

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
CONSTRUCTION PLAN**

**STATE OF NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
CASE NO. 08-T-1388**

**Long Island Power Authority – Certificate of Environmental
Compatibility and Public Need to Install a Second 138kV Cable in
the Certified Underground Conduit from the Riverhead Substation
to the Canal Substation**

**ATTACHMENT 5 – STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION
PLAN**

*Prepared by PSEG Long Island LLC on behalf of and as agent for the Long Island
Lighting Company d/b/a LIPA*

March 2020

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

For Compliance with NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges
from Construction Activity
Permit No. GP-0-20-001



PSEG Long Island

Riverhead to Canal 2nd 138kV Underground Cable Project

3/6/2020

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

prepared for

**PSEG Long Island
Riverhead to Canal 2nd 138kV Underground Cable Project
Southampton, Suffolk County, NY**

3/6/2020

prepared by

**Burns & McDonnell Consultants, Inc. d/b/a Burns &
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Wallingford, CT

INDEX AND CERTIFICATION

PSEG Long Island STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Report Index

| <u>Chapter Number</u> | <u>Chapter Title</u> | <u>Number of Pages</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.0 | Introduction | 1 |
| 2.0 | Contact List | 1 |
| 3.0 | Project Description | 8 |
| 4.0 | Best Management Practices | 5 |
| 5.0 | Good Housekeeping | 2 |
| 6.0 | Spill Prevention and Control Measures | 3 |
| 7.0 | Maintenance and Inspection | 4 |
| 8.0 | Contractor's Certification | 1 |
| 9.0 | Notice of Intent | 1 |
| 10.0 | Acknowledgement of Receipt of NOI | 1 |
| 11.0 | Termination of Permit Coverage | 1 |

Certification

I hereby certify, as a Professional Engineer in the state of New York, that the information in this document was assembled under my direct personal charge. This report is not intended or represented to be suitable for reuse by the PSEG Long Island or others without specific verification or adaptation by the Engineer.

Robbyn Reed, P.E. (NY #088310)

Date: _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page No.</u> |
|--|-----------------|
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION | 1-1 |
| 2.0 CONTACT LIST | 2-1 |
| 3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION | 3-1 |
| 3.1 Route Description | 3-1 |
| 3.2 Watershed, Wetlands and Aquatic Resources | 3-2 |
| 3.3 Existing Land Use and Topography | 3-3 |
| 3.4 Soils and Groundwater..... | 3-4 |
| 3.5 Sequence and Estimated Dates of Construction Activities..... | 3-6 |
| 3.6 Potential Pollutants | 3-9 |
| 4.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES | 4-1 |
| 4.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures..... | 4-1 |
| 4.1.1 Stabilized Construction Access..... | 4-1 |
| 4.1.2 Dust Control..... | 4-2 |
| 4.1.3 Sediment Barriers..... | 4-2 |
| 4.1.4 Storm Drain Inlet Protection..... | 4-2 |
| 4.1.5 Concrete Truck Washout | 4-3 |
| 4.1.6 Geotextile Filter Bag..... | 4-3 |
| 4.2 Dewatering..... | 4-4 |
| 4.3 Stabilization Practices | 4-4 |
| 4.4 Measures to Protect Vegetation | 4-5 |
| 4.5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management Measures..... | 4-5 |
| 5.0 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING..... | 5-1 |
| 5.1 Material Handling | 5-1 |
| 5.2 Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal..... | 5-1 |
| 5.3 Hazardous Waste | 5-1 |
| 5.4 Sanitary Waste | 5-2 |
| 5.5 Water Source..... | 5-2 |
| 6.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES | 6-1 |
| 6.1 Material Management Practices..... | 6-1 |
| 6.2 Non-Petroleum Products..... | 6-1 |
| 6.3 Petroleum Products | 6-2 |
| 6.4 Spill Control and Cleanup..... | 6-2 |
| 7.0 MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTIONS..... | 7-1 |
| 7.1 Trained Contractor | 7-1 |

7.2 Qualified Inspector..... 7-1
 7.2.1 Inspection Reports 7-2
 7.2.2 Corrective Action..... 7-3
 7.3 SWPPP Amendments..... 7-4

8.0 CONTRACTOR’S CERTIFICATION 8-1

9.0 NOTICE OF INTENT 9-1

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF NOI..... 10-1

11.0 TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE..... 11-1

APPENDIX A – SPDES GENERAL PERMIT
APPENDIX B – GENERAL LOCATION PLAN
APPENDIX C – ENVIRONMENTAL MAPPING
APPENDIX D - INSPECTION REPORTS
APPENDIX E – RECORD OF REVISIONS
APPENDIX F – NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)
APPENDIX G – ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF NOI
APPENDIX H – NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)
APPENDIX I – BLUE BOOK DETAILS
APPENDIX J – TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR MAP

LIST OF TABLES

| | <u>Page No.</u> |
|--|-----------------|
| Table 2-1: SWPPP Contact List..... | 2-1 |
| Table 3-1: Coverages within Project Areas | 3-1 |
| Table 3-2: Soil Types Crossed by Project Route | 3-5 |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Burns & McDonnell (BMcD) has prepared this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) on behalf of PSEG Long Island for construction activities associated with the Riverhead to Canal 2nd 138kV Underground Cable Project (RTC or the Project) within the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. The Project entails the installation of a second 138kV underground transmission line and associated splice manholes between two existing substations, Riverhead Substation and Canal Substation. Pursuant to Section 402 of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Clean Water Act, stormwater discharges from certain construction activities are unlawful unless they are authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or state permit program. New York's State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, Permit No. GP-0-20-001, is issued pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL). The SPDES General Permit authorizes stormwater discharges to surface waters of the State of New York from construction activities identified with 40 CFR Parts 122.26(b)(14)(x), 122.26(b)(15)(i) and 122.26(b)(15)(ii) which includes construction activities that disturb one or more acres of land. A copy of the SPDES General Permit is provided in Appendix A.

