

May 28, 2008

Ms. Young Chang, Project Manager Emergency and Remedial Response Branch United States Environmental Protection Agency – Region II 290 Broadway, 20th Floor New York, New York 10007-1866

Re:

Responses to Comments on the 95% Design

Herrick Hollow Creek Restoration Richardson Hill Landfill Site

File:

824.006

Dear Ms. Chang:

On behalf of the Amphenol and Honeywell Corporations we are submitting these responses to the comments (attached) received from you via email on April 30, 2008. We have also included a set of the revised (final) design plans for your records.

It is our understanding that this completes the design document review. We look forward to the implementation of this design this summer.

If you have any questions regarding these responses, please call John Condino or myself at 315-457-5200.

Very truly yours,

BARTON & LOGUIDICE, P.C.

James I. Saxton

Project Environmental Scientist

JIS/akg

Enclosures

cc:

Mr. Joseph Bianchi, Amphenol

Mr. Sam Waldo, Amphenol

Mr. Rich Galloway, Honeywell

Mr. Shaun McAdams, The Bioengineering Group

Mr. Gerard Burke, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Mr. Corbin Gosier, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Ms. Sarah Miller, New York City Department of Environmental Protection

Mr. Joseph Damrath, New York City Department of Environmental Protection

Mr. Jerald Fraine, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Ms. Mindy Pensak, US Environmental Protection Agency

The experience to listen.

Comments from USEPA, USFWS and NYSDEC Contained in USEPA's Letter Dated April 30, 2008

General Comments

Comment G1 - The SWPPP as included is acceptable to a point, but the Contractor needs to demonstrate how he/she will implement the SWPPP during site work. The NYS DEC will need to be provided with the Contractor's work plan prior to it being able to approve the SWPPP for the HHC Restoration. In said work plan, the Contractor must identify how he/she will comply with the SWPPP including how many pump-arounds will be necessary for the work, the location of the pump-arounds, the pump size, the pipe size, maximum flow that the pump around can handle. The Contractor should also identify where, if any, he/she will have fuel storage/filling areas with the necessary containment as specified in the SWPPP. Please note that a sheet of paper in which the Contractor signs and agrees to comply with the SWPPP written by B&L and TBG will not suffice.

Response: It should be noted that the pump arounds will be installed on a daily basis, affecting only that section of stream which will be completed that day. The number and location of pump arounds will be determined by the length of reach that can be completed on a given day and cannot be quantified at this time. The contractor's plan is attached providing the details as they are known at this time.

Specific Comments

Comment 1. Stream Restoration Specification SR-07, Stream Channel Excavation Section 2.2: It is noted that in some instances borrow areas will be left as ponds. Please note whether the borrow areas will be in close proximity to the stream, and whether the ponds and surrounding areas will be contoured to allow for water (in the pond) to exchange/flush during high water events. These areas should be clearly indicated on site figures. In addition, it is recommended that the bottoms of the borrows be varied (rather than flat) to provide increased habitat potential, and a side slope of 5:1 is preferred rather then one which does not exceed 2:1.

Response: Two potential borrow areas are identified on the plans (Sheet 8). The text of the referenced specification has been modified to incorporate the bottom roughening and flattened side slopes. It is important to note that the mention of borrow areas is included in the construction specifications as a provision, should additional fill material need to be generated to complete the construction effort. Initial calculations indicate that the likely need for such borrow areas is minimal; all fill requirements should be met through excavation of the new stream channel and associated earth moving as described in the design.

Specific Comments

Comment 1 - Constructions Specification ST-01, Bioengineered Streambank Treatments: Although streambank treatments will be constructed primarily of biodegradable materials, other materials will be incorporated. Once the streambanks have stabilized and the usefulness of other materials (e.g., steel cables) has expired, they should be removed from the project site.

Response – Once the restoration project is complete there will be periodic monitoring of the system for several years. During this monitoring these items will be inspected and the portions above the ground surface will be removed, once it has been determined that they are no longer useful or needed for their intended purpose.

Comment 2 - Construction Specification ST-02: Please note that pages 26 and 28 are the same and pages 27 and 29 are also same, page number count is on the PDF file since no pagination is given. Please delete duplicate.

Response – So noted.

Comment 3 - Specification: Seeding, Section 2.1.1.3: Please include a list of seed species composition for the wetland restoration areas (similar to what is provided for the non-wetland areas). Information on wetland seed mixes (FACW Wetland Meadows [122] and Flood Plain Wildlife [154]) was not readily available on the Ernst website.

Response – The species lists for these two mixes are attached.

Comment 4 - Specification: Landscaping, Section 3.02 B: Please provide clarification regarding material that may be "harmful to root growth."

Response – This term refers to rocks and other miscellaneous debris (refuse, metallic objects, etc.) which may inhibit rooting and would therefore be removed from the planting substrate.

Comment 5 - 95% Design Cover letter and Design Drawings: The B&L's March 14, 2008 cover letter states in #2 that series of vernal pools have been designed along the restored corridor. However, only one is apparent on the design drawings. Please identify the other locations of the vernal pools.

Response - The other pools have been identified on the design plans.

Comment 6 - Design Drawings, Sediment Basins: NYS DEC previously commented on December 14, 2007 on the Preliminary Design Document, comment #7 regarding reducing berm height along with planting vegetation. B&L responses that the plans will be adjusted accordingly. Shrub plantings are detailed in these submittal drawings however no mention is given regarding the berm height reduction. Please explain.

Response – Our analysis of the basin volumes indicates that excess capacity is not present in these structures. We have however, in response to a suggestion from NYSDEC, reconfigured this basin to fit the landscape better and provide better habitat for wildlife.

General

- 1. The use of silt fence for providing temporary erosion control along the streambank is not recommended. The use of this practice in this situation would be highly labor intensive, may inhibit construction and would have to be removed before a flooding event. DEP recommends an alternative such as using a hydroseeder to spread a tackifier with the wetland mix to assist in keeping the seed bed in place and out of the stream until vegetation can be established.
 - Response Silt fencing is not intended to be installed for long periods of time. It will be used to prevent the freshly tilled soils in the wetland restoration areas from entering the stream should a rain event happen before stabilization is complete. However, where possible the approach suggested by DEP will be substituted for silt fencing. There are certain activities that will require the use of silt fence such as the road removal and grading operation that would necessarily require some soils be exposed for a brief period of time before stabilization can be done. Silt fence is most advisable for these sections.
- 2. The locations and dimension of the vernal pools should be shown on the plans. The limits of disturbance should be included for the construction of these areas.
 - Response The locations of the vernal pools have been identified on the design plans. All of these pools are contained within areas to receive the tilling and re-seeding so their construction limits are not distinct from the tillage activity. Also, none of the vernal pools (with the exception of potential borrow areas) will be created by excavation.
- 3. The location of stock piles should be approved before construction commences. The plan should discuss possible locations. Please provide a detail for proper stabilization of stockpile material.
 - Response The potential stock pile locations have already been identified on the design plans. A detail has been added that specifies the appropriate erosion and sediment control measures and stabilization measures for these stock piles.
- 4. There were channels coming off Richardson Hill Road and entering the west side of HHC causing substantial erosion to the flood plain around station 27+00. These channels should be shown on the plan and provided a stabilized conveyance to the HHC channel.
 - Response The channels that were observed cutting across the access road are primarily the result of a series of ditches constructed as part of the access road construction that consolidated the diffuse flows coming off the uphill slope and conveyed them across the access road and thence into the stream. The wetland restoration plan intends to redistribute this water back across the slope by filling these ditches and regrading the

access road area. As a result, there will be no need for stabilized conveyances entering HHC.

Sheet 9

- 1. Level spreaders are not the appropriate structure for establishing grade control at the outlets of the wetlands to HHC as shown on sheets 2, 4 and 7. DEP suggests the use of Cross Vanes for the purpose of establishing grade control.
 - Response Perhaps the term level spreader is inappropriate for these structures. These are actually small dams or berms intended to regulate the water levels in the wetlands and remove the concentrated flows that have developed since the stream remediation. Here again, the intent is to back up the water and spread it out along a broad front to support the development of wet meadow hydrology along the stream bank and in other instances to develop small pooled areas for amphibian use.
- 2. If possible use biodegradable materials to anchor geotextile or other materials instead of rebar.
 - Response The use of rebar has been eliminated from the design drawings.
- 3. Potted materials planted on slopes should be placed upright, not normal to the slope as shown.
 - Response The detail has been corrected to minimize the need for geotropism on the part of the plant.

Sheet 11

- 1. Fueling should always be conducted outside of stream and wetland corridors.
 - *Response* The note on this sheet has been modified to prohibit the fueling of equipment within the stream and wetland corridors.
- 2. All activities should produce NO visible contrast rather than no "substantial" visible contrast.
 - Response This change has been made.
- 3. Is the ERNMX-120 composed of native species? If not, please choose a seed mix that is.
 - Response The ERNMX-120 mix includes many native species
- 4. Will compaction of grassed swale materials interfere with establishment of vegetative cover. If so, perhaps less compaction or post-compaction roughening of the surface should be employed.

Response – The note on this detail has been changed to specify post compaction roughening of the seedbed to improve root development.

Sheets 15-18

1. If log vanes and cross vanes have the same angle specifications (20-30 degrees from the bank and 4-7 degrees arm angle), and both start from bankfull elevation and end at invert elevation, how can log vanes span the entire channel while rock vane arms span 1/3 of bankfull channel? This needs careful consideration, particularly since designs show the entire lower channel from approximately 20+00 to 32+00 to contain only log vane structures. Please address design concern outlined.

Response – Item 2 below has been noted, and edits will be made to reflect that log vanes will be keyed into the streambed invert in the center of the channel (1/2 channel width). This change is relevant to the following response, which addresses Item #1

Manipulation of log vane and cross vane arm orientation within acceptable ranges (20-30 degrees from the bank and 4-7 degrees arm angle) allows for both log vanes and cross vanes to be installed in the manner prescribed. This is due to the narrow nature of the channel. Specifically, because the design channel width in Segment III (where log vanes are prescribed) is 10.6 feet, the difference between 1/3 channel width (3.5 feet) and ½ channel width (5.3 feet) is only 1.8 feet. Adhering to the range of allowable log vane orientation (20-30 degrees from bank and 4% to 7% arm slope angle) allows for the extension of the upstream invert of the log vane so that it can span ½ of the channel width (at 30 degree angle from bank and 4% arm angle, for instance), while a cross vane arm can adhere to the same acceptable range of orientation and span only 1/3 channel width (at something closer to 30° from bank and a 7% arm angle, for instance).

Please refer further to the response to item 2 below.

2. Please justify the choice of log vane structures in this area vs. cross vanes or cascades. As noted in Specifications SR-12, these structures are designed to reduce shear stress on the banks. If the lowest point of the structure is at the tie-in to the bank, that location will be the thalweg and as such will be the point of greatest shear stress. These structures should therefore be redesigned to meet the invert away from the bank as for rock or cross vanes, or other structures should be used that better meet stated design goals.

Response – Plans, details, and specifications (Construction Specification SR-12: Log Vane) have been edited to reflect the following change:

The upstream terminus of the log vanes will be located at mid-channel. The log vane shall be keyed into the streambed at the desired bed elevation so that the log vane spans ½ channel width. The log vane will only tie into the downstream outer bank (at the bankfull elevation) and into the upstream streambed invert at ½

the channel width. This will maintain the thalweg in the center, or just off center, of the channel.

