STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REPORT (SWPPP)

FOR

1414 KINGS HIGHWAY LLC

SIX LOT SUBDIVISION

Town of Chester
Orange County, NY

Owner:

1414 Kings Highway LLC
1414 Kings Highway
Chester, NY 10924

Prepared By:

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Date: 16 October 2023
Job No.: 22-709

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APPENDICES:

I. INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared for the subdivision project for 1414 King Highways LLC, Town Chester, Orange County, New York. This project consists of a six-lot subdivision in which single-family homes will be built on each lot. This SWPPP has been developed in accordance with the New York State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities Permit No. GP-0-20-001.

II. PHASE 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Project consists of taking a 4.5 acre lot being divided into six lots for the development of single-family homes. All lots will be connected to Municipal water and sewer service line. The total project area of disturbance will be approximately 1.6 acres.

Since this project scope of work includes a single-family subdivision project between one acre and five acres of disturbance, the NYSDEC requires the SWPPP to consist of Erosion and Sediment Control Measures. Further weekly erosion and sediment control reporting is not required. This is noted in the NYSDEC General Permit Appendix B, Table 1.

III. STORMWATER OBJECTIVES

This SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the NYSDEC General Permit GP-0-20-001. The General Permit is effective from January 29, 2020 through January 28, 2025. This SWPPP has been prepared to meet the objectives in the General Permit.

IV. SOILS

The on-site project soils are in Hydrologic Soil Group “B, C, D” in accordance with NRCS Soil Mapping. Consisting of Fredon loam (Fd),Hoosic gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (HoB). Mardin gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes (MdC). The hydrologic soil groups of the soils within the drainage area are as follows:

:

HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP		
Soil Type	**Acreage**	**Percentage**
B/D	1.6 Acres	34.3%
A	1.8 Acres	37.2%
D	1.3 Acres	28.5%

V. RAINFALL DATA

Precipitation for the 1-, 10- and 100-year, 24-hour rainfall events were obtained from the Northeast Regional Climate Center Website, NOAA ATLAS 14 POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES. The 90 percent rainfall amount (P =1.40”) for the Water Quality Volume Calculation was obtained from the NYSDEC Design Manual. The website rainfall data is presented in Appendix B.

VI. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

Erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented during construction to minimize soil erosion and control offsite transport of sediment-laden runoff during construction. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plans, included in the separately bound project plan set, have been designed in accordance with the NYSDEC Requirements.

However, the contractor, sub-contractors and operators need to be proactive in addressing erosion and sediment control issues as they arise during construction. The actual construction activities, timing, sequencing, rainfall events and weather conditions all affect erosion and sediment control issues and are beyond the control of the designer. The contractor, sub-contractors, and operators need to be pro-active to implement additional measures as necessary to mitigate erosion and sediment control issues if they arise. If assistance is required with the implementation of additional erosion control measures, contact the designer immediately.

The following erosion and sedimentation (E&S) control practices were selected for the project:

A. Construction Entrance

Construction entrances will be constructed and stabilized prior to any earth moving being initiated on site. The entrance shall consist of AASHTO #1 rock compacted to a minimum depth of eight inches (8”) placed on non-woven geo-textile fabric. A construction entrance detail is provided for reference on the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan. The construction entrance is to be maintained until the site is stabilized.

B. Compost Filter Sock

Subsequent to the installation of construction entrance(s), compost filter socks are to be installed as shown on the Erosion and Sedimentation Control plans to mitigate sediment from being transported off-site. Additional compost filter socks are to be installed around the topsoil stockpile and other areas as shown on the Erosion and Sedimentation Control plans.

Filter socks specifications shall be in accordance with Table 5.1 of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control manual (November 2016) or an acceptable equal. All filter socks shall remain in place and be maintained for the duration of the project.

C. Stockpile

Stockpiles will be developed in the locations indicated on the E & S Control Plan in the project plans. Stockpiles are to be protected by utilizing compost filter socks around the proposed pile in order to mitigate the potential of sediment migration downstream.

