Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
(Soil Erosion and Sediment Control)

For

Hahne Subdivision

A Proposed

4 Lot Subdivision

Rymrock Road / Old Ball Park Road
Town Of Kingston
SBL: 39.3-1-2.400
Morey Hill Road
Town of Woodstock
SBL: 38.2-2-33.00
Ulster County, New York

Prepared for:

David Hahne

Prepared by:

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Civil Engineering and Land Surveying, PC
Stone Ridge, New York
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February 18, 2026

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NY Lic. No. 102177

Table of Contents:

SECTION 1: General Project Information

1.1 Project Summary:

The Hahne subdivision is a proposed 4 lot residential subdivision situated on two partials totaling +- 62.2-acres, which are located along Rymrock Road, and Old Ball Park Road in the Town of Kingston and Morey Hill Road in the Town of Woodstock, New York. The existing lots are vacant land and mainly covered in forest. The site has flat to moderately steep slopes.

Stormwater management for the project will include temporary erosion controls during construction as well as permanent post construction controls, such as road culverts and roadside ditches. See the attached soil map in Appendix A.

The intent of this report is to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) meeting the standards of New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control dated November 2016.

1.2 Phasing Summary:

The proposed shared driveway will be constructed to provide access to lot 3. A truck turnaround is proposed along the lot 3 driveway. The proposed swales along the driveways will be constructed with driveway culverts as needed. The individual lots will be constructed as the owners construct their homes, driveways, septic areas and wells. See section 2.3 of this report for the general construction sequence of activities.

1.3 Contact Information/Responsible Parties:

SWPPP Contact/Prepared by:

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Project Manager(s) or Site Supervisor(s): (To be filled in before construction)

Company or Organization:
Contact Name:
P:
F:
E-mail:

Emergency 24-Hour Contact:

Company or Organization:
Name:
P:

Subcontractor(s)*:

Company or Organization:
Contact Name:
Address:
City, State, Zip:
P:
F:

*Insert additional subcontractor contacts below as needed

1.4 Drainage Patterns and existing soils:

The existing runoff for the site runs generally from the south side of the property to the north side of the property towards Sawkill Road and into tributaries of the Saw Kill Creek. The drainage for the proposed lots 1, 2 and 3 of the development will drain into the existing forested areas toward the northern property line. The proposed lot 4 stormwater will drain into the existing forest west of the residential development toward Morey Hill Road. The stormwater from the residential sites eventually discharges into a tributary to the Sawkill Creek. The site has 4 separate soil classifications as described in the USDA-NRCS soil survey in Appendix A. The Quarry (QU) soil group was classified as HSG D in the NOI. The chart below shows the percentage of each hydrological soil group on the site.

Percentage of Each Hydrological Soil Group (HSG) at Hahne Subdivision			
A	B	C	D
0%	0%	39%	61%

1.5 Changes in Cover Estimates:

The following are estimates of the proposed development.

Total project area:	26.2 acres
Approximate construction site area to be disturbed:	4.0 acres
Percentage impervious area before construction:	0.8%
Percentage impervious area after construction:	5.4%
Future Impervious Cover:	1.4 acres

1.6 Receiving Waters:

The runoff from the property flows towards a tributary to the Saw Kill Creek

1.7 Sensitive Site Features to Be Protected:

The tributary to the Saw Kill Creek on lots 3 and 4 are to be protected during construction to not allow sediment to reach the stream.

1.8 Potential Sources of Pollution

Potential sources of sediment to stormwater runoff:

- Clearing and grubbing
- Grading and site excavation
- Vehicle tracking
- Topsoil stripping and stockpiling
- Landscaping/stabilization operations

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

- Re-fueling activities
- Minor equipment maintenance
- Sanitary facilities
- Materials storage of general building materials, solvents, adhesives, paving materials, paints, aggregates, trash, etc.
- General construction activities — paving, concrete pouring, building construction
- Concrete Washout Areas

1.9 Historic Preservation:

The site has been submitted for review by the New York State Historic Preservation Office and we are waiting for their response.

1.10 Climate Change Narrative:

The site has been designed to consider expected climate changes. The site proposes to only disturb a small percentage of the site for the construction of 4 new residential homes. The remaining portions of the lots are proposed to remain wooded and provide a vegetated buffer for the proposed development. The vegetated buffer shall limit the effects climate change from the subdivision.