This Project is subject to Article VII of the New York State (NYS) Public Service Law, Case No. 08-T-1388. The SWPPP will be included as part of the Environmental Management & Construction Plan (EM&CP) for the Project.

PSEG Long Island will be considered the Owner/Operator of the Project and will file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) prior to the commencement of construction.

All contractors working on the Project must comply with the requirements of the SWPPP and perform their operations in strict conformance with the SPDES Permit. All contractors performing earth-disturbing activities (e.g. clearing, grading, excavating) will be required to sign the Contractor's Certification in Chapter 8.0 acknowledging the SWPPP and agreeing to comply with its terms and conditions.

2.0 CONTACT LIST

Prior to the commencement of construction activity, PSEG Long Island will identify the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will have day-to-day operational control of construction activities and responsibility for installation, construction, inspection and maintenance of erosion and sediment control practices. Each of the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) will identify trained contractor(s) who will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. Trained contractor(s) will be required to be on-site when their respective contractor/subcontractors are performing earth-disturbing activities. Table 2-1 indicates the Project team members responsible for development, implementation, and compliance with the SWPPP.

Table 2-1: SWPPP Contact List

| Responsibility | Name | Company | Contact Number |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Owner/Operator & Project Manager | Craig Watkins | PSEG Long Island | 516-349-5477 |
| Environmental Supervisor | Lara Pomi-Urbat | PSEG Long Island | 516-349-6521 |
| SWPPP Preparer | Robbyn Reed | Burns & McDonnell | 207-517-8488 |

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project entails the installation of a second circuit within an existing conduit between Riverhead Substation (located south of the Peconic River) and Canal Substation (located east of the Shinnecock Canal). The Project will be located wholly within the Town of Southampton and extends approximately 16 miles through the communities of Riverside, Northampton, Speonk-Remsenburg, Westhampton, East Quogue, and Hampton Bays. The existing conduit was installed by Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) in 2000. Most of the existing conduit is underground apart from where it extends over the Shinnecock Canal beneath the NYS Route 27 bridge. Installation of the Project will require soil disturbances at multiple locations along the Project Route, including installation of splice manholes; new circuit connections at Riverhead Substation and Canal Substation; and, both sides of the Shinnecock Canal where the conduit transitions from underground to overhead. Additional areas of disturbance will include preparation of access points. Predicted disturbance from construction of the Project is approximately 26.2 acres. Table 3-1 below shows the coverage types within the Project area that will be altered.

Table 3-1: Coverages within Project Area

| Coverage Type | Existing Conditions (Acres) | Proposed Conditions (Acres) |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Impervious | 1.48 | 1.49 |
| Woods | 1.94 | 1.38 |
| Vegetated | 22.79 | 23.34 |
| Total | 26.21 | 26.21 |

Installation of the Project will require placement of 39 new splice manholes, which will be sited near existing splice manholes that were used for installation of the first cable in 2000. The majority of the Project will be installed within an existing underground conduit except where it crosses the Shinnecock Canal (Canal). The second circuit will leave the underground conduit at the Canal and enter a vertical cable transition structure as shown on the Plan and Profile drawings. Conventional trenching methods will be used in the immediate vicinity of the Canal to direct the second circuit through the transition structure. The soil disturbance due to trenching near the Canal is included in the total soil disturbance above.

3.1 Route Description

The Certified Route begins from the Riverhead Substation, located in the Town of Southampton, south of the Peconic River, southeast of the intersection of NYS Route 25 and Mill Road. An underground transition

terminal will be built for the Project at the Riverhead Substation. The route migrates east and south along an existing LIPA right-of-way (ROW) for approximately 1.6 miles, crossing NYS Road 94 (Nugent Drive) to County Road 51 (Riverhead-Moriches Road). The route crosses under the westbound lanes of County Road 51 and heads southwest parallel to the northern edge of the median for approximately 0.8 miles to Speonk-Riverhead Road. The route then turns south along the western shoulder of Speonk-Riverhead Road for 2.4 miles to NYS Route 27. From a point north of the intersection of Speonk-Riverhead Road and NYS Route 27, the conduits were directionally drilled under Route 27 to its southern side where they travel east along the southern side of the roadway. The conduits were installed approximately 30 feet south of, and parallel to, the edge of the NYS Route 27 eastbound lanes in a predominantly grassy area for 11.2 miles to Newtown Road, where the route turns south for 130 feet, and then turns east on Gate Street for approximately 600 feet to the Shinnecock Canal at NYS Route 27. Stainless steel conduits for the second circuit are attached to the underside of the NYS Route 27 bridge over the Shinnecock Canal, crossing the Canal. The route continues approximately 0.4 miles eastward along Canal Road and onto the shoulder of the NYS Route 27 entrance ramp, migrates along NYS Department of Transportation (DOT) ROW and enters the west side of the Canal Substation. An underground to overhead terminal will be constructed at the Canal Substation. The second circuit will tie into the circuit breaker, power and grounding transformer and bus work near the western fence line of the substation.

A general location plan of the Project is provided in Appendix B.

3.2 Watershed, Wetlands and Aquatic Resources

The Project is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Southern Long Island Watershed, Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 02030202, which includes areas of Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties. This watershed is within the Southern Long Island Sub-Basins of Peconic River/Peconic Bays (HUC 0203020205) and Shinnecock Bay/Atlantic Ocean (HUC 0203020206).