D. Temporary Surface Stabilization

Areas that may be disturbed multiple times during construction are to be temporarily stabilized through the use of temporary mulch and/or seed application as directed by the Engineer. Areas remaining unsterilized for a period greater than five (5) days during construction operation shall be temporarily stabilized or as directed by the Engineer. Temporary mulch and seed shall meet the requirements of the provided specifications.

E. Steep Slope Stabilization

Jute matting is to be installed on steep slopes as shown on the Erosion and Sedimentation Control plan and other areas as needed to enhance soil stabilization. Jute matting is to be installed parallel with direction of flow and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

F. Permanent Surface Stabilization

All areas will be stabilized by seeding, fertilizing and mulching in order to achieve permanent surface stabilization. This stabilization shall be executed as specified in the sequence of construction. Seeding, fertilizing and mulching should be performed in accordance with the specifications provided on the Erosion and Sedimentation Control plan. Temporary seeding shall be utilized in the event that site grading operations are interrupted due to weather or other site conditions.

G. Dust Control

Airborne dust resulting from construction activities shall be monitored and minimized by utilizing a water truck on site in order to suppress dust from becoming airborne if and when necessary. Frequency of water placement for dust suppression shall be determined based on current site conditions and weather.

VII. SOIL RESTORATION

As required by NYSDEC, all areas that have been compacted by construction activates must be restored by deep-ripping and decompaction. How to restore the soil by means of deep ripping and decompaction is shown in Appendix C.

VIII. CULTURAL RESOURCES

An Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) Short Form was completed for the Phase 1 project. The EAF indicated the potential for State Register of Historic Places and the potential for an Archeology site. Therefore, the New York State Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) website was utilized for the project site. The CRIS website indicates that the 1414 Kings Highway LLC six lot subdivision is "Not Eligible". Therefore, the project site is cleared from Historic Places and as an Archelogy site. Letter from SHPO has been obtained and is presented in Appendix H.

IX. NOI, NOT, CURRENT PERMIT AND CONTRACTOR'S CERTIFICATION

A copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) is presented in Appendix F. However, the NOI must be submitted to the NYSDEC electronically. A copy of the current NYSDEC General Permit for Stormwater Discharges is presented in Appendix E.

The owner shall maintain a copy of the General Permit (GP-020-001), NOI, NOI Acknowledgment Letter, SWPPP, SWPPP Acceptance Form, inspection reports, responsible contractor's or subcontractor's certification statement, and all documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility with this permit at the construction site until all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization. The documents must be maintained in a secure location, such as a job trailer, on-site construction office, or mailbox with lock. The secure location must be accessible during normal business hours to an individual performing a compliance inspection.

Each contractor and all subcontractors involved with any form of earth disturbance for the project shall prepare and sign a copy of the Contractor's Certification Statement presented in Appendix G.

X. SUMMARY

The 1414 Kings Highway LLC Six-Lot Subdivision project has been designed in accordance with the requirements of the New York State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities Permit No. GP-0-20-001.

Since Phase 1 scope of work includes the subdivision of the 4.5 acre lot into six single-family homes with their own water lines and septic lines, the SPDES General Permit Appendix B Table 1 requires that this SWPPP only include Erosion and Sediment Control measures to be in compliance with the Stormwater regulations.

Should you have any questions or require additional information do not hesitate the contact this office.

Respectfully submitted,

MHE Engineering, D.P.C.

