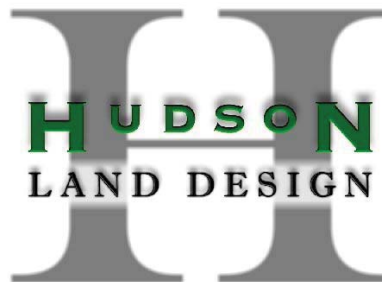
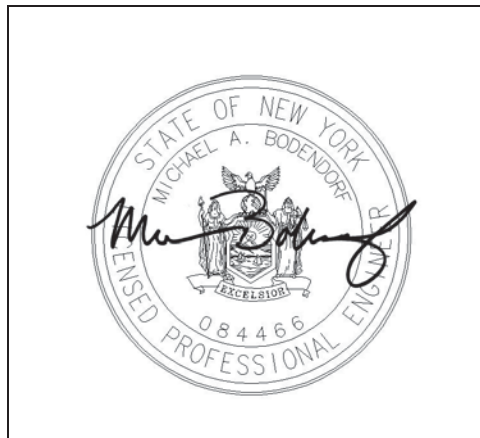


***Basic Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
for
Kitchawan Barns, LLC***

Prepared for:
Kitchawan Barns, LLC
712 Kitchawan Road
Yorktown, NY 10562

March 1, 2021



Prepared by:
Hudson Land Design Professional Engineering, P.C.
174 Main Street
Beacon, NY 12508

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Overview	1
1.2	Land Disturbance	2
2.0	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	2
2.1	Project Location	2
2.2	Project Scope and Description	2
2.3	Surface Water Bodies.....	2
2.3.1	Wetlands	2
2.3.2	Streams.....	3
2.3.3	Floodplains.....	3
3.0	NOTICE OF INTENT	3
4.0	SOILS.....	3
5.0	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL.....	4
5.1	Overview.....	4
5.2	Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Measures.....	5
5.2.1	Silt Fence	5
5.2.2	Stabilized Construction Entrance.....	5
5.2.3	Fiber Rolls.....	6
5.2.4	Inlet Protection.....	6
5.2.5	Temporary Channels.....	6
5.2.6	Water Bars	6
5.2.7	Straw Bale Barriers	7
5.2.8	Temporary Soil Stockpiles.....	7
5.2.9	Dust Control.....	7
5.2.10	Temporary Soil Stabilization Practices.....	7
5.3	Erosion and Sediment Control Sequencing Schedule	8
5.4	Maintenance Schedules	8
5.5	Site Assessments, Inspections and Reporting	8
5.5.1	During Construction.....	9
5.6	Construction Log Book	9
6.0	GOOD HOUSEKEEPING AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.....	9
6.1	Waste Materials.....	9
6.2	Chemical.....	9
6.3	Fuels and Oil	10
6.4	Fertilizers.....	10
6.5	Paint.....	10

6.6	Sanitary Waste Facilities	10
6.7	Container Disposal	10
6.8	Concrete and Asphalt Trucks	10
6.9	Site Supervisor	11
7.0	SWPPP AMENDMENT	11
8.0	CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATIONS.....	11
9.0	OWNER/OPERATOR CERTIFICATION	11
10.0	CONCLUSIONS	11

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:	NOTICE OF INTENT
APPENDIX B:	SOILS DATA
APPENDIX C:	NYSDEC ERM, FLOOD MAP AND WETLAND MAP
APPENDIX D:	PRE-CONSTRUCTION SITE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST
APPENDIX E:	CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATIONS
APPENDIX F:	QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL'S CERTIFICATION
APPENDIX G:	OWNER/OPERATOR CERTIFICATION
APPENDIX H:	NOTICE OF TERMINATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been developed in accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity Permit No. GP-0-20-001, dated January 23, 2020 which authorizes stormwater discharges to surface waters of the State from the following construction activities identified within 40 CFR Parts 122.26(b)(14)(x), 122.26(b)(15)(i) and 122.26(b)(15)(ii), provided all of the eligibility provisions of this permit are met:

1. Construction activities involving soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres; including disturbances of less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; excluding routine maintenance activity that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of a facility.
2. Construction activities involving soil disturbances of less than one (1) acre where the Department has determined that a SPDES permit is required for stormwater discharges based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to surface waters of the State.
3. Construction activities located in the New York City, East of Hudson watershed, that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5,000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

This project qualifies for SPDES coverage under provision 3 as stated above. This project is for a commercial project building addition disturbing between 5,000 sqft and 1 acre, located in the East of Hudson watershed, therefore a SWPPP including only erosion and sediment controls is required.

The objectives of this SWPPP are as follows:

- To develop a sediment and erosion control plan in accordance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, which implements best management practices to stabilize disturbed areas, protect off site areas and sensitive areas, and minimize the transport of sediment.

Construction activities are not permitted to begin until such time that authorization is obtained under the General Permit. This project is located within the limits of a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) area. Authorization to commence construction activities may commence upon receipt of an NOI acknowledgement letter with a specified construction date from the NYSDEC after receipt of an executed Notice Of Intent (NOI) from with MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form.

A copy of the General Permit, SWPPP, NOI, NOI acknowledgement letter and accompanying plans shall be maintained on site from the date of initiation of construction activities until final stabilization of all disturbed areas has been achieved and the Notice of Termination (NOT) has been submitted.

1.2 Land Disturbance

Per the General Permit, no more than five (5) acres of land disturbance may occur at any one time without written approval from the NYSDEC. At a minimum, the owner or operator must comply with the following requirements in order to be authorized to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time:

- a. The owner or operator shall have a qualified inspector conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days, for as long as greater than five (5) acres of soil remain disturbed. The two (2) inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.
- b. In areas where soil disturbance activity has been temporarily or permanently ceased, temporary and/or permanent soil stabilization measures shall be installed and/or implemented within seven (7) days from the date the soil disturbance activity ceased. The soil stabilization measures selected shall be in conformance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
- c. The owner or operator shall prepare a phasing plan that defines maximum disturbed area per phase and shows required cuts and fills.
- d. The owner or operator shall install any additional site specific practices needed to protect water quality.

The overall land disturbance associated with this project is approximately 6,150 square feet and therefore, does not require phasing or a 5-acre waiver.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The project site is located at 712 Kitchawan Road, in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, New York and is identified as tax parcel 70.06-1-4 (\pm 14.70 acres) on the Town of Yorktown tax maps.

2.2 Project Scope and Description

The project includes the construction of a \pm 3,140 sqft single-story building addition to an existing commercial building only. The proposed building addition is over an existing former 2,045 sqft building footprint where the foundation walls and concrete slab ruins still remain. Therefore, the increase in impervious is approximately 1,095 sqft. The proposed work is expected to disturb approximately \pm 6,150 sqft or 0.14 acres.

