing, repairing, 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 the construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices included in the SWPPP. The Owner or Operator must have each of these contractors and subcontractors identify at least one Trained Contractor from their company that will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. One Trained Contractor from each contractor and subcontractor company must be on site on a daily basis when soil disturbing activities are being performed by the respective company. Contract plans do not identify who will implement any given portion of the SWPPP, but that information is now included on Form CONR 5 Contractor/Subcontractor SPDES Permit Certification. The Contractor is responsible for completing the contract in accordance with the contract documents, including any work by a subcontractor. In order to comply with the conditions of the SPDES General Permit, the Contractor, as well as any subcontractor performing any activity that is a part of implementation of the SWPPP or any operation that causes a soil disturbance, must sign the CONR 5 prior to performing that activity.

B. Operations on Private Property. Contractor operations on private property, including spoil disposal areas, borrow areas, equipment staging areas and temporary batch plants are typically not included under the SPDES General Permit coverage obtained by the Department prior to letting because the Department does not meet the definition of “Owner or Operator” on these sites. Under the current definition of “Operator”, the Department may add coverage for areas abutting the right of way within the contract limits to the contract SPDES General Permit. For minor impacts (spoil areas, etc.) this should be considered. For areas not abutting the right of way within the contract limits, or that have significant impacts, the Contractor must arrange for permit coverage for these areas through the landowner (the landowner must sign the NOI). If the impacts to the site are considered temporary, the required SWPPP will likely only include the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the site. The EIC should request a copy of the NOI submitted by the Contractor to NYSDEC and any other permits required (note that Contractors must comply with local land use regulations). The EIC need not receive nor review a copy of the SWPPP, and is not responsible to ensure periodic inspections have been performed. The EIC should receive a grading plan, if appropriate, and ensure that areas have been stabilized upon contract completion.

C. Borrow/Spoil/Staging Areas within the ROW. Areas within the right of way but outside the contract limits utilized for spoil areas will be included under the SPDES General Permit coverage obtained by the Department. If these areas are presented to NYSDEC during the permit review process as potential borrow/spoil/staging areas, with maximum limits, slopes, cover, etc., no further review by NYSDEC will be required. If these areas were not presented during the permit review, they may require notification and approval from NYSDEC. Contact the CEC for assistance with the need for permit review/notification.

D. Disturbance Limits. The SPDES General Permit limits the amount of disturbance at any one time to 5 Ac (2 Ha) without additional notification to NYSDEC. When total disturbance exceeds 5 Ac (2 Ha) the Regional NYSDEC office must be notified using Form HC 209 Notice to Disturb Greater Than 5 Ac of Soil (Exhibit 209F). Notification includes a phasing plan that shows the maximum amount of disturbance planned for each phase and the locations of the planned cuts and fills. The SPDES General Permit defines both Temporary Stabilization and Final Stabilization.
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E. Periodic Inspections. The Department must have a Qualified Inspector conduct inspections at least once every 7 calendar days. When the amount of disturbance exceeds 5 Ac (2 Ha), or if the project directly discharges to impaired waterways or is located in impaired watersheds identified in the SPDES General Permit, the Qualified Inspector must inspect the project at least twice during a 7 calendar day period. When two inspections are done in any one week, the inspections should be separated by a minimum of 2 full calendar days (inspections can return to once per week when the soil disturbances are below 5 Ac). Inspection reports are recorded on Form MURK 6 SPDES Stormwater Inspection Report (Exhibit 209A).

When inspections are conducted that show corrections are required by the Contractor, the Department shall notify the Contractor, within one business day of the inspection, of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The Contractor shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of this notification, and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

Although coverage under the SPDES General Permit is required for projects in the New York City East of Hudson Watershed with disturbances greater than 5000 sq ft (465 sq m), inspections by Qualified Inspectors are not required for projects that have a total disturbance of greater than 5000 sq ft (465 sq m) but less than 1 Ac (0.4 Ha).