SECTION 2: Erosion and Sediment Control BMPS

2.1 Minimizing Disturbed Areas, Protecting Natural Features and Soil:

Site disturbance and clearing will be kept to a minimum. All contractors will be instructed not to disturb areas outside of the proposed limit of disturbance.

All topsoil from disturbed areas will be striped prior to grading and stockpiled and surrounded with silt fence. Topsoil will be re-spread on disturbed areas after final grading is complete. A temporary seed will be applied to the topsoil during storage to prevent erosion.

2.2 Temporary BMPS:

The following temporary erosion and sediment controls will be used during construction. The locations and detailed designs of each practice is located within the accompanying construction drawings.

- Silt Fence: to capture sediment in lateral sheet flow leaving disturbed areas
- Stabilized Construction Entrances: to capture sediment from vehicles leaving site
- Concrete Washout: to capture unused concrete material
- Temporary Seeding: to stabilize inactive areas or soil stockpiles

2.3 Sequence of Construction Activity:

The following sequence of soil erosion and sediment control measures shall be followed during the duration of the project. In addition, the guidelines in Section 3 of this report shall be implemented where applicable.

1. **Schedule a pre-construction meeting:** a pre-construction meeting shall be held to review plans and inspect site with Contractors, and Project Managers at least one week prior to the start of construction, equipment staging and site disturbance.

2. **Establish Limits of Clearing and Sensitive Areas to be Protected:** Prior to any construction and/or demolition activities commence all vegetation to be persevered shall be protected. In addition, the property boundaries and/or limits of clearing shall be clearly marked. A pre-construction meeting shall be held prior to any land disturbance or grading to review plans and inspect site.

3. **Construct Stabilized Access to Site:** The initial stabilized construction entrance should be installed along Rymrock Road, Old Ballpark Road, and Morey Hill Road to provide access for construction traffic on and off the site. As each lot starts construction, a new stabilized construction entrance should be installed at the entrance to the lot construction area.

4. **Establish Perimeter Controls and Sediment Barriers: Silt** fences will be installed along downstream portions of the limit of disturbance and around any top-soil stockpiles. Silt fences will be installed as per the detail on subdivision plans in Appendix A. Locations of installation are indicated on the soil erosion and sediment control plans for initial clearing and grading of the site.

5. **Land Clearing and Rough Grading:** Begin clearing activities for each lot as per the subdivision plans in Appendix A. The ground surface to be used for roads, parking shall be cleared of all trees, stumps, brush, weeds, roots, matted leaves, small structures, debris, and any other unsuitable material. The contractor is to get permission from the owner prior to removal of any trees or other vegetation. Material accumulated by clearing as described above shall be disposed of by the contractor legally. After clearing and demolition all topsoil shall be stripped and stockpiled for use in final grading. Excess topsoil not required for final grading may be removed from the site. Once topsoil has been stripped rough grade site and install road culverts. Establish temporary vegetation on any area which will not be disturbed for a period of 14 days or more. Parking and driveway areas may be stabilized with road base material.

6. **Soil Stabilization:** In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within (14) days from the date the current.

7. **Soil Restoration:** All disturbed areas that are to remain vegetated after construction shall be restored as described in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual Table 5.2 “Soil Restoration Requirements”.

8. **Building Construction:** During the building construction, maintain erosion controls.

9. **Landscaping and Final Stabilization:** Place topsoil and install landscaping in conjunction with final stabilization.

10. **Final Inspection and Removal of Temporary BMPS:** Perform final inspection of site to ensure all disturbed areas are stabilized. If all disturbed areas are stabilized temporary erosion control measures shall be removed.

SECTION 3: Good Housekeeping BMPS

3.1 General Construction Equipment and Material Storage Guidelines:

- Construction equipment and maintenance materials will be stored at a centrally located staging area when not in use around the site. Any smaller hand tools or equipment will be stored here in weatherproof containers or covered when not in use. The staging area will consist of a temporary gravel pad and all concentrated stormwater runoff will be diverted away from or around the pad.

- Large building materials such as framing material may be stored in the staging area. Such materials will be elevated on wood blocks to minimize contact with runoff.

- The storage areas shall be inspected on a weekly basis and after each storm event. Storage areas will be kept clean and well organized to minimize contamination of stormwater runoff.