2.3 Surface Water Bodies

2.3.1 Wetlands

The USACE wetland maps indicate a freshwater forested shrub wetland associated with the onsite stream that traverses the southerly property line on the site. The USACE maps indicate L1UBHh well east of the subject property, which is the New Croton Reservoir. The onsite stream flows directly into the New Croton Reservoir. There are no onsite DEC Wetlands.

2.3.2 Streams

NYSDEC mapping indicates the stream flowing along the southerly property line of the site from west to east and ultimately to the New Croton Reservoir. The DEC map indicates the stream as a Class B(T) stream. The site disturbance is greater than 100 feet from the stream and separated by undisturbed forest cover. Therefore, there will be no impacts to the on-site stream as a result of the proposed building addition.

2.3.3 Floodplains

Based upon a review of the National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Map panel 36119C0131F for the Town of Yorktown, New York, the entire site lies within Zone X, which is outside flood prone areas.

3.0 NOTICE OF INTENT

Prior to commencement of construction activities, the Owner/Operator shall submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the NYSDEC for authorization. The NYSDEC authorization schedule is dependent upon whether or not the construction activities are located in an area that is regulated by a MS4.

For construction activities that are not subject to the requirements of a regulated, traditional land use control MS4:

- Five (5) business days from the date the NYSDEC receives a complete NOI for construction activities with a SWPPP that has been prepared in conformance with the technical standards, or
- Sixty (60) business days from the date the NYSDEC receives a complete NOI for construction activities with a SWPPP that has not been prepared in conformance with the technical standards.

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

- Five (5) business days from the date the NYSDEC receives a complete NOI and signed “MS4 SWPPP Acceptance” form.

The project area is under the control of a regulated MS4, therefore the NOI shall be submitted to the NYSDEC once signed along with a MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form signed by the applicable MS4 Officer for the Town of Yorktown. The NOI has been included in Appendix A.

4.0 SOILS

The hydrologic soil characteristics of the watershed areas were obtained from Soil Survey Mapping of Westchester, New York, and available Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and are provided in Appendix B.

Soil characteristics of the entire site are as follows:

Symbol	Description	Hydrologic Soil Group
ChB, C & D	Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, 8 to 15 percent slopes and 15 to 25 percent slopes	B
CuD	Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes	B/D
Ff	Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded	A/D
KnB	Knickerbocker fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	A
PnB	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	C
SuB	Sutton loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B/D

The predominant soil characteristics within the limit of disturbance are KnB and ChB.

SOIL PROPERTIES

Symbol	Water Table	Restrictive Layer	Bedrock	Erosion Hazard (k)
ChB, C & D	> 80"	>80"	-	0.24
CuD	> 80"	20-41"	20-41"	-
Ff	0"	>80"	-	0.17
KnB	> 80"	> 80"	-	0.17
PnB	18-37"	18-39"	-	0.28
SuB	12-27"	>80"	-	0.32

Supporting information has been provided in Appendix B.

5.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

5.1 Overview

The most sensitive stage of the development cycle is the period when vegetation is cleared, and a site is graded. The potential impacts to on-site and off-site receiving waters and adjoining properties are particularly high at this stage. Trees and topsoil are removed, soils are exposed to erosion, natural topography and drainage patterns are altered. Control of erosion and sediment during these periods is an essential function of this SWPPP and accompanying plans.

Effective and practical measures employed to minimize the erosion potential and prevent sediment from leaving the construction site and reaching streams or other water bodies have been recommended in accordance with:

- New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, July 2016

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the measures recommended herein, routine inspections and documentation, along with procedures for monitoring the findings, maintenance, and corrective actions resulting from each inspection are outlined within this section of the SWPPP.

5.2 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

The following temporary measures may be incorporated into the erosion and sediment control plans for the site as needed or specified by the engineer. These measures are also detailed on the site plans.

5.2.1 Silt Fence

A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of a filter fabric stretched across and attached to supporting posts, entrenched, and supported with woven wire fence. Silt fences are installed on the contours across a slope and used to trap sediment by intercepting and detaining sediment laden runoff from disturbed areas in order to promote sedimentation on the uphill side of the fence.

Silt fences are suitable for perimeter and interior control, placed below areas where runoff may occur in the form of sheet flow. It should not be placed in channels or areas where flow is concentrated. In addition to interior and perimeter control a silt fence can be applied in the following applications:

- Below the toe or down slope of exposed and erodible slopes.
- Along streams and channels banks.
- Around temporary spoil area and stockpiles.

5.2.2 Stabilized Construction Entrance

A stabilized construction entrance consists of a pad of aggregate overlaying a geotextile fabric located at a point where construction vehicles enter or exit a site to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public right of ways, street, alleys or parking areas, thereby preventing the transportation of sediment into local stormwater collection systems. Efficiency is greatly increased when a washing area is included as part of a stabilized construction entrance.

Stabilized construction entrances shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet long and twelve (12) feet wide, but not less the full width of points where vehicles enter and exit the site. Where there is only one access point to the site, the stabilized construction entrance shall be a minimum of twenty-four (24) feet wide. Stabilized construction entrances shall be a minimum of six (6) inches in depth consisting of one (1) to four (4) inch stone or reclaimed or recycled equivalent.

This project only entails a 3,000 sqft building addition, with minimal site disturbance associated with the building addition. There is an existing paved driveway leading to the building addition. Therefore, there is no suitable area to place a stabilized construction entrance as pavement would need to be removed to install one, resulting in additional unnecessary disturbance. The work area

is relatively small – only 6,150 sqft; therefore, there will be minimal vehicle traffic within the disturbed area. It is proposed to control sediment tracking by keeping the existing paved driveway and parking area swept clean on a regular basis.

5.2.3 Fiber Rolls

Fiber rolls are natural materials, usually coconut fibers or straw, called coirs, which are rolled and encased in a netting of jute, burlap or nylon. Fiber rolls are then placed parallel to the slope to help dissipate the energy and reduce sheet flow on slopes. Fiber rolls used to reduce sheet flow should be greater than 12 inches in diameter and placed within 4 inch trenches along the slope contour. The rolls are then secured using wood stakes and twine or metal wire.

Fiber rolls provide a medium for vegetation to take root and stabilize the slope. On slopes less than 2:1, fiber rolls should be space at least 25 feet apart to ensure adequate soil stabilization and erosion control.

5.2.4 Inlet Protection

Inlet protection consists of a filtering measure placed around or upstream of a storm drain used to trap sediment by temporary ponding runoff before it enters the storm drain. Inlet protection is not considered to be a primary means of sediment control and should be used with an overall integrated sediment control program. There are four types of storm drain inlet protection consisting of: excavated drop inlet protection, fabric drop inlet protection, stone and block drop inlet protection and curb drop inlet protection.

Inlet protection shall be implemented for all inlets that could potentially be impacted by sediment laden runoff.