The use of log vanes in Segment III was selected over other methods, such as cascades or cross vanes, because the are the least inhibitive method to fish passage, identified in the Goals and Objectives Memorandum as a primary consideration in the restoration design of the lower third (Segment III) of the stream reach to be reconstructed. Log vanes also provide a component of large woody debris (LWD) in the channel, identified in the Basis of Design Report as a significant physical component affecting form and function of the reference reaches. Addition of LWD in the lower third of the channel augments instream habitat.

3. Additional vegetative materials should be placed at banks upstream and downstream from log vane tie-in to prevent flanking.

Response – Substantial streambank treatments, including coir logs, coir mats, live stakes, and erosion control fabric are prescribed as bank treatments throughout the course of the restored channel. It is envisioned that, commensurate with the prescribed amending of streamside soils, a great deal of colonization from adjacent intact vegetation will occur. Even in the existing poor soil conditions we have seen rapid and extensive colonization of the riparian area by herbaceous and woody species since the last significant disturbance of the near channel area occurred in September '06.

Sheet 19

1. Location of which of various bioengineered streambank treatments (ST-01) will be used are not clearly noted on plan drawings – please note the location and length of each proposed treatment option, or clearly describe in the specifications the conditions under which each might be field engineered.

Response - Specification ST-01 has been edited to reflect the following:

Except for the area immediately upstream and downstream of the Dimatos Crossing, the entire right and left bank of the restored channel will be stabilized using Streambank Treatment #1 (see Detail #3). Both streambanks in the vicinity of the Dimatos Crossing will be treated with an additional coir fascine superimposed upon the first (see Detail #4, Streambank Treatment 2).

2. Design appears to show a coir fascine toe along the entire length of the project judging from typical cross sections for each segment, or more than a mile of coir fascine in all. Some reaches may have two courses, its not clear which, as a few different bank treatment options are shown but not clarified on the plans (as noted in 1. above). Specifications note these materials are biodegradable – how long will it take for these materials to degrade and return the stream to a self-adjusting morphology? In all cases, degradable materials should be used as much as possible in favor of metal, plastics or

treated materials for anchors and pins (note coir logs are anchored with cabling and metal anchors, for example).

Response – It is true that the entire stream course will include a coir fascine toe (see response above). It is anticipated that the material will biodegrade over the course of 2 years, during which time the fibers will collect silts and other fine sediments, and will be colonized by adjacent vegetation. The channel will be able to self-adjust at that time, although the added stabilization of the banks through recruitment of vegetation will provide initial stability against storm events that could inappropriately reconfigure the channel prior to the substantial reestablishment of floodplain vegetation following construction.

To whatever degree possible, the preferred approach is to utilize biodegradable materials for initial stabilization of the streambanks and adjacent floodplain immediately following construction. However, it has been our professional experience with installations of this kind that the anchors and cables used to secure coir logs in place are exposed to a great deal of stress that test the tensile- and abrasion-resistant qualities of the materials used. These stresses result from three primary sources:

- Tension caused from driving of the anchors into the streambed
- Abrasion of the cable while driving the anchor and cable through streambed sediments
- Abrasion of the cable due to contact from streambed sediments and/or debris mobilized during high flow events

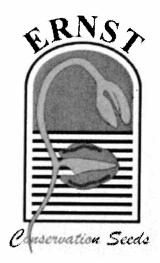
In order to function properly and to stabilize the channel in the initial period following construction, it is imperative that the coir fascines stay firmly secured in place. Displacement of the coir logs due to disconnection of the earth anchors can lead to bypassing (back-washing) of the coir fascines, over-widening the channel and creating a sediment discharge problem. It is our best professional judgment, borne of past experience, that the most appropriate application is the use of steel anchors and cables with high abrasion and tension resistance. Any portions of the cables remaining exposed will be removed once the need for them has expired (when the fascines have significantly biodegraded, or have been significantly 'rooted in" by vegetation.

- 3. Is the low-flow crossing design shown still acceptable to the Dimatos?
 - Response The low flow crossing design is the one approved by EPA for this project.
- 4. Live staking in active channel and bank areas should have tighter spacing than 2' on center we recommend 12-18" OC in this setting, particularly in the lower reaches that are more dependent on established vegetation for ongoing stability. This may also limit need for such extensive use of coir logs in proposed bank treatments. One detail and specification ST-02 note a 3' OC spacing and makes no reference to a tighter spacing even as shown on plan details please clarify this and amend to a tighter spacing.

Response – Familiarity with the project site shows that rapid and extensive colonization of disturbed areas occurs shortly after disturbance. In preparing the vegetation plan accompanying the stream design, this was taken into account. It is anticipated that, in addition to the prescribed live stakes, stabilization of the floodplain will be enhanced by the placement of coir fascines and mats at the stream bank. Assisted by the prescribed amending of the floodplain soils, rapid and extensive colonization is anticipated, meeting or exceeding that experienced to date. It is the judgment of the design team that the prescribed floodplain vegetation plan, augmented with coir fascines and mats and expectant of significant colonization from existing vegetation sources, will suitably stabilize the streambank.

In regards to replacing the prescribed coir fascines with additional live stakes, this approach was initially considered. However, because the channel is built in fairly unconsolidated fill material, there is an evident susceptibility of the streambanks to failure (as seen to result from past flood events). As such, it is the opinion of the design team that a more substantive method is needed to maintain bank stability in the short term following construction. Given the specific site conditions, it is our opinion that replacing the coir fascines and mats with additional live stakes will expose the channel to a greater risk of bank failure, jeopardizing the success of the restoration effort. It should be noted that areas more susceptible to bank stress (outside meanders with higher-than-normal sheer stress values, for example) have been identified in the design. These areas of the bank will receive additional plantings and live stakings, in addition to the prescribed streambank stabilization treatment.





Ernst Seed Mixes

The following seed mix information is subject to change. Please contact us at **800-873-3321** for more detailed information and product specifications.

Return to Seed Mixes List

FACW Wetland M	leadow Mix
Description	ERNMX-122
Seeding Rate	15 bulk lbs per acre or 1/3-1/2 lbs per 1,000 ft2
Price	Call for current pricing.
Specie List (click for details)	Asclepias incarnata (Swamp Milkweed)
	Aster prenanthoides (Symphyotrichum p.) (Zigzag Aster)
	Aster puniceus (Symphyotrichum puniceum) (Purple Stemmed Aster)
	Aster umbellatus (Doellingeria

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Carex lupulina (Hop Sedge)

Carex Iurida (Lurid (Shallow) Sedge)

umbellata) (Flat Topped White

Bidens cernua (Nodding Bur

Carex comosa (Cosmos (Bristly)

seage j

Aster)

Marigold)

Sedge)

Carex scoparia (Blunt Broom Sedge)

Carex stipata (Awl Sedge)

Carex vulpinoidea (Fox Sedge)

Elymus virginicus (Virginia Wild Rye)

Eupatorium fistulosum (Joe Pye

Weed)	
** ~ ~ ~ ,	

Eupatorium perfoliatum (Boneset)

Euthamia graminifolia (Solidago g.) (Grass Leaved Goldenrod)

Geum laciniatum (Rough Avens)

Glyceria canadensis (Rattlesnake Grass)

Glyceria grandis (American Mannagrass)

Helenium autumnale (Common Sneezeweed)

Heliopsis helianthoides (Ox Eye Sunflower)

Juncus effusus (Soft Rush)

Juncus tenuis (Path Rush)

Ludwigia alternifolia (Seedbox)

Mimulus ringens (Square Stemmed Monkey Flower)

Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern)

Scirpus polyphyllus (Many Leaved Bulrush)

Verbena hastata (Blue Vervain)

Vernonia gigantea (V. altissima) (Giant Ironweed)

Zizia aurea (Golden Alexanders)

FITY: James Saxton @ Barran & Loguidice, P.C. fax: 315-451-0052 TOTAL Pg: 1

Ernst Conservation Seeds

9006 Mercer Pike Meadville, PA 16335 (800) 873-3321 Fax (814) 336-5191 www.ernstseed.com

Date: May 21, 2008

Flood Plain Wildlife Mix - ERNMX-154

% Botanical Name	Common Name	Price/lb	Cost
20.00% Carex vulpinoidea	Fox Sedge	16.00	320.00
20.00% Elymus virginicus	Virginia Wild Rye	7.24	144.80
10.00% Andropogon gerardll, 'Niagara'	'Niagara' Big Bluestem	14.49	144.90
10.00% Sorghastrum nutans, PA ecotype	Indiangrass, PA Ecotype	11.12	111.20
5,00% Carex scoparia	Blunt Broom Sedge	40.00	200.00
5.00% Panicum virgatum, 'Shelter'	'Shelter' Switchgrass	9.40	47.00
5.00% Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain	60.00	300,00
4.00% Carex crinita	Fringed (Nodding) Sedge	108.00	432.00
4,00% Helenium autumnale	Common Sneezeweed	80.00	320.00
3.00% Euthamla graminifolia	Grass Leaved Goldenrod	120.00	360.00
2.00% Carex stipata	Awl Şedge	120.00	240.00
2.00% Desmodium canadense	Showy Tick Trefoil	32.32	64.64
2.00% Eupatorium fistulosum	Joe Pye Weed	160.00	320.00
2.00% Eupatorium perfoliatum	Boneset	160.00	320.00
2.00% Heliopsis helianthoides	Ox Eye Sunflower	16.00	32.00
1.00% Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed	300.00	300 .00
1.00% Aster puniceus	Purple Stemmed Aster	200.00	200.00
1.00% Ludwigia alternifolia	Seedbox	240.00	240.00
1.00% Monarda fistulosa	Wild Bergamot	196.00	196.00

100.00%

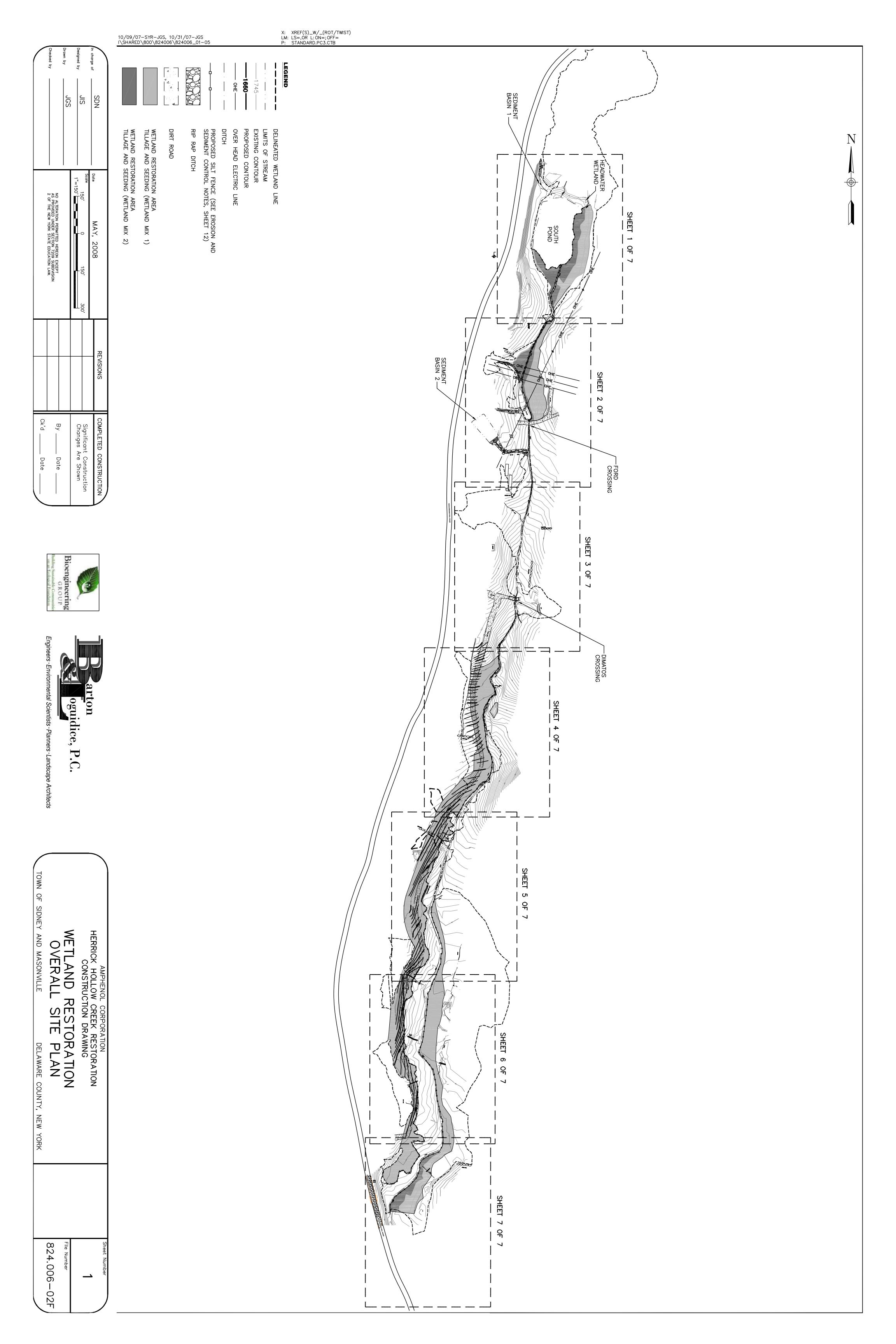
Seeding Rate: 15 lb per acre, or 1/3-1/2 lb per 1,000 sq ft