The frequency of inspections can be reduced when soil disturbances have been temporarily suspended (e.g., winter shutdown) and existing disturbed areas have been temporarily stabilized. In this case, the NYSDEC must be notified using the Form HC210 Notice to Reduce Frequency of SPDES Site Inspections (Exhibit 209G), and the Qualified Inspector must inspect the project site at least once every 30 calendar days.

F. Quality Assurance Inspections. When the Qualified Inspector is someone other than the CEC, it is recommended that the CEC or other knowledgeable staff periodically evaluate the quality of the inspections conducted by the Qualified Inspector to ensure that proper inspections are being conducted. These evaluations should occur one to three times per construction season, the frequency being dependent upon the experience/training of the inspector and the complexity or sensitivity of the site.

G. Documentation (Site Log Book). Although not required by the SPDES General Permit, the Operator (Department) must maintain a site log book in the field office. The site log book must be part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and should include Contractor/Subcontractor certifications, documented changes to the SWPPP approved by the Department, relevant notations from the Engineer’s Diary and Inspectors’ Daily Work Reports, periodic inspection reports, photographs, etc., as documentation of compliance with permit conditions. This documentation will be of particular importance if problems or water quality standard violations occur. This need not be a separate book, but rather may be a file of documentation already created. A list of pertinent documentation and where the information is contained may be helpful.

If NYSDEC requests a copy of the SWPPP, the Department must submit the SWPPP, in both electronic (PDF format only) and paper format, within 5 business days. The designer should provide the construction office with a PDF copy of the SWPPP, and if NYSDEC does make such a request, the construction office should make PDF copies of any subsequent additions or changes made to the SWPPP thereafter.

H. SWPPP Revisions. In order to stay in compliance with the SPDES General Permit, it is necessary to keep the SWPPP current. This is done by using the Form CONR 8 SPDES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Revision (Exhibit 209E).

There may be revisions to the SWPPP that will require that the Notice of Intent (NOI) be resubmitted to NYSDEC. Examples of such changes may include a significant increase in the amount of disturbed area or newly created impervious area, or a change in the type(s) or size(s) of post-construction stormwater management practices constructed.

If NYSDEC provides written notification to the Department that the SWPPP does not meet the minimum requirements of the SPDES General Permit, the Department has 14 days (or as indicated by
SECTION 209 - SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

NYSDEC) to make such changes and submit written notification that the requested changes have been made.

I. Requests for Information. The Department must make the NOI, SWPPP and inspection reports available for review and copying by any person within 5 business days of receiving a written request. Copying of documents will be done at the requestor’s expense.

J. Engineer’s Field Office. Each field office should be equipped with a rain gauge. A copy of the SPDES General Permit, NOI (which was prepared and submitted to the NYSDEC prior to contract let and revised during construction, as necessary), inspection reports, and an updated SWPPP must be kept at the Engineer’s Field Office until the site has undergone final stabilization, and the Notice of Termination (NOT) has been submitted to NYSDEC. These documents must be accessible during normal working hours to authorized persons conducting compliance inspections.

K. Terminating a SPDES Permit. After the Qualified Inspector has determined that the site has undergone final stabilization, all temporary erosion and sediment control structures have been removed, and all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP, a Notice of Termination (NOT) form must be submitted to the NYSDEC to cancel the SPDES permit coverage. The Qualified Inspector must sign the “Final Stabilization” certification, a Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect must sign the “Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice(s)” certifications, and the EIC or CEC must sign the “Owner or Operator Certification.”

The NOT Form, available from the NYSDEC web site, should be sent to the following address:

NYSDEC Division of Water
Notice of Termination
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-3505

V. INSPECTION/CERTIFICATION FORMS
A series of inspection/certification forms have been developed to facilitate permit compliance, which are available on the NYSDOT Office of Construction website under Environmental Forms.