Scott Quinn, PE
Senior Engineer

APPENDIX A
USDA NRCS SOIL REPORT

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for Orange County, New York

July 26, 2023

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:1,440 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 20 40 80 120

Feet: 0 50 100 200 300

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

MAP LEGEND

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

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

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

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Orange County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 23, Sep 10, 2022

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

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

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Fd	Fredon loam	1.6	34.3%
HoB	Hoosic gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.8	37.2%
MdC	Mardin gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1.3	28.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		**4.7**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The

delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Orange County, New York

Fd—Fredon loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9vvd
Elevation: 250 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Fredon, poorly drained, and similar soils: 50 percent
Fredon, somewhat poorly drained, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fredon, Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Valley trains, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loam
H2 - 6 to 24 inches: very fine sandy loam
H3 - 24 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F144AY029NY - Semi-Rich Wet Outwash
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Fredon, Somewhat Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Valley trains, terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loam
H2 - 6 to 24 inches: very fine sandy loam
H3 - 24 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F144AY029NY - Semi-Rich Wet Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Halsey

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

HoB—Hoosic gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9vvl
Elevation: 100 to 1,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hoosic and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hoosic

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 28 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
H3 - 28 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

MdC—Mardin gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v30l
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Mardin

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bw - 8 to 15 inches: gravelly silt loam
E - 15 to 20 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bx - 20 to 72 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 26 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 13 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Lordstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Volusia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Bath

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

References

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APPENDIX B
EXTREME PRECIPTATION NRCC RAINFALL DATA

General Information
Homepage
Progress Reports
FAQ
Glossary

Precipitation Frequency
Data Server
GIS Grids
Maps
Time Series
Temporals
Documents

Probable Maximum Precipitation
Documents

Miscellaneous
Publications
Storm Analysis
Record Precipitation

Contact Us
Inquiries

NOAA ATLAS 14 POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES: NY

Data description

Data type: Precipitation depth **Units:** English **Time series type:** Partial duration

Select location

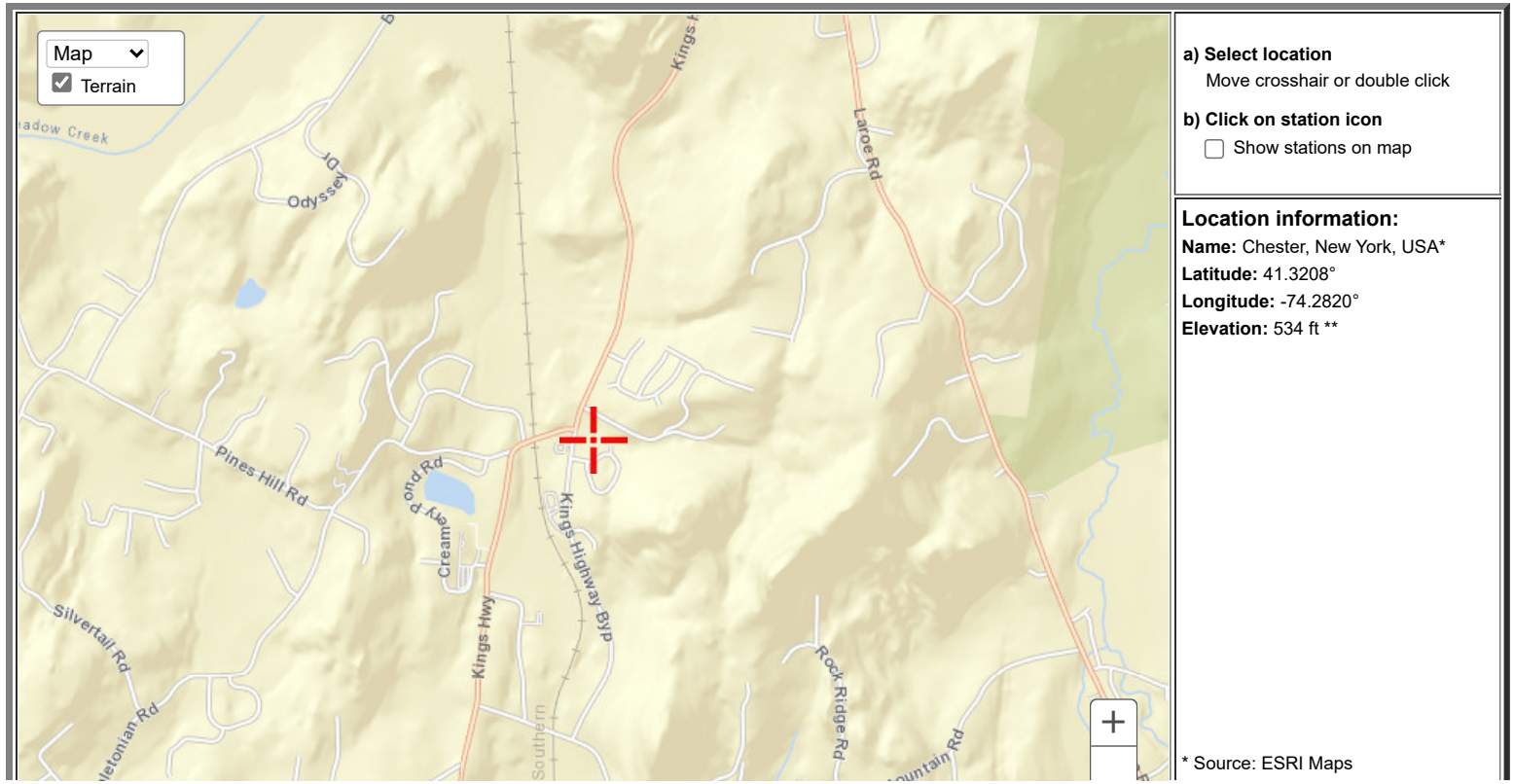
1) Manually:

a) By location (decimal degrees, use "-" for S and W): Latitude: Longitude: Submit

b) By station (list of NY stations): Select station

c) By address Search

2) Use map:

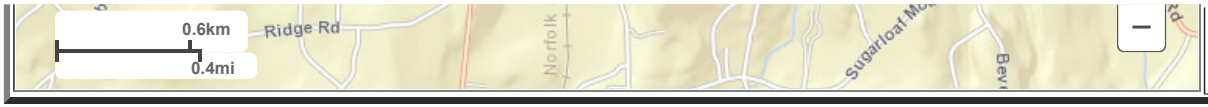


a) Select location
Move crosshair or double click

b) Click on station icon
Show stations on map

Location information:
Name: Chester, New York, USA*
Latitude: 41.3208°
Longitude: -74.2820°
Elevation: 534 ft **

* Source: ESRI Maps



** Source: USGS

POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY (PF) ESTIMATES

WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 10, Version 3

PDS-based precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches)[1]

Duration	Average recurrence interval (years)									
	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000
5-min	**0.334** (0.254-0.432)	**0.401** (0.305-0.518)	**0.510** (0.386-0.661)	**0.601** (0.453-0.781)	**0.725** (0.531-0.981)	**0.820** (0.589-1.13)	**0.917** (0.641-1.30)	**1.02** (0.684-1.49)	**1.17** (0.757-1.76)	**1.29** (0.815-1.97)
10-min	**0.474** (0.360-0.612)	**0.568** (0.432-0.734)	**0.722** (0.546-0.936)	**0.850** (0.641-1.11)	**1.03** (0.752-1.39)	**1.16** (0.834-1.60)	**1.30** (0.909-1.85)	**1.45** (0.970-2.11)	**1.66** (1.07-2.49)	**1.82** (1.16-2.79)
15-min	**0.557** (0.424-0.720)	**0.668** (0.508-0.864)	**0.850** (0.644-1.10)	**1.00** (0.754-1.30)	**1.21** (0.885-1.64)	**1.37** (0.981-1.88)	**1.53** (1.07-2.17)	**1.70** (1.14-2.48)	**1.95** (1.26-2.93)	**2.15** (1.36-3.28)
30-min	**0.769** (0.585-0.993)	**0.922** (0.701-1.19)	**1.17** (0.888-1.52)	**1.38** (1.04-1.80)	**1.67** (1.22-2.26)	**1.88** (1.35-2.60)	**2.11** (1.47-3.00)	**2.35** (1.57-3.42)	**2.69** (1.74-4.04)	**2.96** (1.87-4.52)
60-min	**0.981** (0.746-1.27)	**1.18** (0.894-1.52)	**1.50** (1.13-1.94)	**1.76** (1.33-2.29)	**2.12** (1.56-2.88)	**2.40** (1.73-3.31)	**2.69** (1.88-3.82)	**3.00** (2.00-4.36)	**3.42** (2.22-5.14)	**3.77** (2.38-5.76)
2-hr	**1.28** (0.985-1.65)	**1.53** (1.17-1.96)	**1.92** (1.47-2.47)	**2.25** (1.71-2.91)	**2.70** (1.99-3.62)	**3.04** (2.20-4.16)	**3.39** (2.39-4.79)	**3.78** (2.54-5.45)	**4.31** (2.80-6.42)	**4.74** (3.01-7.19)
3-hr	**1.48** (1.14-1.89)	**1.76** (1.35-2.24)	**2.21** (1.70-2.84)	**2.59** (1.98-3.34)	**3.11** (2.30-4.16)	**3.50** (2.55-4.78)	**3.91** (2.77-5.51)	**4.36** (2.94-6.28)	**5.01** (3.26-7.44)	**5.53** (3.52-8.36)
6-hr	**1.82** (1.41-2.30)	**2.19** (1.70-2.78)	**2.80** (2.16-3.56)	**3.30** (2.54-4.22)	**4.00** (2.99-5.33)	**4.52** (3.32-6.15)	**5.07** (3.63-7.16)	**5.72** (3.87-8.18)	**6.68** (4.35-9.85)	**7.48** (4.77-11.2)