3.2 General Construction Waste Management Guidelines:

- All waste building and construction waste materials will be collected and disposed of in trash dumpsters located in a central staging area. Dumpsters will be placed away from stormwater conveyances and drains and meet all local and state solid-waste management regulations. Only trash and construction debris from the site will be deposited in the dumpsters. All personnel working on the jobsite will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for disposal of trash and construction debris. The individual who manages day-to-day site operations will be responsible for seeing that these practices are followed.

- All dumpsters will be inspected on a weekly basis and after large storm events to ensure no debris are entering stormwater runoff.

- Dumpsters will be emptied as needed and no trash will be stored outside a dumpster if it is full.

- All dumpsters will be removed from the site immediately after all waste generating construction activities are complete.

3.3 Hazardous and Sanitary Waste Management Guidelines:

- All hazardous waste materials such as oil filters, petroleum products, paint and equipment maintenance fluids will be stored in structurally sound and sealed designated hazardous material storage area(s). Secondary containment will be provided for hazardous materials in these areas in the form of spill pallets.

- All hazardous materials will be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for disposing off hazardous waste. The individual who manages day-to-day site operations will be responsible for seeing that these practices are followed.

- All storage areas will be kept clean, inspected weekly and after storm events, have ample cleanup supplies in the event of a spill, material safety data sheets and the contact numbers of appropriate emergency spill response personnel shall be posted in the construction office.

- If necessary, sanitary facilities will be provided at the site in the form of portable toilets. Toilets will be located away from concentrated stormwater flows and checked daily for leakage. All sanitary waste generated from the toilets will be disposed of offsite in accordance with local laws and regulations.

3.4 On-Site Equipment Fueling and Maintenance Guidelines:

- Several types of construction vehicles and equipment might be used on-site throughout the project, including graders, excavators, loaders, pavers, rollers, trucks and trailers, backhoes, etc. All major equipment/vehicle fueling, and maintenance will be performed off-site. A small pickup bed fuel tank will be kept on-site in the combined staging area. When vehicle fueling must occur on-site, the fueling activity will occur in the staging area. Only minor equipment maintenance will occur on-site. All equipment fluids generated from maintenance activities will be disposed of into designated drums stored on spill pallets in accordance with Section 3.3. Absorbent, spill-cleanup materials and spill kits will be available at the combined staging and materials storage area. Drip pans will be placed under all equipment receiving maintenance.

- Equipment/vehicle storage areas and fuel tanks will be inspected weekly and after storm events. Vehicles and equipment will be inspected on each day of use. Leaks will be repaired immediately, or the problem vehicle(s) or equipment will be removed from the project site. Ample supplies of spill-cleanup materials will be kept on-site to immediately clean up any spills.

SECTION 4: Stabilization

4.1 Final Stabilization:

Permanent seeding will be applied immediately after the final design grades are achieved on portions of the site but no later than 14 days after construction activities have permanently ceased. Construction debris, trash and temporary BMPs (including silt fences, material storage areas, sanitary toilets, and inlet protection etc.) will also be removed and any areas disturbed during removal will be seeded immediately.

Seedbed Preparation:

1. In areas where disturbance results in subsoil being the final grade surface, topsoil will be spread over the finished area at minimum depth of 4 to 6 inches.
2. The seedbed will be free of large clods, rocks, woody debris and other objectionable materials.
3. Fertilizer and lime will be applied to the seedbed according to the manufacturer's recommendations or soil tests. All fertilizer applications will be in accordance with the nutrient runoff law – ECL article 17, title 21 and per the NYS standards and specifications for erosion and sediment control.
4. The top layer of soil will be loosened to a depth of 3–5 inches by raking, tilling, discing or other suitable means.

See accompanying plans for seed and application rates.

SECTION 5: Certifications

- **Contractors Certification**

"I hereby certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the qualified inspector during a site inspection. I also understand that the owner or operator must comply with 19 (Part III.A.6) the terms and conditions of the most current version of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities and that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. Furthermore, I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, that I do not believe to be true, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations"

Name (please print): _____

Title _____ **Date:** _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ **Email:** _____

Signature: _____

Appendix A.

1. Soil Report
2. Notice of Intent
3. Letter of Authorization
4. OPRHP Clearance Letter
5. Subdivision and
Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans

Appendix A.1

Soil Report

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 Ulster County, New York

February 10, 2026

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.