Information relative to existing wetlands, streams and aquatic resources was obtained through several sources including NYSDEC maps as well as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps, and publicly available GIS data sources. In addition to desktop surveys, the Project route was reviewed in the field for the presence or absence of wetlands and aquatic resources by the Project's wetland evaluation team. The wetland evaluation team conducted a visual inspection of the Project ROW as well as an approximate 100-foot radius on both sides of the ROW. NWI and NYSDEC maps depict freshwater wetland areas in the northwestern Project area between Nugent Drive and Moriches-Riverhead Road. Two freshwater wetlands were confirmed to exist in this vicinity during the wetland field

investigation. One wetland is located about 100 feet west of PSEG Long Island's cleared ROW immediately south of Nugent Drive. The second wetland is located on PSEG Long Island's ROW farther south of Nugent Drive, north of County Route 51.

The second circuit will be installed beneath the NYS Route 27 bridge that extends over the Shinnecock Canal. The Canal connects the Great Peconic Bay with the Shinnecock Bay. The Shinnecock Canal is classified as an estuarine and marine deepwater habitat by the USFWS NWI and as a Class SC (marine waters) in 6 NYCRR Part 924.6. The SC classification indicates best usage of the surface water for fishing.

A wetlands and surface waters plan of the Project area is provided in Appendix C.

3.3 Existing Land Use and Topography

Land use in the vicinity of the Project route includes residential properties, schools, hospitals, emergency facilities and recreational areas associated with Shinnecock Canal. The Project traverses approximately 13.5 miles through Core Preservation Area, and 0.8 mile through Compatible Growth Area of the Central Pine Barrens. The Project does not extend through any Suffolk County agricultural districts. The Project route will enter Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood zones (AE and X) near the Shinnecock Canal. The Project is located within the NYS Coastal Boundary at its western-most extents.

The Project parallels an existing underground transmission line, and therefore, the two mostly share a common Physical Area of Potential Effects (APE). Prior to the installation of the first cable, a Phase I and II Cultural Resource survey was conducted by the Institute for Long Island Archaeology, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York at Stony Brook (SUNY Stony Brook). The previous study (Bernstein et al. 2000), which included testing with the past and current Areas of Potential Physical Effect (Physical APE) identified no potentially significant cultural resources, and no further archaeological investigations were recommended. The Project has no potential to affect historic architectural properties because it has no aboveground construction elements and will not physically affect any buildings or structures. The Project will not adversely affect aboveground cultural resources (historic buildings and structures). The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has confirmed that no historic sites will be impacted by the Project.

The topography along the Project route ranges in elevation from approximately 23 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to approximately 205 feet AMSL. The lowest elevations are in the vicinities of Riverhead Substation and the Shinnecock Canal. Higher elevations are located along inland roadways, with the highest elevations near Flanders Hill in East Quogue. Existing grades will be restored in areas temporarily

disturbed for construction purposes. A figure depicting the Project area in relation to FEMA floodplain boundaries is provided in Appendix C.

3.4 Soils and Groundwater

Soil information for the Project ROW is detailed within the Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York. The approximate percent of each soil classification mapped within the ROW is shown in Table 3-2. The most prevalent soil type is Carver and Plymouth sands. The other regional soils are largely comprised of loam, sandy loams and loamy sands, with slopes typically between zero and 15 percent.

Soil descriptions from the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Suffolk County Soil Survey are below:

Atsion Series - The Atsion series consists of deep, nearly level, some-what poorly drained to poorly drained, coarse-textured soils that formed in deep sandy outwash deposits. These soils are on plains adjacent to ponds, creeks, and tidal inlets. They are also along the bottom of old glacial channels that are cut down close to the water table. These soils are throughout Suffolk county, but they generally are along the south shore and along the Peconic River.

Carver Series - The Carver series consists of deep, excessively drained, coarse-textured soils. These soils are nearly level to steep and are throughout Suffolk County on rolling moraines and broad outwash plains. Slopes range from 0 to 35 percent.

Cut and fill land - Cut and fill land is made up of areas that have been altered in grading operations for housing developments, shopping centers, and similar nonfarm uses. Generally, the initial grading consists of cuts and fills for streets or parking lots. During this phase, excess soil material is stockpiled for final grading and topdressing around houses or other buildings.

Areas of Cut and fill land contain deep cuts in or near the sandy substratum of the soil or sandy fills of 28 inches or more. Generally, cuts are so deep or fills so thick that identification of soils by series is not possible. The soil material making up the upper 40 inches of this unit contains as much as 12 inches of sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in some places. The 28 inches that remain are loamy fine sand or coarser textured material. Cut and fill land is generally associated with Carver and Plymouth soils.

Haven Series - The Haven series consists of deep, well-drained, medium-textured soils that formed in a loamy or silty mantle over stratified coarse sand and gravel. These soils are present throughout Suffolk County, but most areas are on outwash plains between the two terminal moraines. Slopes range from 0 to

12 percent, but they generally are 1 to 6 percent. Native vegetation consists of black oak, white oak, red oak, scrub oaks, and pitch pine.

Montauk Series - The sandy variants of the Montauk series are made up of deep, excessively drained, coarse-textured soils that contain a fragipan over firm glacial till. This soil is mainly on the Ronkonkoma moraine east of the Shinnecock Canal. The largest areas are between East Hampton and Springs. Other large areas are on Montauk Point and Shelter Island. Slopes range from 0 to 35 percent, and they generally are complex on all areas except the nearly level areas. Native vegetation is white oak, red oak, and some scarlet oak.