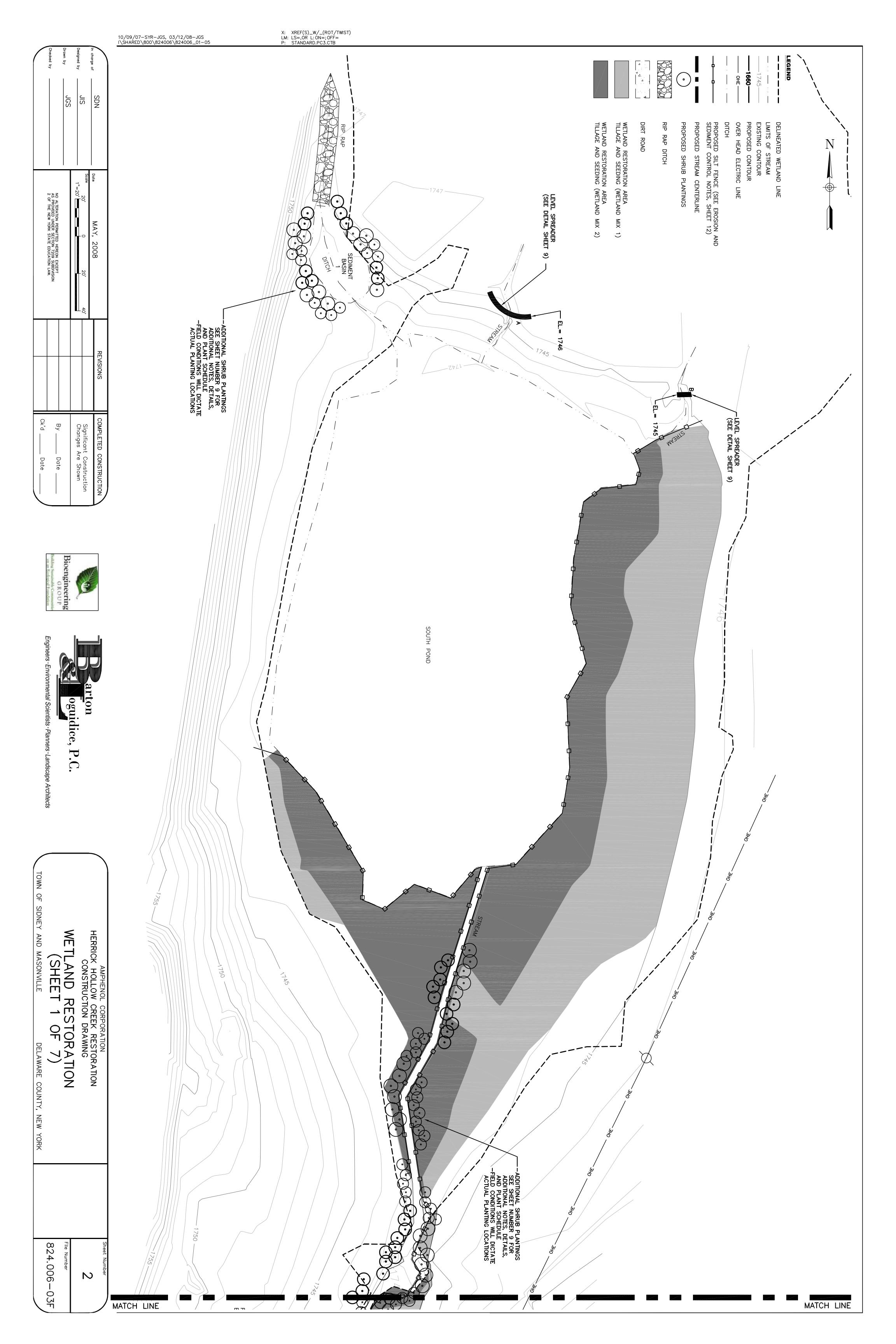
Use: Wetland sites.

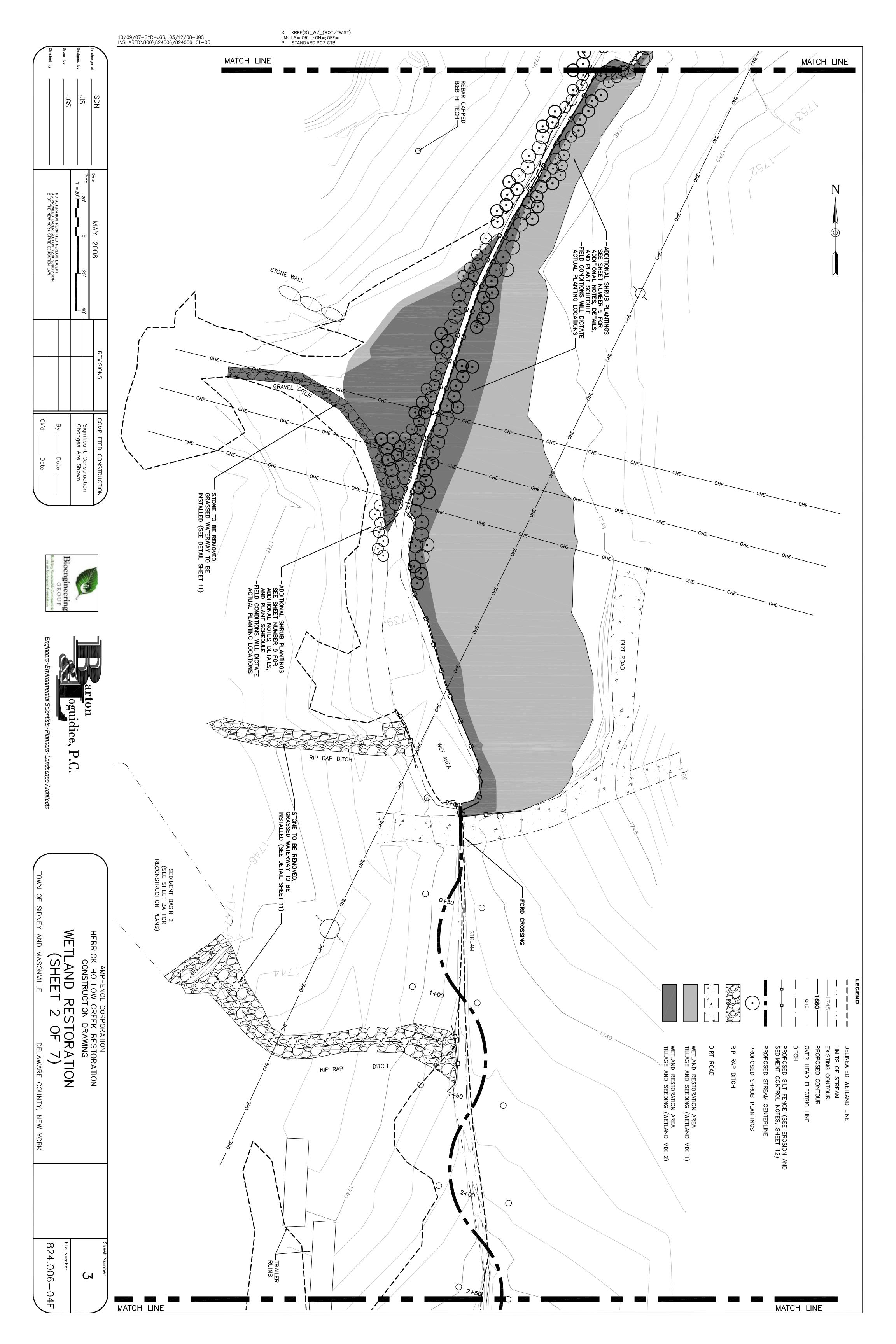
Price Quotes guaranteed for 30 days. All prices are FOB Meadville, PA Please check our website at www.ernstseed.com for current pricing when placing ordersTotal