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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

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.

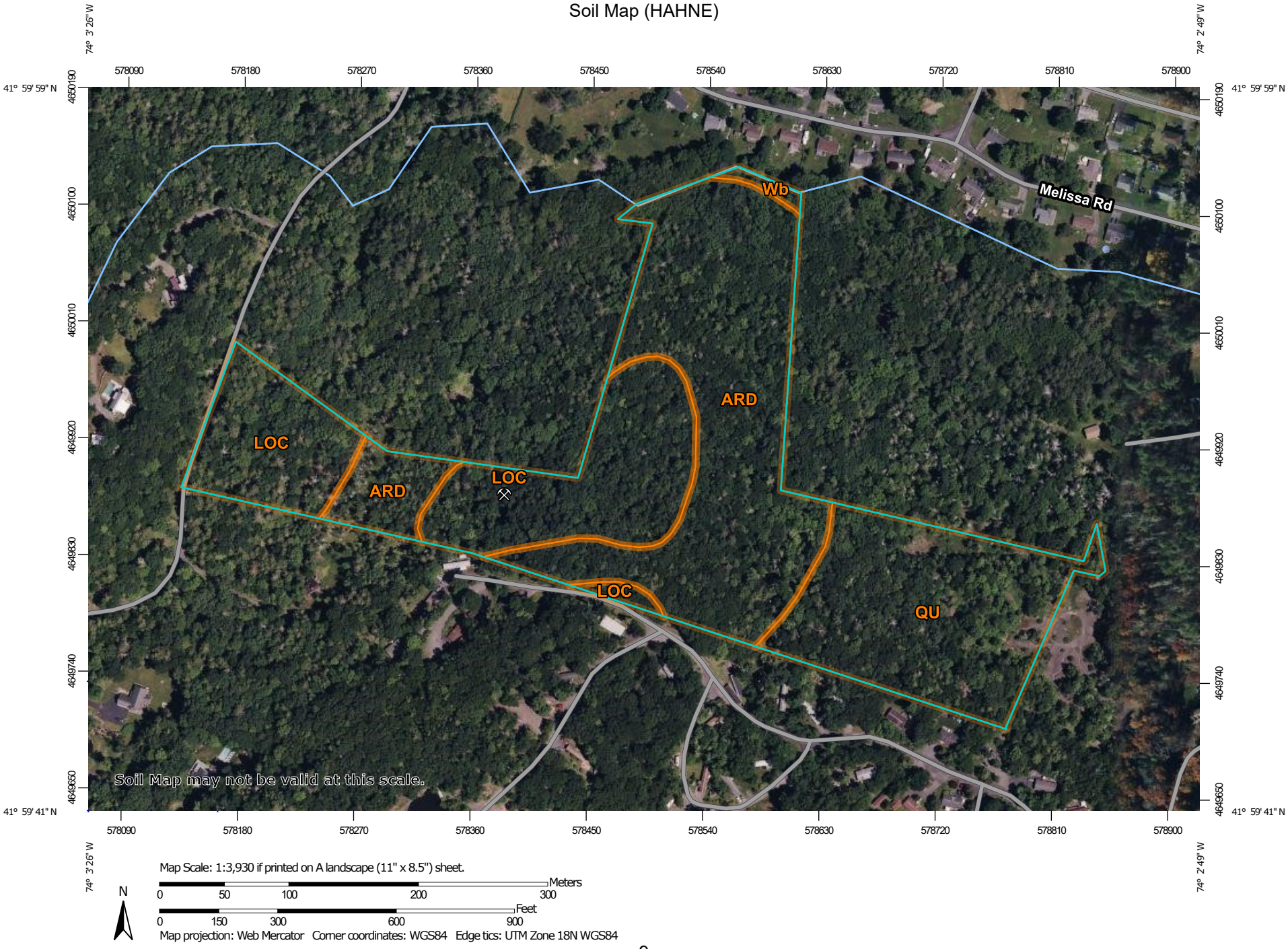
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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 (HAHNE)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Ulster County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 24, Sep 2, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 31, 2022—Oct 27, 2022