Plymouth Series - The Plymouth series consists of deep, excessively drained, coarse-textured soils that formed in a mantle of loamy sand or sand over thick layers of stratified coarse sand and gravel. These nearly level to steep soils are throughout the County on broad, gently sloping to level outwash plains and on undulating to steep moraines. **Riverhead Series** - The Riverhead series consists of deep, well-drained moderately coarse textured soils that formed in a mantle of sandy loam or fine sandy loam over thick layers of coarse sand and gravel. These soils occur throughout the county in rolling to steep areas on moraines and in level to gently sloping areas on outwash plains. These soils range from nearly level to steep; however, they generally are nearly level to gently sloping.

Urban land - Urban land (Ur) consists of areas that are more than 80 percent covered by buildings and pavements. Examples are parking lots, business districts of larger villages, and densely developed industrial parks. Examination and identification of the soils in these areas are impractical. Soil mapping of the Project area is provided in Appendix C.

Table 3-2: Soil Types Crossed by Project Route

| Soil Classification | Hydrologic Soil Group | % by Length Traversed |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| At - Atsion sand | A/D | 0.27 |
| CpA - Carver and Plymouth sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes | A | 25.88 |
| CpC - Carver and Plymouth sands, 3 to 15 percent slopes | A | 41.56 |
| CpE - Carver and Plymouth sands, 15 to 35 percent slopes | A | 12.35 |
| CuB - Cut and fill land, gently sloping | --- | 3.65 |
| CuE - Cut and fill land, steep | --- | 0.30 |
| HaA - Haven loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes | B | 4.02 |
| HaB - Haven loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | B | 0.79 |
| HkA - Hooksan sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes | A | 0.44 |

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| MnC - Montauk loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes | A | 0.52 |
| PIA - Plymouth loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes | A | 1.73 |
| PIB - Plymouth loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes | A | 1.96 |
| PIC - Plymouth loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes | A | 0.25 |
| RdA - Riverhead sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes | A | 3.13 |
| RdB - Riverhead sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | A | 2.40 |
| RdC - Riverhead sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes | A | 0.57 |
| Ur - Urban land | --- | 0.04 |
| W - Water | --- | 0.16 |

Source: NRCS Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Suffolk County, New York. 2019

The hydrologic soil group (HSG) indicates the infiltrative capacity of the soils, with A indicating high infiltration rates (i.e., sands and gravels) and D representing very poorly drained soils. The part of the Project route between Riverhead Substation and Exit 65 of NYS Route 27 in Hampton Bays is within the Central Suffolk Special Groundwater Protection Area.

3.5 Sequence and Estimated Dates of Construction Activities

The following is the construction sequence for the linear underground transmission portion of the Project.

This work should be coordinated with other construction on the project, including substation modifications and other related activities.

Refer to the appropriate plan drawings for recommended erosion and sediment control BMP locations. Note that these BMP locations are based on desktop analysis using data compiled from survey, publicly available topographic information, and aerial imagery.

The “site” or “work area” is to be generally defined as the area of disturbance encompassing the linear underground transmission work described herein.

The principal components of the work to be performed include the following:

- Schedule and host a pre-construction meeting with appropriate permitting agencies and municipalities
- Pre-construction walkthrough will focus on areas of concern for agencies and municipalities
- Field identify/mark resources/trees to protect.
- Request utility markouts by calling 811: Call Before you Dig.
- Install temporary erosion and sediment controls as identified on the Environmental Features Map.

- Construct stabilized construction entrances.
- Provide inlet protection at catch basins within or near the work area.
- Install perimeter erosion control measures such as silt fence, while also establishing swale erosion controls in the form of filter sock check dams. Silt fence and filter sock check dams shall be installed prior to disturbance the work area.
- Provide temporary filter berm where a swale does not discharge to a catch basin within or near the work area. Filter berm shall be installed prior to disturbance within areas tributary to swales.
- Establish access routes from NYS Route 27
 - Clear vegetation, as required and identified within the Project Vegetation Management Plan
 - Grade soil, as required and identified within the Project Environmental Features maps
 - Stockpile topsoil within noted limits of disturbance. Install silt fence at the perimeter of the stockpiles.
 - Laydown geotextile and recycled concrete aggregate (RCA)
 - Grade and compact RCA
 - As the road grades are established and there are conflicts with previously placed erosion and sediment controls, the BMPs shall be moved or modified to maintain regulatory compliance. Such modifications may include relocating check dams to new swales created from access road grading. Refer to Plan and Profile drawings for a detail on the relocation methodology.
- Conduit and Splice Manhole Installations
 - Layout splice manhole and conduit location
 - Clear vegetation and grade soil, as required
 - Stockpile topsoil within noted limits of disturbance. Install silt fence at the perimeter of the stockpiles.
 - As the manhole excavations conflict with previously placed erosion and sediment controls, the BMPs shall be moved or modified to maintain regulatory compliance. Such modifications may include relocating check dams to new swales created from removing BMPs when excavation is required for manhole work. Refer to Plan and Profile drawings for a detail on the relocation methodology.
 - Trench and excavate for conduit and splice manhole installation
 - Install shoring, as necessary
 - Install conduit and splice vaults
 - Remove shoring, as required
 - Backfill conduit and splice vault excavations

- Shinnecock Canal Crossing
 - Layout and survey new foundation locations
 - Install foundations
 - Erect above grade steel riser structure
- Cable Pulling
 - Install cable support racking inside the splice manholes
 - Set up equipment and cable reel at sequential splice manholes
 - Swab and mandrel conduits
 - Pull cable from splice manhole to splice manhole
 - Cut off excess cable and secure it inside the splice manhole
- Cable Splicing
 - Clean and setup up interior of splice manhole
 - Trim off excess cable
 - Splice each section of cable together
 - Install link boxes and grounding, as required
- Remove temporary access routes.
- Restore disturbed areas in-kind to provide final stabilization.
- Remove temporary erosion and sediment controls.