A. Form MURK 6 SPDES Stormwater Inspection Report (Exhibit 209A)
This form is to be used when the Qualified Inspector evaluates the site, and compares the actual conditions to the SWPPP. The table is used to identify erosion and sediment control practices or stormwater management practices that require proper installation, maintenance, or replacement.

The lines on the reverse of this report form (“Describe Existing Deficiencies in the SWPPP”), are located on the form to describe components of the SWPPP that might not be in compliance, in addition to the practices found on site.

The form must be signed and dated by the Qualified Inspector. The EIC may fill in the date when a copy is provided to the Contractor. The SPDES General Permit requires that the Contractor be notified of any corrective actions within one business day from the time of the inspection, and that the Contractor begin corrective actions within one business day of the notification.

Reports shall include digital photographs with date stamp that 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 within 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 7 calendar days of that inspection.

The box(es) on the bottom of the form must be checked if continuation Forms MURK 6-1 or MURK 6-2 are used.
SECTION 209 - SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

B. Form MURK 6-1 SPDES Stormwater Inspection Report - Continuation (Exhibit 209B)
This form is to be used when the Qualified Inspector evaluates the site, and the table on Form MURK 6 is not large enough to identify all the necessary erosion and sediment control practices or stormwater management practices that require replacement or corrections to installation or maintenance.

The form must be initialed by the Qualified Inspector and attached to the Form MURK 6.

C. Form MURK 6-2 SPDES Stormwater Outlets to Waters of the US - Continuation (Exhibit 209C)
This form is to be used when the Qualified Inspector evaluates the site, and the table on Form MURK 6 is not large enough to identify all the Outlets to Waters of the US.

The form must be initialed by the Qualified Inspector and attached to the Form MURK 6.

D. Form CONR 5 Contractor/Subcontractor SPDES Permit Certification (Exhibit 209D)
This form is used to record the required certification of the contractor and subcontractors that disturb soil or implement a component of the SWPPP. The certification is required by the permit, which is a part of the contract, and no subcontractor should be allowed to work until they have signed the certification.

E. Form CONR 8 SPDES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Revision (Exhibit 209E)
If significant revisions to the SWPPP are made during construction, whether at the request of the Contractor, Department personnel, or as directed by NYSDEC, use Form CONR 8 to document who requested the revisions, the reasons the revisions were requested, what revisions were made, and by whom the revisions were made. Significant revisions include revisions that require a new or revised plan sheet, use of new or different control measures, or placement of control measures in new locations. Adjustment of control measure locations, addition of another check dam, or extension of a line of silt fence are not significant revisions. A copy of this form should be filed in the Site Log Book. If the changes were directed in writing by NYSDEC, a copy should be sent to the local NYSDEC office that requested the changes.

F. Form HC 209 Notice To Disturb Greater Than 5 Acres of Soil (Exhibit 209F)
The SPDES General Permit requires written authorization from NYSDEC prior to disturbing more than 5 Ac (2 Ha) of soil. Because NYSDOT and NYSDEC have agreed that prior authorization is not required for NYSDOT projects, provided adequate control measures are implemented and site inspections are conducted in accordance with the SPDES General Permit, this notice must be sent to the appropriate NYSDEC regional office when it is known that construction activities will disturb greater than 5 Ac (2 Ha) of soil at any one time. Although this information may already be in the SWPPP and was specially noted when the NOI was transmitted to the NYSDEC Central Office, it is not likely that NYSDEC regional staff will have knowledge of this information.