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 (HAHNE)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
ARD	Arnot-Lordstown-Rock outcrop complex, moderately steep	10.9	44.1%
LOC	Lordstown-Arnot-Rock outcrop complex, sloping	7.3	29.5%
QU	Quarry	6.4	25.7%
Wb	Wayland soils complex, non-calcareous substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0.2	0.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		**24.8**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions (HAHNE)

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

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

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ulster County, New York

ARD—Arnot-Lordstown-Rock outcrop complex, moderately steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2zxq4
Landscape: Glaciated uplands
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lordstown, extremely stony, and similar soils: 35 percent
Arnot, extremely stony, and similar soils: 30 percent
Rock outcrop: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lordstown, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landscape: Glaciated uplands
Landform: Mountains, Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived from sandstone and siltstone

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 5 inches: channery highly organic silt loam
Bw1 - 5 to 17 inches: channery silt loam
Bw2 - 17 to 26 inches: channery silt loam
C - 26 to 30 inches: very channery silt 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 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 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 supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F140XY027NY - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Arnot, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landscape: Glaciated uplands
Landform: Mountains, Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from acid sandstone, siltstone, and shale

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 3 inches: channery silt loam
Bw1 - 3 to 12 inches: very channery silt loam
Bw2 - 12 to 17 inches: very channery silt loam
2R - 17 to 27 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: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 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 supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F140XY023NY - Shallow Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cadosia, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Glaciated ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F140XY027NY - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Tuller, somewhat poorly drained, very bouldery

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Hills, Ridges, Benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F140XY016NY - Mineral Wetlands
Hydric soil rating: No

Swartswood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Glaciated uplands
Landform: Hills, Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F140XY030NY - Well Drained Dense Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Hoosic

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Valleys
Landform: Proglacial deltas, Outwash plains, Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

LOC—Lordstown-Arnot-Rock outcrop complex, sloping

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2zxq3
Landscape: Glaciated uplands
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lordstown, extremely stony, and similar soils: 35 percent
Arnot, extremely stony, and similar soils: 30 percent
Rock outcrop: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lordstown, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landscape: Glaciated uplands
Landform: Mountains, Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived from sandstone and siltstone

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 5 inches: channery highly organic silt loam
Bw1 - 5 to 17 inches: channery silt loam
Bw2 - 17 to 26 inches: channery silt loam
C - 26 to 30 inches: very channery silt loam
2R - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 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 supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F140XY027NY - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Arnot, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landscape: Glaciated uplands
Landform: Mountains, Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from acid sandstone, siltstone, and shale

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 3 inches: channery silt loam
Bw1 - 3 to 12 inches: very channery silt loam
Bw2 - 12 to 17 inches: very channery silt loam
2R - 17 to 27 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 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 supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F140XY023NY - Shallow Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cadosia, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Glaciated ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F140XY027NY - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Odessa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Lake plains
Landform: Lake terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F101XY009NY - Moist Lake Plain
Hydric soil rating: No

Tuller, somewhat poorly drained, very bouldery

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Hills, Ridges, Benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F140XY016NY - Mineral Wetlands
Hydric soil rating: No

Wurtsboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Glaciated uplands
Landform: Hills, Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F140XY024NY - Moist Dense Till
Hydric soil rating: No

QU—Quarry

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xj2
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Quarry: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Quarry

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Arnot

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lyons

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Wb—Wayland soils complex, non-calcareous substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2srgt
Landscape: Valleys
Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wayland and similar soils: 60 percent
Wayland, very poorly drained, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wayland

Setting

Landscape: Valleys
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bg - 9 to 21 inches: silt loam
Cg1 - 21 to 28 inches: silt loam
Cg2 - 28 to 47 inches: silt loam
Cg3 - 47 to 54 inches: silt loam
Cg4 - 54 to 60 inches: 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 high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 13.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F101XY003NY - Low Floodplain Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Wayland, Very Poorly Drained

Setting

Landscape: Valleys
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: mucky silt loam
Bg - 9 to 21 inches: silt loam
Cg1 - 21 to 28 inches: silt loam
Cg2 - 28 to 47 inches: silt loam
Cg3 - 47 to 54 inches: silt loam
Cg4 - 54 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 13.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F101XY003NY - Low Floodplain Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Holderton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landscape: Valleys
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

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Appendix A.2

Draft Notice of Intent

Construction General Permit (CGP) Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) GP-0-25-001

version 1.16

(Submission #: HQK-8PYV-X0RZC, version 1)