12-hr	**2.16** (1.69-2.72)	**2.66** (2.08-3.36)	**3.48** (2.72-4.41)	**4.17** (3.23-5.30)	**5.10** (3.86-6.80)	**5.80** (4.31-7.89)	**6.55** (4.76-9.28)	**7.48** (5.08-10.6)	**8.93** (5.84-13.1)	**10.2** (6.51-15.2)
24-hr	**2.55** (2.02-3.19)	**3.16** (2.50-3.96)	**4.16** (3.28-5.23)	**5.00** (3.91-6.31)	**6.14** (4.68-8.13)	**6.98** (5.23-9.45)	**7.91** (5.79-11.1)	**9.06** (6.18-12.8)	**10.9** (7.12-15.8)	**12.4** (7.97-18.4)
2-day	**3.02** (2.41-3.76)	**3.68** (2.94-4.58)	**4.76** (3.78-5.94)	**5.66** (4.47-7.09)	**6.89** (5.28-9.02)	**7.80** (5.86-10.4)	**8.79** (6.44-12.2)	**9.98** (6.84-14.0)	**11.8** (7.78-17.0)	**13.4** (8.60-19.6)
3-day	**3.33** (2.67-4.12)	**4.01** (3.22-4.97)	**5.12** (4.09-6.36)	**6.05** (4.80-7.55)	**7.32** (5.63-9.54)	**8.26** (6.23-11.0)	**9.28** (6.81-12.8)	**10.5** (7.21-14.6)	**12.3** (8.14-17.7)	**13.9** (8.95-20.3)
4-day	**3.58** (2.88-4.41)	**4.28** (3.44-5.28)	**5.42** (4.35-6.72)	**6.37** (5.08-7.93)	**7.68** (5.92-9.97)	**8.65** (6.54-11.5)	**9.70** (7.12-13.3)	**10.9** (7.54-15.2)	**12.8** (8.46-18.3)	**14.4** (9.27-21.0)
7-day	**4.20** (3.41-5.16)	**4.96** (4.02-6.09)	**6.20** (5.01-7.63)	**7.23** (5.80-8.94)	**8.64** (6.70-11.1)	**9.70** (7.36-12.7)	**10.8** (7.97-14.7)	**12.1** (8.40-16.8)	**14.0** (9.33-20.0)	**15.6** (10.1-22.7)
10-day	**4.81** (3.92-5.88)	**5.61** (4.57-6.86)	**6.93** (5.62-8.50)	**8.02** (6.46-9.88)	**9.52** (7.41-12.2)	**10.6** (8.10-13.9)	**11.8** (8.72-16.0)	**13.2** (9.15-18.1)	**15.1** (10.1-21.5)	**16.7** (10.9-24.2)
20-day	**6.70** (5.52-8.13)	**7.62** (6.26-9.25)	**9.11** (7.46-11.1)	**10.4** (8.42-12.7)	**12.1** (9.44-15.3)	**13.4** (10.2-17.2)	**14.7** (10.8-19.5)	**16.1** (11.3-22.0)	**18.1** (12.1-25.4)	**19.6** (12.7-28.1)
30-day	**8.32** (6.88-10.1)	**9.32** (7.70-11.3)	**10.9** (9.01-13.3)	**12.3** (10.1-15.0)	**14.2** (11.1-17.8)	**15.6** (11.9-20.0)	**17.0** (12.5-22.4)	**18.5** (13.0-25.1)	**20.4** (13.7-28.6)	**21.9** (14.3-31.3)
45-day	**10.4** (8.62-12.5)	**11.5** (9.52-13.8)	**13.3** (11.0-16.0)	**14.8** (12.1-17.9)	**16.8** (13.3-21.0)	**18.4** (14.1-23.4)	**20.0** (14.7-26.1)	**21.5** (15.1-29.0)	**23.4** (15.8-32.7)	**24.8** (16.2-35.3)
60-day	**12.1** (10.1-14.5)	**13.3** (11.1-15.9)	**15.2** (12.6-18.3)	**16.8** (13.9-20.4)	**19.0** (15.1-23.7)	**20.8** (16.0-26.3)	**22.5** (16.6-29.1)	**24.0** (17.0-32.3)	**26.0** (17.5-36.1)	**27.4** (17.9-38.8)