Throughout construction sequence, remove accumulated sediment from silt fences, check dams, inlet protection and other erosion control devices, as required. Removal shall be on a periodic basis, governed by the type of practice and detailed in the Blue Book.

Below is a list of the various phases of construction and their anticipated schedules. The start of each phase will be staggered and overlapping of the following activity. The Project is scheduled to commence during the third quarter of 2020 and be complete on or about May 31, 2021.

1. Access Road Development (Q3 2020)
2. Splice Vault Installation (Q3 2020 – Q1 2021)
3. Cable Pulling (Q4 2020 – Q3 2021)
4. Cable Splicing (Q4 2020 – Q3 2021)
5. Testing and Commissioning (Q2 2021 – Q3 2021)

3.6 Potential Pollutants

The purpose of this section is to identify pollutants that could impact stormwater during construction. Any activities or processes that result either in the generation of stormwater or the potential to add pollutants to runoff are subject to the requirements of the SWPPP. This includes all areas of land disturbed either through excavation or material storage areas. Potential pollutants sources of sediment to stormwater runoff include:

- Fugitive Dust
- Trenching and Excavation Operations
- Excavation Spoils
- Vehicle Tracking
- Imported Fill Materials and Stockpiles
- Dewatering

Potential pollutants and sources, other than sediment, to stormwater runoff include:

- Construction Materials
- Construction Debris and Trash
- Fuel, Hydraulic Oils, Lubricants and Antifreeze
- Concrete Washout

Practices for the proper handling, transport, storage and disposal of all petroleum products and chemicals that will be used on this Project are provided in Chapter 6.0.

4.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following sections include information regarding proposed erosion and sediment control measures to be used on the Project during construction until final stabilization is achieved. Final stabilization means that all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty 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. All soil erosion and sediment control BMPs conform with the technical standard, the Blue Book, dated November 2016. Blue Book details are provided as Appendix I.

4.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

Soil erosion and sediment control BMPs are used to reduce the amount of soil particles carried from a disturbed land area and deposited into receiving waters or sewer collection systems. Based on field conditions at the time of construction, the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) may consult with the Environmental Monitor(s) and adjust the location and types of BMPs so that erosion and sedimentation are controlled to the greatest extent practicable. If adjustments are made, then the SWPPP will be modified accordingly; however, in no case will modifications to the SWPPP result in less stringent erosion and sediment control BMPs than specified herein and on the EM&CP Environmental Features Map. Modifications must be designed by the engineer of record and updated in the Project SWPPP binder. Revisions to the SWPPP will be recorded on the Record of Revisions form provided in Appendix E.

Temporary soil erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented in accordance with the SWPPP prior to soil-disturbing activities. No permanent erosion control measures are currently proposed for the Project. Soil erosion and sediment control measures will be maintained during and after the construction activity until final stabilization is achieved. Upon final stabilization of disturbed areas, temporary soil erosion and sediment control measures will be removed. The minimum temporary erosion and sediment control measures that will be used for the Project are discussed in the following subsections.

4.1.1 Stabilized Construction Access

Stabilized construction access will be used at any point where traffic will be entering and leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk, or parking area where surface conditions change from paved to unpaved. Construction entrance and exit locations are shown on Project Environmental Features maps. The access will be comprised of a stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with

geotextile. The stabilized construction access thickness will be constantly maintained to repair the stabilized construction access in accordance with the plans and details. All sediment deposited on paved roadways will be removed and returned to the construction site immediately. Refer to the EM&CP Plan and Profile drawings for typical details and additional requirements.

4.1.2 Dust Control

Dust control will be used during construction activities to mitigate air movement of dust from disturbed soil surfaces that may cause off-site damage, health hazards, and traffic safety problems. Unpaved, high-traffic areas will be covered with gravel and exposed soils will be wetted during extended dry periods to minimize dust generation. Only potable water will be used for dust control. Several applications per day may be necessary, depending on the frequency of work and weather conditions. Dust control measures must be utilized until all disturbed areas of the Project are stabilized. See EM&CP Plan and Profile drawings for requirements.

4.1.3 Sediment Barriers

Sediment barriers (compost filter socks, and/or silt fence) will be used for perimeter control of sediment and soluble pollutants, on and around construction activities. Sediment barriers will be installed in the following areas as necessary:

- Along the downhill perimeter edge of all disturbed areas (excludes trenching in paved areas);
- Along the top of slope or top of bank of drainage ditches, channels, swales, etc.;
- Along the toe of all cut slopes and fill slopes of the construction area;
- Along the edge of construction areas with slopes that lead into environmentally sensitive areas;
- Surrounding the base of all soil/sediment stockpiles;

Refer to the EM&CP Plan and Profile drawings for typical details and additional requirements.

4.1.4 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Storm drain inlet protection consists of a temporary barrier with low permeability, installed around inlet openings to detain and temporarily pond sediment laden runoff, allowing deposition of suspended solids prior to the entry to the storm drain system. For the majority of the Project, inlet protection will follow Blue Book for storm drain inlet protection. See the EM&CP Plan and Profile drawings for typical details and additional requirements. An additional customized detail for inlet protection that is not from the Blue Book

is provided with the EM&CP Plan and Profile drawings. This detail meets the performance criteria of other Project BMPs, but deviates from other Blue Book details.