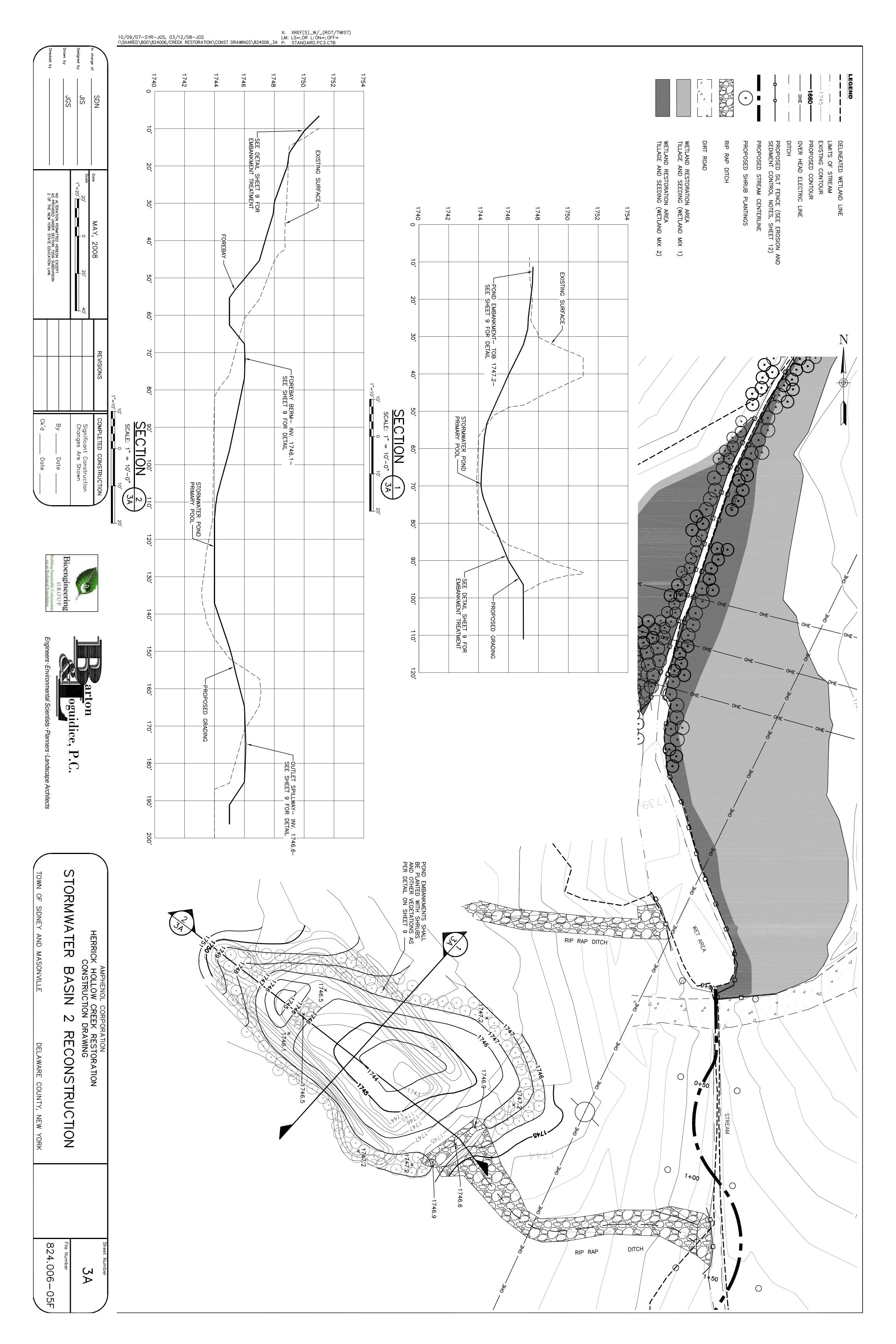
\$42.93

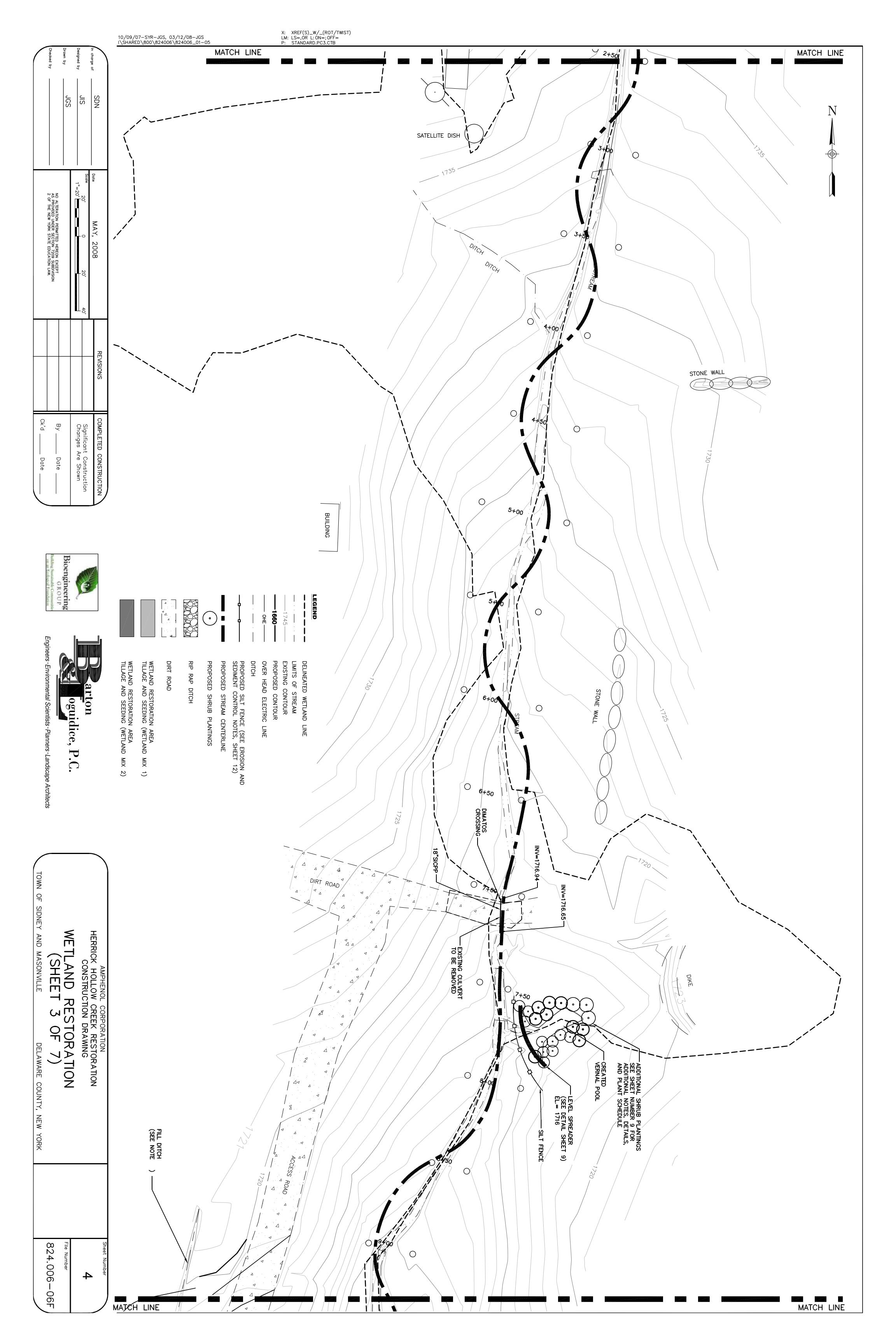
Price/lb:

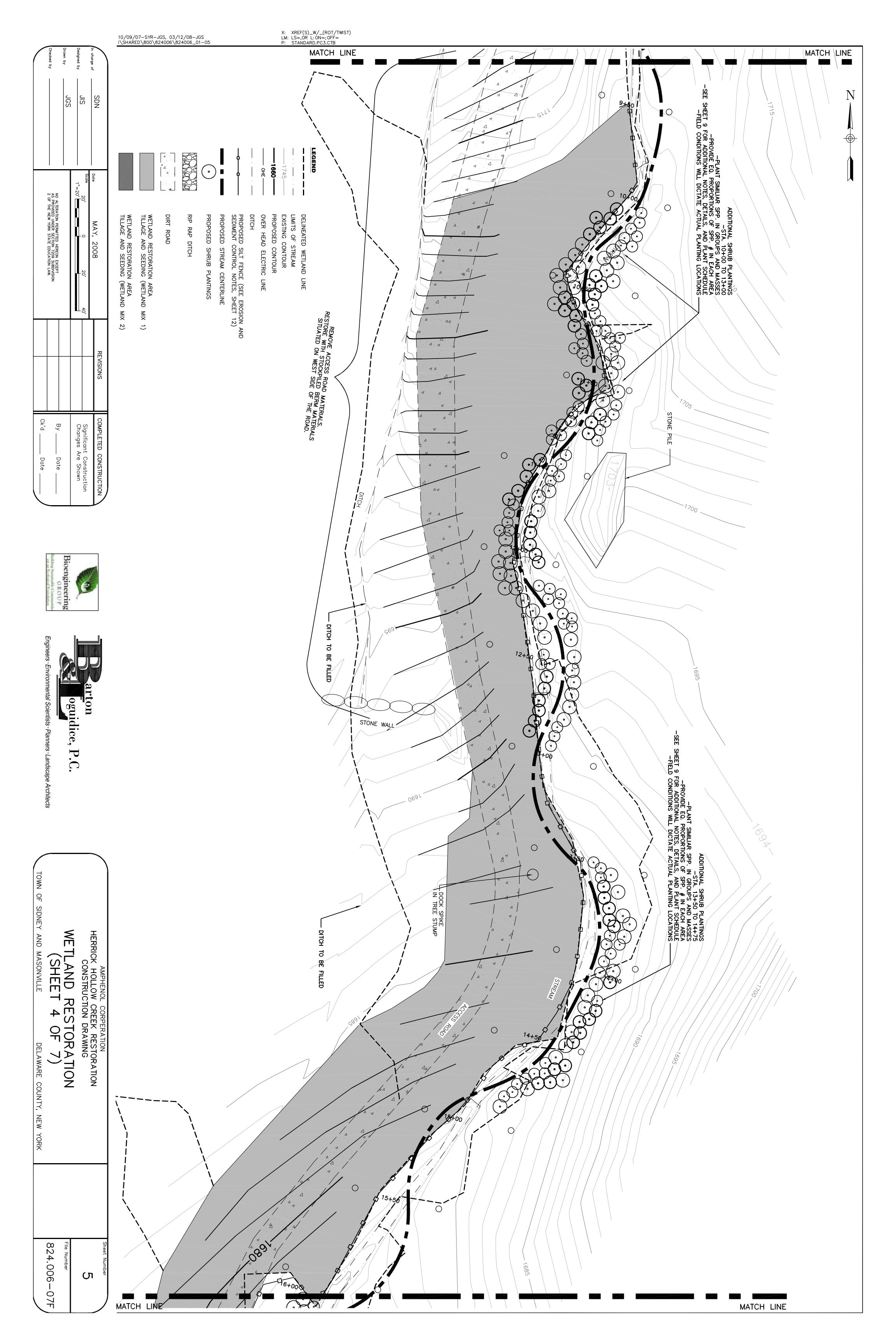


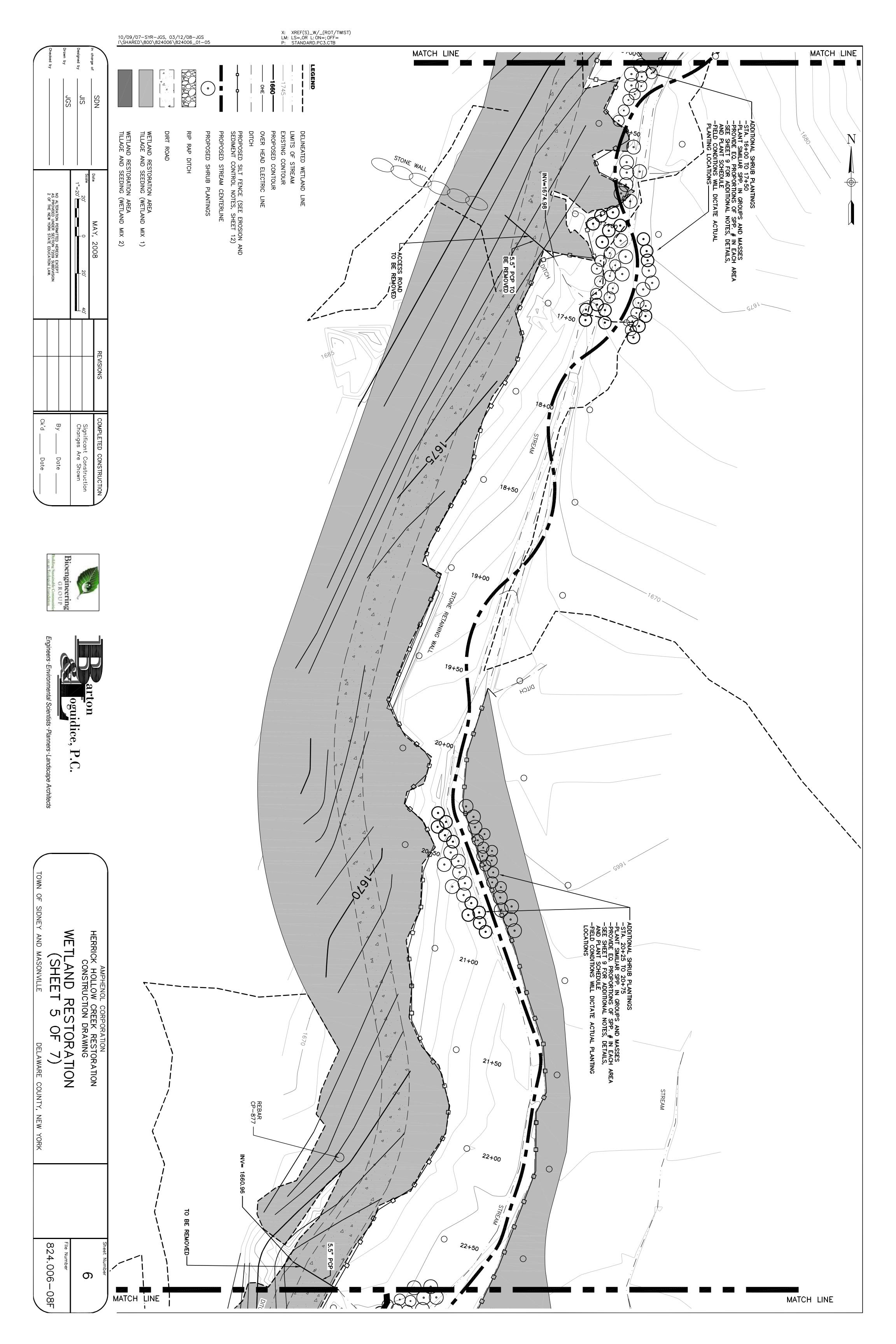


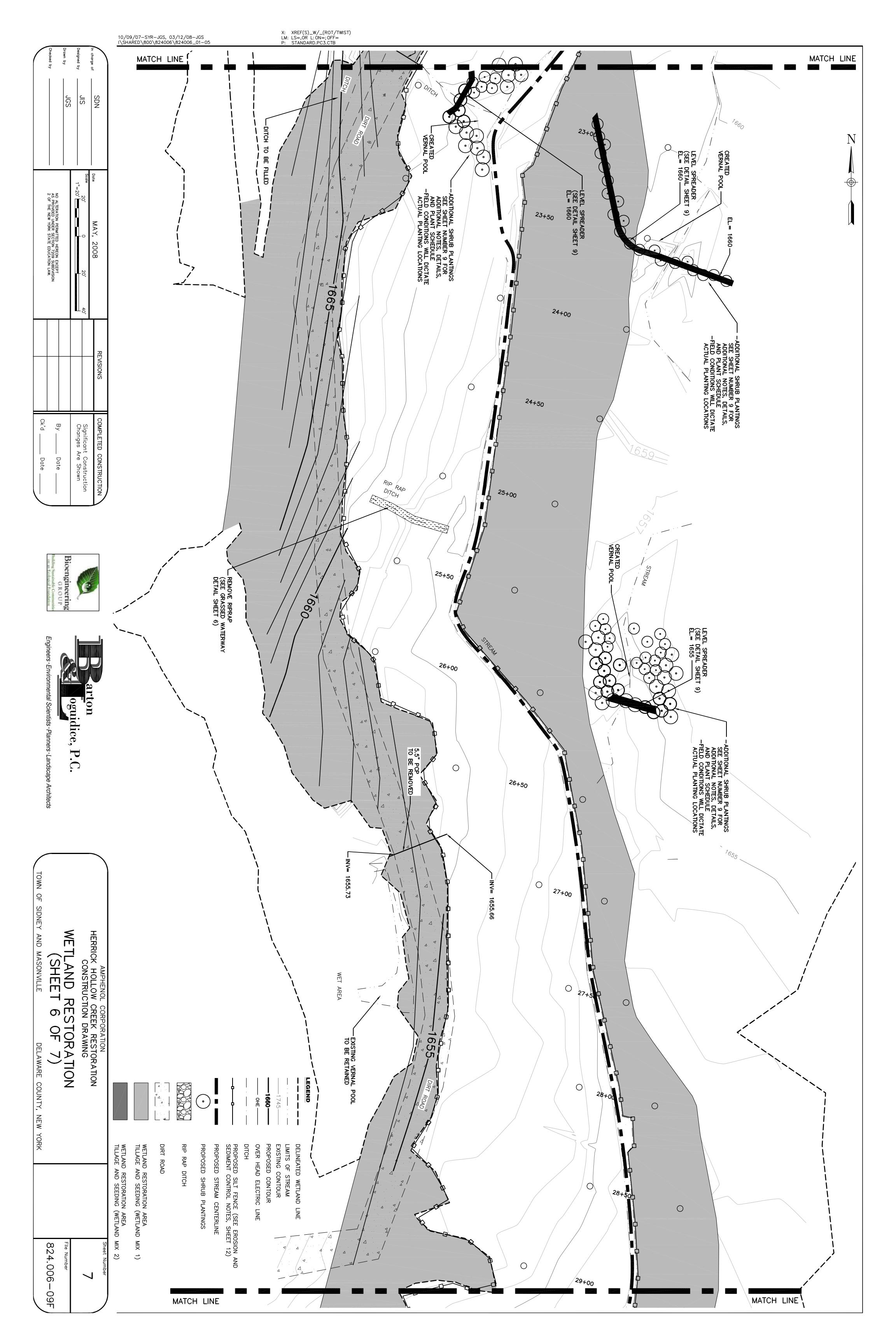


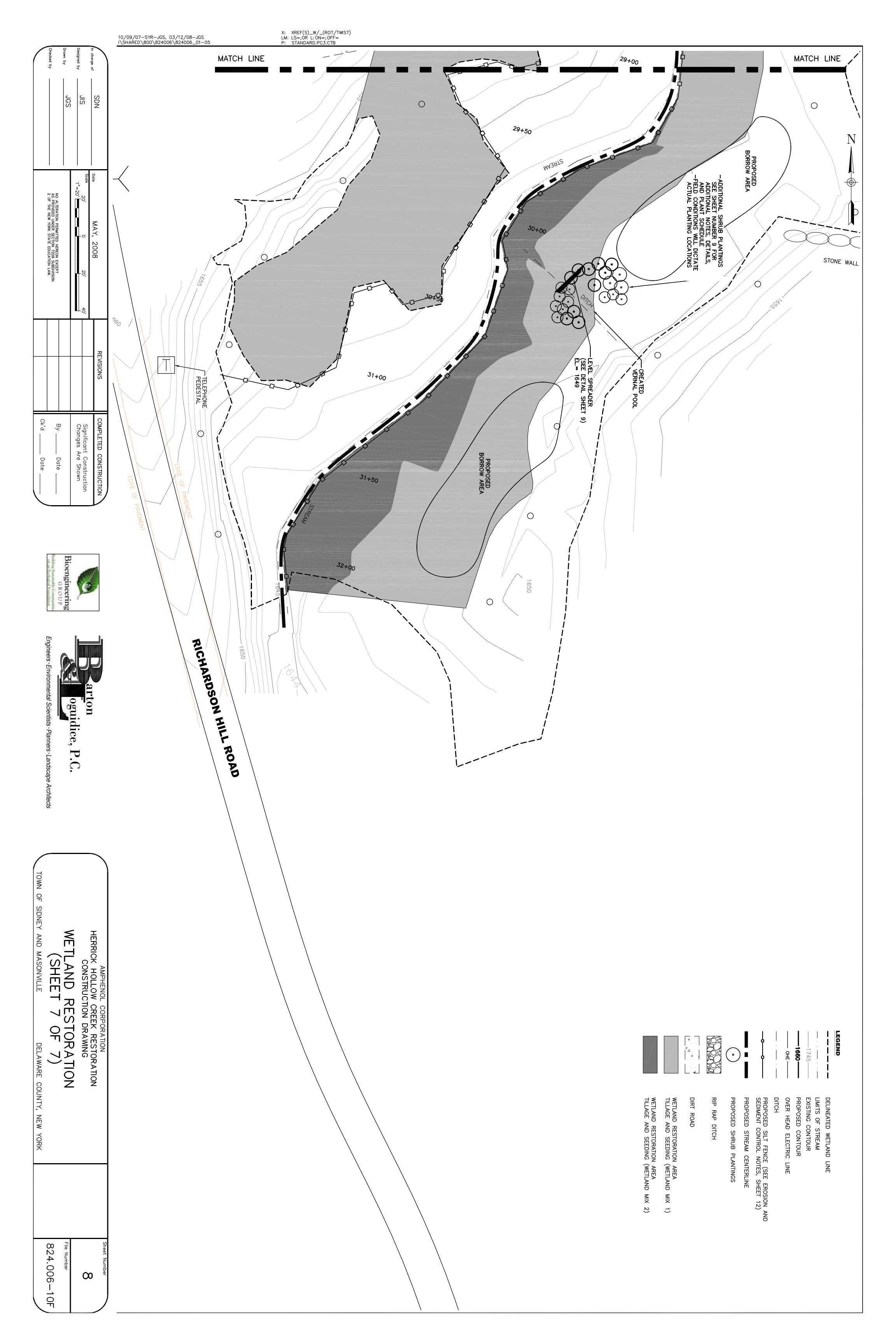


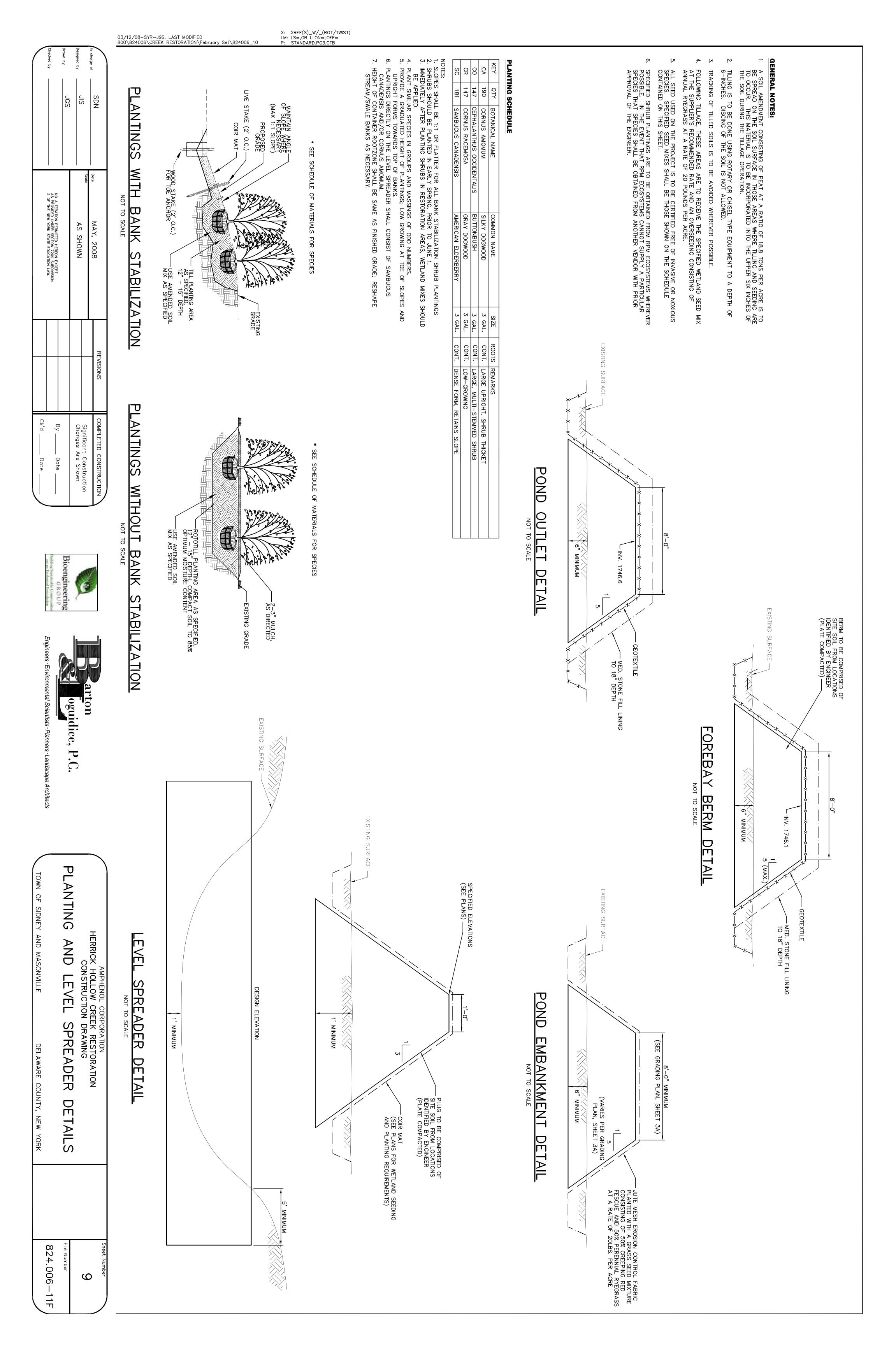


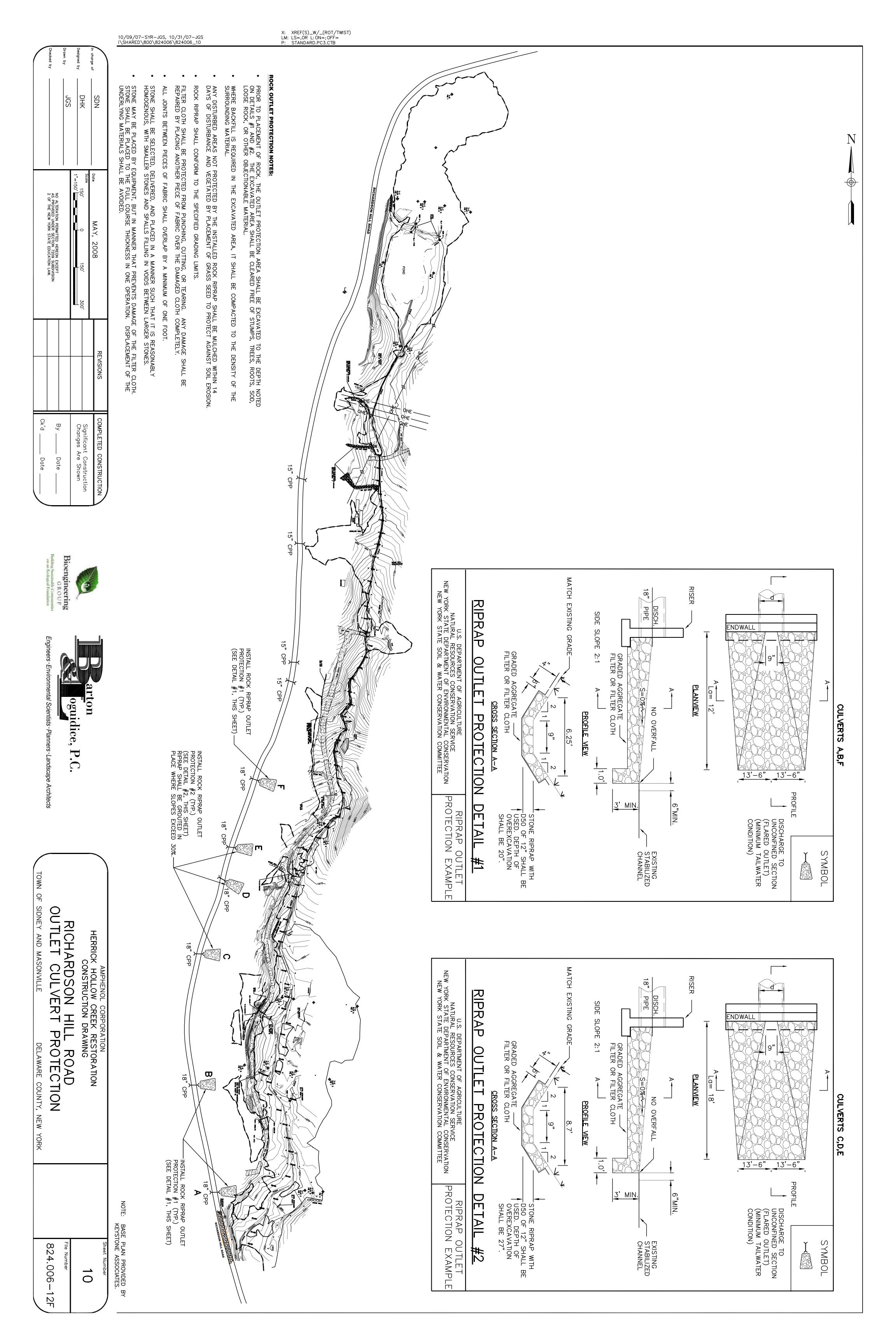


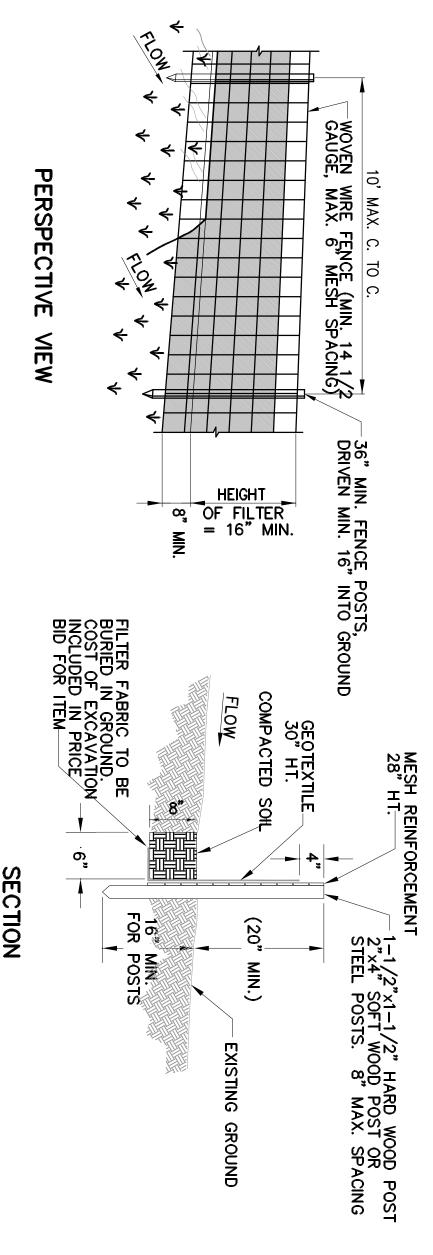












CONSTRUCTION NOTES FABRICATED

- WOVEN WIRE FENCE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO TO FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES.

 FILTER CLOTH TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE: WOVEN WIRE, 14 1/WOVEN WIRE FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY

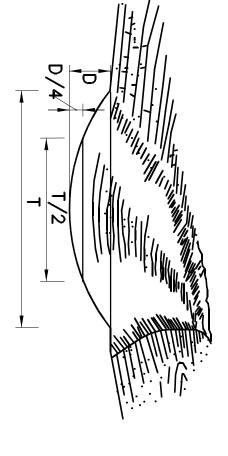
 24" AT TOP AND MID SECTION.

 WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF FILTER CLOTH ADJOIN FILTER CLOTHFILTER X, MIRAFI 100X, STABIL EACH OTHER THEY SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY

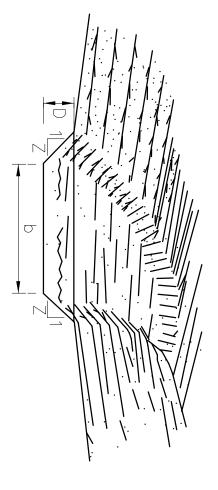
 SIX INCHES AND FOLDED.

 MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDEBPREFABRICATED UNIGEOFAB, AND MATERIAL REMOVED WHEN "BULGES"

 APPROVED EQUAL STEEL EITHER "T" OR
 "U" TYPE OR 2" HARDWOOD
 WOVEN WIRE, 14 1/2 GA.
 6" MAX. MESH OPENING
- FILTER CLOTHFILTER X,
 MIRAFI 100X, STABILINKA
 T140N OR APPROVED EQUAL



GRASSED WAILING PARABOLIC CROSS WATERWAY Y DETAIL SECTION



TRAPEZOIDAL GRASSED WATERWAY NOT TO SCALE CROSS SECTION DETAIL