[1] Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS).

Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values.

Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

Estimates from the table in CSV format: Precipitation frequency estimates Submit

Main Link Categories:
Home | OWP

US Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service
Office of Water Prediction (OWP)
1325 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Page Author: HDSC webmaster
Page last modified: April 21, 2017

Map Disclaimer
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Credits
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Career Opportunities

APPENDIX C
SOILS RESTORATION

APPENDIX D
EAF SHORT FORM
CRIS Website Print

Short Environmental Assessment Form
Part 1 - Project Information

Instructions for Completing

Part 1 – Project Information. The applicant or project sponsor is responsible for the completion of Part 1. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification. Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information.

Complete all items in Part 1. You may also provide any additional information which you believe will be needed by or useful to the lead agency; attach additional pages as necessary to supplement any item.

Part 1 – Project and Sponsor Information

Name of Action or Project:
Subdivision of Property for 1414 Kings Highway LLC

Project Location (describe, and attach a location map):
Intersection of Sugar Load By-Pass and Pewter Circle

Brief Description of Proposed Action:
5 Lot Residential Subdivision. All Lots to be serviced by public sewer and a mix of public water and private wells.

Name of Applicant or Sponsor:	Telephone: (845) 294-9086
1414 Kings Highway LLC	E-Mail: jadpls@frontier.com

Address:
38 Scotchtown Avenue

City/PO:	State:	Zip Code:
Goshen	N.Y.	10924

	NO	YES
1. Does the proposed action only involve the legislative adoption of a plan, local law, ordinance, administrative rule, or regulation? If Yes, attach a narrative description of the intent of the proposed action and the environmental resources that may be affected in the municipality and proceed to Part 2. If no, continue to question 2.	☑	☐
2. Does the proposed action require a permit, approval or funding from any other government Agency? If Yes, list agency(s) name and permit or approval: Orange County Highway Entrance Permit, ACOE Crossing Permit and Orange County Health Department approval	☐	☑

3. a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action? 4.496 acres
   b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed? 2.0 acres
   c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor? 4.496 acres