G. Form HC 210 Notice To Reduce Frequency of SPDES Site Inspections (Exhibit 209G)
The SPDES General Permit allows the frequency of inspections to be reduced when soil disturbances have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and existing disturbed areas have been temporarily stabilized. This form can be used to notify the NYSDEC that work on the project will be temporarily suspended and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas. The Qualified Inspector must conduct a site inspection at least once every 30 calendar days during this period. The standard site inspection frequency will resume when construction activities re-commence.
SECTION 209 - SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

EXHIBITS
A  Sample Form MURK 6 SPDES Stormwater Inspection Report
B  Sample Form MURK 6-1 SPDES Stormwater Inspection Report – Continuation
C  Sample Form MURK 6-2 SPDES Stormwater Outlets to Waters of the US – Continuation
D  Sample Form CONR 5 Contractor/Sub-contractor SPDES Permit Certification
E  Sample Form CONR 8 SPDES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Revision
F  Sample Form HC 209 Notice to Disturb Greater than 5 Acres of Soil
G  Sample Form HC 210 Notice to Reduce Frequency of SPDES Site Inspections
SPDES STORMWATER INSPECTION REPORT

Date: May 26, 2015

Day of Week: S M X W T F S

Sheet No 1 of 3

Weather AM PM

Rain 53°F 62°F

Cloudy

Temperature

Soil Condition Wet

This form is to be used on contracts covered by the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity. The completed form must be filed in the Engineer’s Field Office and distributed to contractors.

Reason for this Inspection:

☑ 7-calendar day inspection ☐ 30-day inspection (temporary shut-down)

☐ Second inspection in 7-calendar-day period due to soil disturbance exceeding 5 Acres

Codes for Erosion and Sediment control measures and Stormwater Management Practices to be inspected: (1) mulch, (2) seed and mulch, (3) check dams, (4) straw bales, (5) silt fence, (6) sediment trap, (7) turbidity curtains, (8) pipe slope drains, (9) drainage structure inlet protection, (10) rolled erosion control products, (11) soil stabilizers, (12) construction access/exit, (13) pipe inlet/outlet protection, (14) water diversion structures, (15) sedimentation basins, (16) coffer dams, (17) staging area, (18) stockpile stabilization, (19) Other:

List ONLY those practices that require repair, maintenance, reinstallation or replacement. Attach COLOR copies of photographs to this report with accurate date stamp that shows the condition of practices identified as needing corrective action within 7 calendar days of the inspection. Attach COLOR copies of photographs to this report with accurate date stamp showing the condition of the practice(s) after completion of the corrective actions that document the completion of the corrective actions within a reasonable timeframe after the inspection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Location of Practice (Use stations or descriptions)</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Temp or Perm? (T or F)</th>
<th>Remarks (Describe Specific Maintenance Required, including sediment removal, replacement, replacement or installation of practice)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1+000 10m RT</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Remove Sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1+050 12m RT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Replace Shredded Silt Fence with New Fence</td>
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### MURK 6 REVERSE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Location of Practice (Use stations or descriptions)</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Remarks (Describe Specific Maintenance Required)(Including sediment removal, replacement, replacement or installation of practice)</th>
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<td>If the table is filled</td>
<td>Use MURK 6-2 for continuation</td>
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</table>

Attach a location map showing all disturbed areas and areas stabilized since the last inspection.

Identify all locations where stormwater is discharged from the site to a Water of the U.S. (e.g. streams, lakes, wetlands, etc.) within or adjacent to the limits of construction, and all locations where stormwater exits the construction site. Describe the condition of the stormwater and the condition of the receiving waterbodies. Add Form MURK 6-2 for continuation as necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Outlet (STA / OFFSET)</th>
<th>Type of Outlet (e.g. pipe, ditch, overland flow, etc.)</th>
<th>Does this discharge to a Water of the US?</th>
<th>Describe Runoff (if any) (e.g. clear, turbid, oily)</th>
<th>Describe Receiving Water (if any) (e.g. clear, turbid, oily, unknown)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1-300 18m RT</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Clear</td>
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<td>Use MURK 6-2 for continuation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Acres currently disturbed: 6.2

If more than 5 Acres of soil disturbed at any one time, was NYSDEC advised? (Form HC209 may apply) Yes

Describe existing deficiencies in the SWPPP. Specify for each location using row ID number from front.