Details

Originally Started By	Caleb Carr
Alternate Identifier	Hahne Subdivision—Region 3
Submission ID	HQK-8PYV-X0RZC
Status	Draft

Form Input

Eligibility

Disturbance Threshold

1. Will the construction activity involve soil disturbances listed in Part I.A.1 of GP-0-25-001?
Yes

1.a. Will any runoff from the site enter a sewer system classified as a combined sewer?
No

1.b. Is this a remediation project being done under a Department approved work plan (i.e. CERCLA, RCRA, Voluntary Cleanup Agreement, etc.) with a SWPPP which meets the substantive requirements of GP-0-25-001?
No

1.c. Is the construction activity related to a stormwater discharge that does not require a permit as described in 40 CFR 122.3(e), e.g. non-point source agriculture or silviculture activities?
No

Other SPDES Permits

2. Will the discharge from the construction activity meet all conditions listed in Part I.A.2 of GP-0-25-001?
Yes

Threatened and Endangered Species

3. Will the construction activity potentially adversely affect a species that is endangered or threatened per Part I.A.3.?
No

State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA)

4. Is the construction activity designated by the Commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), pursuant to 9 NYCRR §§428.12 or 428.13 as exempt from the SHPA review (see Attachment 2 of the Letter of Resolution between NYSDEC and OPRHP, dated January 9, 2015)?
No

4.a. Will the construction activity:

a) occur within an archeologically sensitive area indicated on the sensitivity map, or

b) have the potential to affect a property that is listed or determined to be eligible for listing on the Na or State Registers of Historic Places, or

c) include a new permanent building on the construction site within the following distances from a building, structure, or object that is more than 50 years old and OPRHP, a Historic Preservation Commission of a Certified Local Government, or a qualified preservation professional has determinec historically/archeologically significant building, structure, or object:

- 1-5 acres of disturbance—20 feet
- 5-20 acres of disturbance—50 feet
- 20+ acres of disturbance—100 feet?

NONE PROVIDED

State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)

5. Is the construction activity subject to SEQR (Part I.A.5.), or the equivalent environmental review from another NYS or federal agency (Part I.A.6.)?
Yes

5.a. Has the owner/operator obtained documentation that the project review pursuant to SEQR, or the equivalent, has been satisfied per Part I.A.5. or I.A.6. of GP-0-25-001?
NONE PROVIDED

Uniform Procedures Act (UPA) Permits

6. Has the owner/operator obtained all necessary UPA permits from NYSDEC, or the equivalent from another NYS or federal agency per Part I.A.7.a. of GP-0-25-001? Select "Yes" if no UPA permits, or the equivalent, are required for this construction activity.
NONE PROVIDED

Steep Slope

7. Is the construction activity within the watershed of surface waters of the State classified as AA or AA-S identified utilizing the Stormwater Interactive Map on NYSDEC's website?
No

Owner/Operator Information

8. Owner/Operator Name
David Hahne

9. Owner/Operator Contact Person Information

First and Last Name	Phone	E-mail
David Hahne	845-399-3143	david@safebetbuilders.com

10. Owner/Operator Mailing Address
64 Ohayo Mountain Road
Woodstock, NY 12498
USA

11. Is the billing contact different from the Owner/Operator Contact?
No

12. What type of organization is the owner/operator?
Individual

Site Information

13. Project/Site Name
Hahne Subdivision

14. Site Address
Old Ball park Road
Kingston, NY 12401
Ulster

DEC Region
3

15. Site Latitude & Longitude
41.997014208012075,-74.05252890605615

Project Details

16. This eNOI submission is for:
A construction activity not part of a common plan of development or sale in accordance with Part I.D.1.a.

17. Does the project type fall under Table 1 or Table 2 of Appendix B of GP-0-25-001? If any portion of the construction activity falls under Table 2, regardless of the size of the disturbance, select "Table 2".
Table 1

18. Consistent with Part III.B.1.c.i. of GP-0-25-001, provide a concise overview of the project. Describe existing and proposed conditions, and include any other relevant information.
The Hahne subdivision is a proposed 4 lot residential subdivision situated on a +- 25.9-acre parcel, which is located along Rymrock road, and Old Ball Park road, in the Town of Kingston and Morey Hill Road in the Town of Woodstock, New York. The existing lots are vacant land and mainly covered in forest. The site has flat to moderately steep slopes.

