

PSEG LONG ISLAND LLC
on Behalf of and as Agent for the
LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY d/b/a LIPA

Western Nassau Transmission Project

EM&CP – APPENDIX C

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

For Compliance with NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges
from Construction Activity
Permit No. GP-0-15-002



PSEG Long Island

**Western Nassau Transmission Project
Project No. 99070**

**Revision 0.2
7/16/2019**

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

prepared for

**PSEG Long Island
Western Nassau Transmission Project
East Garden City to Valley Stream, NY**

Project No. 99070

**Revision 0.2
7/16/2019**

prepared by

**Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.
Wallingford, CT**

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INDEX AND CERTIFICATION

PSEG Long Island STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN Project No. 99070

Report Index

<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Chapter Title</u>	<u>Number of Pages</u>
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Contact List	1
3.0	Project Description	8
4.0	Best Management Practices	7
5.0	Good Housekeeping	2
6.0	Spill Prevention and Control Measures	3
7.0	Maintenance and Inspection	4
8.0	Federal, State and Local Permit Compliance	2
9.0	Contractor's Certification	1
10.0	Notice of Intent	1
11.0	Acknowledgement of Receipt of NOI	1
12.0	Termination of Permit Coverage	1

Certification

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

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

Date:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<u>Page No.</u>
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1-1
2.0	CONTACT LIST	2-1
3.0	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3-1
3.1	Route Description	3-1
3.2	Trenchless Crossings	3-2
3.3	Watershed, Wetlands and Aquatic Resources	3-3
3.4	Wetland and Aquatic Resources Impact and Mitigation	3-4
3.5	Existing Land Use and Topography	3-5
3.6	Soils and Groundwater.....	3-5
3.7	Sequence and Estimated Dates of Construction Activities.....	3-6
3.8	Potential Pollutants	3-8
4.0	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	4-1
4.1	Erosion and Sediment Control Measures.....	4-1
4.1.1	Stabilized Construction Access.....	4-2
4.1.2	Dust Control.....	4-2
4.1.3	Sediment Barriers.....	4-2
4.1.4	Storm Drain Inlet Protection.....	4-3
4.1.5	Concrete Truck Washout	4-3
4.1.6	Geotextile Filter Bag.....	4-4
4.2	Dewatering.....	4-4
4.3	Stabilization Practices.....	4-5
4.4	Measures to Protect Vegetation	4-6
4.5	Post-Construction Stormwater Management Measures.....	4-7
5.0	GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.....	5-1
5.1	Material Handling.....	5-1
5.2	Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal.....	5-1
5.3	Hazardous Waste	5-1
5.4	Sanitary Waste	5-2
5.5	Water Source.....	5-2
6.0	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES	6-1
6.1	Material Management Practices.....	6-1
6.2	Non-Petroleum Products.....	6-1
6.3	Petroleum Products	6-2
6.4	Spill Control and Cleanup.....	6-2

7.0 MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTIONS 7-1

7.1 Trained Contractor 7-1

7.2 Qualified Inspector..... 7-1

7.2.1 Inspection Reports 7-2

7.2.2 Corrective Action..... 7-3

7.3 SWPPP Amendments..... 7-4

8.0 FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL PERMIT COMPLIANCE 8-1

8.1 Endangered Species 8-1

8.2 Historic Places 8-2

8.2.1 Other Permits and Regulations 8-2

9.0 CONTRACTOR’S CERTIFICATION 9-1

10.0 NOTICE OF INTENT 10-1

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF NOI..... 11-1

12.0 TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE..... 12-1

APPENDIX A – SPDES GENERAL PERMIT

APPENDIX B – GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

APPENDIX C – ENVIRONMENTAL MAPPING

APPENDIX D – DEWATERING EVALUATION

APPENDIX E - INSPECTION REPORTS

APPENDIX F – RECORD OF REVISIONS

APPENDIX G – NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) AND MS4 ACCEPTANCE FORMS

APPENDIX H – ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF NOI

APPENDIX I – NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page No.</u>
Table 2-1: SWPPP Contact List.....	2-1
Table 3-1: Soil Types Crossed by Project Route.....	3-5
Table 4-1: Project Route Intervals Where Dewatering is Probable.....	4-4

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Burns & McDonnell (BMcD) has prepared this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) on behalf of PSEG Long Island for construction activities associated with the Western Nassau Transmission Project (WNTF or Project) in Nassau County, New York. This Project proposes to install one new 138-kV underground transmission line connecting the existing East Garden City substation to the existing Valley Stream substation. Pursuant to Section 402 of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Clean Water Act, stormwater discharges from certain construction activities are unlawful unless they are authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or state permit program. New York's State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, Permit No. GP-0-15-002, is issued pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL). The SPDES General Permit authorizes stormwater discharges to surface waters of the State of New York from construction activities identified with 40 CFR Parts 122.26(b)(14)(x), 122.26(b)(15)(i) and 122.26(b)(15)(ii) which includes construction activities that disturb one or more acres of land. A copy of the SPDES General Permit is provided in Appendix A.

This Project is subject to Article VII of the New York State (NYS) Public Service Law, Case No. 17-T-0752. The SWPPP will be included as part of the Environmental Management & Construction Plan (EM&CP) for the Project.

PSEG Long Island will be considered the Owner/Operator of the Project and will file a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) prior to the commencement of construction. Projects located within a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) area must also submit an MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form certifying that the Owner/Operator has sent a copy of the SWPPP to the principal executive officer for review and acceptance. This Project crosses five MS4 areas under the jurisdiction of the Town of Hempstead, Village of Garden City, Village of Malverne, Village of Lynbrook and Nassau County. The Owner/Operator may commence construction activities five business days from the date NYSDEC receives a completed NOI and a completed MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form for each jurisdiction.

All contractors working on the Project must comply with the requirements of the SWPPP and perform their operations in strict conformance with the SPDES Permit. All contractors performing earth-disturbing activities (e.g. clearing, grading, excavating) will be required to sign the Contractor's Certification in Chapter 9.0 acknowledging the SWPPP and agreeing to comply with its terms and conditions.

2.0 CONTACT LIST

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

Table 2-1: SWPPP Contact List

Responsibility	Name	Company	Contact Number
Owner/Operator	Bill Softye	PSEG Long Island	516-779-4361
Construction Manager	Bill Softye	PSEG Long Island	516-779-4361
Construction Supervisor			
Environmental, Compliance Manager	Ed Aldrich	PSEG Long Island	516-580-5883
SWPPP Preparer	Robbyn Reed	Burns & McDonnell	207-517-8488
Environmental Monitor			
Environmental Monitor			

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is the construction of a proposed new 138-kV underground transmission line between the East Garden City Substation (located in Uniondale) and the Valley Stream Substation (located in Lynbrook), both in the Town of Hempstead. The Project is located wholly within the Town of Hempstead and will traverse the Villages of Garden City, Malverne, and Lynbrook. The Project will be constructed primarily within municipal public roadway rights-of-way (ROW) for a total distance of approximately seven miles. The Project also includes alterations at the existing Valley Stream and East Garden City Substations to accommodate the new underground transmission line, specifically the installation of new underground to overhead terminals within the existing fence line at each substation.

The construction methods to install the new underground transmission line will be conventional trenching and, where required to minimize impacts to associated communities and roadways, jack-and-bore trenchless techniques

Nominal trench depth from grade will be 72 inches, unless field conditions such as conflicts with existing utilities require alternate depth. Splice vaults, which serve to install and connect successive lengths of cable, will be installed at approximate intervals of 1,600 feet along the underground route.

3.1 Route Description

The route of the Project begins at the East Garden City Substation, exits the substation onto Stewart Avenue, and follows Stewart Avenue southwest for 1.6 miles to Hilton Avenue. The route turns northward on Hilton Avenue for an approximate distance of one block (0.1 mile). The route then turns southwest and runs along 9th Street (0.2 mile) before turning southwest and proceeding along Cherry Valley Avenue within the roadway (0.4 mile), crossing underneath the double Long Island Rail Road (“LIRR”) tracks. The LIRR is elevated over Cherry Valley Avenue so that conventional open trench installation techniques can be employed in Cherry Valley Avenue where it passes under the LIRR.

Cherry Valley Avenue becomes Rockaway Avenue and then Westminster Road, which the route follows (1.3 miles) to the intersection with Hempstead Avenue, including making a perpendicular crossing of Hempstead Turnpike (Route 24), a state highway, approximately 0.2 mile north of the intersection with Hempstead Avenue. The route then turns southwest onto Hempstead Avenue (1.7 miles) to the intersection with Cornwell Avenue, where the route proceeds southwest along Cornwell Avenue (0.3 mile), under the Southern State Parkway, to the intersection of Dogwood Avenue. The Southern State Parkway is elevated over Cornwell Avenue at this crossing. This allows the use of conventional open trench installation

techniques in Cornwell Avenue where it passes under the Southern State Parkway. The route then travels south on Dogwood Avenue (0.3 mile) to the intersection with Hempstead Avenue, where it proceeds southwest on Hempstead Avenue (0.2 mile) to where the road intersects with Broadway. The route follows Broadway in a southwesterly direction (0.3 mile) through the intersection with Eimer Avenue to the intersection with Franklin Avenue. The route turns southeast onto Franklin Avenue. Here a trenchless crossing of the LIRR will be required. The route then proceeds (0.1 mile) to the intersection with Whitehall Street, where the route turns west and proceeds for the final 0.8 mile, terminating in the Valley Stream Substation. A general location plan of the Project based on New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) topographic maps (scale 1:24,000) is provided in Appendix B.

3.2 Trenchless Crossings

Five trenchless crossings will be performed along the Project route, as described below:

Stewart Avenue – Clinton Road: A trenchless crossing of Stewart Avenue, underneath Emmet Place, Deveraux Place and Coventry Place, will be performed with horizontal directional drilling (HDD). Clinton Road is the first major intersection crossed by the proposed route after it exits the East Garden City Substation and heads west on Stewart Avenue. Numerous underground utilities are located in this intersection. The approximate length of the crossing is 2,080-ft. Four workspaces, approximately 337,500 square feet in total, will encompass the HDD entry and exit points and supporting equipment areas. Erosion and sediment controls will be selected, installed and maintained across the work spaces in accordance with Section 4.1 until backfill and restoration activities are complete and final stabilization is achieved.

Stewart Avenue - Franklin and Washington: A trenchless crossing of Stewart Avenue, from its intersection with Franklin Avenue through its intersection with Washington Avenue, will be performed with HDD. The approximate length of the crossing is 2,250-ft. Five workspaces, approximately 242,000 square feet in total, will encompass the HDD entry and exit points and supporting equipment areas. Erosion and sediment controls will be selected, installed and maintained across the work spaces in accordance with Section 4.1 until backfill and restoration activities are complete and final stabilization is achieved.

Cherry Valley Avenue: Just west of the Garden City Hotel, the proposed route runs southwest on Cherry Valley Avenue and crosses an intersection from which Stewart Avenue runs to the west and Cathedral Avenue runs to the southeast. The approximate length of the crossing is 820-feet. Two workspaces, approximately 56,800 square feet in total, will encompass the HDD entry and exit points and supporting equipment areas. Erosion and sediment controls will be selected, installed and maintained across the work

spaces in accordance with Section 4.1 until backfill and restoration activities are complete and final stabilization is achieved.

Hempstead Turnpike: A trenchless crossing of Hempstead Turnpike, along Westminster Road, will be performed with HDD. The approximate length of the crossing is 625-ft. Two work spaces, approximately 94,000 square feet in total, will encompass the HDD entry and exit points and supporting equipment areas. Erosion and sediment controls will be selected, installed and maintained across the work spaces in accordance with Section 4.1 until backfill and restoration activities are complete and final stabilization is achieved.

Franklin Avenue: A trenchless crossing of Franklin Avenue and the LIRR, near the intersection with Broadway, will be performed with the auger bore method. The approximate length of the crossing is 97-ft. Two work spaces, approximately 15,000 square feet in total, will encompass the launching pits and receiving pits. The launching pit dimensions will be approximately 35-ft long by 15-ft wide by 16-ft deep. The receiving pit dimensions will be approximately 15-ft long by 15-ft wide by 15-ft deep. Soil excavation from each pit will be stockpiled on-site, if acceptable for re-use, or hauled off-site. Erosion and sediment controls will be selected, installed and maintained across the work spaces in accordance with Section 4.1 until backfill and restoration activities are complete and final stabilization is achieved.

3.3 Watershed, Wetlands and Aquatic Resources

The Project is located with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Southern Long Island Watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 02030202), which includes areas of Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties. This watershed is within the Atlantic Ocean and Long Island Sound drainage basin, specifically the South Oyster Bay/Jones Inlet Watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 0203020202).

Information relative to existing wetlands, streams and aquatic resources was obtained through several sources including NYSDEC maps as well as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps, and publicly-available GIS data sources. In addition to desktop surveys, the Project route was reviewed in the field for the presence or absence of wetlands and aquatic resources by the Project's wetland evaluation team. The wetland evaluation team conducted a visual inspection of the Project ROW as well as an approximate 100-foot radius on both sides of the ROW to determine if wetlands were present within or immediately adjacent to the ROW which would trigger the need for formal delineation in accordance with United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and NYSDEC guidance manuals.

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

Halls Pond is a surface water feature located immediately north of the Project ROW at Hempstead Avenue between the intersections of Nassau Boulevard to the west and Eagle Avenue to the east. Halls Pond is a manmade pond and is lacking vegetation and would not be regulated by USACE or NYSDEC as a wetland. The waterbody draining Halls Pond, known as Pines Stream, flows under Hempstead Avenue within a concrete lined culvert with a riprap stream bed. Pines Stream in this area is generally referred to as Mill River, although it is identified as “Tribes to Smith Pond” on the NYSDEC Priority Waterbodies List. The pond and stream are classified as Class C in the water quality standards contained in 6 NYCRR Part 885.6, which indicates a best use of general recreation and the support of aquatic life but not as a water supply for public bathing. Fish consumption at this site is impaired due to elevated chlordane concentrations, contamination from past pesticide use and from urban and stormwater runoff. This aquatic resource is not regulated under the NYSDEC Protection of Waters given it is not classified with a designation of trout waters or trout spawning.

USFWS NWI mapping indicates that a freshwater wetland associated with Pines Stream is located more than 100 feet from the Project. Field reconnaissance did not encounter the wetland feature. This wetland is not recognized by NYSDEC as it is below the 12.4-acre threshold. As a result, adjacent areas such as the Project route are not regulated by NYSDEC.

3.4 Wetland and Aquatic Resources Impact and Mitigation

No wetlands have been identified during field investigations or on published wetland maps within or adjacent to the Project, therefore no impacts to wetlands are anticipated to result from the Project.

The Project route will cross Pines Stream just south of Hempstead Avenue and Halls Pond Park. PSEG Long Island has obtained approval from the Nassau County Department of Public Works (DPW) to temporarily lower the Halls Pond water elevation to stop the flow of Pines Stream so that open cut excavation methods may be utilized. The Contractor will work within the allowable duration that Nassau County DPW provides for the restricted stream flow (estimated to be approximately two to three weeks). Installation will begin after notification to Nassau County DPW. The installation will begin at a section of existing concrete retaining wall where a 36-inch storm sewer discharges into Pines Stream. The wall section, along with a section of 36-inch concrete storm sewer pipe back to the nearest storm sewer manhole, will be removed. Then the duct bank will be installed with a minimum vertical clearance under or integrated with the retaining wall foundations sufficient for the reconstruction of the wall section previously removed. The removed sections of wall and storm sewer will then be restored in-kind. Following construction within

Pines Stream, the open-cut trench will be backfilled as required for stream restoration and erosion control. A contingency plan for construction following rain events will necessitate stream diversion using cofferdam or flume pipe methods. Refer to the EM&CP for details of this crossing (Section 6.16.1).

3.5 Existing Land Use and Topography

The Project will not change existing land use. Nearly two-thirds of the land area within a quarter-mile of the Project is comprised of single-family and multi-family residential uses, followed by commercial and community service land uses. By constructing the proposed transmission line within public roadway ROW, the Project will not affect nearby land uses and avoid impacts to natural resources to the extent practicable. The Project route does not traverse Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplains, agricultural districts, environmental or conservation areas, nor is it within the coastal zone boundary. The topography along the Project route ranges in elevation from approximately 23 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to approximately 92 feet AMSL, sloping towards Valley Stream Substation. FEMA mapping of the Project area is provided in Appendix C.

3.6 Soils and Groundwater

Soils found along the Project route were mapped based on the NYS GIS Clearinghouse database and the Soil Survey of Nassau County, New York shown in Table 3-1. The most prevalent soil type is previously disturbed urban land, with gentle slopes. The other regional soils are comprised of silty loams, with some sandy loams and loamy sands, with slopes typically between zero and 15 percent. Soil mapping of the Project area is provided in Appendix C.

Table 3-1: Soil Types Crossed by Project Route

Soil Classification	% by Length Traversed
UrA, UrB - Urban Land-Riverhead Complex, 0-8 percent slopes	49%
Ug - Urban Land	24%
Uh - Urban Land-Hempstead	20%
He - Hempstead Silt Loam	5%
Ue - Udipsamments, wet substratum	1%
Us - Urban Land-Sudbury Complex	1%

Source: USDA. Soil Survey of Nassau County New York. Available Online: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPT/new_york/NY059/0/nassau.pdf. Accessed 10/25/2017

Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor Engineering, PC (PS&S) implemented a Subsurface Investigation (SI) consisting of environmental soil borings to evaluate subsurface conditions and the potential for

encountering hazardous materials during excavation activities associated with construction of the Project. YU & Associates (YU) implemented a scope of work consisting of geotechnical soil borings and trenchless soil borings. Aquifer Drilling and Testing Inc (ADT) performed drilling for all borings, with YU and PS&S providing field oversight. Alpha Analytical (Alpha) was the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) certified laboratory selected to analyze all soil and groundwater samples collected during the SI.

In the *Draft Geotechnical Report for Western Nassau Transmission Project (November 26, 2018)*, PS&S GEI summarizes soil conditions along the Project route as fill (heterogenous mixture of sand with variable amounts of silt and gravel) underlain by sand (glacial outwash). The fill layer thickness varied from less than one foot to a maximum of six feet. At four boring locations near the trenchless crossings, an interstitial layer of clay and silt with trace sand was encountered at depths between approximately 43-ft and 51-ft below ground surface. This is not anticipated to create any difficulty during construction.

Groundwater measurements were obtained from temporary groundwater wells installed along the Project route and further estimated based on observed saturation conditions in soil borings. In the *Subsurface Investigation Report (November 2018)*, PS&S states that no signs of groundwater were observed north of boring BOR-62 (located at the intersection of Westminster Road and Hempstead Turnpike), so it can be assumed that groundwater will not be encountered during any excavation activity north of Hempstead Turnpike. The trenchless crossing proposed at Hempstead Turnpike has the potential to impact groundwater at its deepest extents. Groundwater along the southern portion of the Project route, from BOR-62 to Valley Stream Substation, varies in elevation from approximately 5.5-ft below ground surface to 30-ft below ground surface. Refer to Section 4.2 for a discussion of expected Project dewatering intervals.

3.7 Sequence and Estimated Dates of Construction Activities

Construction activities will limit disturbance to the extent possible, to construct the Project in a safe and efficient manner. The principal components of the work to be performed include the following:

- Schedule and host a pre-construction meeting with appropriate permitting agencies and municipalities
- Pre-construction walkthrough will focus on areas of concern for agencies and municipalities
- Delineate resources/trees to protect, as necessary.
- Request utility markouts by calling 811: Call Before you Dig.
- Install temporary erosion and sediment controls as required.

- Splice Vault and Duct Bank Installation
 - Saw cut existing roadway pavement.
 - Trench and excavate for conduit and splice vault installation.
 - Install shoring as necessary.
 - Install conduit and splice vaults.
 - Remove shoring, as required.
 - Backfill conduit and splice vault excavations.
- Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) Trenchless Crossings
 - Mobilize all equipment and materials onsite
 - Layout the bore alignment and survey control points
 - Excavate the entry and exit pits
 - Drill pilot hole
 - Multiple reaming passes to enlarge the bore hole to the required diameter
 - Pullback the conduit bundle
 - Connect the conduits to the open-cut trench conduit bundle
 - Backfill and restore the entry and exit pits
 - Demobilize off site
- Jack & Bore Trenchless Crossing
 - Mobilize all equipment and materials onsite
 - Layout the bore alignment and survey control points
 - Excavate and shore the jacking and receiving pits
 - Install the boring machine, tracks and auger bit inside the jacking pit
 - Install steel casing between jacking and receiving pits, while simultaneously augering out the soils
 - Install conduit bundle through the steel casing
 - Grout the annular space between the conduits and steel casing
 - Connect the conduits to the open-cut trench conduit bundle
 - Backfill and restore the jacking and receiving pits
 - Demobilize off site
- Valley Stream and East Garden City Substation Improvements
 - Complete pre-excavation checklist for work inside the substations
 - Layout and survey new foundation locations
 - Excavate new foundation locations and install shoring as necessary
 - Install formwork and rebar

- Pour concrete for each new foundation
- Strip formwork and backfill
- Install above grade electrical equipment
- Install new full-depth pavement and restore disturbed areas in-kind.
- Remove temporary erosion and sediment controls.

Below is a list of the various phases of construction and their anticipated schedules. The start of each phase will be staggered and overlapping of the following activity. The Project is scheduled to commence during the third quarter of 2019 and be complete on or about November 1, 2020.

1. Splice Vault Installation (Q3 2019 – Q2 2020)
2. Duct Bank Installation (Q4 2019 – Q3 2020)
3. Trenchless Crossings (Q4 2019 – Q3 2020)
4. Substation Improvements (Q4 2019 – Q3 2020)
5. Cable Pulling (Q1 2020 – Q4 2020)
6. Cable Splicing (Q1 2020 – Q4 2020)
7. Testing and Commissioning (Q4 2020)

3.8 Potential Pollutants

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

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

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

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

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

4.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following sections include information regarding proposed erosion and sediment control measures to be used on the Project during construction until *final stabilization* is achieved. *Final stabilization* means that all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other equivalent stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete or pavement. All soil erosion and sediment control BMPs conform with the technical standard, the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book), dated November 2016.

4.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

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

Several factors will be considered when selecting appropriate erosion and sediment control measures:

- Size of area affected
- Type of proposed construction activities
- Soil type and texture
- Amount of rock
- Steepness and length of slope
- Amount of vegetative cover
- Proximity to watercourses or wetlands, particularly downslope from construction activities
- Date and intensity of the last major rain event
- Anticipated weather conditions and frozen ground
- Construction operations and physical obstructions
- Travel ways and existing and proposed traffic patterns

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

4.1.1 Stabilized Construction Access

Stabilized construction access will be used at any point where traffic will be entering and leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk, or parking area where surface conditions change from paved to unpaved. The access will be comprised of a stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with geotextile. The stabilized construction access thickness will be constantly maintained to repair the stabilized construction access in accordance with the plans and details. All sediment deposited on paved roadways will be removed and returned to the construction site immediately. Refer to the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book) for stabilized construction access, page 2.30 and the Project EM&CP drawings for typical details and additional requirements.

4.1.2 Dust Control

Dust control will be used during construction activities to mitigate air movement of dust from disturbed soil surfaces that may cause off-site damage, health hazards, and traffic safety problems. Unpaved, high-traffic areas will be covered with gravel and exposed soils will be wetted during extended dry periods to minimize dust generation. Only potable water will be used for dust control. Several applications per day may be necessary, depending on the frequency of work and weather conditions. Refer to the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book) for dust control, page 2.25 for additional requirements.

4.1.3 Sediment Barriers

Sediment barriers (compost filter socks, silt fence and straw bale dikes) will be used for perimeter control of sediment and soluble pollutants (such as phosphorus and petroleum hydrocarbons), on and around construction activities. Sediment barriers will be installed in the following areas as necessary:

- Along the downhill perimeter edge of all disturbed areas (excludes trenching in paved areas);

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

Sediment barriers trap sediment and soluble pollutants by filtering runoff water as it passes through the matrix of compost filter socks and straw bale dikes. Sediment barriers intercept and temporarily pond sediment laden runoff, allowing deposition of suspended solids. Sediment barriers are also used to reduce runoff flow velocities on sloped surfaces. Refer to the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book) for compost filter sock, page 5.7; silt fence, page 5.54; straw bale dike, page 5.63 and the Project EM&CP drawings for typical details and additional requirements.

4.1.4 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Storm drain inlet protection consists of a temporary barrier with low permeability, installed around inlet openings to detain and temporarily pond sediment laden runoff, allowing deposition of suspended solids prior to the entry to the storm drain system. Inlet protection will follow New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book) for storm drain inlet protection. See the Project EM&CP drawings for typical details and additional requirements.

4.1.5 Concrete Truck Washout

Concrete washout facilities consist of a temporary excavated or above ground lined constructed pit where concrete truck mixers and equipment can be washed after their loads have been discharged, to prevent highly alkaline runoff from entering storm drainage systems or leaching into soil. All washout facilities will be lined with plastic sheeting with a minimum thickness of 10 mils with no holes or tears to prevent leaching of liquids into the ground. Liner will be replaced with each cleaning of the washout facility. Concrete washout facilities will be located a minimum of 100 feet from drainage swales, storm drain inlets, wetlands, streams and other surface waters. Accumulated hardened material will be removed when 75% of the storage capacity of the structure is filled. Any excess wash water will be pumped into a containment vessel and properly disposed of off-site. Hardened material will be disposed of off-site in a construction/demolition landfill. Refer to the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book) for concrete truck wash out, page 2.24 for additional requirements.

4.1.6 Geotextile Filter Bag

Geotextile filter bags are portable devices through which sediment laden water is pumped to trap and retain sediment prior to its discharge to surface waters or storm drain inlets. They may also be used to filter water pumped from any ponding or wetness that may occur due to soil limitations. Filter bags will be located a minimum of 50 feet from wetlands, streams or other surface waters. The maximum pumping rate for any bag in use, or proposed for use onsite, will be known to contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) during pumping operations. Pumping rates will vary depending on the size of the filter bag, and the type and amount of sediment discharged to the bag. Bags will be placed on a minimum 2-inch thick gravel bed, minimum 4-inch thick straw mat or a vegetated filter strip to allow water to flow out of the bag in all directions. Refer to the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book) for geotextile filter bag, page 5.16 and the Project EM&CP drawings for typical details and additional requirements.

4.2 Dewatering

PS&S identified five specific intervals along the Project route where groundwater can be expected to be encountered during excavation activities associated with the construction of the Project, as described in Table 4-1 below:

Table 4-1: Project Route Intervals Where Dewatering is Probable

Section Description	South Extent (Station Reference)	North Extent (Station Reference)	Approximate Linear Feet
Eastern Adjacent to Halls Pond Park on Hempstead Avenue	127+00	156+00	2900
Southern State Parkway Crossing	104+00	107+00	300
Village of Malverne	85+00	90+00	500
Valley Stream in the Vicinity of Stevenson Street	24+00	32+00	800
Total			4500

Source: [Western Nassau Transmission Project Dewatering Evaluation, prepared by Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor Engineering, PC \(PS&S\), dated December 5, 2018.](#)

Dewatering system designs will be consistent with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control and the PSEG Long Island Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) EG-706 “Excavation Dewatering”. If odor, sheen, discoloration, or a suspected contamination source is observed during dewatering operations, the discharge will be directed to a mobile settling tank (frac tank), where

samples can be collected for laboratory analysis, to assess treatment, and off-site disposal options, if warranted. Frac tanks will only be used in locations with sufficient space. If the observed assessment of the excavation and dewater exhibits no evidence of odor, sheen, discoloration, or suspected contamination, discharge will be pumped through a geotextile filter bag as discussed in Section 4.1.6 above. Groundwater may be discharged into the public storm drainage system, with prior approval from the MS4 having jurisdiction. Prior to discharging into a municipality storm drain the municipality will be notified and an inspection performed. Discharge of groundwater to public storm drainage systems must comply with applicable effluent limitations. If approval to discharge into a public storm drainage system cannot be obtained or if applicable effluent limitations cannot be met, frac tanks will be utilized for off-site disposal of dewater.

Refer to the *Western Nassau Transmission Project Dewatering Evaluation* prepared by PS&S, dated December 5, 2018 and provided in Appendix D, for specific dewatering recommendations at each of the five Project route intervals listed in Table 4-1.

4.3 Stabilization Practices

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

Temporary seeding will be implemented to protect areas where final grading is complete, when preparing for any winter work shutdown or to provide cover when permanent seeding is likely to fail due to mid-summer heat and drought. If spring, summer or early fall, the area will be seeded with ryegrass (annual or perennial) at 30 lbs. per acre (approximately 0.7 lb./1000 square feet). If late fall or early winter, the area will be seeded with Certified 'Aroostook' winter rye (cereal rye) at 100 lbs. per acre (2.5 lbs./1000 square feet). Any seeding method may be used that will provide uniform application of seed to the area and result in relatively good soil to seed contact. Temporary seeding areas will be mulched with hay or straw at 2 tons per acre (approximately 90 lbs./1000 square feet or 2 bales). Mulch anchoring will be performed where wind or areas of concentrated water are of concern. Wood fiber hydromulch or other sprayable products approved for erosion control (nylon web or mesh) may be used if applied according to manufacturer's

specification. Refer to the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control for temporary construction area seeding, page 4.58 for additional requirements.

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

4.4 Measures to Protect Vegetation

Although the vast majority of the Project will take place on roadways, the Project will seek to limit damage to existing vegetation to the extent practicable. Recommended measures to protect vegetation include:

- Limit soil placement over existing tree and shrub roots to a maximum of three inches. Soils with loamy texture and good structure should be used.
- Trench across tree root systems no closer than the dripline of the tree. For narrow-canopied trees and shrubs, the stem diameter in inches is converted to feet and doubled, such that a 10-inch tree is protected to 20 feet.
- Start tunnels under root systems for underground utilities 18 inches or deeper below the normal ground surface. Tree roots which must be severed should be cut clean. Backfill material that will be contact with the roots should be topsoil or a prepared planting soil mixture.
- Construct sturdy fences, or barriers, of wood, steel, or other protective material around valuable vegetation for protection from construction equipment. Place barriers far enough away from trees, but not less than the specifications in “Trench” above, so that tall equipment such as backhoes and dump trucks do not contact tree branches. Areas where fencing will be used are indicated on the EM&CP Plan & Profile drawings.
- Clearly mark construction limits to exclude equipment.
- Avoid spills or oil/gas or other contaminants.
- Prune obstructive and broken branches properly. The branch collar on all branches whether living or dead should not be damaged. The 3 or 4 cut method should be used on all branches larger than two inches at the cut. If the branch is larger than 5-6 inches in diameter, use the four cut system. Do not paint the cut surface.
- Where heavy compaction is anticipated over the roots of trees and shrubs, apply and maintain a 3 to 4-inch layer of undecayed wood chips or two inches of No. 2 washed, crushed gravel.

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

4.5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management Measures

There are no post-construction stormwater management measures proposed or anticipated for the Project. The Project type (installation of underground linear utilities) is a construction activity that requires the preparation of a SWPPP that only includes erosion and sediment controls, pursuant to Table 1 of the Appendix B of the SPDES General Permit GP-0-15-002, included for reference in Appendix A.

5.0 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

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

5.1 Material Handling

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

5.2 Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal

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

5.3 Hazardous Waste

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

5.4 Sanitary Waste

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

5.5 Water Source

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

6.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES

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

6.1 Material Management Practices

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

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

6.2 Non-Petroleum Products

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

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

6.3 Petroleum Products

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

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

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

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

6.4 Spill Control and Cleanup

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.0 MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTIONS

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

7.1 Trained Contractor

A *trained contractor* is defined by NYSDEC as an employee of the Contractor that has received four hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the *trained contractor* shall receive four hours of training every three years. A *trained contractor* can also meet the requirements of a *qualified inspector*, as defined in Section 7.2.

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

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

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

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

7.2 Qualified Inspector

A *qualified inspector* is defined by NYSDEC as a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, or other NYSDEC endorsed

individual(s). It can also mean someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that the person has received four hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect shall receive four hours of training every three years.

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

For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *qualified inspector* will conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty calendar days. PSEG Long Island will notify the MS4(s) having jurisdiction in writing prior to reducing the frequency of inspections.

For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the *qualified inspector* can stop conducting inspections if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the Project have been constructed in accordance with the SWPPP and are operational. PSEG Long Island will notify the MS4(s) having jurisdiction in writing prior to the shutdown.

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

7.2.1 Inspection Reports

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

- Date and time of inspection;

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

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

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

7.2.2 Corrective Action

Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the *qualified inspector* will notify PSEG Long Island and appropriate contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) of any corrective actions that need to be taken. All corrective actions on erosion and sediment control BMPs will be performed in accordance with the New

York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book). The contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) will begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of this notification and will complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

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

7.3 SWPPP Amendments

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

- Whenever the current provisions prove to be ineffective in minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the Project site;
- Whenever there is a change in design, construction, or operation on the Project that has or could impact the discharge of pollutants;
- To document that a portion of the Project site has reached *final stabilization*; and
- To address issues or deficiencies identified during an inspection by the *qualified inspector*, the NYSDEC, MS4(s) having jurisdiction, or other regulatory authority.

Amendments will be documented in the Record of Revisions provided in Appendix F.

8.0 FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL PERMIT COMPLIANCE

8.1 Endangered Species

Through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) IPaC System, an official species list of federally managed species was requested for the Project route. The USFWS Long Island Ecological Services Field Office provided the Official Species List on August 29, 2017 under the consultation code 05E1LI00-2017-SLI-0728. The Official Species List includes the following six federally-listed species: the threatened northern long-eared bat, threatened piping plover, threatened red knot, endangered roseate tern, endangered sandplain gerardia, and the threatened seabeach amaranth. None of these species have documented occurrences along the Project route.

A letter request was submitted to the NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) for information regarding the presence of state managed threatened and endangered species and unique natural communities along the Project route. In a letter dated July 20, 2017 the NYNHP responded and provided a report of rare or state-listed animals, plants, and significant natural communities. The following state listed species were identified as potentially within the Project route; upland sandpiper, frosted elfin, and the yellow-crowned night-heron. The NYNHP reported that comprehensive field surveys had not been conducted to provide a definitive statement as to the presence of absence of those species at the reported locations. NYNHP recommended on-site surveys to fully assess the biological resources along the Project route. In an email dated August 11, 2017, the NYNHP provided latitude/longitude coordinates for some of the plants and listed animals described in the July 20, 2017 letter. The coordinates provided guidance for the field level habitat assessments and field reconnaissance conducted by PS&S on behalf of PSEG Long Island in September 2017.

Of the species for which latitude and longitude coordinates were provided, only one species, the NYS protected bird yellow-crowned night-heron, has a recent record of occurrence within a half-mile of the Project route. This species is known to occur in habitats along with the black-crowned night-heron, in marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons and mangrove swamps. During September 2017 field reconnaissance, a black-crowned night-heron was observed south of Halls Pond, proximate to the location where the Project crosses Pines Stream. Given this sighting, it is possible that the habitat for the yellow-crowned night-heron exists along the Project route in this area. Any potential disruption to the species would be limited to short term, construction related disturbance. Given that similar construction activities (e.g. road paving and utility repairs) are common along the roadway, it is likely that residents are habituated and are not likely to be disturbed by Project construction.

Based on the Project's location in roadway ROW and at existing substations, construction and operation of the Project is not anticipated to cause an adverse effect to any state or federally listed threatened or endangered species. Additionally, the Project received correspondence from the USFWS on December 20, 2017, concurring with the "no effect" determination and stating that no further Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation is required. Limited localized disturbance of urban wildlife may occur during construction phases. Given that the Project is within an urban location, wildlife will most likely be accustomed to these types of construction activities therefore any disturbances will be minor and temporary.

8.2 Historic Places

Construction of the proposed underground transmission line has no potential to adversely affect aboveground cultural resources (historic buildings and structures). Construction of the proposed underground transmission line within existing roadways makes it highly unlikely that the proposed underground construction would affect archaeological deposits associated with New York or National Register-listed buildings or structures or sites that might be deemed individually eligible for listing on the New York or National Registers. As depicted on the NYSDOT Topographic Map provided in Appendix B, 62 properties listed on the State and/or National Register and 37 properties eligible for listing are located within three miles of the Project route but not within the proposed Limit of Disturbance. While these properties illustrate the fact that there are many significant architectural resources in the general area, the construction of an underground transmission line has no potential to affect such resources.

For historic architectural properties, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) corresponds to the areas of direct, physical effects on the properties themselves (e.g., demolition, additions, improvements) and visual effects (changes within view of a historic property or properties). Given that the Project includes no aboveground elements that would affect visual contexts, there is no potential for visual impacts. The Project will not result in physical effects on historic architectural resources.

8.2.1 Other Permits and Regulations

This Project is subject to Article VII of the New York State (NYS) Public Service Law, Case No. 17-T-0752. The SWPPP will be included as part of the Environmental Management & Construction Plan (EM&CP) for the Project.

9.0 CONTRACTOR'S CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the *qualified inspector* during a site inspection. I also understand that the owner or operator must comply with the terms and conditions of the most current version of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("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 of Company: _____

Company Address: _____

Company Telephone Number: _____

Printed Name of Trained Contractor (including Title): _____

Signature of Authorized Representative: _____

Printed Name of Authorized Representative: _____

Date: _____

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

Note: If new or additional contractors/subcontractors are hired to implement SWPPP measures, they too must sign a certification statement. Each certification page must identify the specific elements of the SWPPP that each contractor and subcontractor will be responsible for and include the name and title of the person providing the signature; the name and title of the trained contractor responsible for SWPPP implementation; the name, address and telephone number of the contracting firm; address of the site; and the date the certification is signed.

10.0 NOTICE OF INTENT

PSEG Long Island has submitted a completed NOI and MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Forms for each jurisdiction having control of a Municipal Storm Sewer (MS4) to the NYSDEC as certification that the Project is in compliance with the SPDES General Permit. A copy of the completed NOI form and MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Forms are provided in Appendix G.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF NOI

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

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

12.0 TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE

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

- Total project completion – All construction activity identified in the SWPPP has been completed; and all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization*; and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational;
- Planned shutdown with partial project completion – All soil disturbance activities have ceased; and all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization*; and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the Project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational.

PSEG Long Island will submit a completed Notice of Termination (NOT) form with applicable signatures under the “MS4 Acceptance” statement from MS4(s) having jurisdiction to:

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

APPENDIX A – SPDES GENERAL PERMIT

APPENDIX B – GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

APPENDIX C – ENVIRONMENTAL MAPPING

APPENDIX D – DEWATERING EVALUATION

APPENDIX E - INSPECTION REPORTS

APPENDIX F – RECORD OF REVISIONS

APPENDIX G – NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) AND MS4 ACCEPTANCE FORMS

APPENDIX H – ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF NOI

APPENDIX I – NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)



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