5.2.5 Temporary Channels

Temporary channels in the form of diversion swales or berms may be used to intercept and direct runoff under the following applications:

- Above disturbed areas in order to direct and prevent clean runoff from flowing over disturbed areas until the area is permanently stabilized.
- Below disturbed areas to convey sediment laden runoff to sediment traps.
- Across disturbed slopes to reduce slope lengths.

Where used to convey sediment laden runoff, temporary channels shall be equipped with check dams.

5.2.6 Water Bars

Water bars are temporary earth barriers constructed across construction roads used to intercept and divert roadway runoff toward temporary sediment traps or channels, prevent runoff from concentrating, and minimize the potential of gullies from forming. Spacing of water bars is dependent upon the road slope and shall be installed in accordance with the schedule depicted on the Erosion and Sediment Control detail sheet, if necessary.

5.2.7 Straw Bale Barriers

Straw bale barriers are used to intercept and contain sediment from disturbed areas of limited size in order to prevent sediment from exiting the site. Bales should be placed in a single row lengthwise along the contour, with ends abutting one another. Straw bales shall be bound and installed so that the bindings are oriented around the sides. Straw bales shall be entrenched a minimum of four (4) inches, backfilled, and anchored using either two stakes or rebar driven through the straw bales to a depth of one and a half (1.5) to two (2) feet below grade.

Straw bales shall be used where no other measure is feasible. They shall not be used where there is a concentration of flow within a channel or other area.

The useful life of a straw bale barrier is three (3) months.

5.2.8 Temporary Soil Stockpiles

Stockpiling of soil is a method of preserving soil and topsoil for regrading and vegetating disturbed areas. Stockpiles shall be located away from environmentally sensitive areas (i.e. wetlands and associated buffers, streams, water bodies) and shall be protected with a peripheral silt fence. Slopes of stockpiles shall not exceed 2V:1H. Temporary stabilization measures shall be completed within seven (7) days of stockpile formation.

5.2.9 Dust Control

Dust controls reduce the surface and air transport of dust, thereby preventing pollutants from mixing into stormwater. Dust control measures for the construction activities associated within this project consist of windbreaks, minimization of soil disturbance (preserving buffer areas of vegetation where practical), mulching, temporary and permanent vegetation cover, barriers (i.e. geotextile on driving surfaces) and water spraying.

Construction activities shall be scheduled to minimize the amount of area disturbed at any one time.

5.2.10 Temporary Soil Stabilization Practices

Stabilization practices reduce the potential for soil detachment by shielding the soil surface from the impact of rainfall and reducing overland flow velocity.

The Contractor shall initiate stabilization measures as soon as possible in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased and is located in one of the watersheds [NYCDEP] the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven (7) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased.

This requirement does not apply where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 7th day after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceased is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions.

Temporary stabilization practices may include:

5.2.10.1 Mulching

Mulching is a temporary soil stabilization practice. Mulching prevents erosion by protecting soil from raindrop impact and by reducing the velocity of overland flow. Mulching also retains moisture within the soil surface and prevents germination.

Where mulching consists of wood chips or shavings, it shall be applied at a rate of 500-900 lbs per 1000 s.f. Where mulching consists of straw, it shall be applied at a rate of 90-100 lbs. per 1000 s.f.

All temporary grass areas shall receive a standard application of mulch consisting of straw, unless the area is hydro-seeded.

5.2.10.2 Temporary Seeding

Temporary seeding provides additional benefits over other stabilization practices by creating a vegetation system holding soil particles in place with root systems and maintaining the soils capacity to absorb runoff. Temporary vegetation shall be placed in accordance with project plans.

Irrigation shall be used when the soil is dry or when summer plantings are done.

5.2.10.3 Temporary Erosion Control Blanket

A temporary erosion control blanket is a degradable erosion control blanket used to hold seed and soil in place until vegetation is established in disturbed areas. Temporary erosion control blankets insulate and conserve seed moisture thus reducing evaporation and increasing germination rates and protects seeds from birds. Temporary erosion control blankets may consist of straw blankets, excelsior blankets (curled wood excelsior), coconut fiber blankets, or wood fiber blankets (reprocessed wood fibers which do not possess or contain any growth or germination inhibiting factors).

5.3 Erosion and Sediment Control Sequencing Schedule

Erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented immediately and will be inspected weekly. Refer to the Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for a E&SC sequencing schedule.

5.4 Maintenance Schedules

Maintenance of the erosion and sediment controls incorporated into this project shall be performed on a regular basis to assure continued effectiveness. This includes repairs and replacement to all erosion and sediment control practices, including cleanout of all sediment retaining measures. Those measures found to be ineffective during routine inspections shall be repaired or replaced and cleaned out (where applicable) before the next anticipated storm event or within 24-hours of being notified, whichever comes first. A more detailed description of the maintenance procedures for the site-specific erosion and sediment control practices has been provided on the plan set.

5.5 Site Assessments, Inspections and Reporting

Regular inspections of the construction site shall be performed by a qualified professional who is familiar with all aspects of the SWPPP and the implemented control practices. Inspections are intended to identify areas where the pollutant control measures at the site are ineffective and have the potential to allow pollutants to enter water bodies or adjoining properties.

5.5.1 During Construction

A trained contractor shall inspect the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures being implemented within the active work area daily to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times. If deficiencies are identified, the contractor shall begin implementing corrective actions within one business day and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

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

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

A copy of the Construction inspection report has been provided in Appendix D.

5.6 Construction Log Book

The construction log book shall be maintained on-site from the date of initiation of construction activities to the date of final stabilization and shall be made available to the permitting authority upon request. The construction log book shall contain a record of all inspections; preparer's, qualified professional's; owner's/operator's; contractor's, and sub-contractor's (if applicable) certifications; and weekly and quarterly reports.

6.0 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following good housekeeping and material management practices shall be followed to reduce the risk of spills or exposure of materials to stormwater runoff.

6.1 Waste Materials

All waste material, including but not limited to trash and construction debris, generated during construction shall be collected and stored in a proper receptacle in accordance with Federal, State, County and Local regulations. No waste material shall be buried on-site. All collected waste material shall be hauled to an approved waste disposal facility.

6.2 Chemical

Chemicals used on-site shall be kept in small quantities and stored in closed water tight containers undercover in a neat orderly manner and kept out of direct contact with stormwater. Chemical products shall not be mixed with one another unless recommended by manufacturer.

All on-site personnel shall have access to material safety data sheets (MSDS) and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Guide to Chemical Hazards (latest edition) for all chemicals stored and used on-site.

Manufacturer's and/or Federal, State, County and Local guidelines for proper use and disposal shall be followed. Any spills or contamination of runoff with chemicals shall be contained, collected, cleaned up immediately and disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, County and Local regulations.