 Were significant deficiencies identified that require the SWPPP to be revised? □ Yes □ No

If Yes, complete a CONR-8 SWPPP Revision Form and file in the Engineer’s Field Office.

NOTE: Within 1 business day of completion of this inspection, the Contractor(s) must be notified of any corrective actions required. The Contractor(s) or Identified Sub-Contractor(s) shall begin corrective actions within 1 business day of notification, and shall complete corrective actions within 1 business day of notification or within a reasonable timeframe for complex corrective actions.

Qualified Inspector Name/Title
Company Name (If Consultant)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eagle I. Inspector</th>
<th>Prepared: 05/26/15</th>
<th>Contract: 05/27/15</th>
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<td>(Date)</td>
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</table>

Engineer-in-Charge Date
Resident Engineer
Area Supervisor

Reviewed By:
MURK 6-1 SPDES Stormwater Inspection Report - Continuation attached
MURK 6-2 SPDES Stormwater Outlets to Waters of the U.S. - Continuation attached
SPDES STORMWATER INSPECTION REPORT - CONTINUATION

JOB STAMP
D123456 / PIN 123 45.6789
Rte 123 over the Hudson River
Village of Meadowfield
Albany County
I.M. Builder

Date: May 26, 2015    Sheet No. 2 of 3

Codes for Erosion and Sediment control measures and Stormwater Management Practices to be inspected: (1) mulch, (2) seed and mulch, (3) check dams, (4) straw bales, (5) silt fence, (6) sediment trap, (7) turbidity curtains, (8) pipe slope drains, (9) drainage structure inlet protection, (10) rolled erosion control products, (11) soil stabilizers, (12) construction access/exit, (13) pipe inlet/outlet protection, (14) water diversion structures, (15) sedimentation basins, (16) coffer dams, (17) staging area, (18) stockpile stabilization, (19) Other

List ONLY those practices that require repair, maintenance, reinstallation or replacement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Location of Practice (Use stations or descriptions)</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Remarks (Describe Specific Maintenance Required) (including sediment removal, replacement, replacement or installation of practice)</th>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>3+000 18m LT</td>
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<td>Remove Sediment from Catch Basin</td>
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Qualified Inspector Initials: ______________________
SPDES STORMWATER OUTLETS TO WATERS OF THE U.S. - CONTINUATION

Identify all locations where stormwater is discharged from the site to a Water of the U.S. (e.g. streams, lakes, wetlands, etc.) within or adjacent to the limits of construction, and all locations where stormwater exits the construction site. Describe the condition of the stormwater and the condition of the receiving waterbodies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Outlet (STA / OFFSET)</th>
<th>Type of Outlet (e.g. pipe, ditch, overland flow, etc.)</th>
<th>Does this discharge to a Water of the U.S.?</th>
<th>Describe Runoff (if any) (e.g. clear, turbid, oily)</th>
<th>Describe Receiving Water (if any) (e.g. clear, turbid, oily, unknown)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 2+000/24m RT</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Clear</td>
<td>Clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Use this Table ONLY if MURK 6 is filled</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Date: May 26, 2015 Sheet No. 3 of 3
Description of required maintenance and any existing deficiencies in the SWPPP. Specify each location using row ID number, if applicable.

Use this area for additional narrative as needed.

Were significant deficiencies identified that require the SWPPP to be revised? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, complete a CONR-8 SWPPP Revision Form and file in the Engineer's Field Office.
Contractor / Subcontractor SPDES Permit Certification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract No.:</th>
<th>B123456</th>
<th>PIN:</th>
<th>1234.56.78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description:** Rte 123 over Hudson River