4. Check all land uses that occur on, are adjoining or near the proposed action:

5. ☐ Urban ☑ Rural (non-agriculture) ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☑ Residential (suburban)
   ☐ Forest ☐ Agriculture ☐ Aquatic ☐ Other(Specify):
   ☐ Parkland

	NO	YES	N/A
5. Is the proposed action,			
a. A permitted use under the zoning regulations?	☐	☑	☐
b. Consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan?	☐	☑	☐
6. Is the proposed action consistent with the predominant character of the existing built or natural landscape?	☐	☑	
7. Is the site of the proposed action located in, or does it adjoin, a state listed Critical Environmental Area? If Yes, identify:	☑	☐	
8. a. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels?	☑	☐	
b. Are public transportation services available at or near the site of the proposed action?	☑	☐	
c. Are any pedestrian accommodations or bicycle routes available on or near the site of the proposed action?	☑	☐	
9. Does the proposed action meet or exceed the state energy code requirements? If the proposed action will exceed requirements, describe design features and technologies: Meets State energy code requirements	☐	☑	
10. Will the proposed action connect to an existing public/private water supply? If No, describe method for providing potable water:	☐	☑	
11. Will the proposed action connect to existing wastewater utilities? If No, describe method for providing wastewater treatment:	☐	☑	
12. a. Does the project site contain, or is it substantially contiguous to, a building, archaeological site, or district which is listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places, or that has been determined by the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places?	☑	☐	
b. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory?	☐	☑	
13. a. Does any portion of the site of the proposed action, or lands adjoining the proposed action, contain wetlands or other waterbodies regulated by a federal, state or local agency?	☐	☑	
b. Would the proposed action physically alter, or encroach into, any existing wetland or waterbody? If Yes, identify the wetland or waterbody and extent of alterations in square feet or acres: Federal wetlands sewer line crossing	☐	☑	

14. Identify the typical habitat types that occur on, or are likely to be found on the project site. Check all that apply:

☐ Shoreline ☐ Forest ☐ Agricultural/grasslands ☐ Early mid-successional

☑ Wetland ☐ Urban ☑ Suburban

	NO	YES
15. Does the site of the proposed action contain any species of animal, or associated habitats, listed by the State or Federal government as threatened or endangered? Bog Turtle	☐	☑
16. Is the project site located in the 100-year flood plan?	☑	☐
17. Will the proposed action create storm water discharge, either from point or non-point sources?	☑	☐
If Yes, a. Will storm water discharges flow to adjacent properties?	☑	☐
b. Will storm water discharges be directed to established conveyance systems (runoff and storm drains)?	☑	☐
If Yes, briefly describe:		
18. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that would result in the impoundment of water or other liquids (e.g., retention pond, waste lagoon, dam)? If Yes, explain the purpose and size of the impoundment:	☑	☐
19. Has the site of the proposed action or an adjoining property been the location of an active or closed solid waste management facility? If Yes, describe:	☑	☐
20.Has the site of the proposed action or an adjoining property been the subject of remediation (ongoing or completed) for hazardous waste? If Yes, describe:	☑	☐