6.3 Fuels and Oil

All on-site vehicles, tools, and construction equipment shall be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. On-site vehicle and equipment refueling shall be conducted at a location away from access to surface waters and runoff. Any on-site storage tanks shall have a means of secondary containment. Oil products shall be kept in their original containers with original manufacturer's label. In the event of a spill, it shall be contained, cleaned up immediately and the material, including any contaminated soil, shall be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, County and Local regulations.

Fuel and oil spills in excess of reportable quantities shall be reported to the NYSDEC as soon as the discharge is discovered.

6.4 Fertilizers

Fertilizers used on-site shall be stored in closed water tight containers undercover in a neat orderly manner and kept out of direct contact with stormwater. Manufacturer's and/or Federal, State, County and Local guidelines for proper use and disposal shall be followed. Any spills or contamination of runoff with fertilizers shall be contained, collected, cleaned up immediately, and disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, County and Local regulations.

6.5 Paint

Paints used on-site shall be stored in closed water tight containers undercover in a neat orderly manner and kept out of direct contact with stormwater. Manufacturer's and/or Federal, State, County and Local guidelines for proper use and disposal shall be followed. Any spills or contamination of runoff with paint shall be contained, collected, cleaned up immediately, and disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, County and Local regulations.

6.6 Sanitary Waste Facilities

Should portable units be located on-site, they shall be placed on upland areas away from direct contact with surface waters. They shall be serviced and cleaned on a weekly basis by a licensed portable toilet and septic disposal service. Any spills occurring during service shall be cleaned up immediately and disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, County, and Local regulations.

6.7 Container Disposal

All of a product shall be used up before disposal of the container. Empty containers that may contain chemical residue shall be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, County and Local regulations.

6.8 Concrete and Asphalt Trucks

Concrete and asphalt trucks shall not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus material on-site.

6.9 Site Supervisor

It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor's Site Supervisor to inspect daily and ensure the proper use, storage and disposal of all on-site materials.

7.0 SWPPP AMENDMENT

The SWPPP shall be updated by a licensed professional engineer whenever any of the following apply:

- 1) There is a significant change in design, construction, operation or maintenance which may have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States and which has not otherwise been addressed in the SWPPP.
- 2) The SWPPP proves to be ineffective in:
 - Eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified in the SWPPP required by the SPDES Permit; or
 - Achieving the general objective of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges from permitted construction activity.
- 3) Identify any new contractor or subcontractor that will implement any measure of the SWPPP.
- 4) NYSDEC notifies the Permittee that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of the SPDES Permit. Within seven (7) days of such notification or as provided for by the NYSDEC, the Permittee shall make amendments to the SWPPP and submit to the NYSDEC a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

8.0 CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATIONS

All contractors and subcontractors that have any responsibility to install, inspect or maintain erosion or sediment control measures shall sign a copy of the certification statement included in Appendix E before undertaking any construction activity at the site identified in the SWPPP. Contractor Certifications are to include the training requirements for a "Trained Contractor" per GP-0-20-001 Part III.A.6.

9.0 OWNER/OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

The Owner/Operator must review and sign the owner/operator certification statement included in Appendix G.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

This SWPPP demonstrates that erosion and sediment control measures implemented on the site generally meet the requirements of the latest revision to the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, July 2016 and SPDES GP-0-20-001.

APPENDIX A
NOTICE OF INTENT

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

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

T o w n o f Y o r k t o w n

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

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

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

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

21. Has the required Erosion and Sediment Control component of the SWPPP been developed in conformance with the current NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (aka Blue Book)? Yes No

22. Does this construction activity require the development of a SWPPP that includes the post-construction stormwater management practice component (i.e. Runoff Reduction, Water Quality and Quantity Control practices/techniques)? Yes No
If No, skip questions 23 and 27-39.

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

Post-construction Stormwater Management Practice (SMP) Requirements

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

27. Identify all site planning practices that were used to prepare the final site plan/layout for the project.

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

27a. Indicate which of the following soil restoration criteria was used to address the requirements in Section 5.1.6("Soil Restoration") of the Design Manual (2010 version).

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

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

Total WQv Required

. acre-feet

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

Also, provide in Table 1 the total impervious area that contributes runoff to each technique/practice selected. For the Area Reduction Techniques, provide the total contributing area (includes pervious area) and, if applicable, the total impervious area that contributes runoff to the technique/practice.

Note: Redevelopment projects shall use Tables 1 and 2 to identify the SMPs used to treat and/or reduce the WQv required. If runoff reduction techniques will not be used to reduce the required WQv, skip to question 33a after identifying the SMPs.

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

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

APPENDIX B
SOILS DATA



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Westchester County, New York**

712 Kitchawan Road, Yorktown



March 1, 2021

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

Preface	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made	5
Soil Map	8
Soil Map.....	9
Legend.....	10
Map Unit Legend.....	11
Map Unit Descriptions.....	11
Westchester County, New York.....	13
ChB—Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.....	13
ChC—Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes.....	14
ChD—Charlton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes.....	16
CuD—Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes.....	18
Ff—Fluvaquents-Udifulvents complex, frequently flooded.....	21
KnB—Knickerbocker fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes.....	23
PnB—Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.....	24
SuB—Sutton loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.....	26
References	28