4.1.5 Swale Erosion Control Measures

There are existing drainage swales in some work areas and temporary access roads along the edges of NY 27 and associated on/off ramps. These drainage swales generally discharge into catch basins. The inlet protection measures at each of these catch basins will be the primary method of keeping sediment from leaving the disturbed areas. Additional measures to be utilized on are filter sock check dams. These measures will reduce flow velocities to reduce erosion and filter out sediment from runoff and their specific locations are shown on the Environmental Features Maps. A filter berm may be used at the downstream end of swales to trap sediment prior to runoff leaving the Project site. Refer to the EM&CP Plan and Profile drawings for typical details and additional requirements.

4.1.6 Concrete Truck Washout

Concrete washout facilities consist of a temporary excavated or above ground lined constructed pit where concrete truck mixers and equipment can be washed after their loads have been discharged. All washout facilities will be lined with plastic sheeting with a minimum thickness of 10 mils with no holes or tears to prevent leaching of liquids into the ground. Concrete washout facilities will be utilized during foundation installation at the Shinnecock Canal. The liner will be replaced with each cleaning of the washout facility. Concrete washout facilities will be located a minimum of 100 feet from drainage swales, storm drain inlets, wetlands, streams and other surface waters. Accumulated hardened material will be removed when 75% of the storage capacity of the structure is filled. Any excess wash water will be pumped into a containment vessel and properly disposed of off-site. Hardened material will be disposed of off-site in a construction/demolition landfill. Refer to the EM&CP Plan & Profile drawings for typical details and additional requirements.

4.1.7 Geotextile Filter Bag

Geotextile filter bags are portable devices through which sediment laden water is pumped to trap and retain sediment prior to its discharge to surface waters or storm drain inlets. They may also be used to filter water pumped from any ponding or wetness that may occur due to soil limitations. Filter bags will be located a minimum of 50 feet from wetlands, streams or other surface waters. The maximum pumping rate for any bag in use, or proposed for use onsite, will be known to contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) during pumping operations. Pumping rates will vary depending on the size of the filter bag, and the type and amount of

sediment discharged to the bag. Bags will be placed on a minimum 2-inch thick gravel bed, minimum 4-inch thick straw mat or a vegetated filter strip to allow water to flow out of the bag in all directions. Refer to the EM&CP Plan and Profile drawings for typical details and additional requirements.

4.2 Dewatering

Based on limited geotechnical survey, dewatering is expected at limited locations (i.e., adjacent to the Shinnecock Canal and in the vicinity of Manhole 5.5). Dewatering system designs are consistent with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control and the PSEG Long Island Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) EG-706 “Excavation Dewatering”. If odor, sheen, discoloration, or a suspected contamination source is observed during dewatering operations, the discharge will be directed to a mobile settling tank (frac tank), where samples can be collected for laboratory analysis, to assess treatment, and off-site disposal options, if warranted. Frac tanks will only be used in locations with sufficient space. If the observed assessment of the excavation and dewater exhibits no evidence of odor, sheen, discoloration, or suspected contamination, discharge will be pumped through a geotextile filter bag as discussed in Section 4.1.6 above. Groundwater may be discharged into the public storm drainage system. Discharge of groundwater to public storm drainage systems must comply with applicable effluent limitations. If approval to discharge into a public storm drainage system cannot be obtained or if applicable effluent limitations cannot be met, frac tanks will be utilized for off-site disposal of dewater. Refer to the EM&CP Plan and Profile drawings for typical details and additional requirements.

4.3 Stabilization Practices

To achieve soil stabilization, disturbed soils can be covered with topsoil, grass, mulch, straw, geotextiles, trees, vines, rock, or shrubs, and soil fertilizer and amendments. Vegetative cover serves to reduce the erosion potential by absorbing the energy of raindrops, promoting infiltration in-lieu-of runoff, and reducing the velocity of runoff. Temporary stabilization measures will be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the Project site where construction activities have temporarily ceased. In roadway areas, stabilization will include placement of temporary pavement, crushed rock or metal plating. Landscaped areas, if encountered and disturbed, will be restored to pre-construction conditions immediately following backfill.

Temporary seeding will be implemented to protect areas where final grading is complete, when preparing for any winter work shutdown or to provide cover when permanent seeding is likely to fail due to mid-summer heat and drought. Seeding will be done in accordance with the Project Vegetation Management Plan. Any seeding method may be used that will provide uniform application of seed to the area and result in relatively good soil to seed contact. Temporary seeding areas will be mulched with hay or straw at 2 tons

per acre (approximately 90 lbs./1000 square feet or 2 bales). Mulch anchoring will be performed where wind or areas of concentrated water are of concern. Wood fiber hydromulch or other sprayable products approved for erosion control (nylon web or mesh) may be used if applied according to manufacturer's specification.

All areas disturbed during installation will be stabilized as soon as practicable and appropriate as indicated in the EM&CP Plan and Profile drawings, but in any event, no later than the end of the workday in which site disturbance occurs.

4.4 Measures to Protect Vegetation

The Project will seek to limit damage to existing vegetation to the extent practicable. Vegetation to be avoided/preserved are indicated on EM&CP Plan and Profile drawings. Specific recommendations to protect vegetation within the protected Pine Barrens region is provided in Section 8.2. Measures to protect vegetation throughout the Project include:

- Clearly mark construction limits to exclude equipment.
- Avoid spills or oil/gas or other contaminants.
- Prune obstructive and broken branches properly. The branch collar on all branches whether living or dead should not be damaged. The 3 or 4 cut method should be used on all branches larger than two inches at the cut. If the branch is larger than 5-6 inches in diameter, use the four-cut system. Do not paint the cut surface.
- Where heavy compaction is anticipated over the roots of trees and shrubs, apply and maintain a 3 to 4-inch layer of undecayed wood chips or two inches of No. 2 washed, crushed gravel.