Enter the total project site acreage, the acreage to be disturbed, and the future impervious area (acreage) within the disturbed area, rounded to the nearest tenth of an acre.

19. Total Site Area (acres)
25.9

20. Total Area to be Disturbed (acres)
4.0

21. Existing Impervious Area to be Disturbed (acres)
0.2

22. Future Impervious Area Within Disturbed Area (acres)
1.4

Nature of the project:
Redevelopment with increase in impervious area

23. Do you plan to disturb more than 5 acres of soil at any one time?
No

---

24. Indicate the percentage (%) of each Hydrologic Soil Group(HSG) at the site.

A (%)
0

B (%)
0

C (%)
39

D (%)
61

25. Enter the planned start and end dates of the disturbance activities.

Start Date
11/01/2026

End Date
11/01/2028

26. Identify the nearest surface waterbody(ies) to which construction site runoff will discharge.
Saw Kill, Middle, and tribs - 1307-0018

27. Type of waterbody identified in question 26?
Stream/Creek On Site
Stream/Creek Off Site

28. Has the surface waterbody in question 26 been identified as a 303(d) segment in Appendix D of GP-0-25-001?
No

29. Is this project located in one of the Watersheds identified in Appendix C of GP-0-25-001?
No

30. Will the project disturb soils within a State regulated wetland or the protected 100 foot adjacent area?
No

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

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

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

Required SWPPP Components

General SWPPP Requirements

34. Has a SWPPP been developed in conformance with the requirements in Part III. of GP-0-25-001?
Yes

35. Does the SWPPP demonstrate consideration of the future physical risks due to climate change pursuant to the CRRA, 6 NYCRR Part 490, and associated guidance per Part III.A.2. of GP-0-25-001?
Yes

36. 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

SWPPP Preparer

39. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared by:
Professional Engineer (P.E.)

40. Name of the person who prepared the SWPPP
Caleb Carr

41. SWPPP Preparer Organization Name
Medenbach, Eggers, and Carr Civil Engineering and Land Surveying

42. SWPPP Preparer Contact Information

First and Last Name	Phone	E-mail
Caleb Carr	845-687-0047	caleb@mecels.com

43. SWPPP Preparer Address

4305 Us Highway 209

Stone Ridge, NY 12484

Download SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

Please take the following steps to prepare and upload your preparer certification form:

1) Click on the link below to download a blank certification form
2) The certified SWPPP preparer should sign this form
3) Upload the completed form

Download SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

44. Please upload the SWPPP Preparer Certification

NONE PROVIDED

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

44.a. Has the SWPPP Preparer Certification Form been signed by the SWPPP preparer in accordance with Part VII.J of GP-0-25-001?

NONE PROVIDED

Erosion & Sediment Control Criteria

45. Has a construction sequence schedule for the planned management practices been prepared?

Yes

Other Permits

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

NONE PROVIDED

57. Is this NOI for a change in owner/operator per Part I.G.?

No

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance

59. Will the construction activities be within the municipal boundary(ies) of Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s) and discharge to the MS4(s)?

Yes

59.a. Which form is required per Part I.D.2.b.ii.?

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form Download

Download the MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form from the link below.

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form

60. MS4 Acceptance or No Jurisdiction Form Upload

NONE PROVIDED

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

60.a. Has the form been signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official—or duly authorized representative of that person—in accordance with Part VII.J. and submitted along with this NOI?

NONE PROVIDED

Owner/Operator Certification

Owner/Operator Certification Form Download

Download the Owner/Operator Certification Form by clicking the link below.
Owner/Operator Certification Form

61. Upload Owner/Operator Certification Form

> *NONE PROVIDED*
> **Comment**
> *NONE PROVIDED*

61.a. Has the Owner/Operator Certification Form from Appendix J been signed by the owner/operator, or a representative of the owner/operator in accordance with Part VII.J of GP-0-25-001 and uploaded to the eNOI?

NONE PROVIDED

Additional Project Information

62. Enter any additional pertinent project information in the text box below.

The site includes a former Quarry and does not have soil present on approximately 6.8 acres of the site. We listed the 6.8 acres as soil group D.

Appendix A.3

Letter of Authorization

Appendix A.4

OPRHP Clearance Letter

Appendix A.5

Subdivision and
Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans