

TEST PIT 1, DEEP HOLE INVESTIGATION (10/30/23)									
TEST HOLE	DEPTH	SHGW	BEDROCK	HOIZ.	DEPTH	USDA TEXTURE	USDA TEXTURE		
TP 1	72″	>48″	>72″		0-5 ° 5-12 °	BLACK SILT LOAM (TOPS) FINE SAND	BLACK SILT LOAM (TOPSQIL) FINE SAND		
MOTTLING > 48"				12-18" SILTY FINE SAND 18-26" FINE SAND 26-48" PARTIALLY RESTRICTED FINE SA		FINE SAND			
	PERCOLATION TEST RATES BY MARK BUCKLEY								
TEST	HOLE		DEF	'TH	Р	ERC. RATE (MINS/IN)	DA	ATE	
SP 3 18			8		12	10/3	30/23		
SP 4 18				3		11	10/3	30/23	

REQUIRED LENGTH OF ABSORPTION TRENCH								
PERC. RATE	PERC, RATE FLOW RATE (GALS,/DAY)							
MIN./INCH	220 (2 BDRM)	330 (3 BDRM)	440 (4 BDRM)					
11	138′	207′	275′					
SEPTIC TANK SIZE (GAL)	1,000	1,000	1,250					
SEPTIC TANK SIZE W/GARBAGE GRINDER	1,250	1,250	1,500					

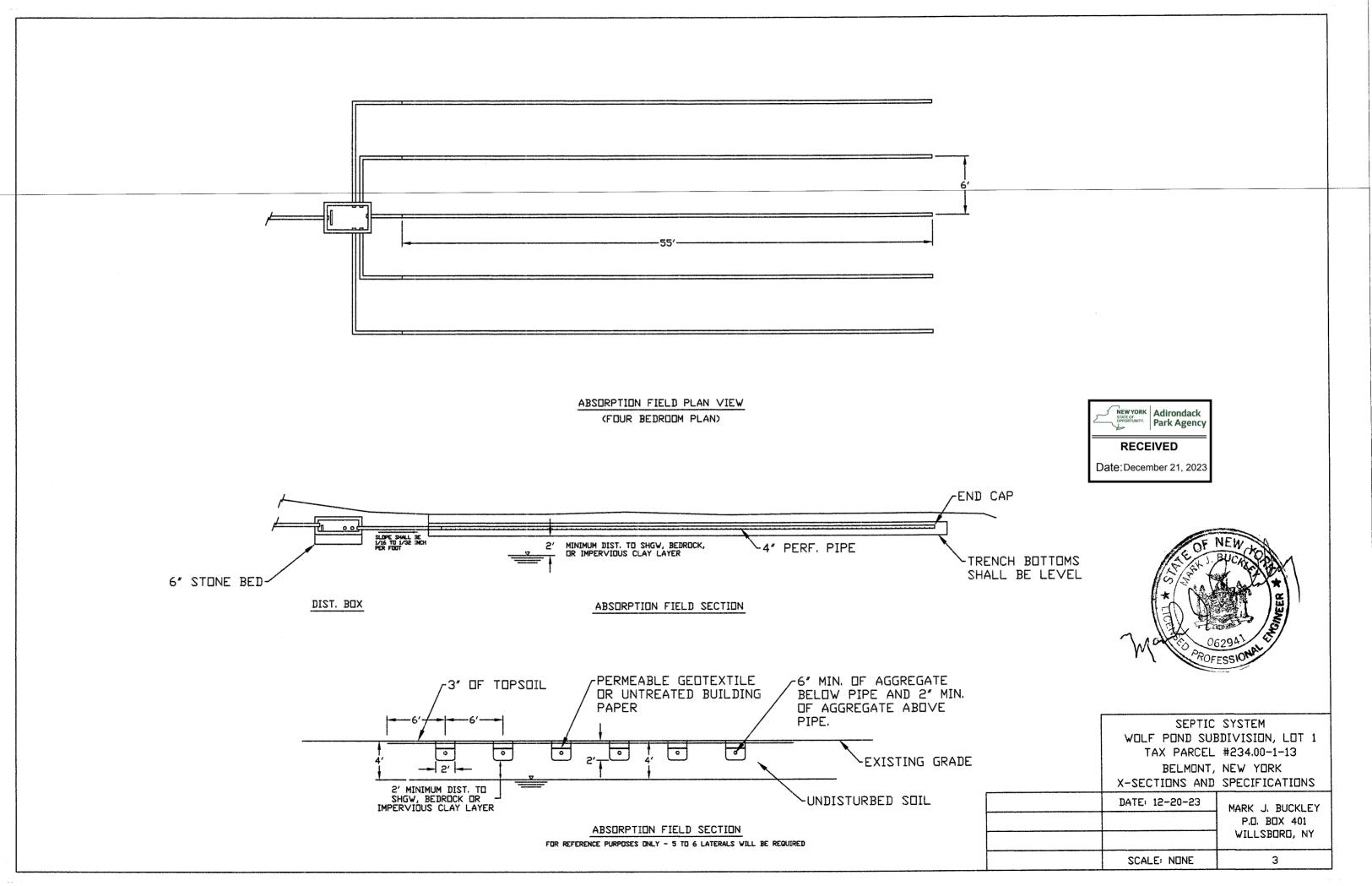
REQIRED SEPARATION DISTANCES FROM WASTEWATER SYSTEM COMPONENTS (FEET)								
SYSTEM COMPONENT	WELL OR SUCTION LINE	TO STREAM, LAKE WATERCOURSE OR WETLAND	DWELLING	PROPERTY LINE	DRAINAGE DITCH			
HOUSE SEWER	50	25	3	10				
SEPTIC TANK	50	50	10	10	10			
EFFLUENT LINE TO DISTRIBUTION BOX	50	50	10	10	10			
DISTRIBUTION BOX	100	100	20	10	20			
ABSORPTION FIELD	100	100	20	10	20			
SEEPAGE PIT	150	100	20	10	50			
DRY WELL (ROOF AND FOOTING)	50	25	20	10	10			
RAISED OR MOUND SYSTEM	100	100	50	10	20			

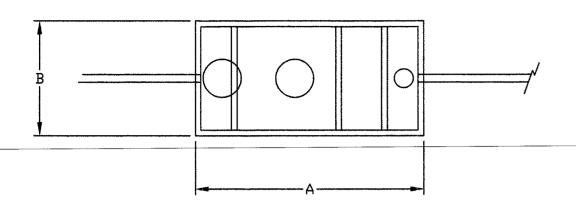


SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 1
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
FIELD AND TEST DATA

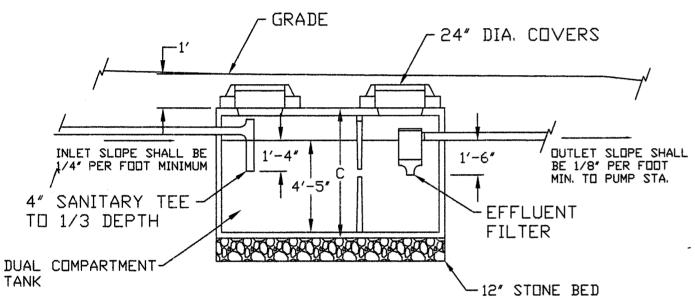
DATE: 12-20-23	MARK J. BUCKLEY
	P.O. BOX 401
	WILLSBORD, NY
SCALE: NONE	2

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY.	Adirondack Park Agency						
RECEIVED							
Date: Decen	nber 21, 2023						





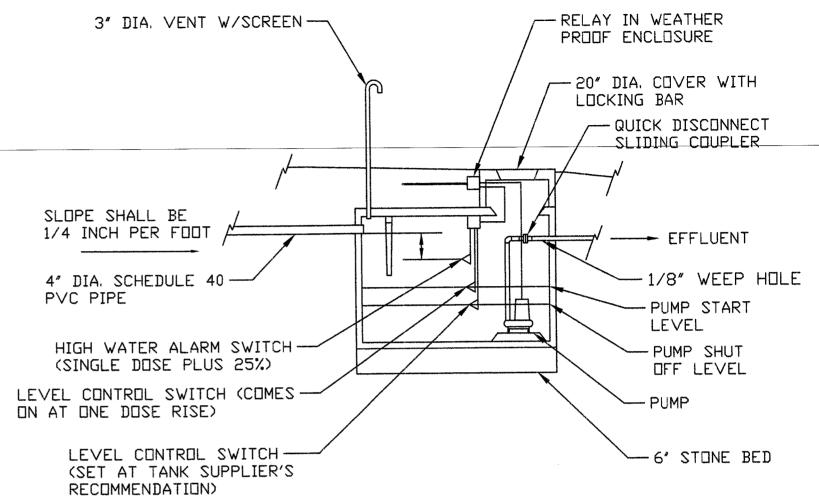
1,250 GAL, SEPTIC TANK



1,250 GAL. SEPTIC TANK

	MIN. LIQUID SURFACE					
	Α	В	С	AREA (SF)		
1,000	8′-1″	5′-8″	5′-0″	27		
1,250	10'-4"	5′-8″	5′-0″	34		
1,500	12'-1"	5′-8″	5′-0 <i>″</i>	40		
1,750	12'-10"	6′-8″	5′-0″	47		





NEW 1,000 GAL. PUMP STATION (IF REQUIRED)

PUMP STATION INLET: SHALL BE 4" DIAMETER (RIGID)
PUMP STATION DUTLET: SHALL BE 2-1/2" DIAMETER (FLEXIBLE)
BOTH PIPES SHALL BE SCHEDULE 40 SOLID PVC PIPE,
PUMP STATION DOSE: 65 GALLONS,
PUMP STATION IS REQUIRED ONLY IF THE ABSORPTION FIELD
CANNOT BE FED VIA GRAVITY FROM THE SEPTIC TANK.



SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 1
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
X-SECTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

DATE: 12-20-23	MARK J. BUCKLEY P.O. BOX 401 WILLSBORD, NY
SCALE: NONE	4

SPECIFICATIONS AND NOTES:

- 1. The contractor shall verify all measurements in the field prior to ordering materials.
- 2. The contractor shall verify tank and pipe sizes and locations for as-built drawings. Also, the contractor shall verify and note elevations and distances of septic tank, and distribution box. The contractor shall provide the owner with a set of as-built drawings after the completion of the work.
- 3. Slope on all non-perferated gravity pipe shall be 1/8" per L.F. minimum unless otherwise noted.
- 4. All tanks and boxes shall be concrete 4000 psi. Size and specifications to conform to The New York Department of Health Appendix 75-A standards and the NYSDOH Design Standards for residential Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems dated 2012.
- 5. All tanks and boxes shall be water tight and have a minimum of 12 inches of cover.
- 6. All solid pipe shall be schedule 40 PVC unless otherwise noted.
- 7. All perforated pipe shall be SDR 35 PVC or equivalent unless otherwise noted.
- 8. Outlet leveling devices shall be installed on each of the outlets of the distribution box to ensure equal flow to each distribution line.
- 9. Backfill and bedding of all tanks shall strictly follow manufacturer's written recommendations. After the tanks are installed they shall be inspected to ensure they are water tight and level. Any visible damage shall be repaired prior to backfilling.
- 10. All backfill and bedding shall be installed with minimum 6 inch lifts. No rocks greater than 2 inches in diameter will be used for backfill.
- 11. Washed stone or crushed gravel shall be used as aggregate in the absorption trenches. Aggregate size shall be between 3/4" and 1-1/2".
- 12. Absorption trenches shall be constructed parallel to ground contours and the trench bottoms shall be essentially level.
- 13. Absorption fields shall not be built under driveways, parts of buildings, under any other structure or areas subject to heavy loading. Surface waters shall be diverted from the vicinity of the system.
- 14. Absorption fields shall not be placed in areas where the slope exceeds 15 percent. The area presently selected has a slope of approximately 5
- 15. percent.
- 16. All tanks and components of the tank system shall be constructed of durable materials resistant to corrosion, frost damage, deformation (cracking or buckling) due to settlement or soil pressures.
- 17. Septic tank shall be a dual compartment tank and shall meet the requirements set

- forth in the above mentioned NYSDOH design standard.
- 18. Heavy equipment shall be kept out of the absorption field before, during and after construction.
- 19. The Contractor shall be responsible for applying topsoil and seeding in all areas damaged by the installation of the system.
- 20. Percolation tests shall be conducted on the absorption field fill material at the borrow pit and after installation at the construction site. Stabilization fill material with a percolation rate less than 5 min/in, or greater than 20 min/in, shall be removed and replaced with suitable fill.
- 21. A Zable Model A1800 Septic Tank Filter or equivalent shall be installed at the septic tank's outlet.
- 22. The contractor (or installer shall contact "DIG-SAFELY" at "8-1-1" ten days prior the commencement of any excavation Work.

<u>PUMP SPECIFICATION</u>: The dosing pump shall have a rating of 29 gpm at a head of 10.0 feet.

- 1. All electrical components shall meet NEMA 4 specifications or greater.
- 2. Pump station shall be large enough to store 500 gallons of leachate and house one pump as depicted on the drawings.
- 3. Light duty hatch shall be supplied.
- 4. Precast concrete chamber shall be treated with bituminous coating.
- 5. Pump chamber shall be 10% heavier than buoyancy of max. high groundwater.
- 6. Reserve capacity after alarm sounds shall be 110 gallons.
- 7. A 1/8 inch diameter weep hole shall be installed on the force mail in the pumpchamber to permit the force main to drain between doses.
- 8. An alarm system shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations and NYS requirements.





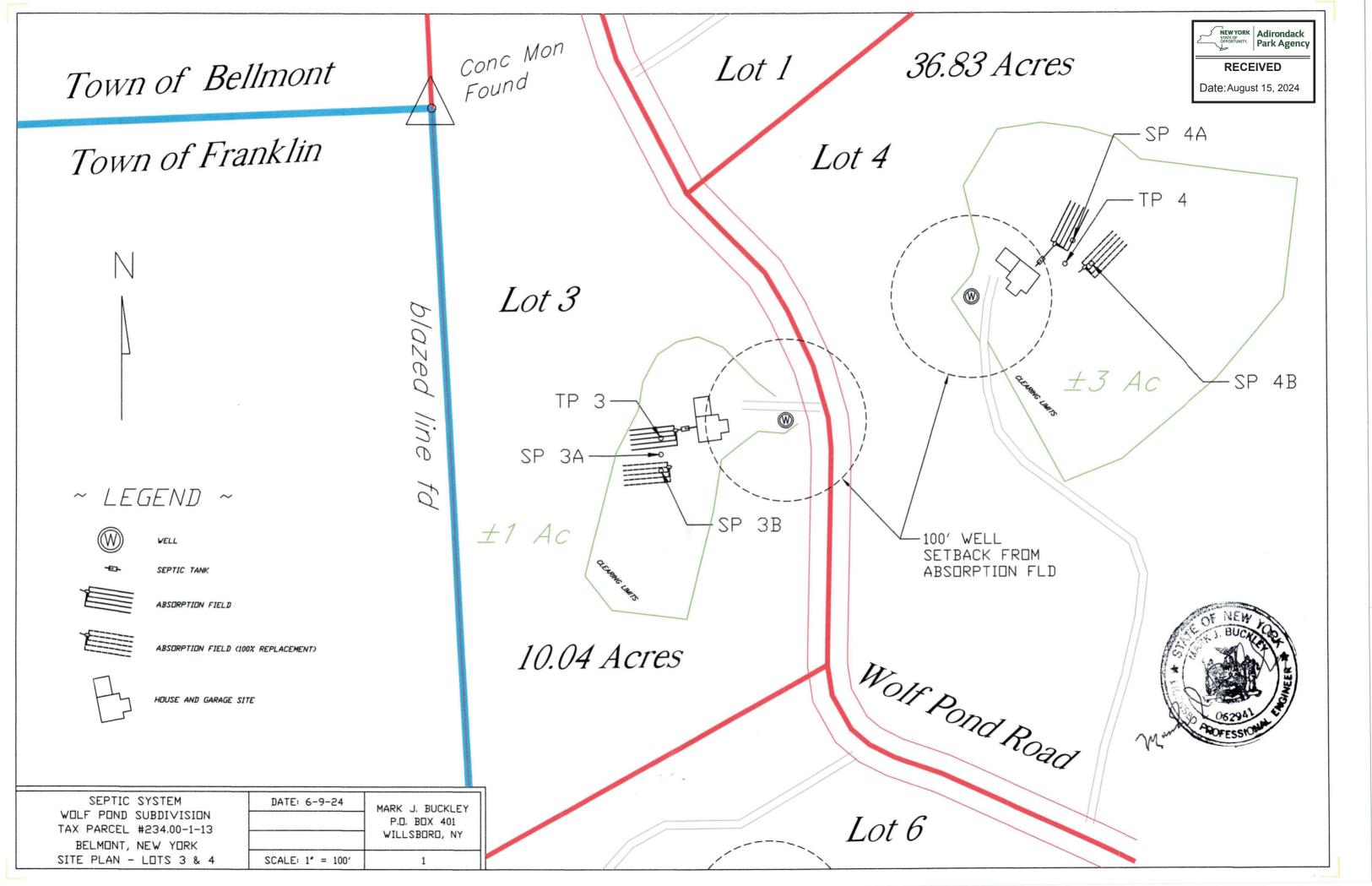
SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 1
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
X-SECTIONS & SPECIFICATIONS

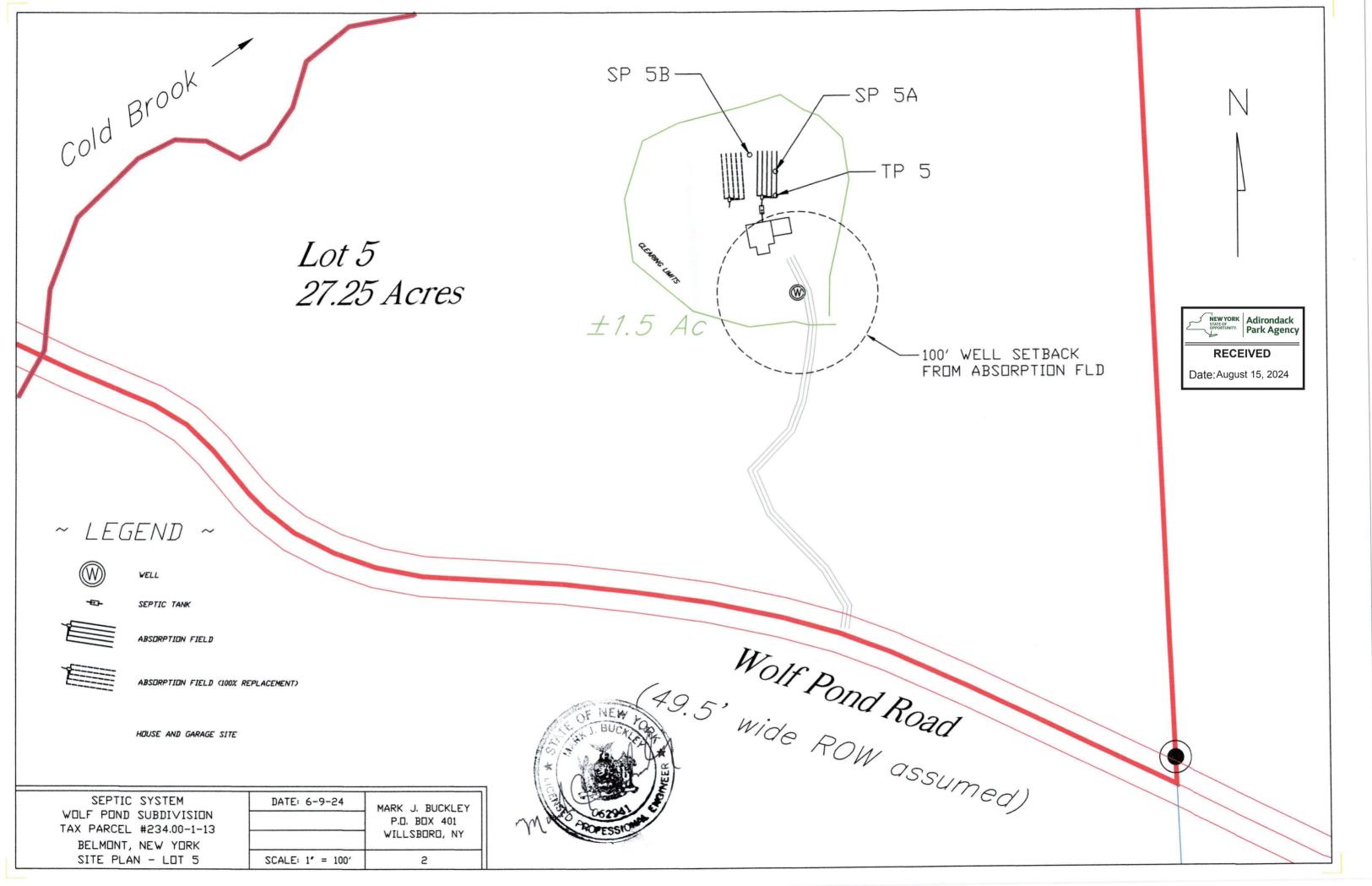
DATE: 12-20-23

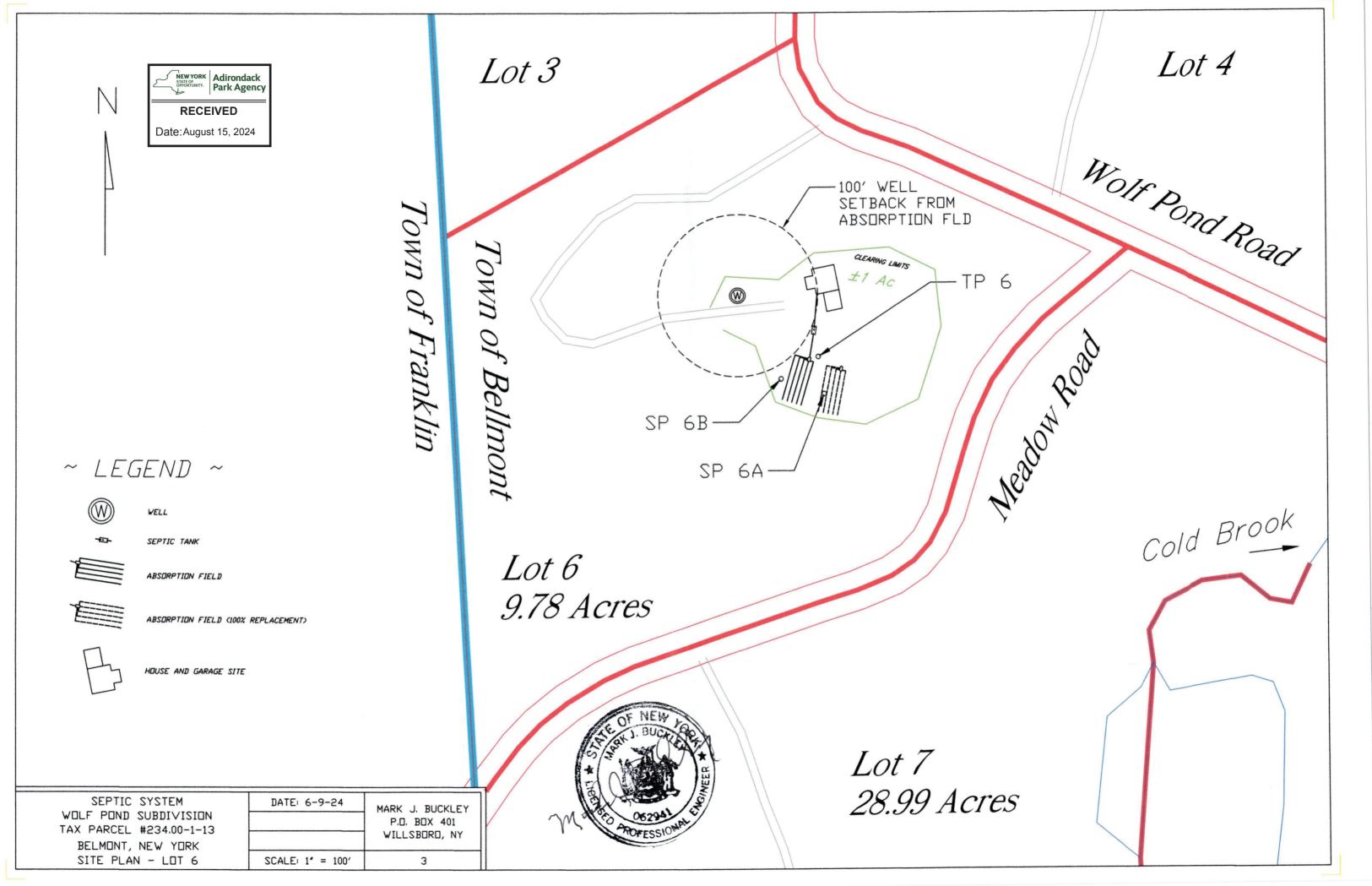
MARK J. BUCKLEY
P.O. BOX 401
WILLSBORD, NY

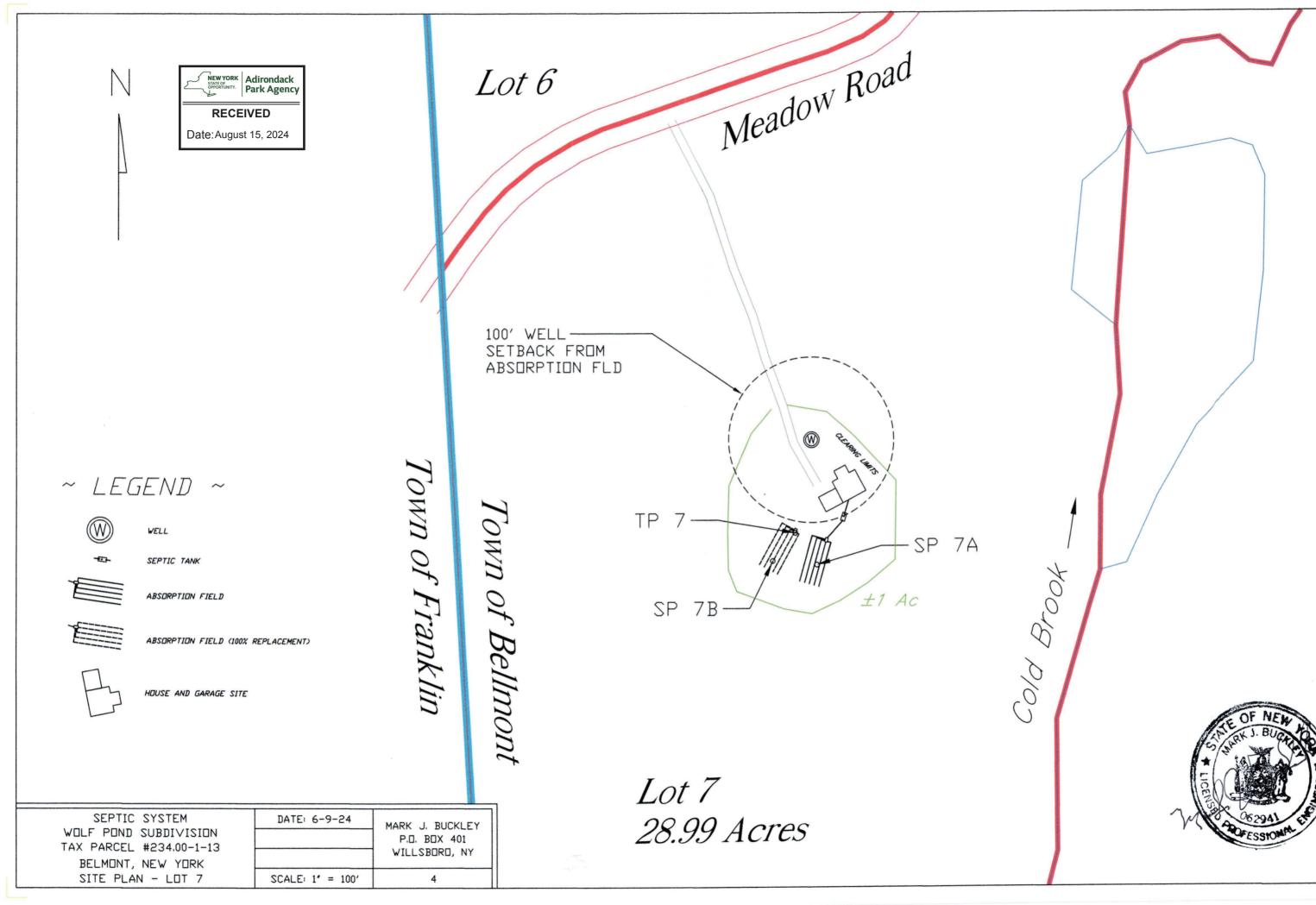
SCALE: NONE

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TEST PIT 3, DEEP HOLE INVESTIGATION (6/5/24)									
TEST HOLE	DEPTH	SHGW	BEDROCK	HOIZ.	DEPT	PTH USDA TEXTURE			
TP 3	57″	31″	>57"		0-4° 4-10°		BLACK SILT LOAM (TOPSOIL) RED SILT LOAM		
MOTTLING			10-16 16-48 48-5	3"	RED SILT LOAM AND SOM GREY SILT LOAM SILT LOAM, NO BEDROCK	E GRAVEL			
	PERCOLATION TEST RATES BY MARK BUCKLEY								
TEST	HOLE		DEP	тн		PER	RC. RATE (MINS/IN)	DA	ATE
SP 3A 18				3			9	6/5	5/24
SP	SP 3B 18 6 6/5/24							5/24	

REQUIRED LENGTH OF ABSORPTION TRENCH								
PERC, RATE	PERC, RATE FLOW RATE (GALS,/DAY)							
MIN./INCH	220 (2 BDRM)	330 (3 BDRM)	440 (4 BDRM)					
9	123′	184′	245′					
SEPTIC TANK SIZE (GAL)	1,000	1,000	1,250					
SEPTIC TANK SIZE W/GARBAGE GRINDER	1,250	1,250	1,500					

REQIRED SEPARATION DISTANCES FROM WASTEWATER SYSTEM COMPONENTS (FEET)									
SYSTEM COMPONENT	WELL OR SUCTION LINE	TO STREAM, LAKE WATERCOURSE OR WETLAND	DWELLING	PROPERTY LINE	DRAINAGE DITCH				
HOUSE SEWER	50	25	3	10	-				
SEPTIC TANK	50	50	10	10	10				
EFFLUENT LINE TO DISTRIBUTION BOX	50	50	10	10	10				
DISTRIBUTION BOX	100	100	20	10	20				
ABSORPTION FIELD	100	100	20	10	20				
SEEPAGE PIT	150	100	20	10	20				
DRY WELL (ROOF AND FOOTING)	50	25	20	10	10				
RAISED OR MOUND SYSTEM	100	100	20	10	20				



NEWYORK Park Agency

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Date: August 15, 2024

SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 3
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
FIELD AND TEST DATA

DATE: 6-9-24	MARK J. BUCKLEY
	P.O. BOX 401
	WILLSBORD, NY
SCALE: NONE	5

TEST PIT 4, DEEP HOLE INVESTIGATION (6/5/24)									
TEST HOLE D	EPTH S	HGW	BEDROCK	HOIZ.	DEPT	ГН	USDA TEXTURE		
TP 4	58" 3	4"	>58″		0-7 * 7-18 *	. 1	BLACK SILT LOAM (TOPS) GREY FINE SAND	IIL)	
MOTTLING @ 34"					18-21" BROWN SILT LOAM 21-29" RED FINE SAND 29-48" YELLOWISH FINE SAND 48-58" NO LEDGE				
	PERCOLATION TEST RATES BY MARK BUCKLEY								
TEST HOLE DEPTH PERC. RATE (MINS/IN) DATE						ATE			
SP 4A 18			3			7	6/5	5/24	
SP 4B 18				3	-		7	6/5	5/24

REQUIRED LENGTH OF ABSORPTION TRENCH						
PERC. RATE	PERC. RATE FLOW RATE (GALS./DAY)					
MIN./INCH	220 (2 BDRM)	330 (3 BDRM)	440 (4 BDRM)			
7	110′	165′	550,			
SEPTIC TANK SIZE (GAL)	1,000	1,000	1,250			
SEPTIC TANK SIZE W/GARBAGE GRINDER	1,250	1,250	1,500			

REQIRED SEPARATION DISTANCES FROM WASTEWATER SYSTEM COMPONENTS (FEET)						
SYSTEM COMPONENT	WELL OR SUCTION LINE	TO STREAM, LAKE WATERCOURSE OR WETLAND	DWELLING	PROPERTY LINE	DRAINAGE DITCH	
HOUSE SEWER	50	25	3	10	-	
SEPTIC TANK	50	50	10	10	10	
EFFLUENT LINE TO DISTRIBUTION BOX	50	50	10	10	10	
DISTRIBUTION BOX	100	100	20	10	20	
ABSORPTION FIELD	100	100	20	10	20	
SEEPAGE PIT	150	100	20	10	20	
DRY WELL (ROOF AND FOOTING)	50	25	20	10	10	
RAISED OR MOUND SYSTEM	100	100	20	10	20	





Date: August 15, 2024

SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 4
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
FIELD AND TEST DATA

DATE: 6-9-24	MARK J. BUCKLEY				
	P.O. BOX 401				
	WILLSBORD, NY				
SCALE: NONE	6				

TEST PIT 5, DEEP HOLE INVESTIGATION (6/5/24)							
TEST HOLE DEPTH SI	IGW BEDROCK	HOIZ.	DEPTH	USDA TEXTURE			
TP 5 58" 3	4" >58"		0-7 " 7-18 "	BLACK SILT LOAM (TOPS) GREY FINE SAND	IIL)		
MOTTLING @ 34"			18-21 ° 21-29 ° 29-48 ° 48-58 °	9" RED FINE SAND 8" YELLOWISH FINE SAND			
PERCI	PERCOLATION TEST RATES BY MARK BUCKLEY						
TEST HOLE DEPTH F			PE	RC. RATE (MINS/IN)	DATE		
SP 5A	1	8		14	6/6/24		
SP 5B 18			7 6/6/24				

REQUIRED LENGTH OF ABSORPTION TRENCH						
PERC. RATE	PERC. RATE FLOW RATE (GALS./DAY)					
MIN./INCH	220 (2 BDRM) 330 (3 BDRM) 440 (4 BDRM)					
14	138′	207′	275′			
SEPTIC TANK SIZE (GAL)	1,000	1,000	1,250			
SEPTIC TANK SIZE W/GARBAGE GRINDER	1,250	1,250	1,500			

REQIRED SEPARATION DISTANCES FROM WASTEWATER SYSTEM COMPONENTS (FEET)						
SYSTEM COMPONENT	WELL OR SUCTION LINE	TO STREAM, LAKE WATERCOURSE OR WETLAND	DWELLING	PROPERTY LINE	DRAINAGE DITCH	
HOUSE SEWER	50	25	3	10	-	
SEPTIC TANK	50	50	10	10	10	
EFFLUENT LINE TO DISTRIBUTION BOX	50	50	10	10	10	
DISTRIBUTION BOX	100	100	20	10	20	
ABSORPTION FIELD	100	100	20	10	20	
SEEPAGE PIT	150	100	20	10	20	
DRY WELL (ROOF AND FOOTING)	50	25	20	10	10	
RAISED OR MOUND SYSTEM	100	100	20	10	20	





Date: August 15, 2024

SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 5
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
FIELD AND TEST DATA

DATE: 6-9-24	MARK J. BUCKLEY
	P.O. BOX 401
	WILLSBORD, NY
SCALE: NONE	7

TEST PIT 6, DEEP HOLE INVESTIGATION (6/5/24)								
TEST HOLE DEPTH	SHGW	BEDROCK	HOIZ.	DEPT	ГН	USDA TEXTURE		
TP 6 60"	>28″	>60"		0-2° 2-10°		BLACK LOAM (TOPSOIL), RED FINE SAND/SILT		
10-2 26- 39- 50-		10-26 26-3 39-5 50-60	9* 0* 0*	YELLOWISH FINE SAND GREY MED. SAND GREY SILTY CLAY NO LEDGE S BY MARK BU	ICVI EV			
PER		IIUN	IE21	KA	I E		JUKLEY	
TEST HOLE	TEST HOLE DEPTH		PERC. RATE (MINS/IN) DATE		ATE			
SP 6A		18	18		9		6/5	5/24
SP 6B	SP 6B 18		22 6/5/		5/24			

REQUIRED LENGTH OF ABSORPTION TRENCH						
PERC. RATE	PERC. RATE FLOW RATE (GALS./DAY)					
MIN./INCH	220 (2 BDRM) 330 (3 BDRM) 440 (4 BDRM)					
22	184′	367′				
SEPTIC TANK SIZE (GAL)	1,000	1,000	1,250			
SEPTIC TANK SIZE W/GARBAGE GRINDER	1,250	1,250	1,500			

REQIRED SEPARATION DISTANCES FROM WASTEWATER SYSTEM COMPONENTS (FEET)						
SYSTEM COMPONENT	WELL OR SUCTION LINE	TO STREAM, LAKE WATERCOURSE OR WETLAND	DWELLING	PROPERTY LINE	DRAINAGE DITCH	
HOUSE SEWER	50	25	3	10	-	
SEPTIC TANK	50	50	10	10	10	
EFFLUENT LINE TO DISTRIBUTION BOX	50	50	10	10	10	
DISTRIBUTION BOX	100	100	20	10	20	
ABSORPTION FIELD	100	100	20	10	20	
SEEPAGE PIT	150	100	20	10	20	
DRY WELL (ROOF AND FOOTING)	50	25	20	10	10	
RAISED OR MOUND SYSTEM	100	100	20	10	20	



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Date: August 15, 2024

SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 6
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
FIELD AND TEST DATA

. 1225					
DATE: 6-9-24	MARK J. BUCKLEY				
	P.□. B□X 401				
	WILLSBORD, NY				
SCALE: NONE	8				

TEST PIT 7, DEEP HOLE INVESTIGATION (6/5/24)						
TEST HOLE DEPTH SHO	W BEDROCK	HOIZ. I	DEPTH	USDA TEXTURE		
TP 7 64" >3°	9" >64"	3 15	-3" -15" 5-54" 4-64"	BLACK SILT LOAM (TOPSO RED SILT LOAM YELLOWISH FINE SAND NO LEDGE	IIL)	
MOTTLING @ 39"						
PERCOI	PERCOLATION TEST RATES BY MARK BUCKLEY					
TEST HOLE DEPTH PERC. RATE (MINS/IN) DATE				DATE		
SP 7A	18	3		13	6/6/24	
SP 7B	18	3		6	6/6/24	

REQUIRED LENGTH OF ABSORPTION TRENCH				
PERC. RATE	FLOW RATE (GALS./DAY)			
MIN./INCH	220 (2 BDRM) 330 (3 BDRM) 440 (4 BDRM)			
13	138′	207′	275′	
SEPTIC TANK SIZE (GAL)	1,000	1,000	1,250	
SEPTIC TANK SIZE W/GARBAGE GRINDER	1,250	1,250	1,500	

REQIRED SEPARATION DISTANCES FROM WASTEWATER SYSTEM COMPONENTS (FEET)					
SYSTEM COMPONENT	WELL OR SUCTION LINE	TO STREAM, LAKE WATERCOURSE OR WETLAND	DWELLING	PROPERTY LINE	DRAINAGE DITCH
HOUSE SEWER	50	25	3	10	-
SEPTIC TANK	50	50	10	10	10
EFFLUENT LINE TO DISTRIBUTION BOX	50	50	10	10	10
DISTRIBUTION BOX	100	100	20	10	20
ABSORPTION FIELD	100	100	20	10	20
SEEPAGE PIT	150	100	20	10	20
DRY WELL (ROOF AND FOOTING)	50	25	20	10	10
RAISED OR MOUND SYSTEM	100	100	20	10	20



NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTINITY. Park Agency

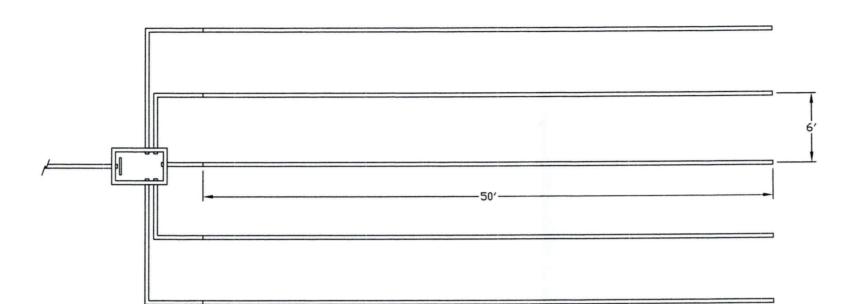
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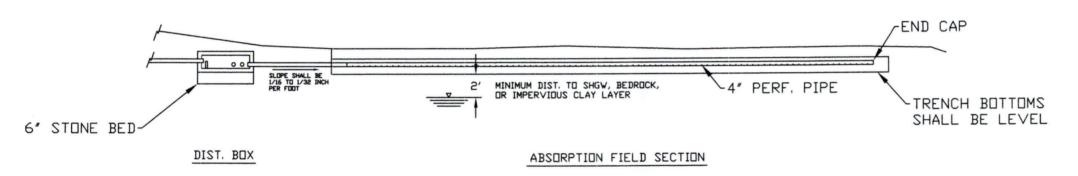
SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 7
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
FIELD AND TEST DATA

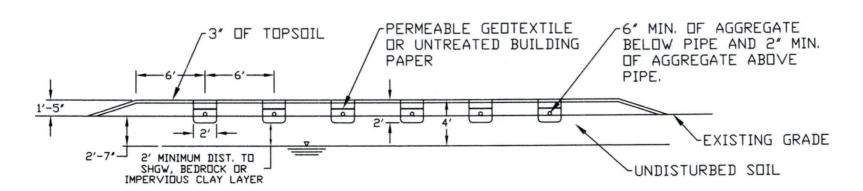
DATE: 6-9-24	MARK J. BUCKLEY	
	P.O. BOX 401	
	WILLSBORD, NY	
SCALE: NONE	9	





ABSORPTION FIELD PLAN VIEW (FOUR BEDROOM PLAN)





ABSORPTION FIELD SECTION

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY - 5 TO 6 LATERALS VILL BE REQUIRED

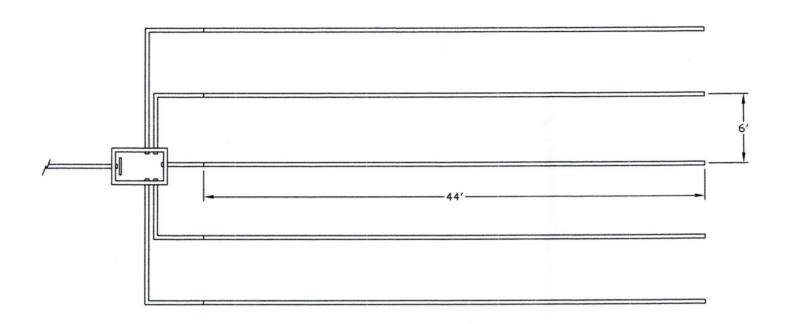


SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 3
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
X-SECTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

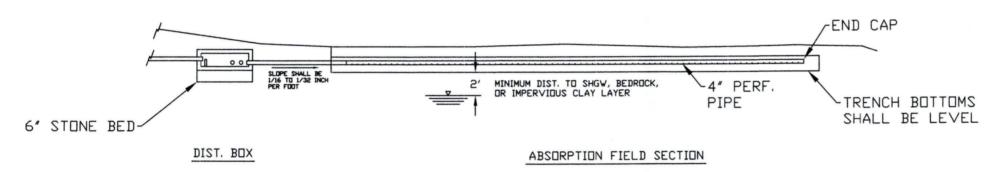
DATE: 6-9-24	MARK J. BUCKLEY
	P.O. BOX 401
	WILLSBORD, NY
SCALE: NONE	10

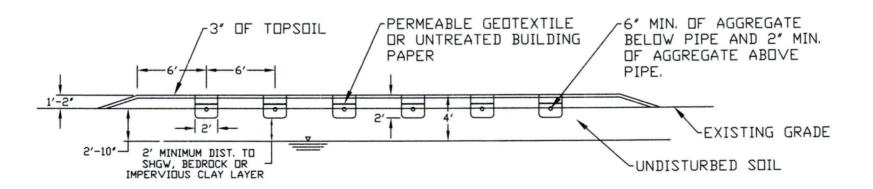






ABSORPTION FIELD PLAN VIEW (FOUR BEDROOM PLAN)





ABSORPTION FIELD SECTION

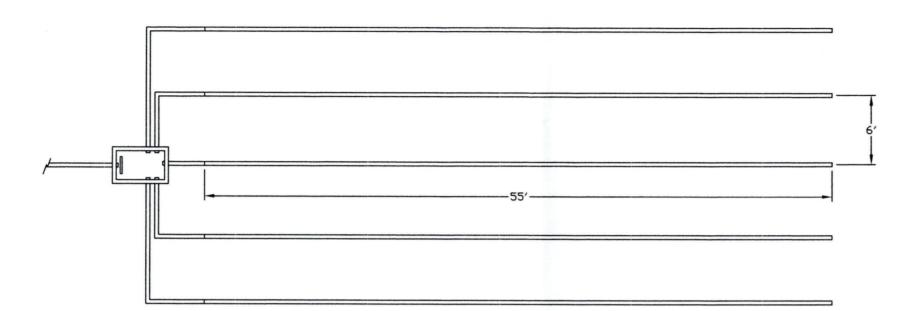
FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY - 4 TO 5 LATERALS VILL BE REQUIRED



SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 4
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
X-SECTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

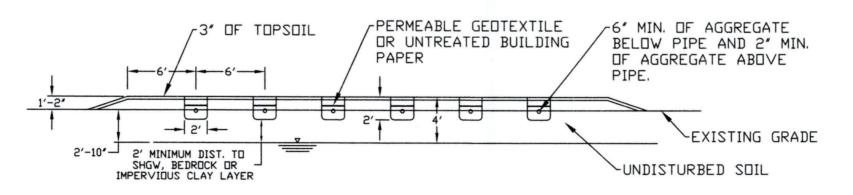
DATE: 6-9-24	MARK J. BUCKLEY P.O. BOX 401 WILLSBORO, NY
SCALE: NONE	11





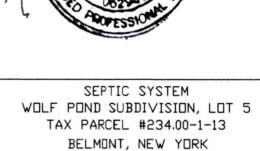
ABSORPTION FIELD PLAN VIEW (FOUR BEDROOM PLAN)



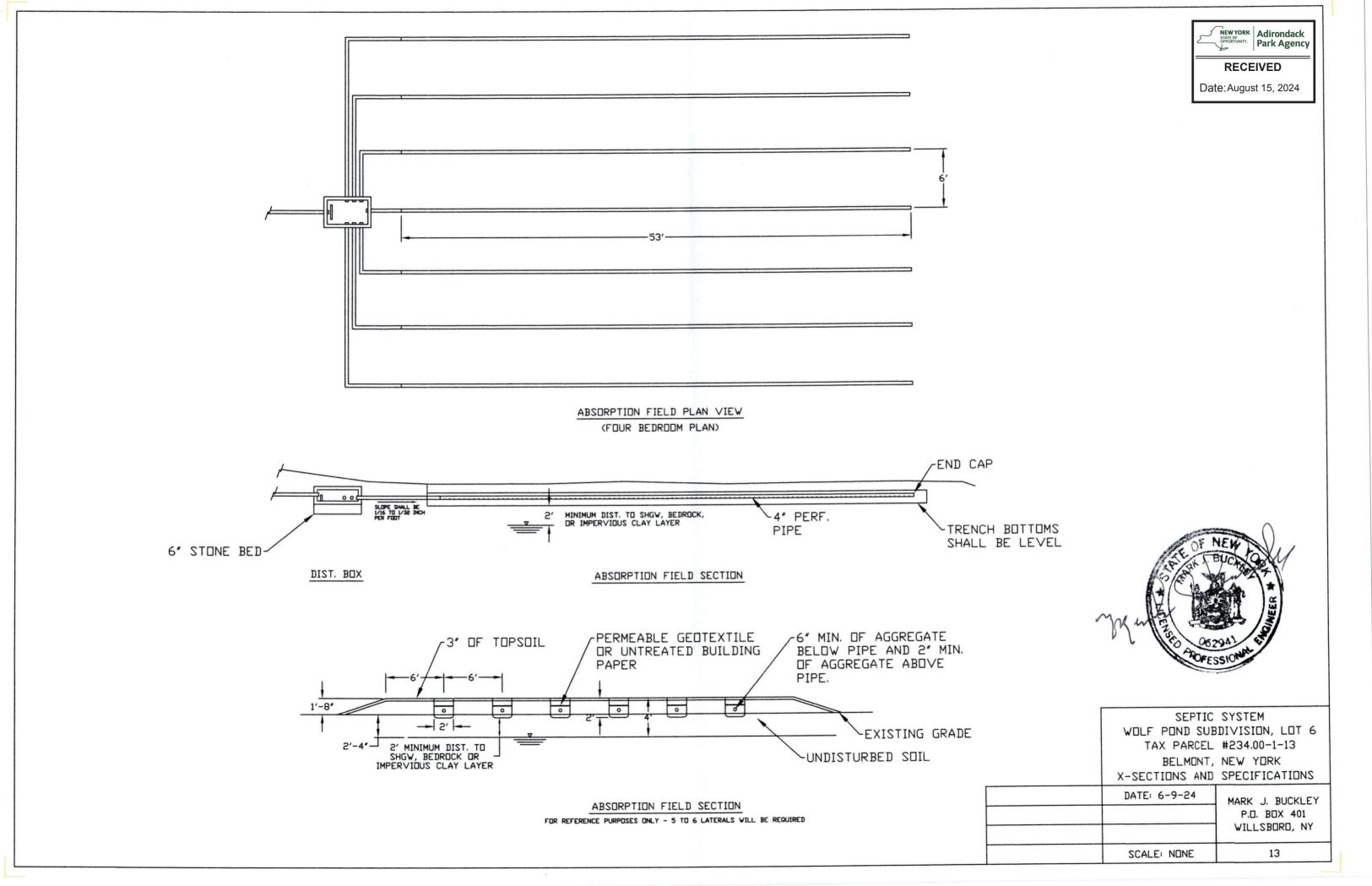


ABSORPTION FIELD SECTION

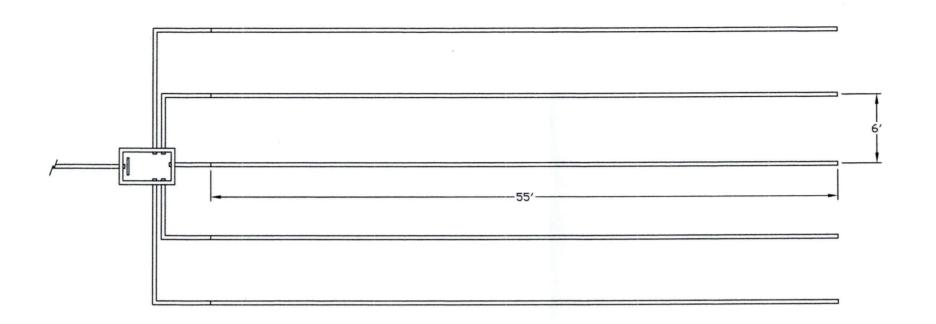
FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY - 5 TO 6 LATERALS WILL BE REQUIRED



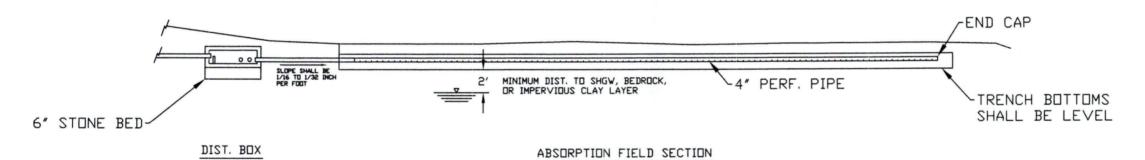
X-SECTIONS AND	SPECIFICATIONS
DATE: 6-9-24	MARK J. BUCKLEY
	P.O. BOX 401
	WILLSBORD, NY
SCALE: NONE	12

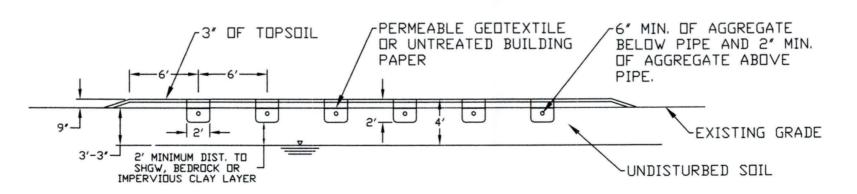






ABSORPTION FIELD PLAN VIEW (FOUR BEDROOM PLAN)

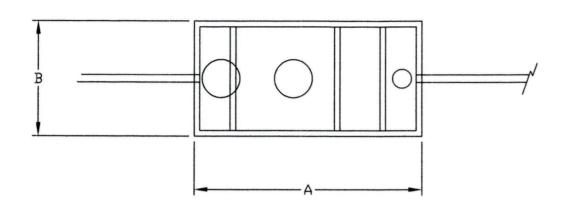




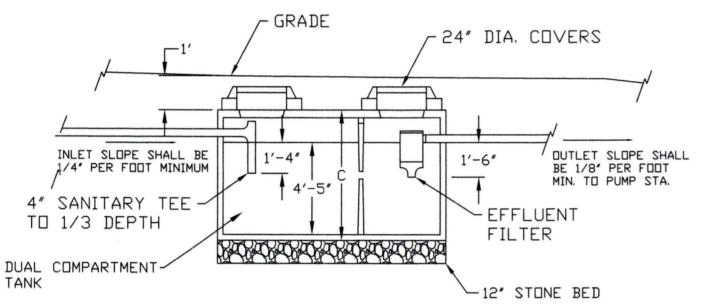
ABSORPTION FIELD SECTION FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY - 5 TO 6 LATERALS WILL BE REQUIRED

SEPTIC SYSTEM
WOLF POND SUBDIVISION, LOT 7
TAX PARCEL #234.00-1-13
BELMONT, NEW YORK
X-SECTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS
DATE: 4-9-24

DATE: 6-9-24	MARK J. BUCKLEY	
	P.O. BOX 401 WILLSBORD, NY	
	WILLSBURG, NT	
SCALE: NONE	14	

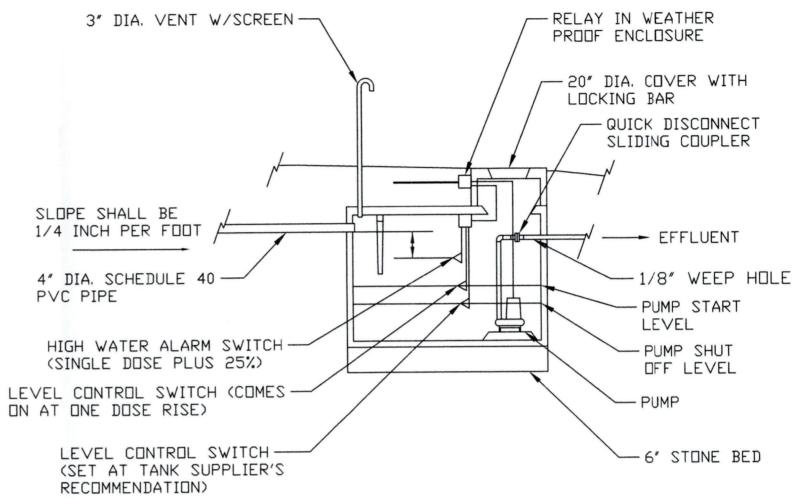


1,250 GAL. SEPTIC TANK



1,250 GAL. SEPTIC TANK

OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS				MIN. LIQUID SURFACE
	Α	В	С	AREA (SF)
1,000	8'-1"	5′-8″	5′-0″	27
1,250	10'-4"	5′-8 ″	5′-0″	34
1,500	12'-1"	5′-8″	5′-0″	40
1,750	12'-10"	6′-8″	5′-0″	47



NEW 1,000 GAL. PUMP STATION (IF REQUIRED)

PUMP STATION INLET: SHALL BE 4" DIAMETER (RIGID)
PUMP STATION DUTLET: SHALL BE 2-1/2" DIAMETER (FLEXIBLE)
BOTH PIPES SHALL BE SCHEDULE 40 SOLID PVC PIPE.
PUMP STATION DOSE: 65 GALLONS.
PUMP STATION IS REQUIRED ONLY IF THE ABSORPTION FIELD
CANNOT BE FED VIA GRAVITY FROM THE SEPTIC TANK.



15

SCALE: NONE

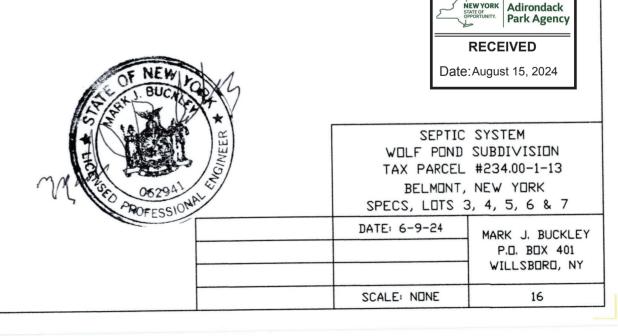
SPECIFICATIONS AND NOTES:

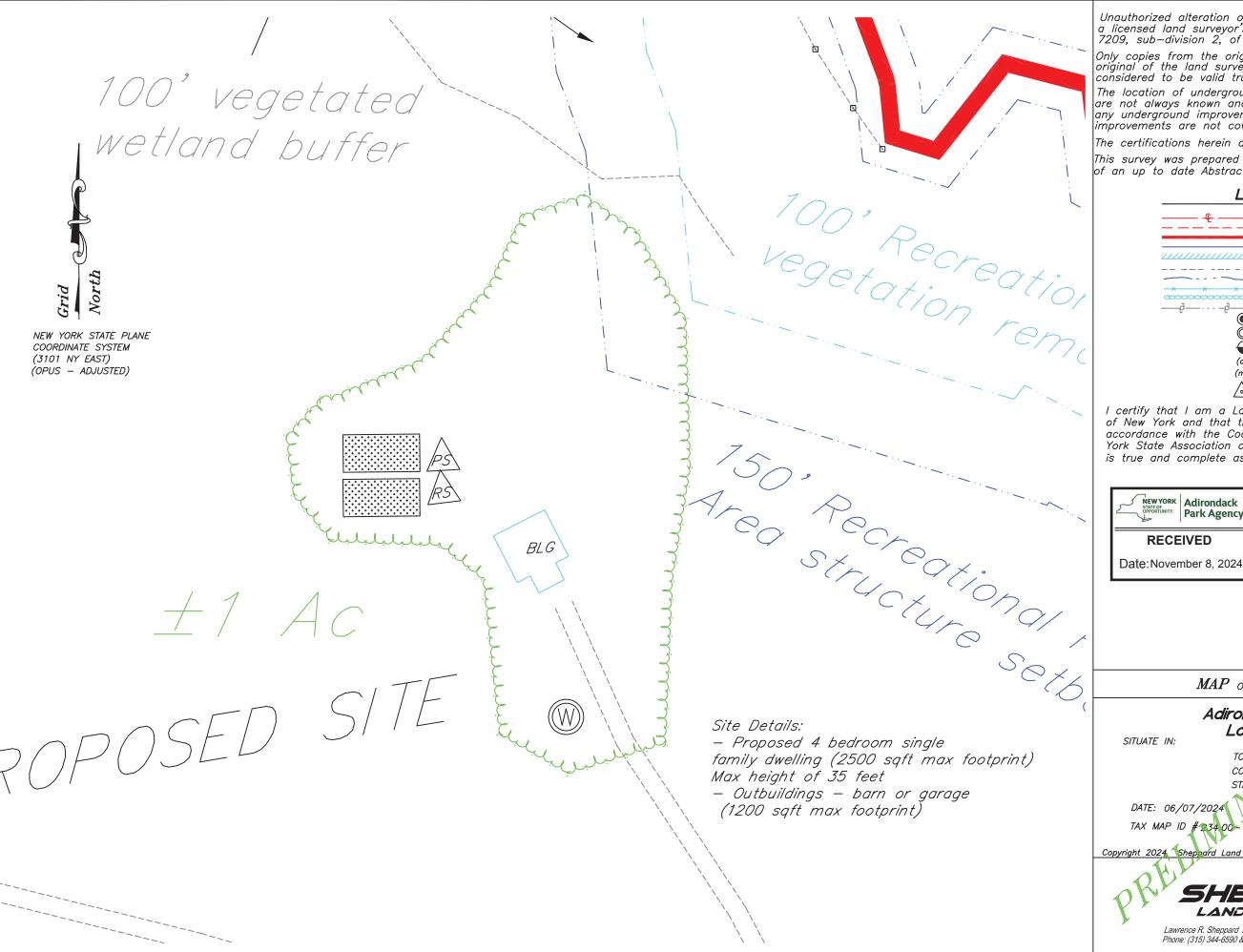
- 1. The contractor shall verify all measurements in the field prior to ordering materials.
- 2. The contractor shall verify tank and pipe sizes and locations for as-built drawings. Also, the contractor shall verify and note elevations and distances of septic tank, and distribution box. The contractor shall provide the owner with a set of as-built drawings after the completion of the work.
- 3. Slope on all non-perferated gravity pipe shall be 1/8" per L.F. minimum unless otherwise noted.
- 4. All tanks and boxes shall be concrete 4000 psi. Size and specifications to conform to The New York Department of Health Appendix 75-A standards and the NYSDOH Design Standards for residential Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems dated 2012.
- 5. All tanks and boxes shall be water tight and have a minimum of 12 inches of cover.
- 6. All solid pipe shall be schedule 40 PVC unless otherwise noted.
- 7. All perforated pipe shall be SDR 35 PVC or equivalent unless otherwise noted.
- 8. Outlet leveling devices shall be installed on each of the outlets of the distribution box to ensure equal flow to each distribution line.
- Backfill and bedding of all tanks shall strictly follow manufacturer's written recommendations. After the tanks are installed they shall be inspected to ensure they are water tight and level. Any visible damage shall be repaired prior to backfilling.
- 10. All backfill and bedding shall be installed with minimum 6 inch lifts. No rocks greater than 2 inches in diameter will be used for backfill.
- 11. Washed stone or crushed gravel shall be used as aggregate in the absorption trenches. Aggregate size shall be between 3/4" and 1-1/2".
- 12. Absorption trenches shall be constructed parallel to ground contours and the trench bottoms shall be essentially level.
- 13. Absorption fields shall not be built under driveways, parts of buildings, under any other structure or areas subject to heavy loading. Surface waters shall be diverted from the vicinity of the system.
- 14. Absorption fields shall not be placed in areas where the slope exceeds 15 percent.
- 15. All tanks and components of the tank system shall be constructed of durable materials resistant to corrosion, frost damage, deformation (cracking or buckling) due to settlement or soil pressures.
- 16. Septic tank shall be a dual compartment tank and shall meet the requirements set forth in the above mentioned NYSDOH design standard.
- 17. Heavy equipment shall be kept out of the absorption field before, during and after construction.

- 18. The Contractor shall be responsible for applying topsoil and seeding in all areas damaged by the installation of the system.
- 19. Percolation tests shall be conducted on the absorption field fill material at the borrow pit and after installation at the construction site. Stabilization fill material with a percolation rate less than 5 min/in, or greater than 20 min/in, shall be removed and replaced with suitable fill.
- 20. A Zable Model A1800 Septic Tank Filter or equivalent shall be installed at the septic tank's outlet.
- 21. The contractor (or installer shall contact "DIG-SAFELY" at "8-1-1" ten days prior the commencement of any excavation Work.

<u>PUMP SPECIFICATION</u>: The dosing pump shall have a rating of 29 gpm at a head of 10.0 feet.

- 1. All electrical components shall meet NEMA 4 specifications or greater.
- 2. Pump station shall be large enough to store 500 gallons of leachate and house one pump as depicted on the drawings.
- 3. Light duty hatch shall be supplied.
- 4. Precast concrete chamber shall be treated with bituminous coating.
- 5. Pump chamber shall be 10% heavier than buoyancy of max. high groundwater.
- 6. Reserve capacity after alarm sounds shall be 110 gallons.
- 7. A 1/8 inch diameter weep hole shall be installed on the force mail in the pumpchamber to permit the force main to drain between doses.
- 8. An alarm system shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations and NYS requirements.





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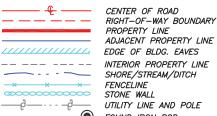
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The location of underground improvements or encroachments are not always known and often must be estimated. If any underground improvements exist or are shown, the improvements are not covered by this certificate.

The certifications herein are not transferable.

This survey was prepared without benefit of examination of an up to date Abstract of Title.

LEGEND



UTILITY LINE AND POLE FOUND IRON ROD FOUND IRON PIPE

SET IRON ROD (a) DEED RECITAL (m) MEASURED

CONCRETE HIGHWAY MONUMENT

I certify that I am a Land Surveyor Licensed by the State of New York and that this survey was performed by me in accordance with the Code of Practice adopted by The New York State Association of Professional Land Surveyors and is true and complete as shown.



MAP OF SURVEY PREPARED FOR:

Adirondack Mt Land LLC Lot 1 Detail Map

SITUATE IN:

TOWN OF BELLMONT STATE OF NEW YORK

DATE: 06/07/2024

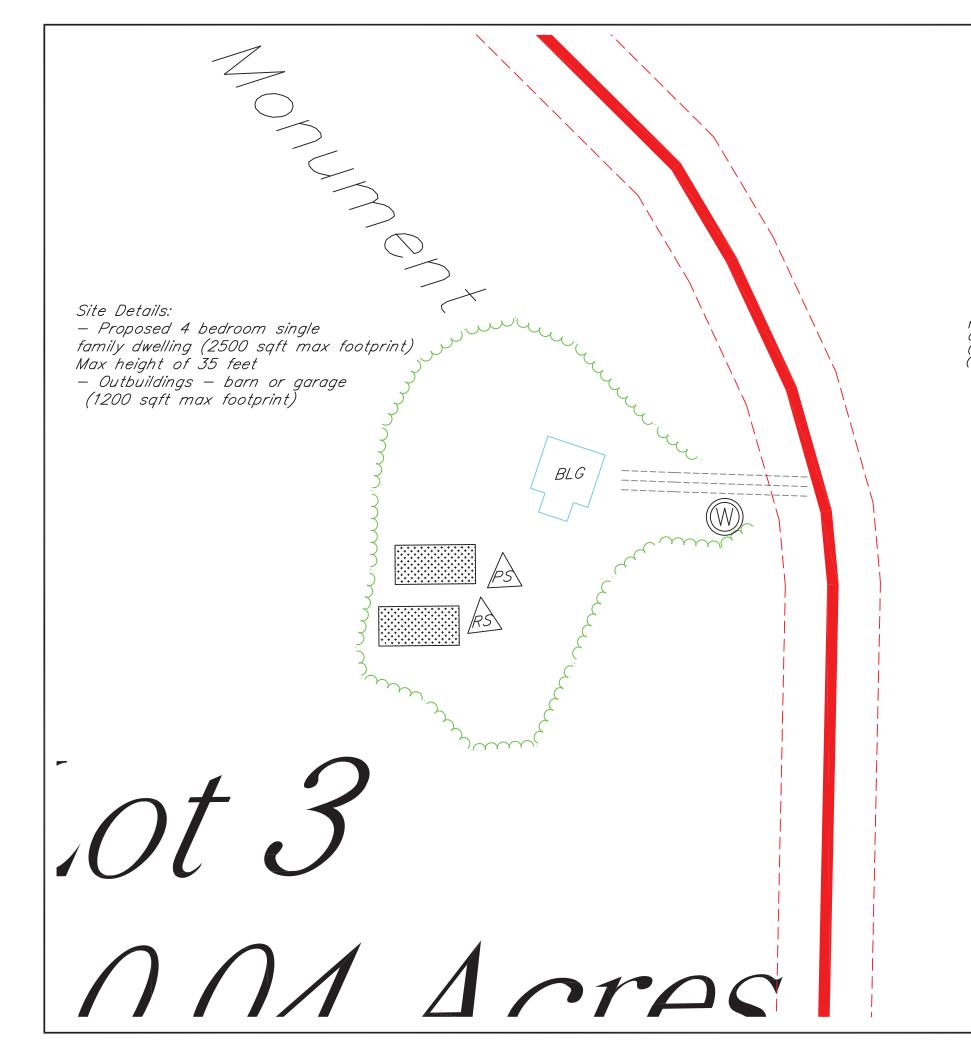
SCALE: 1 inch = 50 feet

FILE # 2024-025

TAX MAP ID # 3400-1-13 (PART)

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LAND SURVEYING





NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (3101 NY EAST) (OPUS - ADJUSTED)

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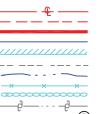
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LEGEND



RIGHT-OF-WAY BOUNDARY PROPERTY LINE ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE //////// EDGE OF BLDG. EAVES --- INTERIOR PROPERTY LINE SHORE/STREAM/DITCH FENCÉLINE

> UTILITY LINE AND POLE FOUND IRON ROD FOUND IRON PIPE

SET IRON ROD (d) DEED RECITAL (m) MEASURED

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RECEIVED

Date: November 8, 2024

MAP OF SURVEY PREPARED FOR:

Adirondack Mt Land LLC Lot 3 Detail Map

SITUATE IN:

TOWN OF BELLMONT COUNTY OF FRANKLIN STATE OF NEW YORK

DATE: 06/07/2024

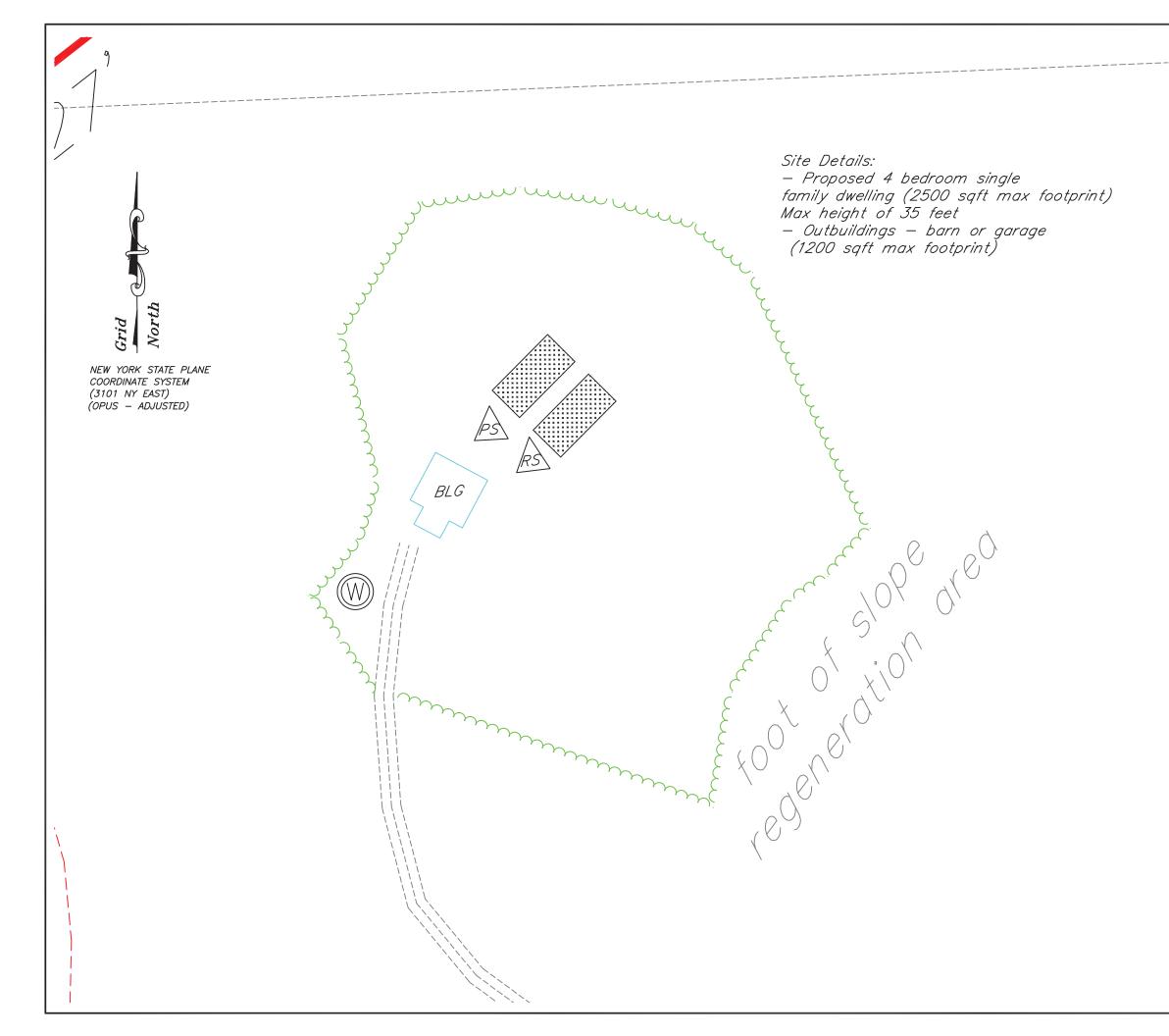
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TAX MAP ID #249 00-2-1 (PART)

FILE # 2024-025

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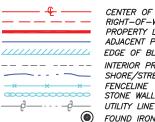
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RIGHT-OF-WAY BOUNDARY PROPERTY LINE ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE //////// EDGE OF BLDG. EAVES --- INTERIOR PROPERTY LINE SHORE/STREAM/DITCH FENCÉLINE

 FOUND IRON ROD O FOUND IRON PIPE

SET IRON ROD (d) DEED RECITAL (m) MEASURED

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MAP OF SURVEY PREPARED FOR:

Adirondack Mt Land LLC Lot 4 Detail Map

SITUATE IN:

TOWN OF BELLMONT COUNTY OF FRANKLIN STATE OF NEW YORK

DATE: 06/07/2024

SCALE: 1 inch = 50 feet

TAX MAP ID # 249 00-2-1 (PART)

FILE # 2024-025

LAND SURVEYING



NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (3101 NY EAST) (OPUS - ADJUSTED)

Site Details: - Proposed 4 bedroom single family dwelling (2500 sqft max footprint) Max height of 35 feet - Outbuildings - barn or garage (1200 sqft max footprint)

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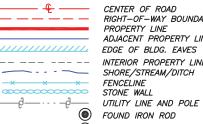
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 FOUND IRON ROD O FOUND IRON PIPE

SET IRON ROD (d) DEED RECITAL (m) MEASURED

CONCRETE HIGHWAY MONUMENT

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MAP OF SURVEY PREPARED FOR:

Adirondack Mt Land LLC Lot 5 Detail Map

SITUATE IN:

TOWN OF BELLMONT COUNTY OF FRANKLIN STATE OF NEW YORK

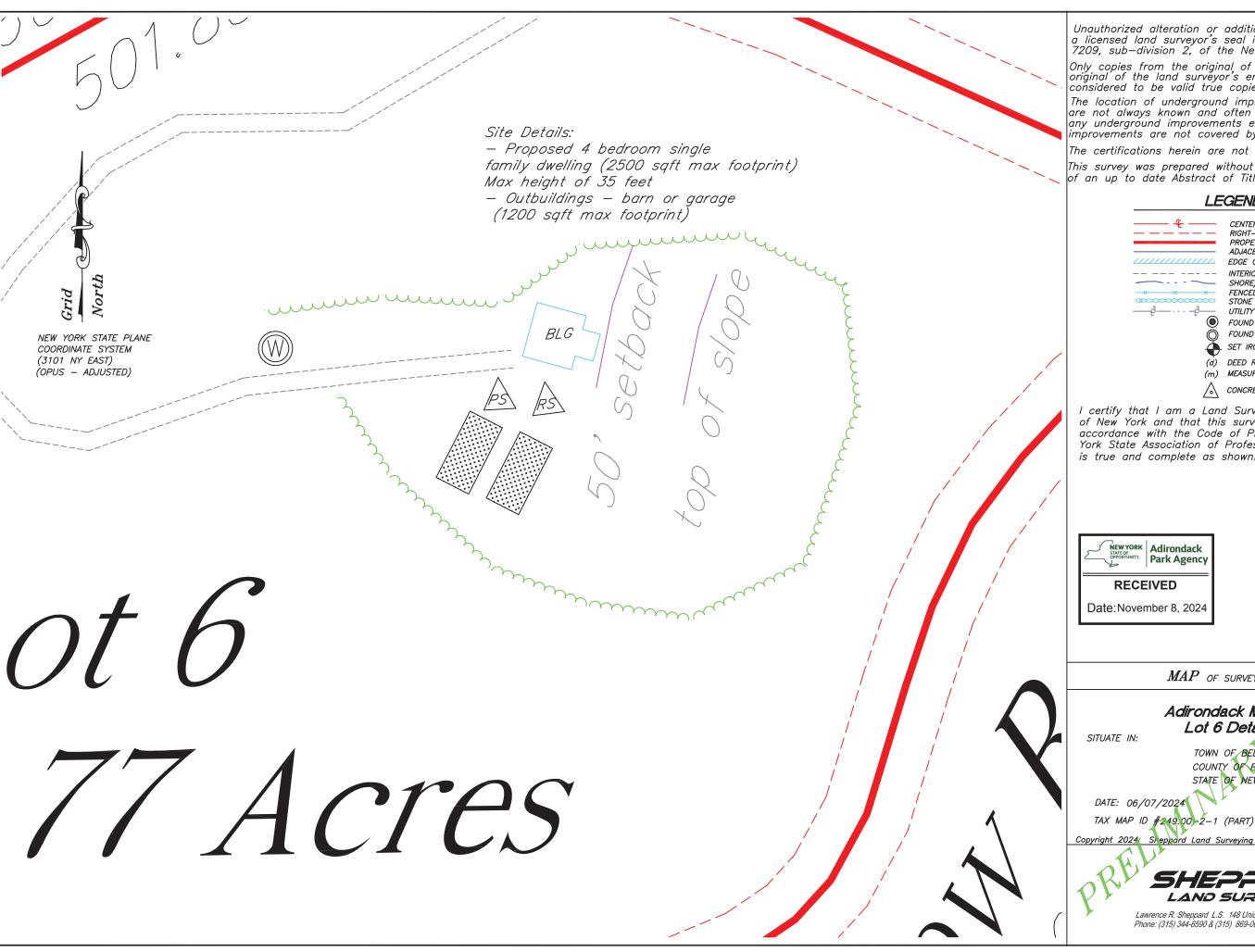
DATE: 06/07/2024

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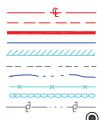
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RIGHT-OF-WAY BOUNDARY PROPERTY LINE ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE LILLING EDGE OF BLDG. EAVES INTERIOR PROPERTY LINE SHORE/STREAM/DITCH FENCELINE

> UTILITY LINE AND POLE FOUND IRON ROD FOUND IRON PIPE

SET IRON ROD (d) DEED RECITAL (m) MEASURED

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NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Adirondack Park Agency

RECEIVED

Date: November 8, 2024

MAP OF SURVEY PREPARED FOR:

Adirondack Mt Land LLC Lot 6 Detail Map

TOWN OF BELLMONT COUNTY OF FRANKLIN STATE OF NEW YORK

DATE: 06/07/2024

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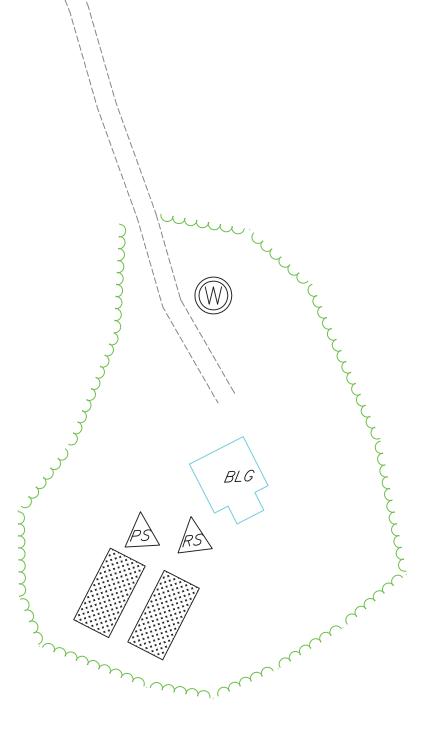
LAND SURVEYING



NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (3101 NY EAST) (OPUS - ADJUSTED)

Site Details:

- Proposed 4 bedroom single family dwelling (2500 sqft max footprint) Max height of 35 feet - Outbuildings - barn or garage (1200 saft max footprint)



Tax Parcel #249.00-2-1

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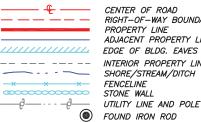
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FOUND IRON ROD

FOUND IRON PIPE SET IRON ROD

(d) DEED RECITAL (m) MEASURED

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Date: November 8, 2024

MAP OF SURVEY PREPARED FOR:

Adirondack Mt Land LLC Lot 7 Detail Map

SITUATE IN:

TOWN OF BELLMONT COUNTY OF FRANKLIN STATE OF NEW YORK

DATE: 06/07/2024

SCALE: 1 inch = 50 feet

TAX MAP ID #249.00 2-1 (PART)

FILE # 2024-025

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LAND SURVEYING



EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Date: November 8, 2024

Adirondack Mountain Land, LLC P.O. Box 616 Long Lake, NY 12847

TM# 234.-1-13 & TM# 249.-2-1.1

November 4, 2024

Prepared For.

Adirondack Mountain Land, LLC

Project Location:

Wolf Pond Road Wolf Pond Subdivision Bellmont, NY

APA Project #2024-0226

Prepared By:

Mark J. Buckley, PE
P.O. Box 401 • Willsboro, NY 12996
(518) 578-4741 (cell)
Email: buckleym1956@gmail.com

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The project offers an opportunity to improve stormwater quality discharges to the Salmon River from the existing site. This project proposes to improve site stormwater runoff quality by installation of a stormwater quality treatment system. This will reduce proposed stormwater runoff from the site to less than or equal to existing conditions.

In addition, by reducing flows and directing stormwater to infiltration practices, point discharges that may result in erosion will be eliminated. Infiltration of stormwater will further provide stormwater quality treatment for the site.

This plan is intended to describe and ensure the implementation of practices that are to be used to reduce/eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site and minimize environmental impacts of the construction activities at the site.

Mr. Mark J. Buckley, P.E., visited the site on October 30, 2023, and June 5, 2024, to evaluate and determine what materials or practices are (or may be) a source of contaminants to stormwater discharges from the site. To select the most appropriate and effective control measures, the potential pollutant sources that were considered included areas where materials will be handled or stored, loaded and unloaded, and construction areas.

2.0 PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

The contractor/owner will routinely review, evaluate, maintain, and implement the erosion and sediment control measures.

2.1 RESPONSBLE PERSON

Owner/Operator: Micheal Black

(518) 265-9198 (M)

Site Location & Mailing Address: Wolf Pond Road

Bellmont, NY

Attn: Micheal Black

P.O. Box 616

Long Lake, NY 12847

Primary Contact (for this plan): Mr. Mark J. Buckley, P.E.

(518) 578-4741 (M)

The responsibilities of the owner/contractor include:

• Implementing all control requirements, including ensuring all contractors/employees are trained in the practices and procedures outlined in the Plan.

- Defining and agreeing upon an appropriate set of goals for the facility's stormwater management program.
- Being aware of any changes that are made in operations to determine whether any changes must be made to the Plan; and,
- Maintaining a clear line of communication between owner/contractor and employees to ensure a cooperative partnership in assuring that the Plan is implemented.

2.2 CONFORMANCE WITH EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

The site currently does not have the following existing environmental management plans for operations at the site. These plans have been evaluated and it has been determined they are not applicable.

- 2.2.1 Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR Parts 264 and 265)
 Not applicable.
- 2.2.2 Spill Control and Countermeasures requirements (40 CFR Part 112)Not applicable.
- 2.2.3 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR Parts 413, 433, and 469)Not applicable.
- 2.2.4 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR Part 1910)

Not applicable.

3.0 POLLUTION SOURCE ASSESSMENT

3.1 GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located on Wolf Pond Road, approximately 5.3 miles south of Mountain View Ave (Hamlet of Mountain View), in the Town of Bellmont, County of Franklin. The area is mostly forested.

The soils are glacial morainal deposits. Logging is the principal land use.

Some areas will be used for temporarily stockpiling small quantities of sand and topsoil for restoration work.

The activities taking place on-site in this area will be the following:

- A. Topsoil removal and storage in stockpiles.
- B. Moving sand and gravel using front end loaders and excavators.
- C. Equipment fueling from a portable tank.

No stormwater run-on from adjacent properties is expected. The boundary of the construction site will be bermed using topsoil from the site or silt fence to ensure water runoff will neither run into or out of the site.

3.2 SITE MAP AND DRAINAGE

Appendix A includes a Site Location Map. The site maps generally describe site features, locate pollutant sources and determine storm water management opportunities. The site map provides the following information as applicable:

- Topographical features and surface water bodies, including the proximate streams receiving storm water discharges from the site.
- Structural control measures (physically constructed features used to control storm water flows).

No stormwater run-on from adjacent properties is expected.

No stormwater will be discharged to an MS4.

3.3 DESCRIPTION OF SOILS

Soils in the project area are sand and silty fine sand

3.4 EXISTING STORMWATER MONITORING DATA

No existing stormwater monitoring data for the site currently exists. No sample collection points exist at the site.

No discharges covered by a SPDES permit exist on the property.

Presently, the entire site consists of pervious material. No roofs, paved areas or impervious surfaces are located.

3.5 STORMWATER CONTROL PRACTICES

The following describes the minimum erosion and sediment control practices:

- Silt fencing with steel 38" tall posts at 36" intervals will be installed to prevent stormwater runoff from transporting sediment to water bodies.
- Straw bales will be installed in conjunction with silt fencing as required.
- The boundary of the construction site will be bermed using topsoil from the site or silt fence to ensure water runoff will neither run into or out of the site.

Below is a detailed description of the non-structural and structural BMPs that will be used at the site and depicted in the attached Erosion and Sediment Control figures located in Appendix G.

Non-Structural BMPs - The following BMPs shall be implemented during the life of the project:

Good Housekeeping – Keep all areas of the project in a clean, orderly condition where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.

The owner, operator or contractor must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff in order to minimize pollutant discharges by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. This includes areas used for loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations. Unless not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable considering best industry practices, the owner or operator must also:

- Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert runon away from these areas. The use of topsoil as berms at the periphery of the site will prevent stormwater from running off the site. These berms will be seeded as required to prevent erosion of the berm.
- Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks and spills are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
- Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors (off-site) or, if stored outdoors (on-site), use drip pans and absorbents.

- Use spill/overflow protection equipment.
- Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and that capture any overspray; and ensure that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the *stormwater* drainage system);
- Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any
 equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at
 least monthly for leaks; and
- Minimize exposure of chemicals by replacing them with a less toxic alternative.
- Dust Control: Prevent the air movement of dust from disturbed soil surfaces that may
 cause off-site damage, health hazards and traffic safety problems. Conditions where
 this practice applies include areas stripped of topsoil, access points and other disturbed
 areas subject to surface dust movement and dust blowing where off-site damage may
 occur if dust is not controlled.
- Mulching/Seeding: Apply coarse plant residue or chips to cover the soil to provide initial
 erosion control while seeding is establishing. Stockpiles of topsoil should be seeded
 until ready for use during reclamation.

Note: The *discharge* of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, is not authorized by this Plan. These wastewaters must be covered under a separate *SPDES* permit, *discharge*d to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or disposed of otherwise in accordance with applicable law.

Preventative Maintenance – Adhere to preventative maintenance practices which includes timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices, as well as regular inspection, testing, maintenance and repairing of equipment to avoid breakdowns or failures that could result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

All mobile equipment shall be inspected daily for safety and maintenance needs. These inspections shall consist of the following:

Routine Inspections – Qualified personnel must inspect all areas of the facility where
activities are exposed to stormwater. The inspections shall examine all structural
BMPs to ensure they are functioning as designed. The inspections shall be
conducted with the purpose of determining whether erosion prevention and sediment
control measures are effective in preventing impacts on off-site areas.

Any deficiencies in the implementation of the Plan must be corrected as soon as possible, but not later than three days after the inspection of items that can be readily resolved. The results of the inspections must be documented, along with any

corrective actions that were taken in response to any deficiencies or opportunities for improvements that were identified.

- Employee Training Employee training must be provided for all employees who
 work in areas where activities are exposed to stormwater, and for employees who
 are responsible for implementing activities identified in the Plan. The training should
 inform employees of the components and goals of the Plan. Training refreshers
 must be conducted at regular intervals to ensure adequate understanding of the
 Plan.
- <u>Structural BMPs</u> All BMPs were designed in accordance with the requirements set forth in the "New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Controls" and the specifications are attached to this document in Appendix G. The following are detailed descriptions of each structural BMP to be used during this project:
 - Silt Fence Silt fencing will be installed as required. The silt fence shall be placed on or parallel to contours where there is no concentration of stormwater runoff flowing to them and where sheet erosion occurs. The purpose of a silt fence is to reduce runoff velocity and affect depositions of transported sediments.
 - Sediment Basins Temporary sediment basins will be utilized during construction activities to intercept sediment laden runoff and to trap and retain the sediment prior to discharge of stormwater offsite.
 - Rock Outlet Protection If necessary, culverts on this project will have outlet
 protection at the discharge ends as indicated on the erosion and sediment control
 plans. The purpose of the rock outlet protection is to reduce the depth, velocity and
 energy of the water such that the flow will not erode the receiving downstream reach.
 Presently, no culverts are anticipated to be needed on this site.
 - Surface Stabilization Upon completion of topsoil and subsoil stockpiling (if required), piles shall be temporarily stabilized. Once final grade has been reached, all exposed areas shall be reclaimed to an extent practicable. All areas to be disturbed during future construction activities shall be temporarily stabilized.
 - Stabilized Construction Entrance: A stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with geotextile located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way.
 - Check Dams Check dams shall be installed within drainage channels as necessary
 to reduce velocities in locations where erosion is or may be occurring. Installation
 locations and frequency will be determined in the field and be performed according to
 plans and specifications.

The use of check dams will be used as a temporary or emergency measure to limit erosion by reducing velocities in small open channels that are degrading or subject to erosion and where permanent stabilization is impractical.

No drainage channels will be located allowing stormwater to leave the site.

3.6 SOIL STABLIZATION

All areas that have soil disturbed will be stabilized with new soil as well as new seeding. All temporary and permanent soil stabilization will meet the current version of the technical standard of New York State's standards and specification for erosion control.

4.0 MEASURES AND CONTROLS

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are described as a schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, treatment requirements, operating procedures, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent, reduce or control the pollution of waters from stormwater discharges.

Preventing an emergency from occurring is preferable to reacting to one by protecting the health and safety of personnel and the environment and saving time and money; thus, the owner has committed to operate in a manner consistent with pollution prevention goals. The owner/operator is committed to cooperation with regulatory agencies for personal and environmental protection.

The preventative measures in place at the facility are as follows:

- Personnel Training and Management Supervision
- Preventative Maintenance (including proper maintenance of equipment)

The following will be implemented by the owner/operator as part of this Plan. (Many of these pollution prevention practices have been developed by the NYSDEC.)

Materials handling

- Avoid releasing harmful materials to surface water or groundwater
- Avoid use of toxic materials
- Good housekeeping procedures, such as using drip pans, funnels and pumps when transferring or dispensing chemicals, will minimize the need to use absorbents. Do not discharge any material to the ground, a dry well or a septic system.
- Purchase non-toxic materials. When purchasing any new product, always ask for the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).
- "Biodegradable" does not necessarily mean environmentally safe, or that the product is exempt from regulations.

Storage

- Always keep containers closed, covered and away from equipment that can cause them to tip.
- Do not let waste material evaporate.

- Make sure that containers are in good condition to prevent spills and leaks.
- · Label all containers properly.

4.1 VISUAL INSPECTIONS

Visual inspection shall be performed daily during construction.

4.2 SPILL PREVENTION

Use absorbents to soak up spilled fluid. Use absorbent pads rather than kitty litter or Speedi-Dry.

Spill Control and Safety Equipment

- Keep spill control equipment and absorbent materials in a central location, easy for all employees to get to.
- · Fire extinguishers are required in all vehicles.
- Safety equipment for employees should include gloves and safety glasses.
- Stock industrial spill clean-up products or absorbent material, such as rags, towels, pads, and booms, for soaking up oils and solvents.
- Stock brooms, shovels and dustpans to pick up clean-up material.
- Stock containers to hold spill waste: drip pans, pails, and drums.

4.3 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Employees shall be trained annually to review the Plan, its components, and its implementation. Contractors/employees shall:

- · Read, understand, and implement this Plan.
- Conduct annual meetings on progress.

Equipment operations procedures need to be readily available to review, written in simple form, and posted for reference where available. Plastic lamination helps.

Employees shall be trained to prevent the discharge of waste, garbage and floatable debris by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

 Plastic Materials Requirements: Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement Best Management Practices to eliminate discharges of plastic in stormwater. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as stormwater pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling.

Training shall occur on an annual basis and will be scheduled in the first quarter of the year or prior to commencement of construction at each site. New employees shall be trained during the first week of employment on the site.

4.4 RECORDKEEPING AND INTERNAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the Plan. Spill incident report forms are provided in Appendix B.

Following any spill or release, the owner shall evaluate the adequacy of the BMPs identified in the Plan. If the BMPs are inadequate, the Plan shall be updated to identify new BMPs that will prevent reoccurrence and improve the emergency response to such releases.

4.5 NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

By authorization of this Plan (see pg 1) this plan certifies that the stormwater discharge from the site has been evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges.

No non-stormwater discharges are planned at this site.

4.6 SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL

If the site experiences severe erosion and needs to address sediment control, the owner/operator is advised to consult the local DEC regional office and the NY Handbook for Erosion and Sediment Control (the Blue Book).

Any sediment and erosion control plans needed to stabilize exposed areas and control runoff shall be prepared by a qualified person who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control.

4.7 MANAGEMENT OF RUNOFF

Vegetated areas at perimeters of the site help trap sediments that may be carried from the site in stormwater runoff.

4.8 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORWATER MANAGEMENT

The design of post-construction stormwater management controls have been prepared by a qualified professional and are located in Appendix A and Appendix D.

Appendix A Site Location Maps

Appendix B Spill Response Procedures

Spill Response Procedures

The necessary response to any spill situation will vary depending upon the unique circumstances of the particular spill. However, the following general procedures should be followed as appropriate for the particular circumstances regarding the spill incident.

- a. Minimize the hazards to facility personnel and the outside public if possible. Never jeopardize your or anyone else's health or safety.
- b. Notify appropriate individuals and agencies and provide information as listed in the Spill Response Emergency Checklist and Incident Report located in this Appendix B.
- c. Stop additional spillage at the source insofar as personal safety allows.
- d. By use of booms and absorbent material, contain as much of the spillage on site insofar as personal safety allows. Review the site map in Appendix A.
- e. Recover as much of the spilled product as possible and dispose of it in an approved and environmentally safe manner.
- f. Restore the spill site to as near a non-contaminated condition as possible.
- g. Clean and replace/repair equipment used in the emergency cleanup actions before normal operations are resumed.
- h. If the spill is within a containment area, coordinate with an approved hazardous waste hauler/contractor to have the spilled liquid removed as soon as possible. Note that precipitation that falls within secondary containment area is also considered contaminated. Any damage to a containment dike or other diversionary structure should be repaired as soon as practical after the liquid is removed. Containment booms (if used) are considered contaminated and should be disposed of properly. The containment booms should be replaced immediately.
- i. Remain calm.

Spill Response Emergency Checklist and Incident Report

Site:

Micheal Black

P.O. Box 616

Long Lake, NY 12847

Owner:

Micheal Black

P.O. Box 616

Long Lake, NY 12847

If any spill whatsoever occurs, call:

Primary Contact:

Mr. Mike Black

(518) 265-9198 (M)

If spill presents a hazard to people or property:

Notify Emergency Agencies Listed on the phone list in (this) Appendix B.

If spill is:

Greater than 5 gallons, or not contained immediately, or cannot be removed within 24 hours, or will impact surface water or groundwater, notify the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

Spill Hotline

(800) 457 - 7362

NY DEC Region 5

(518) 897 - 1242

If the spill is greater than 1,000 gallons:

USEPA Region 2

(212)637 - 5000

If spill contaminates surface water:

National Spill Response Center

(800) 424 - 8802

Cause of spill, quantity, material:	
Affected Media, Damages, Injuries:	
Corrective actions/countermeasures taken:	

Emergency Response Notification

Phone Numbers

Entity	Phone Number
National Response Center	(800) 424 - 8802
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2	(212) 637 - 5000
NY DEC during Business Hours	(518) 897 - 1242
NY DEC 24 Hour Spill Hotline	(800) 457 - 7362
Fire/Police/Rescue	911
Local Spill Clean-up Contractors	
Op-Tech, Inc.	(518) 561-8368

Appendix D

Design Calculations

Summary of Detention Structure Sizes:

Lot #1 Drainage Areas:

AREA 1:

House Roof:

Total Roof Area: 2,500 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF/24 hrs. = 5,500 gallons or 735 CF

Subtotal: = 5,500 gallons/24 hrs. or 735 CF/24 hrs.

Drywells:

Use two drywells, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 1,200 gallons of stormwater retention.

Each drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch.

Two drywells will hold 6.7 CF of water per inch or 50 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 12 min/inch (see field tests dated 10/30/23 for septic system) and the SHGW is more than 48" below grade. Based on this perc rate and ground water depth the drywells will infiltrate 250 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 6,000 gallons per day.

Add the drywell holding capacity gives 7,200 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 5,500 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 2:

Guest Cottage Roof:

House Roof: 800 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 1,760 gallon or 235 CF

Subtotal: = 1,760 gallons/24 hrs. or 235 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 12 min/inch (see field tests dated 10/30/23 for septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 125 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 3,000 gallons per day.

Add the drywell holding capacity gives 4,200 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 1,760 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 3:

Garage/Barn Roof:

House Roof: 1,200 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2,640 gallon or 350 CF

Subtotal: = 2,640 gallons or 350 CF

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 12 min/inch (see field tests dated 10/30/23 for septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 125 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 3,000 gallons per day.

Add the drywell holding capacity gives 4,200 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 2,640 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 4:

Gravel Driveway (each 100 LF):

Gravel/Stone Driveway: 1,000 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Subtotal: = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Absorption Trench:

Use an absorption trench, 2 ft., 0 inches deep and 2 ft., 0 inches wide installed on both sides of the gravel driveway. The trench shall be filled with 3/4" to 1-1/2" stone and wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the trench media. This will provide 2,400 gallons (320 CF) of stormwater retention per 100 feet of driveway length.

The driveway is approximately 1,500 feet long. The driveway will be 10 feet wide and graded from the center to each edge at 0.5 inch per foot slope.

Lot #3 Drainage Areas:

AREA 1:

House Roof:

Total Roof Area: 2,500 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF/24 hrs. = 5,500 gallons or 735 CF

Subtotal: = 5,500 gallons/24 hrs. or 735 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use two drywells, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 1,200 gallons of stormwater retention.

Each drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch.

Two drywells will hold 6.7 CF of water per inch or 50 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 9 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywells will infiltrate 400 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 9,600 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 10,800 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 5,500 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 2:

Guest Cottage Roof:

House Roof: 800 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 1,760 gallons or 235 CF

Subtotal: = 1,760 gallons/24 hrs. or 235 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 9 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/24/24 for the septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 200 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 4,800 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 5,400 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 1,760 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 3:

Garage/Barn Roof:

House Roof: 1,200 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2,640 gallons or 350 CF

Subtotal: = 2,640 gallons or 350 CF

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 9 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for the septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 200 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 4,800 gallons per day.

Add the drywell holding capacity gives 5,400 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 2,640 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 4:

Gravel Driveway (each 100 LF):

Gravel/Stone Driveway: 1,000 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Subtotal: = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Absorption Trench:

Use an absorption trench, 2 ft., 0 inches deep and 2 ft., 0 inches wide installed on both sides of the gravel driveway. The trench shall be filled with 3/4" to 1-1/2" stone and wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the trench media. This will provide 2,400 gallons (320 CF) of stormwater retention per 100 feet of driveway length.

The driveway is approximately 150 feet long. The driveway will be 10 feet wide and graded from the center to each edge at 0.5 inch per foot slope.

Lot #4 Drainage Areas:

AREA 1:

House Roof:

Total Roof Area: 2,500 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF/24 hrs. = 5,500 gallons or 735 CF

Subtotal: = 5,500 gallons/24 hrs. or 735 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

One drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 7 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 214 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 5,140 gallons per day.

Add the drywell holding capacity gives 5,740 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 5,500 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 2:

Guest Cottage Roof:

House Roof: 800 SF

 \times 2.2 gallons/SF = 1,760 gallons or 235 CF

Subtotal: = 1,760 gallons/24 hrs. or 235 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 7 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for the septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 214 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 5,140 gallons per day.

Add the drywell holding capacity gives 5,740 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 1,760 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 3:

Garage/Barn Roof:

House Roof: 1,200 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2.640 gallons or 350 CF

Subtotal: = 2,640 gallons or 350 CF

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 7 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for the septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 214 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 5,140 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 5,740 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 2,640 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 4:

Gravel Driveway (each 100 LF):

Gravel/Stone Driveway: 1,000 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Subtotal: = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Absorption Trench:

Use an absorption trench, 2 ft., 0 inches deep and 2 ft., 0 inches wide installed on both sides of the gravel driveway. The trench shall be filled with 3/4" to 1-1/2" stone and wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the trench media. This will provide 2,400 gallons (320 CF) of stormwater retention per 100 feet of driveway length.

The driveway is approximately 800 feet long. The driveway will be 10 feet wide and graded from the center to each edge at 0.5 inch per foot slope.

Lot #5 Drainage Areas:

AREA 1:

House Roof:

Total Roof Area: 2,500 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF/24 hrs. = 5,500 gallons or 735 CF

Subtotal: = 5,500 gallons/24 hrs. or 735 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use two drywells, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 1,200 gallons of stormwater retention.

Two drywells will hold 6.7 CF of water per inch or 50 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 14 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywells will infiltrate 214 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 5,140 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 6,340 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 5,500 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 2:

Guest Cottage Roof:

House Roof: 800 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 1,760 gallons or 235 CF

Subtotal: = 1,760 gallons/24 hrs. or 235 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 14 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for the septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 107 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 2,570 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 3,170 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 1,760 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 3:

Garage/Barn Roof:

House Roof: 1,200 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2,640 gallons or 350 CF

Subtotal: = 2,640 gallons or 350 CF

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 14 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for the septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 107 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 2,570 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 3,170 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 2,640 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 4:

Gravel Driveway (each 100 LF):

Gravel/Stone Driveway: 1,000 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Subtotal: = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Absorption Trench:

Use an absorption trench, 2 ft., 0 inches deep and 2 ft., 0 inches wide installed on both sides of the gravel driveway. The trench shall be filled with 3/4" to 1-1/2" stone and wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the trench media. This will provide 2,400 gallons (320 CF) of stormwater retention per 100 feet of driveway length.

The driveway is approximately 550 feet long. The driveway will be 10 feet wide and graded from the center to each edge at 0.5 inch per foot slope.

Lot #6 Drainage Areas:

AREA 1:

House Roof:

Total Roof Area: 2,500 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF/24 hrs. = 5,500 gallons or 735 CF

Subtotal: = 5,500 gallons/24 hrs. or 735 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use three drywells, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 1,800 gallons of stormwater retention.

Three drywells will hold 10.0 CF of water per inch or 75 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 22 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywells will infiltrate 205 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 4,920 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 6,720 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 5,500 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 2:

Guest Cottage Roof:

House Roof: 800 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 1,760 gallons or 235 CF

Subtotal: = 1,760 gallons/24 hrs. or 235 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 22 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for the septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 68 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 1,630 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 3,260 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 1,760 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 3:

Garage/Barn Roof:

House Roof: 1,200 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2,640 gallons or 350 CF

Subtotal: = 2,640 gallons or 350 CF

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 22 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for the septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 136 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 3,260 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 4,460 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 2,640 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 4:

Gravel Driveway (each 100 LF):

Gravel/Stone Driveway: 1,000 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Subtotal: = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Absorption Trench:

Use an absorption trench, 2 ft., 0 inches deep and 2 ft., 0 inches wide installed on both sides of the gravel driveway. The trench shall be filled with 3/4" to 1-1/2" stone and wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the trench media. This will provide 2,400 gallons (320 CF) of stormwater retention per 100 feet of driveway length.

The driveway is approximately 770 feet long. The driveway will be 10 feet wide and graded from the center to each edge at 0.5 inch per foot slope.

Lot #7 Drainage Areas:

AREA 1:

House Roof:

Total Roof Area: 2,500 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF/24 hrs. = 5,500 gallons or 735 CF

Subtotal: = 5,500 gallons/24 hrs. or 735 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use two drywells, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywells and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywells. This will provide 1,200 gallons of stormwater retention.

Three drywells will hold 6.7 CF of water per inch or 50 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 13 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywells will infiltrate 230 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 5,540 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 6,740 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 5,500 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 2:

Guest Cottage Roof:

House Roof: 800 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 1,760 gallons or 235 CF

Subtotal: = 1,760 gallons/24 hrs. or 235 CF/24 hrs.

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 13 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for the septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 115 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 2,760 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 3,360 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 1,760 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 3:

Garage/Barn Roof:

House Roof: 1,200 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2.640 gallons or 350 CF

Subtotal: = 2,640 gallons or 350 CF

Drywell:

Use one drywell, 8.5 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 2.5 ft. high, installed on a bed of stone 1 ft. thick and surrounded by 1 ft. of stone on all sides. Drywell and stone shall be wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the drywell. This will provide 600 gallons of stormwater retention.

Drywell will hold 3.33 CF of water per inch or 25 gallons of water per inch.

The soil perc rate is 22 min/inch (see field tests dated 6/5/24 for the septic system). Based on this perc rate the drywell will infiltrate 115 gallons of rainwater into the soil each hour or 2,760 gallons per day.

Adding the drywell holding capacity gives 3,360 gallons of drywell capacity to handle 2,640 gallons of possible rainwater.

House Roof: Collect the water runoff from the house roof using 4" perforated PVC pipe and convey the runoff via a solid 4" solid PVC pipe downgrade to the new drywells.

AREA 4:

Gravel Driveway (each 100 LF):

Gravel/Stone Driveway: 1,000 SF

x 2.2 gallons/SF = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Subtotal: = 2,200 gallons or 294 CF

Absorption Trench:

Use an absorption trench, 2 ft., 0 inches deep and 2 ft., 0 inches wide installed on both sides of the gravel driveway. The trench shall be filled with 3/4" to 1-1/2" stone and wrapped in a geotextile to prevent sediment from infiltrating into the trench media. This will provide 2,400 gallons (320 CF) of stormwater retention per 100 feet of driveway length.

The driveway is approximately 470 feet long. The driveway will be 10 feet wide and graded from the center to each edge at 0.5 inch per foot slope.

Appendix G

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Appendix G (BMPs)

NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control:

- 1. Mulching
- 2. Silt Fence
- 3. Straw Bale Dike
- 4. Topsoiling
- 5. Drywell

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR MULCHING



Definition

Applying coarse plant residue or chips, or other suitable materials, to cover the soil surface.

Purpose

The primary purpose is to provide initial erosion control while a seeding or shrub planting is establishing. Mulch will conserve moisture and modify the surface soil temperature and reduce fluctuation of both. Mulch will prevent soil surface crusting and aid in weed control. Mulch is also used alone for temporary stabilization in non-growing months.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On soils subject to erosion and on new seedings and shrub plantings. Mulch is useful on soils with low infiltration rates by retarding runoff.

Criteria

Site preparation prior to mulching requires the installation of necessary erosion control or water management practices and drainage systems.

Slope, grade and smooth the site to fit needs of selected mulch products.

Remove all undesirable stones and other debris to meet the needs of the anticipated land use and maintenance required.

Apply mulch after soil amendments and planting is accomplished or simultaneously if hydroseeding is used.

Select appropriate mulch material and application rate or material needs. Determine local availability.

Select appropriate mulch anchoring material.

NOTE: The best combination for grass/legume establishment is straw (cereal grain) mulch applied at 2 ton/acre (90 lbs./1000sq.ft.) and anchored with wood fiber mulch (hydromulch) at 500 - 750 lbs./acre (11 - 17 lbs./1000 sq. ft.). The wood fiber mulch must be applied through a hydroseeder immediately after mulching.

Table 3.7
Guide to Mulch Materials, Rates, and Uses

Mulch Material	Quality Standards	per 1000 Sq. Ft.	per Acre	Depth of Application	Remarks
Wood chips or shavings	Air-dried. Free of objectionable coarse material	500-900 lbs.	10-20 tons	2-7"	Used primarily around shrub and tree plantings and recreation trails to inhibit weed competition. Resistant to wind blowing. Decomposes slowly.
Wood fibr cellulose (partly digested wood fibers)	Made from natural wood usually with green dye and dispersing agent	50 lbs.	2,000 lbs.		Apply with hydromulcher. No tie down required. Less erosion control provided than 2 tons of hay or straw.
Gravel, Crushed Stone or Slag	Washed; Size 2B or 3A—1 1/2"	9 cu. yds.	405 cu. yds.	3"	Excellent mulch for short slopes and around plants and ornamentals. Use 2B where subject to traffic. (Approximately 2,000 lbs./ou. yd.). Frequently used over filter fabric for better weed control.
Нау ог Ѕцаж	Air-dried; free of undestrable seeds & coarse materials	90-100 lbs. 2-3 bales	2 tons (100-120 bales)	cover about 90% surface	Use small grain straw where mulch is maintained for more than three months. Subject to wind blowing unless anchored. Most commonly used mulching material. Provides the best micro-environment for germinating seeds.
Jute twisted yarn	Undyed, unbleached plain weave. Warp 78 ends/yd., Weft 41 ends/ yd. 60-90 lbs/roll	48" x 50 yds. or 48" x 75 yds.	-	I	Use without additional mulch. Tie down as per manufacturers specifications. Good for center line of concentrated water flow.
Excelsior wood fiber mats	Interlocking web of excelsior fibers with photodegradable plastic netting	8" x 100" 2-sided plastic, 48" x 180" 1-sided plastic		ľ	Use without additional mulch. Excellent for seeding establishment. Tie down as per manufacturers specifications. Approximately 72 lbs./roll for excelsion with plastic on both sides. Use two sided plastic for centerline of waterways.
Compost	Up to 3" pieces, moderately to highly stable	3-9 cu. yds.	134-402 cu. yds.	1-3"	Coarser textured mulches may be more effective in reducing weed growth and wind erosion.
Straw or eccount fiber, or combination	Photodegradable plastic net on one or two sides	Most are 6.5 ft. x 3.5 ft.	81 rolls	I .	Designed to tolerate higher velocity water flow, centerlines of waterways, 60 sq. yds. per roll.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SILT FENCE



Definition

A temporary barrier of geotextile fabric installed on the contours across a slope used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas of disturbed soil.

Purpose

The purpose of a silt fence is to reduce runoff velocity and effect deposition of transported sediment load. Limits imposed by ultraviolet stability of the fabric will dictate the maximum period the silt fence may be used (approximately one year).

Conditions Where Practice Applies

A silt fence may be used subject to the following conditions:

Maximum allowable slope lengths contributing runoff to a silt fence placed on a slope are:

Stoope Stoopness	Maximum Length (fl.)
2:1	25
3:1	50
4:1	75
5:1 or flatter	100

- Maximum drainage area for overland flow to a silt fence shall not exceed ¼ acre per 100 feet of fence, with maximum ponding depth of 1.5 feet behind the fence; and
- Erosion would occur in the form of sheet erosion;
 and
- There is no concentration of water flowing to the barrier.

Design Criteria

Design computations are not required for installations of 1 month or less. Longer installation periods should be designed for expected runoff. All silt fences shall be placed as close to the areas as possible, but at least 10 feet from the toe of a slope to allow for maintenance and roll down. The area beyond the fence must be undisturbed or stabilized.

Sensitive areas to be protected by silt fence may need to be reinforced by using heavy wire fencing for added support to prevent collapse.

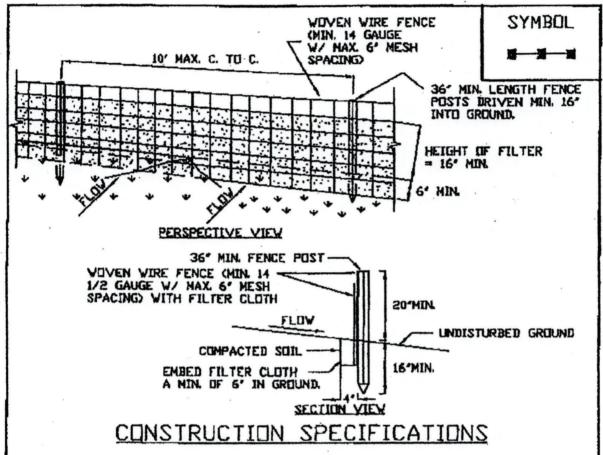
Where ends of filter cloth come together, they shall be overlapped, folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass. A detail of the silt fence shall be shown on the plan. See Figure 5A.8 on page 5A.21 for details.

Criteria for Silt Fence Materials

 Silt Fence Fabric: The fabric shall meet the following specifications unless otherwise approved by the appropriate erosion and sediment control plan approval authority. Such approval shall not constitute statewide acceptance.