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

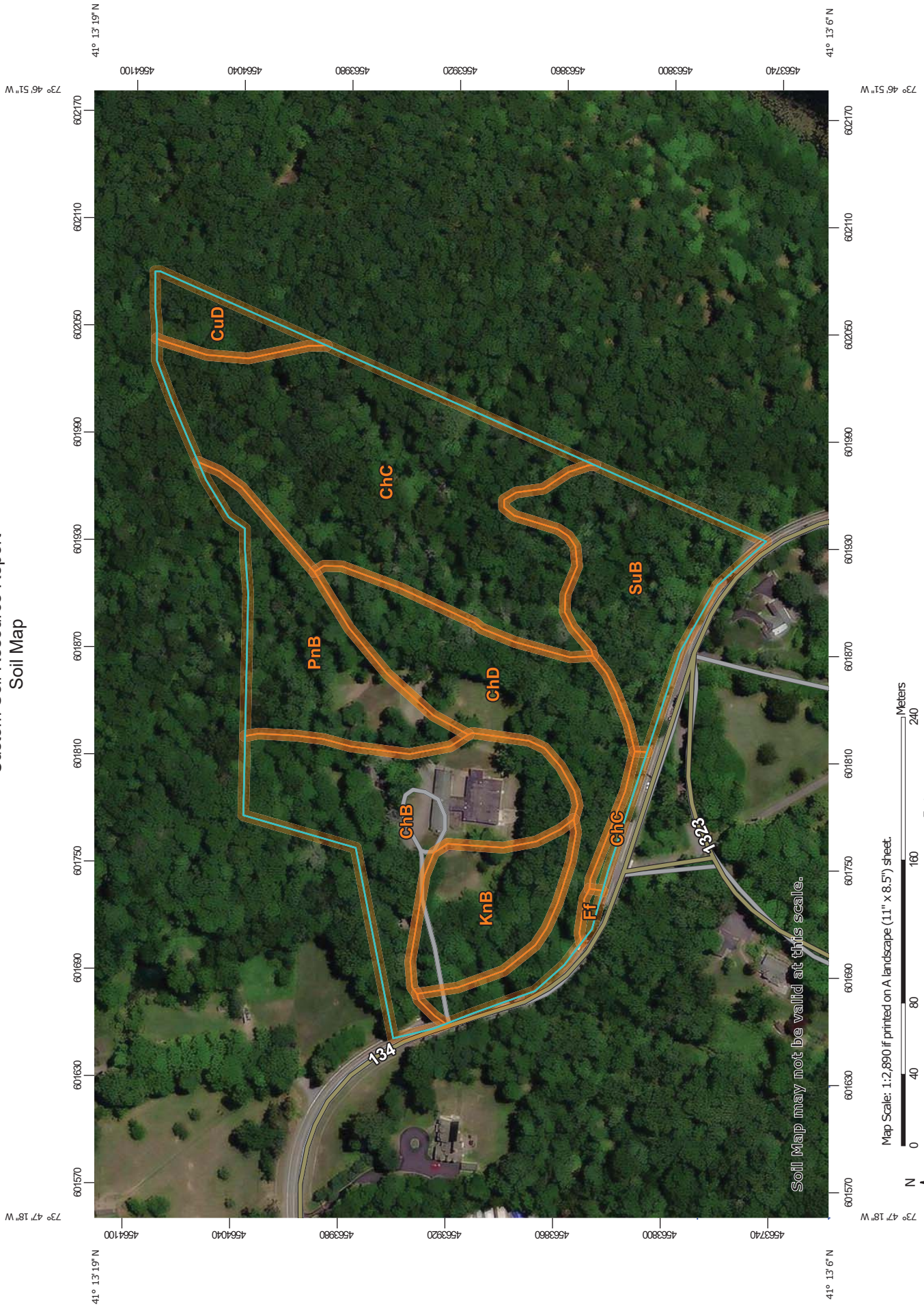
Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map






















Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:2,890 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)	 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Spoil Area
Soils	 Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Stony Spot
	 Soil Map Unit Lines	 Very Stony Spot
	 Soil Map Unit Points	 Wet Spot
Special Point Features	 Blowout	 Other
	 Borrow Pit	 Special Line Features
	 Clay Spot	Water Features
	 Closed Depression	 Streams and Canals
	 Gravel Pit	Transportation
	 Gravelly Spot	 RAILS
	 Landfill	 Interstate Highways
	 Lava Flow	 US Routes
	 Marsh or swamp	 Major Roads
	 Mine or Quarry	 Local Roads
	 Miscellaneous Water	Background
	 Perennial Water	 Aerial Photography
	 Rock Outcrop	
	 Saline Spot	
	 Sandy Spot	
	 Severely Eroded Spot	
	 Sinkhole	
	 Slide or Slip	
	 Sodic Spot	

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Westchester County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 11, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Oct 16, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
ChB	Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	3.1	16.8%
ChC	Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	5.8	31.3%
ChD	Charlton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	3.1	16.7%
CuD	Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes	0.6	3.1%
Ff	Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded	0.1	0.3%
KnB	Knickerbocker fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	1.4	7.6%
PnB	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.1	11.3%
SuB	Sutton loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.4	12.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		18.5	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas

Custom Soil Resource Report

are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Westchester County, New York

ChB—Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wh0n
Elevation: 0 to 1,440 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Charlton

Setting

Landform: Hills, ground moraines, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or schist

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 7 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
C - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high
(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sutton

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Paxton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drainageways, depressions
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

ChC—Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wh0q
Elevation: 0 to 1,440 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Charlton

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or schist

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 7 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
C - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Paxton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, ridges, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Canton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

ChD—Charlton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wh0t
Elevation: 0 to 1,290 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Charlton

Setting

Landform: Hills, ground moraines, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss and/or schist

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 7 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
C - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high
(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sutton, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Paxton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Canton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills, moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

CuD—Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w69h

Elevation: 0 to 1,540 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chatfield, extremely stony, and similar soils: 35 percent

Hollis, extremely stony, and similar soils: 30 percent

Rock outcrop: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chatfield, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, nose slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or schist

Typical profile

O_i - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 2 inches: fine sandy loam

B_w - 2 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

2R - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 41 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (K_{sat}): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Hollis, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or schist

Typical profile

O_i - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 7 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
B_w - 7 to 16 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2R - 16 to 26 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 23 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (K_{sat}): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges
Parent material: Igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

R - 0 to 79 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Custom Soil Resource Report

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Charlton, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, depressions, drainageways, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sutton, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Paxton, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, drumlins, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Ff—Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd8k
Elevation: 100 to 3,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquents and similar soils: 50 percent
Udifluvents and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fluvaquents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Alluvium with highly variable texture

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 5 to 70 inches: very gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Udifluvents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium with a wide range of texture

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 4 to 70 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sun

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Knickerbocker

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Palms

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps, marshes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Carlisle

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Marshes, swamps
Hydric soil rating: Yes

KnB—Knickerbocker fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd8s
Elevation: 100 to 800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 215 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Knickerbocker

Setting

Landform: Deltas, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits or deltaic deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 31 inches: loamy fine sand
H4 - 31 to 60 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pompton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

PnB—Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t2qp

Elevation: 0 to 1,570 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Paxton and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Paxton

Setting

Landform: Drumlins, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit, shoulder

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 39 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Woodbridge

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Drainageways, hills, ground moraines, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

SuB—Sutton loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xftp
Elevation: 10 to 1,250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sutton, loam, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sutton, Loam

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: loam
Bw1 - 9 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 17 to 30 inches: sandy loam
C1 - 30 to 39 inches: sandy loam
C2 - 39 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 27 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester, loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways, hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Woodbridge, loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

References

- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.
- Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.
- Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.
- Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.
- Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.
- National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.
- Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_054262
- Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053577
- Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053580
- Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