Refer to the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control for protecting vegetation, page 2.26 for additional requirements.

4.5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management Measures

There are no post-construction stormwater management measures proposed or anticipated for the Project. The Project type (installation of underground linear utilities) is a construction activity that requires the preparation of a SWPPP that only includes erosion and sediment controls, pursuant to Table 1 of the Appendix B of the SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001, included for reference in Appendix A. No new permanent impervious areas are being created by the Project. Temporary access roads and works areas will be restored to pre-construction conditions and permanently stabilized with vegetation.

5.0 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

In addition to erosion and sediment control, solid wastes, hazardous wastes, and other activities that will generate wastes will be properly managed during the Project. The practices described below will be followed by the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) to protect stormwater and surrounding surface waters from contamination by construction-related pollutants.

5.1 Material Handling

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

5.2 Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal

Solid and liquid waste will be disposed of properly and in accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal disposal requirements. Construction and demolition waste, including asphalt, concrete and subgrade aggregate will be separated from soils and both disposed of at a PSEG Long Island approved disposal facility. All other wastes will be disposed of separately. Waste material will be collected and stored in a secure container and removed from the Project site. Waste containers will be inspected regularly. No solid or liquid wastes will be disposed of onsite (e.g. buried, poured). Excess construction materials, supplies or debris will be inspected for at the end of each work shift and managed or disposed the same day or as soon reasonably possible.

5.3 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous materials will be used, stored, transported, and disposed of in the manner specified by the manufacturer and by local, State, and Federal regulations. Contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) will be made aware of this requirement and will alert site personnel of this requirement. Spill response procedures are described in Chapter 6.0.

5.4 Sanitary Waste

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

5.5 Water Source

Water used to establish and maintain vegetation, to control dust, and for other construction purposes will originate from a public water supply or private well approved by the local health department. Potable water will follow local and State regulations for water standards.

6.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES

This chapter describes measures to prevent, control, and minimize impacts from a spill of a hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substance during construction of the Project. It also describes the transport, storage, and disposal procedures for the potentially toxic or hazardous materials to be used on the Project site and outlines the procedures to be followed in the event of a spill of a contaminating or toxic substance. It will be the responsibility of the Contractor to enact management practices to control non-sediment pollutants associated with construction activities to prevent the generation of pollutants due to improper handling, storage, and spills and prevent the movement of toxic substances from the site into surface waters.

6.1 Material Management Practices

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

- Hazardous materials, chemicals, fuels, and oils will be stored in designated areas only, and not within 100 feet of a stream bank, wetland, water supply well, spring, or other water body
- Fueling of construction equipment will occur within designated areas only, and not within 500 feet of a stream bank, wetland, water supply well, spring, or other water body
- Effort will be made to store the minimum amount of hazardous materials onsite.
- Secondary containment will be provided in accordance with Section 5.1.
- Onsite materials will be stored in a neat, orderly manner, in appropriate containers, and under a roof or other enclosure.
- Products will be kept in original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- When possible, a container's contents will be used completely prior to container disposal.
- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal of a product will be followed.
- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturer's or local- and State-recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

6.2 Non-Petroleum Products

Due to chemical makeup of specific products, certain handling and storage procedures are required to promote the safety of handlers and prevent the possibility of pollution. Care will be taken to follow

directions and warnings for products used on-site. Pertinent information can be found on the SDS for each product. The SDS will be kept on the Project site and will be readily available.

6.3 Petroleum Products

Onsite vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed, clearly labeled containers and stored in a covered truck or trailer that provides secondary containment.

Bulk storage tanks having a capacity of greater than 55 gallons will be provided with secondary containment. After each rainfall event, the construction contractor or subcontractor will inspect the contents of the secondary containment area for excess water. If no sheen is visible, the collected water may be pumped to the ground in a manner that does not cause scouring. If a sheen is present, it will be treated as contaminated and will be transported and disposed of offsite in accordance with local, State, and Federal requirements.

Bulk fuel or lubricating oil dispensers will not have a self-locking mechanism that allows for unsupervised fueling and will be locked. Fueling operations will be observed to immediately detect and contain spills.

No waste oil or other petroleum-based products will be disposed of onsite (e.g., buried, poured), but will be taken offsite for proper disposal.

6.4 Spill Control and Cleanup

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

- Construction contractors and subcontractors will make onsite personnel aware of cleanup procedures and the location of spill cleanup equipment.
- Spills will be contained and cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- Manufacturer's methods for spill cleanup of a material will be followed as described on the material's SDS.
- Materials and equipment needed for cleanup will be kept readily available onsite, either at an equipment storage area or on contractors' or subcontractors' trucks; equipment to be kept onsite will include, but not be limited to, brooms, dust pans, shovels, granular absorbents, sand, saw dust, absorbent pads and booms, plastic and metal trash containers, gloves, and goggles.

- Toxic, hazardous, or petroleum product spills required to be reported by regulation will be documented to the appropriate local, State, and Federal agencies.

Petroleum spills will be reported to the NYSDEC unless they meet all the following criteria:

- The spill is known to be less than 5 gallons; and
- The spill is contained and under the control of the spiller; and
- The spill has not and will not reach the State's water or any land; and
- The spill is cleaned up within 2 hours of discovery.