**Town, Village, City:** Meadowfield

**County:** ALBANY

**Check Applicable Box:** [X] Prime Contractor  [ ] Subcontractor

**Name of Contractor/Subcontractor:** I.M. Builder

**Address:** 987 Main Street

**City:** Meadowfield  **State:** NY  **ZIP:** 12345

**Phone:** 518-123-4567  **Fax:** 518-999-1234

**Core Pay Item Groups for which the Contractor/Subcontractor will be responsible (e.g. 203, 207, 209, etc.):** 208 209 603 604

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

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

**Signature:**

**Date:** April 22, 2015

**Name:** I.M. Builder  **Title:** President

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trained Individual Name/Title</th>
<th>Dozer Operator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name of Training Course:</strong></td>
<td>DEC 4-Hour Erosion and Sediment Control Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trainee Number:</strong></td>
<td>1T-010815-999  <strong>Date of Training:</strong> Jan. 8, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trained Individual Name/Title</th>
<th>E.X. Cavator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name of Training Course:</strong></td>
<td>DEC 4-Hour Erosion and Sediment Control Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trainee Number:</strong></td>
<td>2T-021615-259  <strong>Date of Training:</strong> Feb. 16, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPDES STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) REVISION

Date: April 22, 2015
Day of Week: T
Sheet No. 1 of 1

This form is to be used when revisions to the current Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) are required by SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity. The completed form must be filed in the Engineer’s Field Office.

Reason for the Revision(s): Revision(s) were requested by NYSDEC: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Ditchline from STA 2+000 to 2+120 has no temporary check dams shown. Work to reshape disturbed surface in ditch and install check dams; rain is expected. To prevent erosion, check dams are needed to reduce runoff velocity in the ditch until vegetation has established.

Describe the Revision(s) to the SWPPP:
Additional check dams along ditchline from STA 2+000 to 2+120 +/- 10m RT

Engineer-in-Charge Signature: ________________________________

EICs Name & Title: I.M. InCharge

Completed: 04/22/15

Copy to Contractor: 04/23/15
NOTICE TO DISTURB GREATER THAN 5 ACRES OF SOIL

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity

Part II.C.3 of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, requires written authorization from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) prior to disturbing more than 5 AC of soil. Executive management at the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) and NYSDEC have mutually agreed that prior authorization is not required for NYSDOT contracts, provided adequate control measures are implemented and site inspections are conducted in accordance with the SPDES General Permit. The NYSDOT hereby notifies NYSDEC that more than 5 AC of soil will be disturbed at this site.

A Qualified Inspector will conduct at least 2 site inspections every 7 calendar days whenever more than 5 AC of soil has been disturbed. Inspections during this period will be separated by a minimum of 2 full calendar days.

This notification will be filed with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Contract No.: D123456      PIN: 1234.56.789

Description: Rte 123 over the Hudson River

Town, Village, City: Meadowfield

County: ALBANY

Approximate date soil disturbance will exceed 5 AC: June 10, 2015

Total soil disturbance: 15 Ac

Signature

Name: I.M. InCharge

Title: EIC

Phone: 518-999-1234

E-Mail: IMI@dot.ny.gov

Date Submitted to NYSDEC: May 28, 2015
NOTICE TO REDUCE FREQUENCY OF SPDES SITE INSPECTIONS
SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity

In accordance with Part IV.C.2.c of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, the New York State Department of Transportation hereby notifies the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation that work on this Contract will be temporarily suspended and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas.

A Qualified Inspector will conduct a site inspection at least once every 30 calendar days during this period. The standard site inspection frequency will resume when construction activities recommence.

Contract No.: D123456
PIN: 1234 56 789

Description: Rte 123 over the Hudson River

Town, Village, City: Meadowfield
Country: ALBANY

Reason for temporary suspension of work:

☒ Winter Shutdown
☐ Other

Approximate date work will be suspended: November 30, 2015
Approximate date work will resume: April 01, 2016

Signature

Name: I.M. InCharge
Title: EIC
Phone: 518-999-1234
E-Mail: IMI@dot.ny.gov

Date Submitted to NYSDEC: November 30, 2015