Custom Soil Resource Report

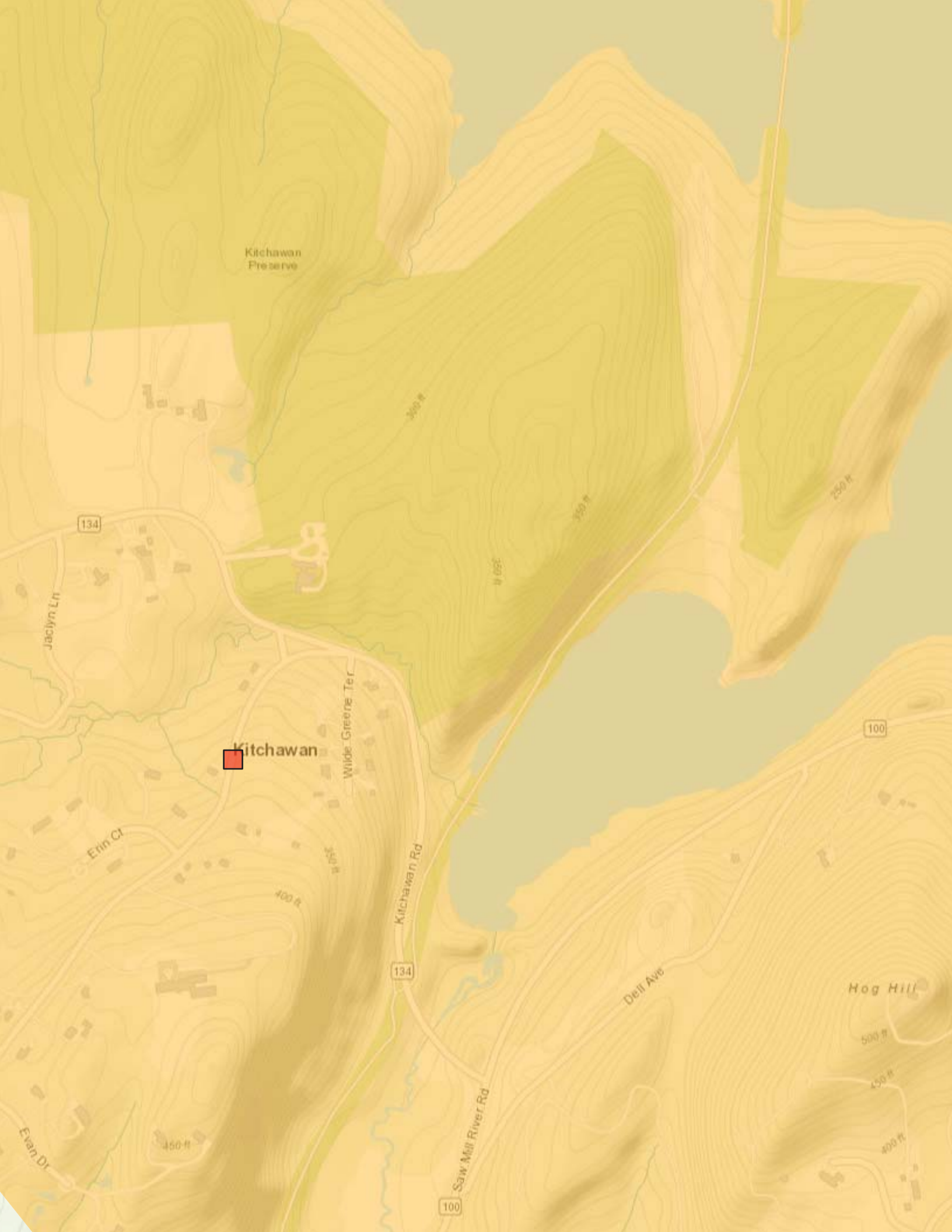
United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

APPENDIX C

NYSDEC ERM, FLOOD MAP AND WETLAND MAP



Kitchawan Preserve

300 ft

350 ft

250 ft

134

Jaclyn Ln

Kitchawan

Wilde Greene Ter

100

Erin Ct

350 ft

400 ft

Kitchawan Rd

134

Delft Ave

Hog Hill

500 ft

450 ft

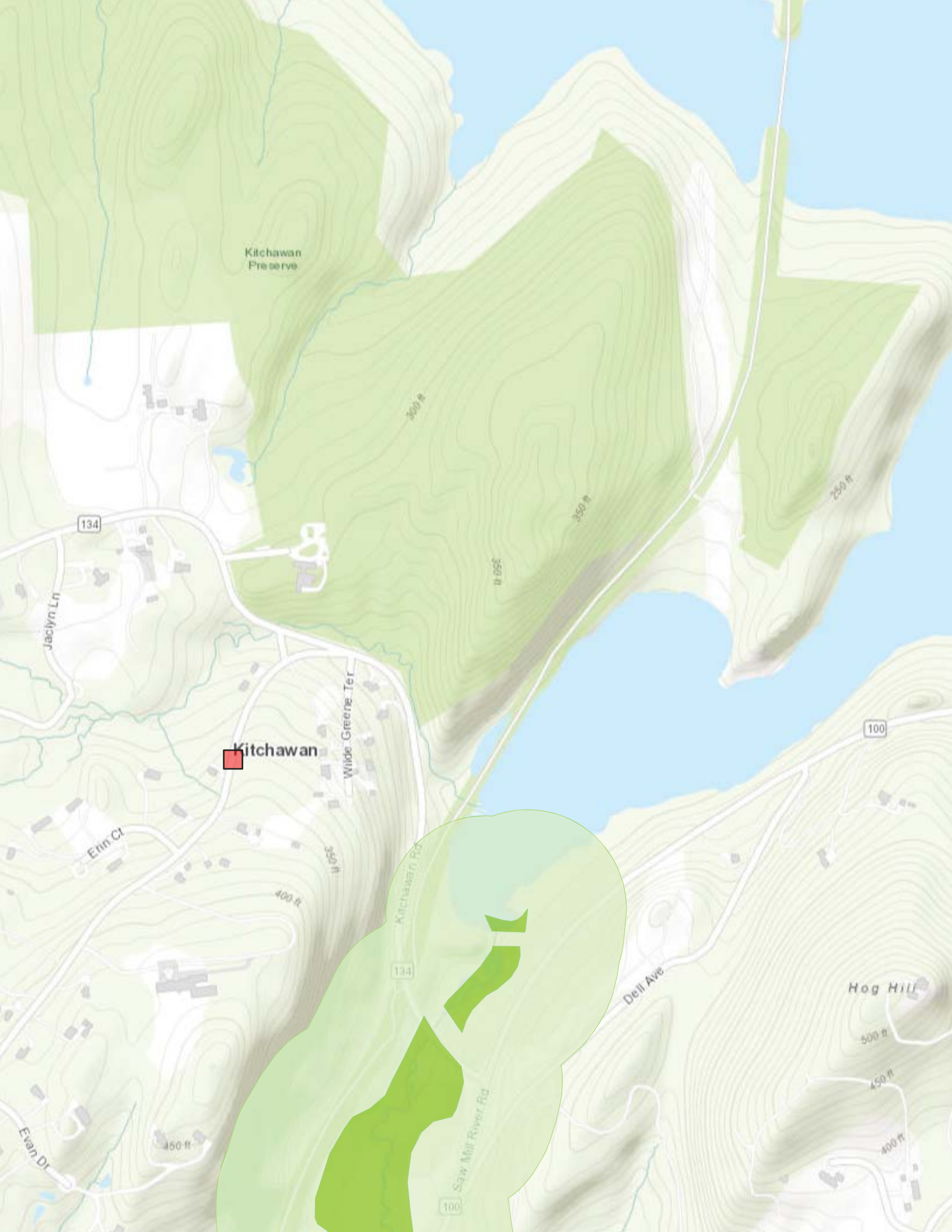
400 ft

Evan Dr

350 ft

100

Saw Mill River Rd



Kitchawan Preserve

134

Jaclyn Ln

Kitchawan

Wilde Greene Ter

Erin Ct

Kitchawan Rd

134

Saw Mill River Rd

100

Delli Ave

100

Hog Hill

500 ft

450 ft

400 ft

450 ft

400 ft

300 ft

350 ft

250 ft

Evan Dr

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

73°47'27"W 41°13'26"N



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
Zone A, V, A99
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*

- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD

- NO SCREEN *Zone X*
- Effective LOMR *Zone D*
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS

- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

GENERAL STRUCTURES

Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation

- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study

OTHER FEATURES

- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

MAP PANELS



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on **3/1/2021 at 3:21 PM** and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.