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

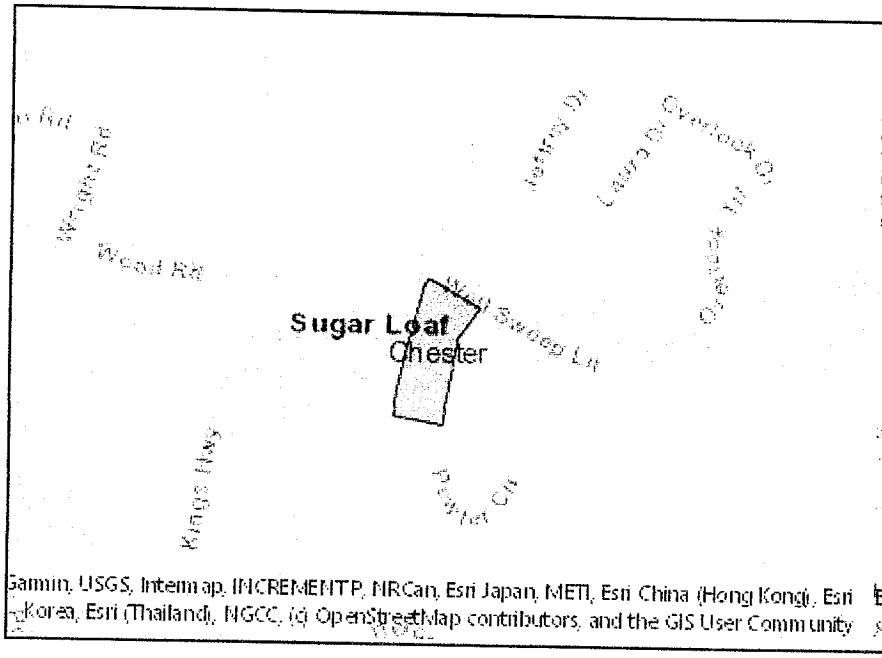
Applicant/sponsor/name: James A. Dillin Date: May 17, 2022

Signature: Title: SURVEYOR

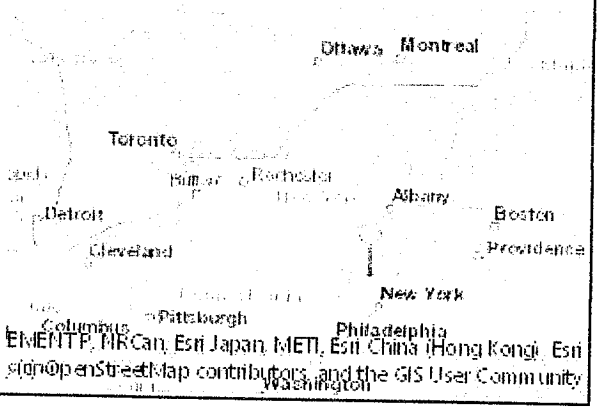
PRINT FORM

EAF Mapper Summary Report

Tuesday, May 17, 2022 12:35 PM



Disclaimer: The EAF Mapper is a screening tool intended to assist project sponsors and reviewing agencies in preparing an environmental assessment form (EAF). Not all questions asked in the EAF are answered by the EAF Mapper. Additional information on any EAF question can be obtained by consulting the EAF Workbooks. Although the EAF Mapper provides the most up-to-date digital data available to DEC, you may also need to contact local or other data sources in order to obtain data not provided by the Mapper. Digital data is not a substitute for agency determinations.



Part 1 / Question 7 [Critical Environmental Area]	No
Part 1 / Question 12a [National or State Register of Historic Places or State Eligible Sites]	No
Part 1 / Question 12b [Archeological Sites]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 13a [Wetlands or Other Regulated Waterbodies]	Yes - Digital mapping information on local and federal wetlands and waterbodies is known to be incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
Part 1 / Question 15 [Threatened or Endangered Animal]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 15 [Threatened or Endangered Animal - Name]	Bog Turtle
Part 1 / Question 16 [100 Year Flood Plain]	No
Part 1 / Question 20 [Remediation Site]	No

APPENDIX E
NYSDEC GP-0-20-001

APPENDIX F
NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

APPENDIX G
CONTRACTORS CERTIFICATION

APPENDIX H
SHPO CERTIFICATION

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

December 29, 2022

James Dillin
Land Surveyor
James A. Dillin, PLS
38 Scotchtown Avenue
Goshen, NY 10924

Re: SEQRA
Subdivision of Property for 1414 Kings Highway
1414 Kings Hwy, Chester, NY 10918
22PR08089
OR72-92

Dear James Dillin:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the project in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the OPRHP and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8) and its implementing regulations (6 NYCRR Part 617).

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of OPRHP that no properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, listed in or eligible for the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places will be impacted by this project.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation

rev: B. Russell

APPENDIX I
1414 KINGS HIGHWAY LLC PLAN SET