The Federal reportable spill quantity for petroleum products is defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 110 as any oil spill that violates applicable water quality standards, causes a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the water surface or adjoining shoreline, or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines. All reportable petroleum spills and most hazardous materials spills will be reported to NYSDEC hotline (1-800-457-7362) within New York State; and (1-518-457-7362) from outside New York State. In addition, the spill shall be reported to the PSEG Long Island Spill Hotline (516-824-2485), on-site Construction Manager and Environmental Monitor within two hours of discovery. For spills not deemed reportable, the facts concerning the incident will be documented by the spiller and a record maintained for one year. Prompt reporting by spillers allows for a quick response, which may reduce the likelihood of any adverse impacts to human health and the environment.

7.0 MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTIONS

Erosion and sediment control practices will be installed per the SWPPP and will be maintained so they remain in effective operating condition in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specification for Erosion and Sediment Control.

7.1 Trained Contractor

A trained contractor is defined by NYSDEC as an employee of the Contractor that has received four 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 shall receive four hours of training every three years.

PSEG Long Island will have a trained contractor inspect the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures being implemented with the active work area daily to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating conditions. If deficiencies are identified, the contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) will begin implementing corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

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

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

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

7.2 Qualified Inspector

A qualified inspector is defined by NYSDEC 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 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 the person has received four 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 individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect shall receive four hours of training every three years.

PSEG Long Island will have a qualified inspector conduct site inspection at least once every seven calendar days where soil-disturbance activities are on-going. If authorization is received to disturb greater than five acres of soil at any one time, the qualified inspector will conduct at least two site inspections every seven calendar days. The two inspections will be separated by a minimum of two full calendar days.

For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the qualified inspector will conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty calendar days.

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 accordance with the SWPPP and are operational.

If soil disturbance activities are not resumed within two years from the date of shutdown, PSEG Long Island will have the qualified inspector perform a final inspection and certify that all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP by signing the “Final Stabilization” and “Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice” certification statements on the Notice of Termination (NOT), included as **Error! Reference source not found.**

7.2.1 Inspection Reports

The qualified inspector will prepare an inspection report after each and every inspection. At a minimum, the inspection report will include and/or address the following:

- Date and time of inspection;
- Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;

- Weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;
- Condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the construction site. Identification of any discharges of sediment from the construction site, including discharges from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;
- Condition of natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the construction site which receive runoff from disturbed areas. Identification of any discharges of sediment to the surface waterbody;
- Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that need repair or maintenance;
- Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;
- Description and sketch of areas with active soil disturbance activity, areas that have been disturbed but are inactive at the time of the inspection, and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;
- Current phase of construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices and identification of all construction that is not in conformance with the SWPPP and NYSDEC Standards and Specifications;
- Corrective action(s) that will be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures; and to correct deficiencies identified within the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practices;
- Identification and status of all corrective actions that were required by previous inspection; and
- Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needed corrective actions.

All inspection reports will be signed by the qualified inspector and included in Appendix D.

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

7.2.2 Corrective Action

Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the qualified inspector will notify PSEG Long Island and appropriate contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) of any corrective actions that need to be taken. All corrective actions on erosion and sediment control BMPs will be performed in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book). The contractor(s)

or subcontractor(s) will begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of this notification and will complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

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

7.3 SWPPP Amendments

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

- Whenever the current provisions prove to be ineffective in minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the Project site;
- Whenever there is a change in design, construction, or operation on the Project that has or could impact the discharge of pollutants;
- To document that a portion of the Project site has reached *final stabilization*; and
- To address issues or deficiencies identified during an inspection by the *qualified inspector*, the NYSDEC, or other regulatory authority.
- Changes cannot be made in the field until the amendment is designed by the engineer of record and the amendment is in the SWPPP binder.
- Amendments will be documented in the Record of Revisions provided in Appendix E.

8.0 CONTRACTOR'S CERTIFICATION

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 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.

Name of Company: _____

Company Address: _____

Company Telephone Number: _____

Printed Name of Trained Contractor (including Title): _____

Signature of Authorized Representative: _____

Printed Name of Authorized Representative: _____

Date: _____

The Contractor listed above is responsible for all elements included in the SWPPP.

Note: If new or additional contractors/subcontractors are hired to implement SWPPP measures, they too must sign a certification statement. Each certification page must 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; address of the site; and the date the certification is signed.

9.0 NOTICE OF INTENT

PSEG Long Island has submitted a completed NOI to the NYSDEC as certification that the Project is in compliance with the SPDES General Permit. A copy of the completed NOI form is provided in Appendix H.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF NOI

In response to submission of the completed NOI, PSEG Long Island received a letter from NYSDEC providing acknowledgement of the NOI and assigning a permit ID number to the Project. A copy of the NOI Acknowledgement Letter is provided in Appendix F.

PSEG Long Island will retain a copy of the NOI Acknowledgement Letter for a period of at least five years from the date that the site achieves final stabilization.

11.0 TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE

PSEG Long Island may terminate coverage under the SPDES General Permit when one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- 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;
- 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.

PSEG Long Island will submit a completed Notice of Termination (NOT) form with applicable signatures to:

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

APPENDIX A – SPDES GENERAL PERMIT

APPENDIX B – GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

APPENDIX C – ENVIRONMENTAL MAPPING

APPENDIX D - INSPECTION REPORTS

APPENDIX E – RECORD OF REVISIONS

APPENDIX F – NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

APPENDIX G – ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF NOI

APPENDIX H – NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

APPENDIX I – BLUE BOOK DETAILS

APPENDIX J – TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR MAP