73°46'50"W 41°12'59"N

Feet 0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 1:6,000

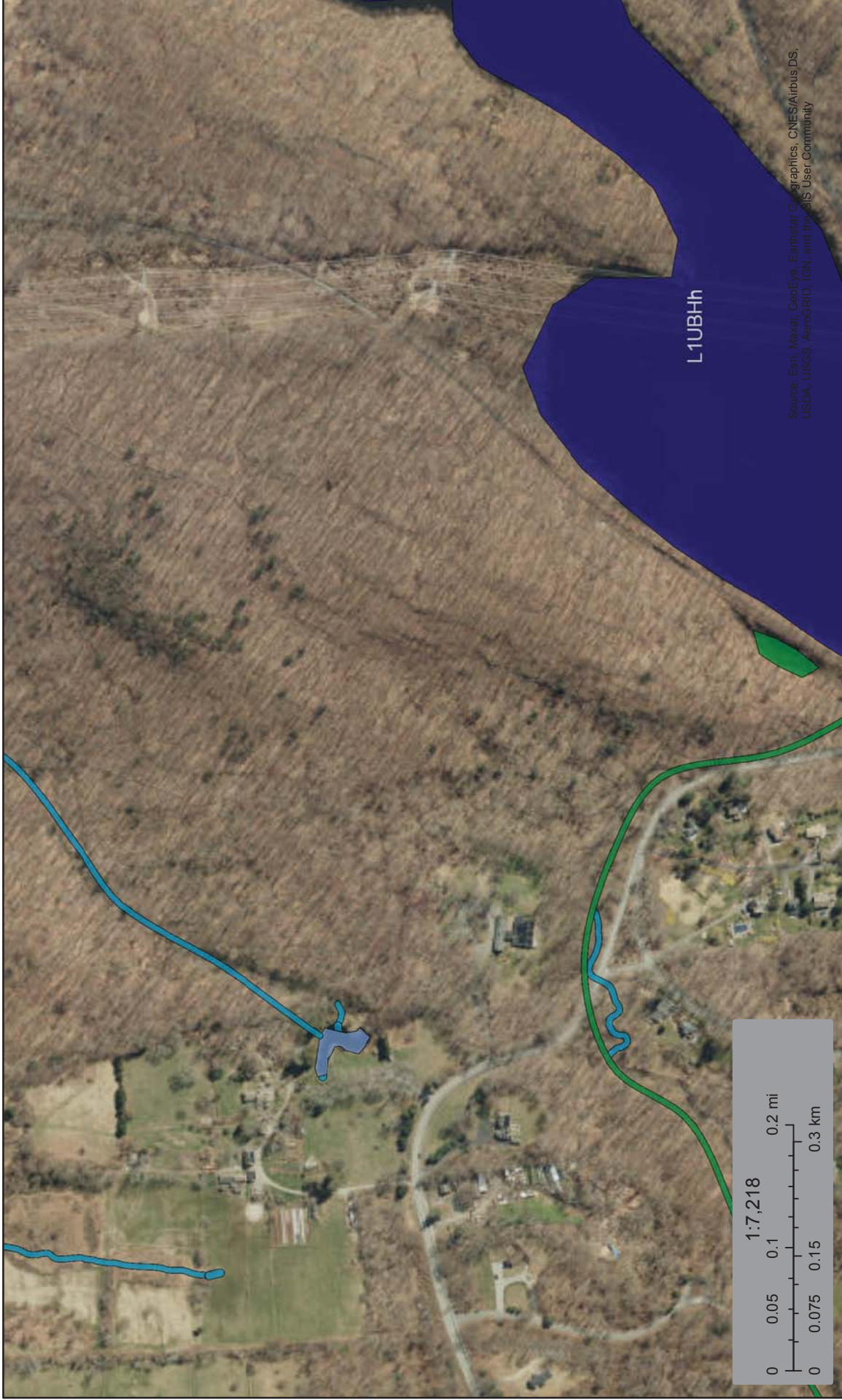
Basemap: USGS National Map; Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

National Wetland Inventory- 712 Kitchawar



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

March 1, 2021

Wetlands

-  Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
-  Estuarine and Marine Wetland
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
-  Freshwater Pond
-  Lake
-  Other
-  Riverine

APPENDIX D

PRE-CONSTRUCTION SITE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

I. PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING DOCUMENTS

Project Name _____
Permit No. _____ **Date of Authorization** _____
Name of Operator _____
Prime Contractor _____

a. Preamble to Site Assessment and Inspections

The Following Information To Be Read By All Person’s Involved in The Construction of Stormwater Related Activities:

The Operator agrees to have a qualified professional¹ conduct an assessment of the site prior to the commencement of construction² and certify in this inspection report that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls described in the SWPPP have been adequately installed or implemented to ensure overall preparedness of the site for the commencement of construction.

Prior to the commencement of construction, the Operator shall certify in this site logbook that the SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the State’s standards and meets all Federal, State and local erosion and sediment control requirements.

When construction starts, site inspections shall be conducted by the qualified professional at least every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater (Construction Duration Inspections). The Operator shall maintain a record of all inspection reports in this site logbook. The site logbook shall be maintained on site and be made available to the permitting authorities upon request. The Operator shall post at the site, in a publicly accessible location, a summary of the site inspection activities on a monthly basis (Monthly Summary Report).

The operator shall also prepare a written summary of compliance with this general permit at a minimum frequency of every three months (Operator’s Compliance Response Form), while coverage exists. The summary should address the status of achieving each component of the SWPPP.

Prior to filing the Notice of Termination or the end of permit term, the Operator shall have a qualified professional perform a final site inspection. The qualified professional shall certify that the site has undergone final stabilization³ using either vegetative or structural stabilization methods and that all temporary erosion and sediment controls (such as silt fencing) not needed for long-term erosion control have been removed. In addition, the Operator must identify and certify that all permanent structures described in the SWPPP have been constructed and provide the owner(s) with an operation and maintenance plan that ensures the structure(s) continuously functions as designed.