	Minimum Acceptable	
Fabric Properties	Value	Test Method
Grab Tensile		
Strength (lbs)	90	ASTM D1682
Elongation at		
Failure (%)	50	ASTM D1682

Figure 5A.8 Silt Fence



- 1. VOVEN WIRE FENCE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES. POSTS SHALL BE STEEL EITHER "I" OR "U" TYPE OR HARDWOOD.
- 2. FILTER CLOTH TO BE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO VOVEN WIRE FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24° AT TOP AND MID SECTION. FENCE SHALL BE VOVEN WIRE, 6° MAXIMUM MESH OPENING.
- 3. WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF FILTER CLOTH ADJOIN EACH OTHER THEY SHALL BE OVER-LAPPED BY SIX INCHES AND FOLDED. FILTER CLOTH SHALL BE EITHER FILTER X, NIRAFI 100X, STABILINKA TI40N, OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
- 4. PREFABRICATED UNITS SHALL BE GEOFAB, ENVIROFENCE, OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
- 5. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDED AND MATERIAL REMOVED WHEN 'BULGES' DEVELOP IN THE SILT FENCE.

ADAPTED FROM DETAILS PROVIDED BY USDA - NRCS, NEV YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, NEW YORK STATE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

SILT FENCE

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRAW BALE DIKE



Definition

A temporary barrier of straw, or similar material, used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas of disturbed soil.

Purpose

The purpose of a bale dike is to reduce runoff velocity and effect deposition of the transported sediment load. Straw bale dikes have an estimated design life of three (3) months.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

The straw bale dike is used where:

1. No other practice is feasible.

- There is no concentration of water in a channel or other drainage way above the barrier.
- 3. Erosion would occur in the form of sheet erosion.
- Length of slope above the straw bale dike does not exceed these limits.

Constructed Slope	Percent Slope	Slope Length (ft.)
2:1	50	25
3:1	33	50
4:1	25	75

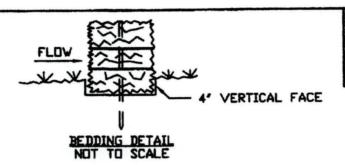
Where slope gradient changes through the drainage area, steepness refers to the steepest slope section contributing to the straw bale dike.

The practice may also be used for a single family lot if the slope is less than 15 percent. The contributing drainage areas in this instance shall be less than one quarter of an acre per 100 feet of fence and the length of slope above the dike shall be less than 200 feet.

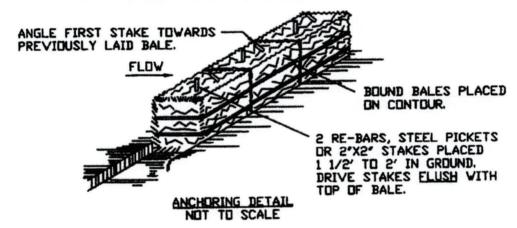
Design Criteria

The above table is adequate, in general, for a one-inch rainfall event. Larger storms could cause failure of this practice. Use of this practice in sensitive areas for longer than one month should be specifically designed to store expected runoff. All bales shall be placed on the contour with cut edge of bale adhering to the ground. See Figure 5A.7 on page 5A.18 or details.

Figure 5A.7 Straw Bale Dike



DRAINAGE AREA NO MORE THAN 1/4 ACRE PER 100 FEET OF STRAW BALE DIKE FOR SLOPES LESS THAN 25%.



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. BALES SHALL BE PLACED AT THE TOE OF A SLOPE OR ON THE CONTOUR AND IN A ROW WITH ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTTING THE ADJACENT BALES.
- 2. EACH BALE SHALL BE EMBEDDED IN THE SOIL A MINIMUM OF (4) INCHES, AND PLACED SO THE BINDINGS ARE HORIZONTAL.
- 3. BALES SHALL BE SECURELY ANCHORED IN PLACE BY EITHER TWO STAKES OR RE-BARS DRIVEN THROUGH THE BALE. THE FIRST STAKE IN EACH BALE SHALL BE DRIVEN TOWARD THE PREVIOUSLY LAID BALE AT AN ANGLE TO FORCE THE BALES TOGETHER. STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN FLUSH VITH THE BALE.
- 4. INSPECTION SHALL BE FREQUENT AND REPAIR REPLACEMENT SHALL BE MADE PROMITLY AS NEEDED.
- 5. BALES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR USEFULLNESS SO AS NOT TO BLOCK OR IMPEDE STORM FLOW OR DRAINAGE.

ADAPTED FROM DETAILS PROVIDED BY USDA - NRCS, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, NEW YORK STATE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

STRAW BALE DIKE

SYMBOL

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOILING



Definition

Spreading a specified quality and quantity of topsoil materials on graded or constructed subsoil areas.

Purpose

To provide acceptable plant cover growing conditions, thereby reducing erosion; to reduce irrigation water needs; and to reduce the need for nitrogen fertilizer application.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Topsoil is applied to subsoils that are droughty (low available moisture for plants), stony, slowly permeable, salty or extremely acid. It is also used to backfill around shrub and tree transplants. This standard does not apply to wetland soils.

Design Criteria

- 1. Preserve existing topsoil in place where possible, thereby reducing the need for added topsoil.
- Conserve by stockpiling topsoil and friable fine textured subsoils that must be stripped from the excavated site and applied after final grading where vegetation will be established.
- Refer to USDA Soil Conservation Service (presently Natural Resource Conservation Service) soil surveys or soil interpretation record sheets for further soil texture information for selecting appropriate design topsoil depths.

Site Preparation

- As needed, install erosion control practices such as diversions, channels, sediment traps, and stabilizing measures, or maintain if already installed.
- Complete rough grading and final grade, allowing for depth of topsoil to be added.
- 3. Scarify all compact, slowly permeable, medium and fine textured subsoil areas. Scarify at approximately right angles to the slope direction in soil areas that are steeper than 5 percent. Areas that have been overly compacted shall be decompacted to a minimum depth of 12 inches with a deep ripper or chisel plow prior to topsoiling.
- 4. Remove refuse, woody plant parts, stones over 3 inches in diameter, and other litter.

Topsoil Materials

- 1. Topsoil shall have at least 6 percent by weight of fine textured stable organic material, and no greater than 20 percent. Muck soil shall not be considered topsoil.
- Topsoil shall have not less than 20 percent fine textured material (passing the NO. 200 sieve) and not more than 15 percent clay.
- Topsoil treated with soil sterilants or herbicides shall be so identified to the purchaser.
- 4. Topsoil shall be relatively free of stones over 1 1/2 inches in diameter, trash, noxious weeds such as nut sedge and quackgrass, and will have less than 10 percent gravel.
- 5. Topsoil containing soluble salts greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.

Application and Grading

- Topsoil shall be distributed to a uniform depth over the area. It shall not be placed when it is partly frozen, muddy, or on frozen slopes or over ice, snow, or standing water puddles.
- Topsoil placed and graded on slopes steeper than 5 percent shall be promptly fertilized, seeded, mulched, and stabilized by "tracking" with suitable equipment.

Soil Stabilization Plan:

Land-Use Objective – The restored areas will be used for forestland.

Stabilization Method:

- a. Treatment of roadways: No new roadways other than the ones shown on the drawings will be built for the construction areas.
- b. Grading: Following completion of construction activities, the slopes will be graded to 1:4 (vertical to horizontal) or shallower to facilitate future land use.
- c. Re-vegetation: The disturbed areas will be seeded with the Conservation Seed Mix (see below) as recommended by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (soil & water) and the soil to be amended by use of topsoil, lime etc. per soil test, together with the application of hay mulch at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Temporary topsoil stockpiles will be treated with the same seed mix should the stockpile not be used for a period of twenty-four hours or longer. No tree plantings are anticipated as part of this soil stabilization plan.

SEED MIX

Creeping Red Fescue	20 lbs/Ac
Red Top	2 lbs/Ac
Perennial Ryegrass	5 lbs/Ac
Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil	8 lbs/Ac

Mulching: 100 - 120 bales of straw (Approx. 2 tons)/Acre

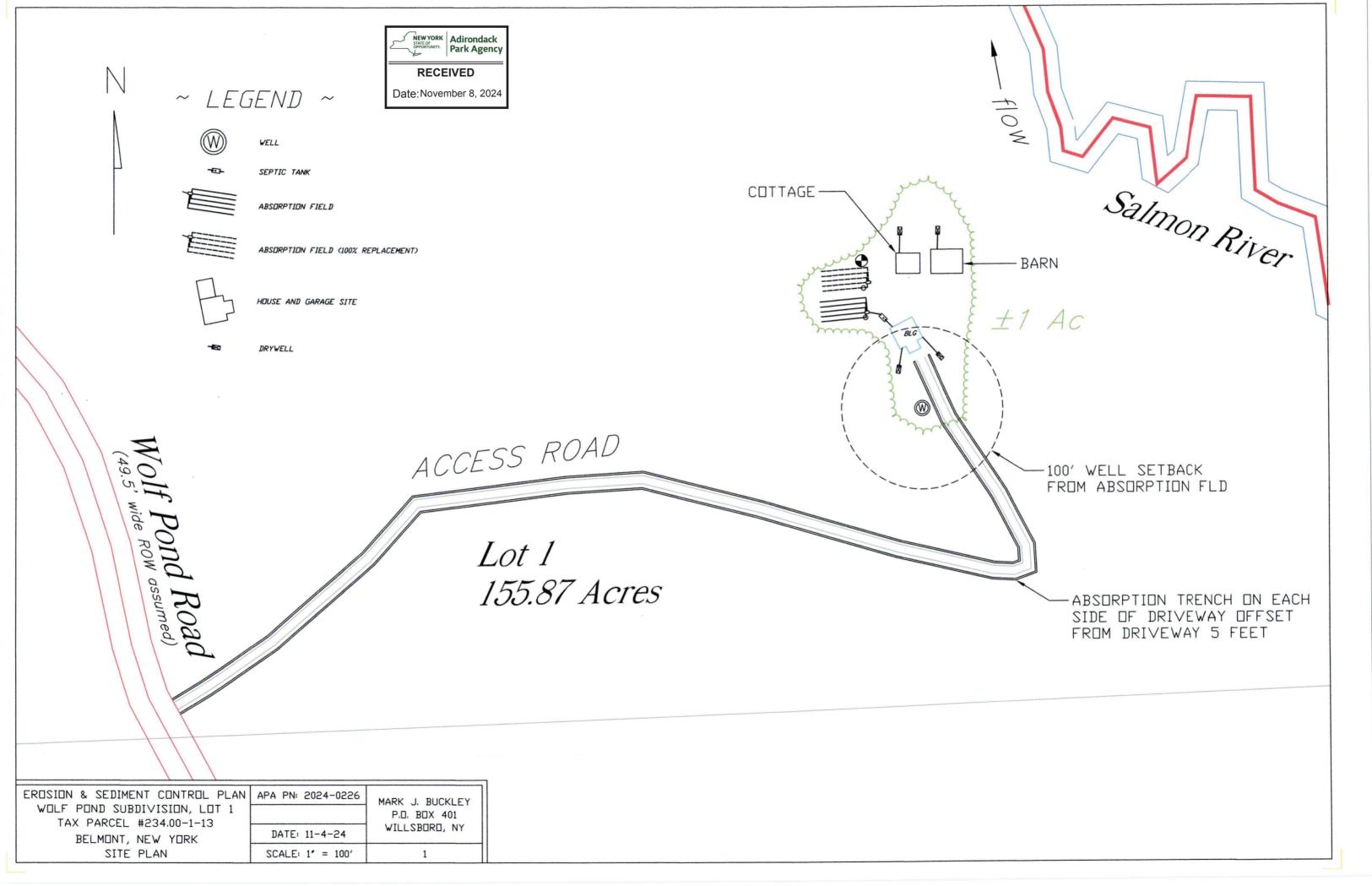
Restoration Schedule – As soon as construction activities are terminated, the disturbed areas will be graded and seeded per above early enough to ensure adequate growth and cover before killing frosts.

Drywell Notes:

Land-Use Objective - Control post-construction stormwater runoff.

Stabilization Method:

- a. Trench drain will be located beneath the eaves of the new house. The invert of the 4" perforated pipe will be buried no deeper than eighteen inches below final grade. The perforated pipe will be contained in a two-foot wide twelve-inch-deep stone filled trench. The perforated pipe will then drain into a four-inch solid PVC pipe that leads to the drywell. The solid pipe will be backfilled with clayey soil and buried below grade.
- b. Should a footer drain be installed around the house, it shall be isolated from the above describe trench drain by no less than 24 inches of native clay soil.
- c. Re-vegetate.





Town of Franklin

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~ LEGEND ~



WELL



SEPTIC TANK



ABSORPTION FIELD



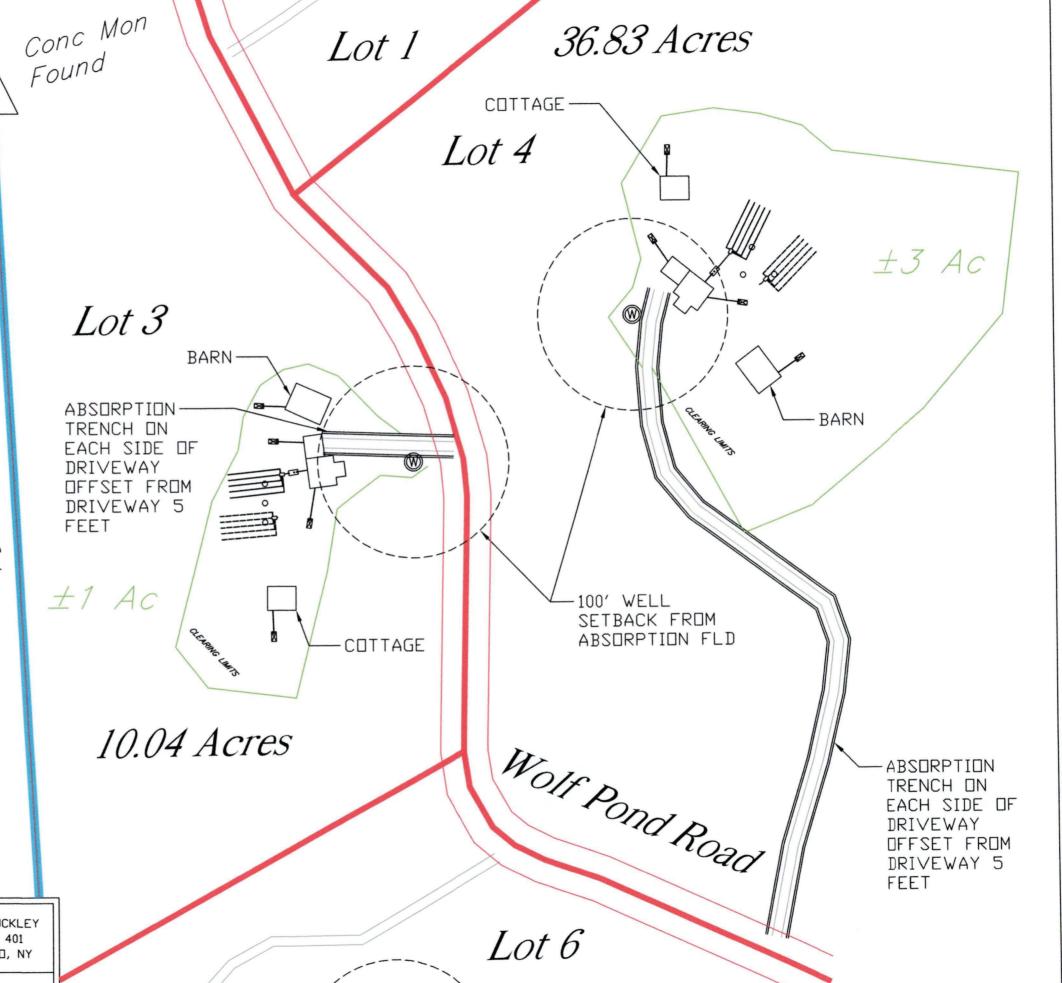
ABSORPTION FIELD (100% REPLACEMENT)



HOUSE AND GARAGE SITE

-83

DRYWELL



EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN WOLF POND SUBDIV., LOTS 3 & 4

TAX PARCEL #249.-2-1.1

BELMONT, NEW YORK

SITE PLAN

APA PN: 2024-0226

MARK J. BUCKLEY
P.D. BDX 401
WILLSBORD, NY

SCALE: 1' = 100'

1

blazed