FENCE NOT 7 SCALE <u>DETAIL</u>

GENERAL NOTE:

CONSTRUCTION MAY BE PERFORMED BY THE AMPHENOL CORPORATION STAFF OR AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR. IN THE NOTES BELOW, THE TERM "CONTRACTOR" MAY PERTAIN TO THE AMPHENOL CORPORATION STAFF OR AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOTES:

- PRIOR TO INITIAL ON-SITE MOBILIZATION ALL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE FULLY CLEANED USING HIGH PRESSURE WATER AND STEAM TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER. NO VEGETATION, SOIL, GREASE, FUEL OR OTHER POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS WILL BE ALLOWED ON THE EQUIPMENT FOLLOWING THE CLEANING.
- ALL EQUIPMENT ON-SITE MUST BE MAINTAINED IN PROPER OPERATING CONDITION AT ALL TIMES.
- ALL FACTORY INSTALLED ON EQUIPMENT AT ALL T) ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS, SUPPRESSORS AND MUFFLERS MUST BE UTILIZED TIMES.
- 4. ALL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE OPERATED IN A MANNER SO AS OPERATING HOURS. TO REASONABLY MINIMIZE NOISE LEVELS DURING
- ٠ CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT SHALL ONLY BE OPERATED FROM $6:00\,$ AM TO $9:00\,$ PM UNLESS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. OTHERWISE
- 9 EQUIPMENT FUELING AND WASHING SHALL ONLY BE DONE IN LOCATIONS APPROVED FUELING SHALL BE DONE IN WETLANDS OR WITHIN THE STREAM. ВҮ THE ENGINEER. <u>N</u>

ROSION A N D SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

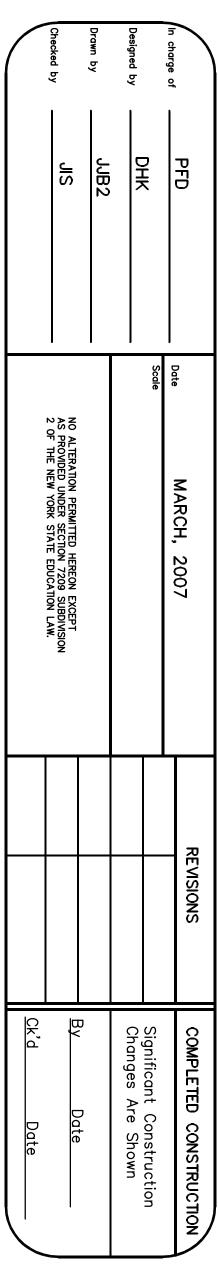
- ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS SHALL BE TAKEN TO PREVENT WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO INCREASES IN TURBIDITY THAT WILL CAUSE A VISIBLE CONTRAST TO NATURAL SITE CONDITIONS: INCREASES IN SUSPENDED, COLLOIDAL AND SETTLEABLE SOLIDS THAT WILL CAUSE DEPOSITION OR IMPAIR THE WATERS FOR THEIR BEST USAGES, AND PREVENTION OF RESIDUE FROM OIL AND FLOATING SUBSTANCES, VISIBLE OIL FILM, OR GLOBULES OF GREASE. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES AS REQUIRED TO PREVENT WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS.
- 5 DURING CONSTRUCTION, NO WET OR FRESH CONCRETE SHALL BE ALLOWED TO NOR SHALL WASHINGS FROM CONCRETE TRUCKS, MIXERS, OR OTHER DEVICES I WATERS. BE ALLOWED TO ENTER ANY
- Ÿ ANY DEBRIS OR EXCESS MATERIALS FROM CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY AND COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM ALL WATER AND WETLAND AREAS TO APPROPRIATE UPLAND AREAS FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE STANDARDS.
- 5 ALL ACCESS THE OWNER / INSPECTION, PERIODIC CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE OF TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE CONDUCTED AT LEAST ONCE PER 7 CALENDAR DAYS AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL EVENT >0.5 INCHES. ADDITIONAL PRACTICES WILL BE ADDED IF DETERMINED TO BE NEEDED BY ON—SITE INSPECTION FAILURE TO PROPERLY INSTALL, MAINTAIN, AND OPERATE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES MAY RESULT IN WORK STOPPAGE UNTIL MEASURES ARE ACCEPTABLE. DREDGED AND EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE DISPOSED OF ON AN UPLAND SITE IDENTIFIED BY AND BE SUITABLY STABILIZED SO THAT IT CANNOT RE-ENTER ANY BODY OF WATER.
- 9 ALL EROSION, SEDIMENT & RUNOFF CONTROLS SHALL BE PLACED PRIOR TO STARTING CLEARING & EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE CONTRIBUTING AREAS ARE STABILIZED WITH SEEDING AND/OR SLOPE PROTECTION AND AS ORDERED BY CONSTRUCTION MANAGER.
- 7. THE COST OF INSTALLING, CLEANING, AND REMOVING TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INCLUDED UNDER THE CONTRACT. ANY FINES AND/OR PENALTIES LEVIED DUE TO NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE SWPPP AND/OR SPDES GP-02-01 SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.

- SILT FENCE SHALL NOT BE USED IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW.
- 9 THE ENGINEER MAY CALL FOR BRACING SILT FENCE WITH HAY BALES OR WIRE FENCING.
- <u></u> ALL AREAS OF SOIL DISTURBANCE RESULTING FROM THIS PROJECT SHALL BE SEEDED WITH AN APPROPRIATE PERENNIAL GRASS SEED AND MULCHED WITH HAY OR STRAW WITHIN 14 DAYS OF FINAL GRADING EXCEPT WETLANDS THAT SHALL BE SEEDED WITH SPECIFIED WETLAND MIX. MULCH SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL A SUITABLE COVER IS ESTABLISHED. ANY DISTURBED AREA LEFT EXPOSED FOR GREATER THAN 14 DAYS SHALL RECEIVE TEMPORARY SEED AND MULCH. THERE SHALL NOT BE GREATER THAN 5-ACRES OF DISTURBED SOIL AT ANY GIVEN TIME.
- IN THE EVENT A DEWATERING OPERATION BECOMES NECESSARY, A SETTLING BASIN WILL BE REQUIRED UNLESS PUMP DISCHARGE IS AS CLEAN AND FREE OF SEDIMENT AS THE RECEIVING WATER. 出
- 12. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED, MAINTAINED AND INSPECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SITE SPECIFIC STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) PREPARED FOR THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO CERTIFY THE SWPPP PRIOR TO LAND DISTURBANCE. A SIGNED COPY OF THE SWPPP, NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI), AND SPDES PERMIT ARE TO BE MAINTAINED ON—SITE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL A MAILBOX TO HOUSE THESE DOCUMENTS IF A FIELD TRAILER IS NOT PRESENT.
- CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PHASED SO THAT HERRICK HOLLOW CREEK WILL NOT BE CROSSED WHILE FLOWING. DEWATERING OPERATIONS SHALL BE COMPLETED AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE THAT STREAM IS DRYWHEN WORKED.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL THOROUGHLY EXAMINE AND VERIFY IN THE FIELD ALL EXISTING AND GIVEN CONDITIONS, ELEVATIONS, AND DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. IF FIELD CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS DIFFER FROM THOSE SHOWN ON THE PLANS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY AND MAKE ANY APPROPRIATE CHANGES REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE WORK, AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
- ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES EXCEPT STABILIZED ROADWAYS AND WETLAND OR WETLAND MITIGATION AREAS SHALL BE FINE GRADED, COVERED WITH A MINIMUM OF FOUR INCHES OF TOPSOIL, SEEDED, FERTILIZED AND MULCHED. NO DISTURBED AREAS SHALL REMAIN FOR GREATER THAN 14 DAYS WITHOUT TEMPORARY SEEDING. ALL ADDITIONAL TOPSOIL STRIPPED SHALL BE STOCKPILED AND SEEDED AT SITES APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
- 16. ANY ADDITIONAL HAUL ROADS REQUIRED FOR COMPLETION OF THE CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE OWNER. ALL ADDITIONAL HAUL ROAD LOCATIONS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE STABILIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NYSDEC CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION STANDARDS.
- 17. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL APPLY WATER TO ADEQUATELY CONTROL DUST WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER. THE USE OF CALCIUM CHLORIDE OR OTHER CHEMICALS IS PROHIBITED.
- $\dot{\infty}$ F THE PROJECT. AVAILABLE
- 9 THE EXISTING DITCH WEST OF THE EXISTING ACCESS ROAD REGRADING AND STABILIZATION ARE COMPLETE. SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL BERM REMOVAL

GRASSED WATERWAY DETAIL CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- ALL TREES, BRUSH, STUMPS, OBSTRUCTIONS, AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE WATERWAY.
- 5 THE WATERWAY SHALL BE EXCAVATED OR SHAPED TO LINE, GRADE, AND CROSS SECTION AS REQUIRED TO MEET THE CRITERIA SPECIFIED HEREIN, AND BE FREE OBANK PROJECTIONS OR OTHER IRREGULARITIES WHICH WILL IMPEDE NORMAL FLOW. 읶
- FILLS SHALL BE COMPACTED AS NEEDED TO PREVENT UNEQUAL SETTLEMENT THAT WOULD CAUSE DAMAGE IN THE COMPLETED WATERWAY.

 ALL EARTH REMOVED AND NOT NEEDED IN CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE SPREAD IN AN AREA APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER OR DISPOSED OF SO THAT IT WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE FUNCTIONING OF THE WATERWAY. SOILS SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED WITHIN 14 DAYS.
- STABILIZATION SHALL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE APPROPRIATE STANDARD AND SPECIFCATIONS FOR VEGETATIVE PRACTICES. THE WATERWAY SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH SEEDING AND MULCHING PROTECTED BY JUTE TWISTED YARN MATTING INCLUDING TEMPORARY DIVERSION OF THE WATER UNTIL THE VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED.
- <u></u>6 JUTE TWISTED YARN MATTING SHALL BE UNBLEACHED, UNDYED PLAIN WEAVE, WARP 78 ENDS PER YARD, WEFT 41 ENDS PER YARD, 60 TO 90 LBS PER ROLL.
- SEED BED SHALL BE ROUGHENED PRIOR TO SEEDING AND JUTE PLACEMENT.