1 “Qualified Professional means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls, such as a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), soil scientist, licensed engineer or someone working under the direction and supervision of a licensed engineer (person must have experience in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control).
2 “Commencement of construction” means the initial removal of vegetation and disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavating activities or other construction activities.
3 “Final stabilization” means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent has been established or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of mulches or geotextiles) have been employed on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures.

b. Operators Certification

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. Further, I hereby certify that the SWPPP meets all Federal, State, and local erosion and sediment control requirements. I am aware that false statements made herein are punishable as a class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

Name (please print): _____

Title _____ **Date:** _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ **Email:** _____

Signature: _____

c. Qualified Professional's Credentials & Certification

"I hereby certify that I meet the criteria set forth in the General Permit to conduct site inspections for this project and that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls described in the SWPPP and as described in the following Pre-construction Site Assessment Checklist have been adequately installed or implemented, ensuring the overall preparedness of this site for the commencement of construction."

Name (please print): _____

Title _____ **Date:** _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ **Email:** _____

Signature: _____

d. Pre-construction Site Assessment Checklist

(NOTE: Provide comments below as necessary)

1. Notice of Intent, SWPPP, and Contractors Certification:

Yes No NA

- Has a Notice of Intent been filed with the NYS Department of Conservation?
- Is the SWPPP on-site? Where? _____
- Is the Plan current? What is the latest revision date? _____
- Is a copy of the NOI (with brief description) onsite? Where? _____
- Have all contractors involved with stormwater related activities signed a contractor's certification?

2. Resource Protection

Yes No NA

- Are construction limits clearly flagged or fenced?
- Important trees and associated rooting zones, on-site septic system absorption fields, existing vegetated areas suitable for filter strips, especially in perimeter areas, have been flagged for protection.
- Creek crossings installed prior to land-disturbing activity, including clearing and blasting.

3. Surface Water Protection

Yes No NA

- Clean stormwater runoff has been diverted from areas to be disturbed.
- Bodies of water located either on site or in the vicinity of the site have been identified and protected.
- Appropriate practices to protect on-site or downstream surface water are installed.
- Are clearing and grading operations divided into areas <5 acres?

4. Stabilized Construction Entrance

Yes No NA

- A temporary construction entrance to capture mud and debris from construction vehicles before they enter the public highway has been installed.
- Other access areas (entrances, construction routes, equipment parking areas) are stabilized immediately as work takes place with gravel or other cover.
- Sediment tracked onto public streets is removed or cleaned on a regular basis.

5. Perimeter Sediment Controls

Yes No NA

- Silt fence material and installation comply with the standard drawing and specifications.
- Silt fences are installed at appropriate spacing intervals
- Sediment/detention basin was installed as first land disturbing activity.
- Sediment traps and barriers are installed.

6. Pollution Prevention for Waste and Hazardous Materials

Yes No NA

- The Operator or designated representative has been assigned to implement the spill prevention avoidance and response plan.
- The plan is contained in the SWPPP on page _____
- Appropriate materials to control spills are onsite. Where? _____

APPENDIX E
CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR
CERTIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

“I hereby certify 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 understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.”

Contractor:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Company Name: _____

Company Address: _____

Company Phone Number: _____

Site Address: _____

Specific SWPPP Responsibilities:

Date of Certification: _____

Name and Title of Trained Contractor for SWPPP
Implementation: _____

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

“I hereby certify 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 understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.”

Sub-Contractor:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Company Name: _____

Company Address: _____

Company Phone Number: _____

Site Address: _____

Specific SWPPP Responsibilities:

Date of Certification: _____

Name and Title of Trained Contractor for SWPPP
Implementation: _____

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

“I hereby certify 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 understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.”

Sub-Contractor:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Company Name: _____

Company Address: _____

Company Phone Number: _____

Site Address: _____

Specific SWPPP Responsibilities:

Date of Certification: _____

Name and Title of Trained Contractor for SWPPP
Implementation: _____

APPENDIX F

QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL'S CERTIFICATION

QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL’S CERTIFICATION

“ I hereby certify that I meet the criteria set forth in the General Permit to conduct site inspections for this project and that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls described in the SWPPP and as described in the Pre-Construction Site Assessment Checklist have been adequately installed or implemented, ensuring the overall preparedness of this site for the commencement of construction.”

Name (Print): _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Company Name: _____

Company Address: _____

Company Phone Number: _____

Company Email: _____

Signature: _____

APPENDIX G
OWNER/OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

“I have read or been advised of the permit conditions and believe that I understand them. I also understand that, under the terms of the permit, there may be reporting requirements. I also certify under penalty of law that that this document and the corresponding documents were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. Further, I am acknowledging that this SWPPP has been developed and will be implemented as the first element of construction and agree to comply with all the terms and conditions of the general permit for which the NOI is being submitted.”

Name (Print): _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Company Name: _____

Company Address: _____

Company Phone Number: _____

Company Email: _____

Signature: _____

APPENDIX H
NOTICE OF TERMINATION

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

(NOTE: Submit completed form to address above)

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

Please indicate your permit identification number: NYR _____

I. Owner or Operator Information

1. Owner/Operator Name:

2. Street Address:

3. City/State/Zip:

4. Contact Person:

4a. Telephone:

4b. Contact Person E-Mail:

II. Project Site Information

5. Project/Site Name:

6. Street Address:

7. City/Zip:

8. County:

III. Reason for Termination

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

9b. Permit coverage has been transferred to new owner/operator. Indicate new owner/operator's permit identification number: NYR _____
(Note: Permit coverage can not be terminated by owner identified in I.1. above until new owner/operator obtains coverage under the general permit)

9c. Other (Explain on Page 2)

IV. Final Site Information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Post-construction stormwater management practice(s) and any right-of-way(s) needed to maintain practice(s) have been deeded to the municipality.
- Executed maintenance agreement is in place with the municipality that will maintain the post-construction stormwater management practice(s).
- For post-construction stormwater management practices that are privately owned, a mechanism is in place that requires operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan, such as a deed covenant in the owner or operator's deed of record.
- For post-construction stormwater management practices that are owned by a public or private institution (e.g. school, university or hospital), government agency or authority, or public utility; policy and procedures are in place that ensures operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan.

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

11. Is this project subject to the requirements of a regulated, traditional land use control MS4? yes
 no
(If Yes, complete section VI - "MS4 Acceptance" statement

V. Additional Information/Explanation:
(Use this section to answer questions 9c. and 10b., if applicable)

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

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

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

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

VII. Qualified Inspector Certification - Final Stabilization:

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

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

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

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

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

IX. Owner or Operator Certification

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

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

(NYS DEC Notice of Termination - January 2015)