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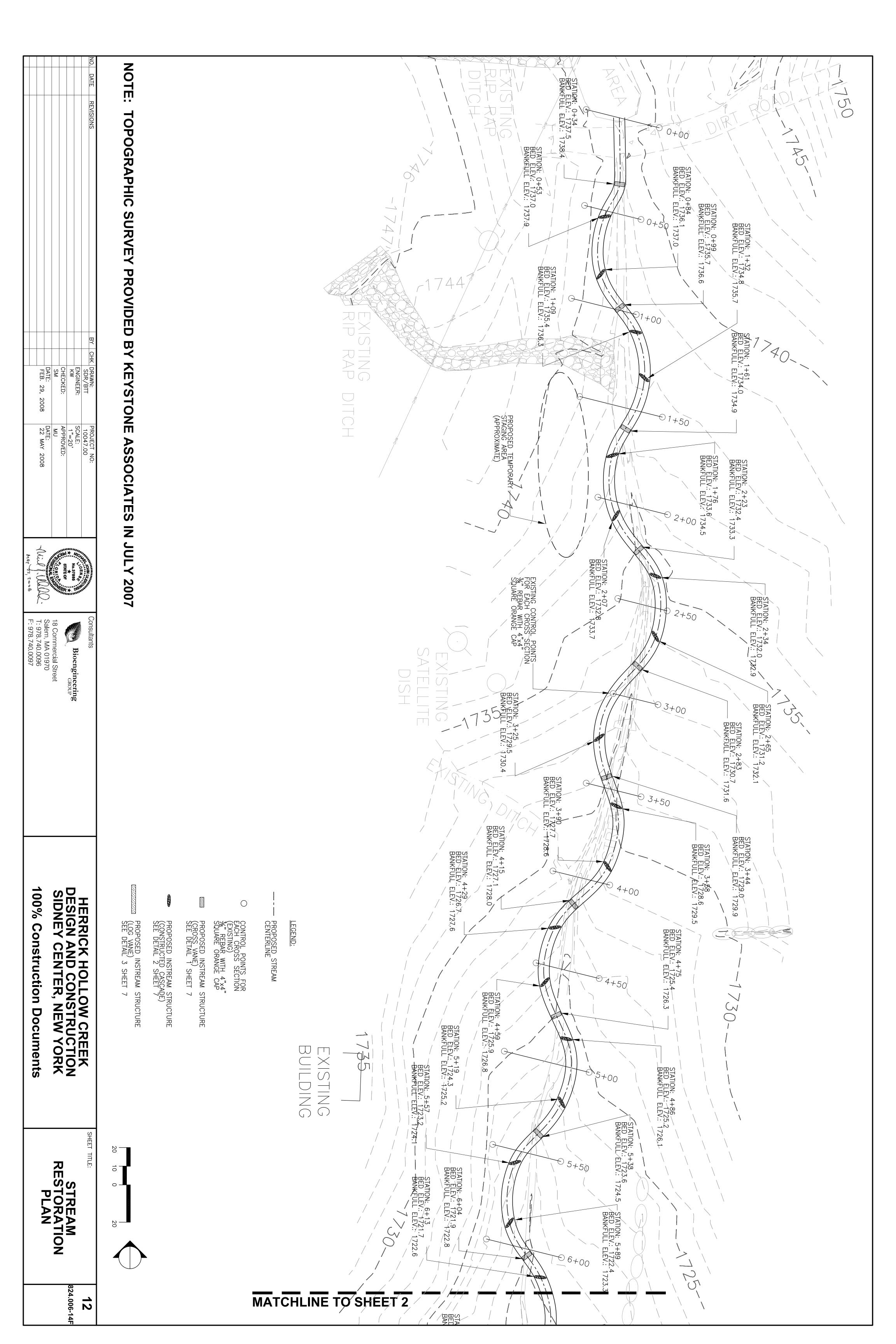
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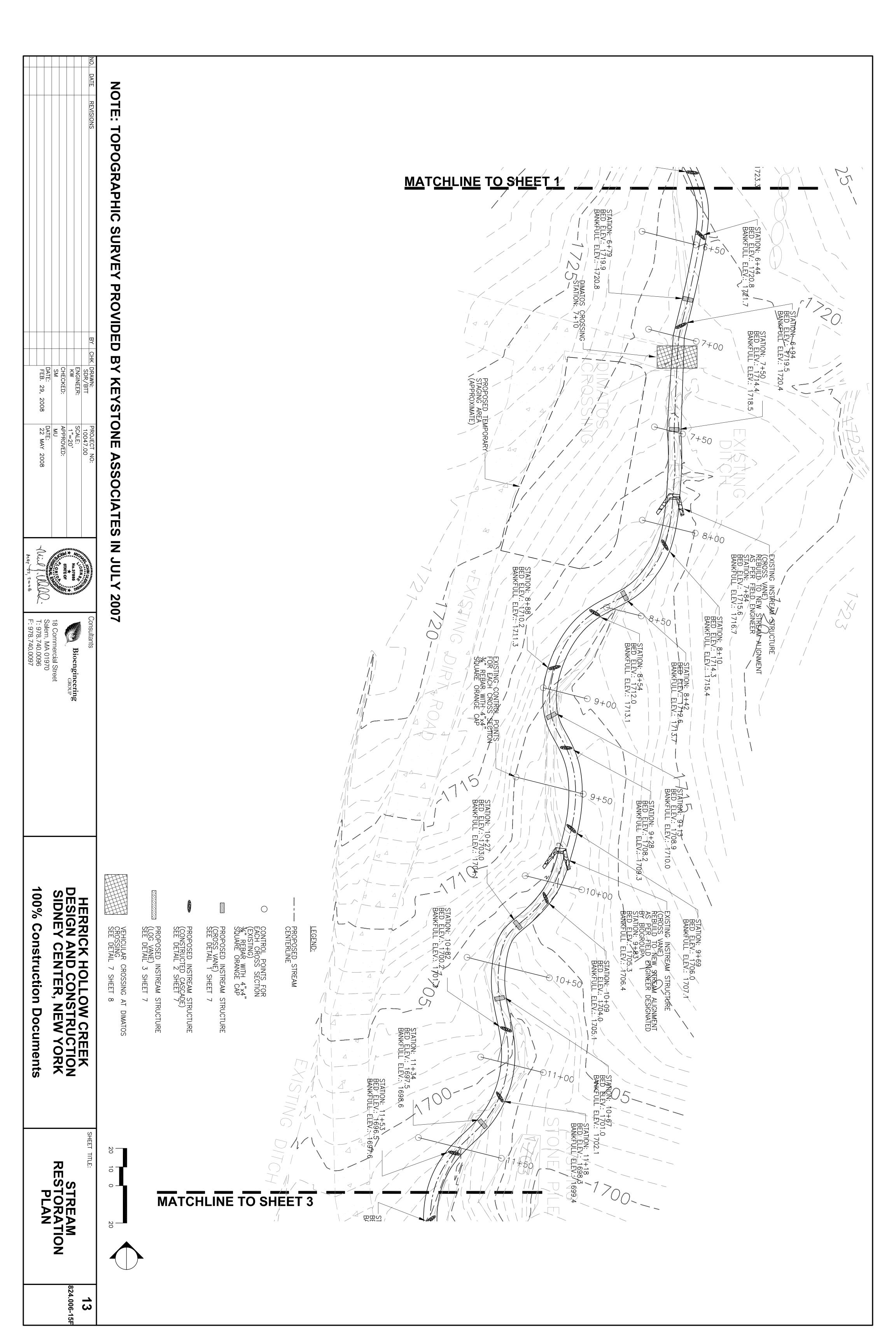
> AMPHENOL CORPORATION
> HERRICK HOLLOW RESTORATION
> CONSTRUCTION DRAWING DETAILS 8 NOTES

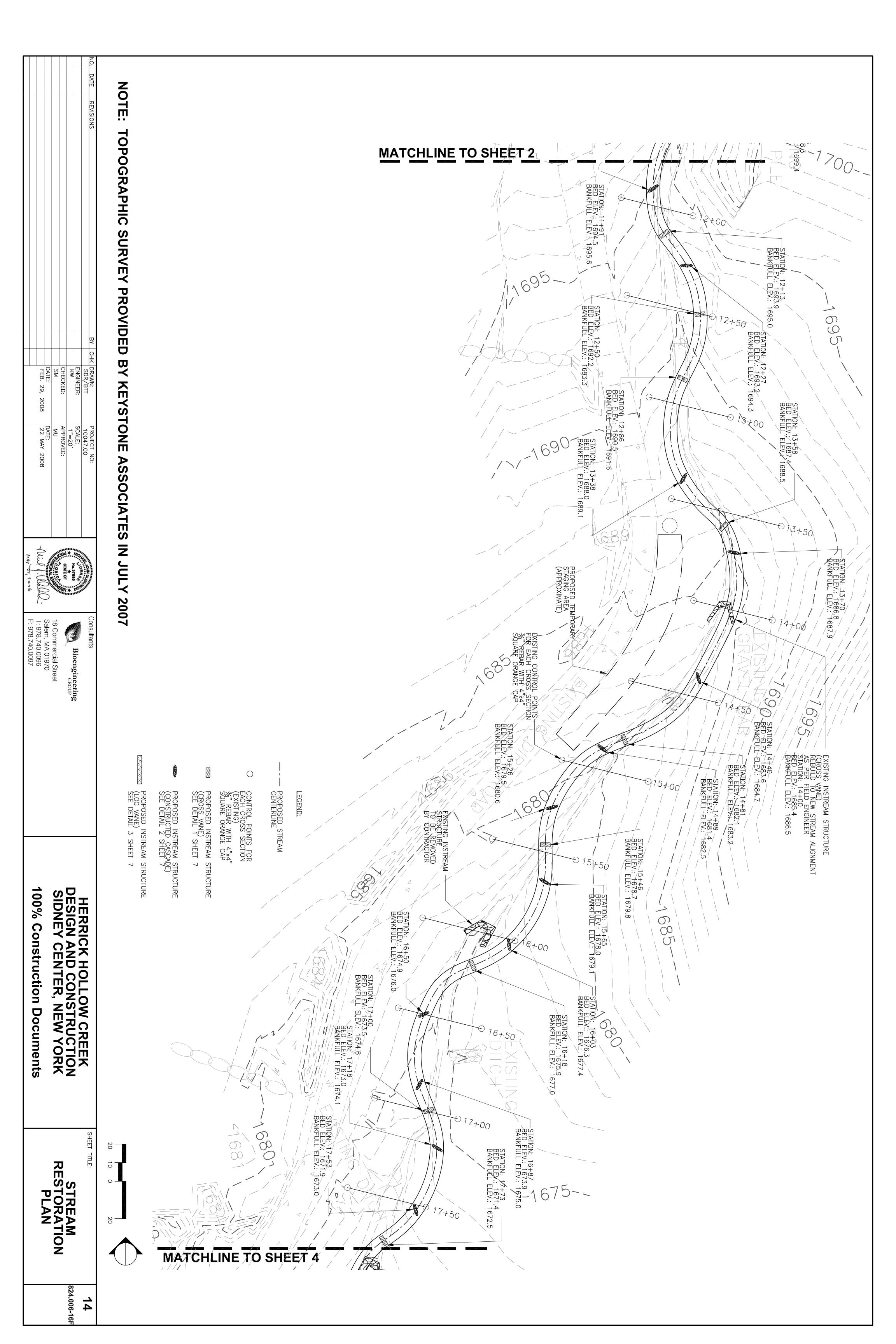
DELAWARE

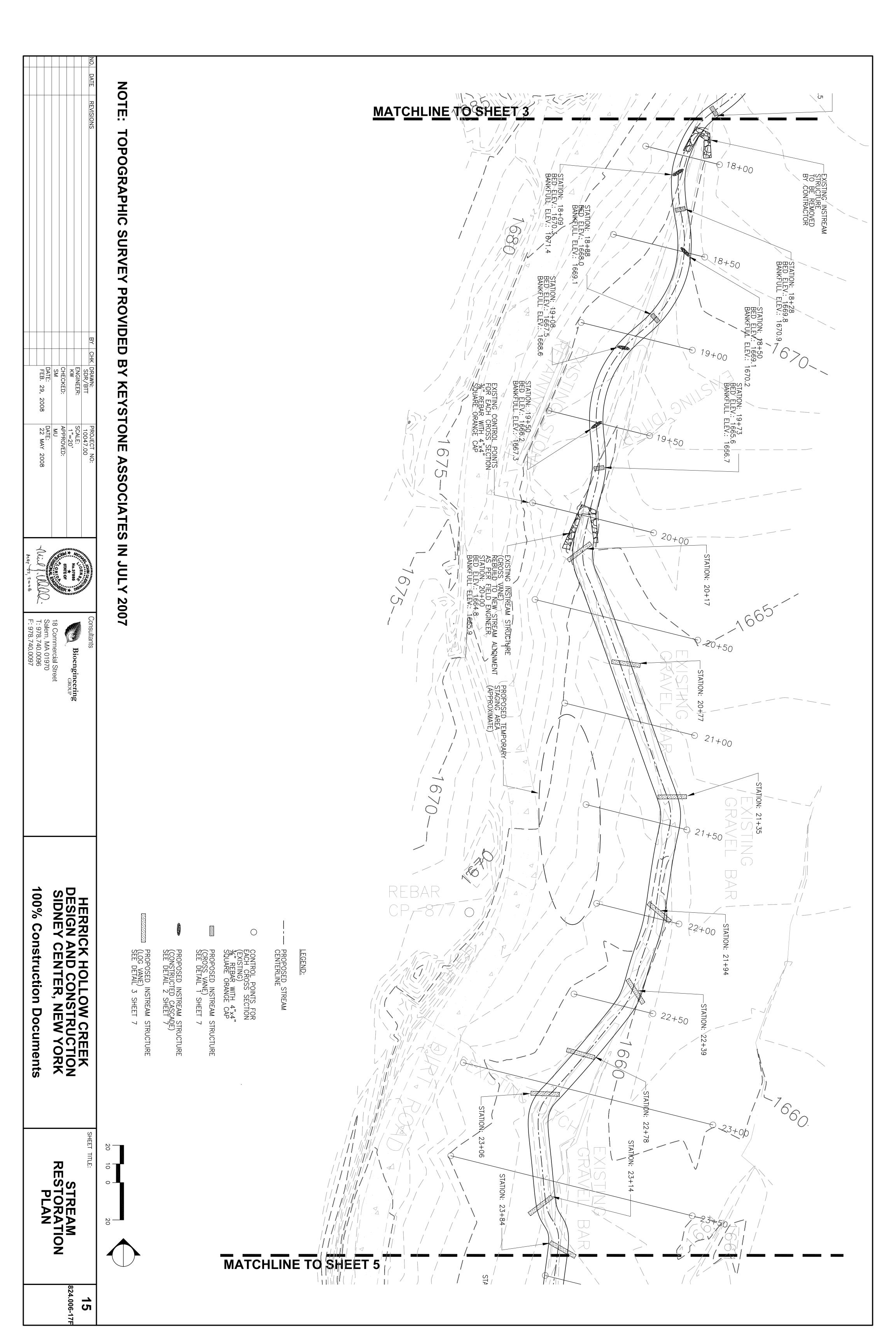
COUNTY, NEW YORK

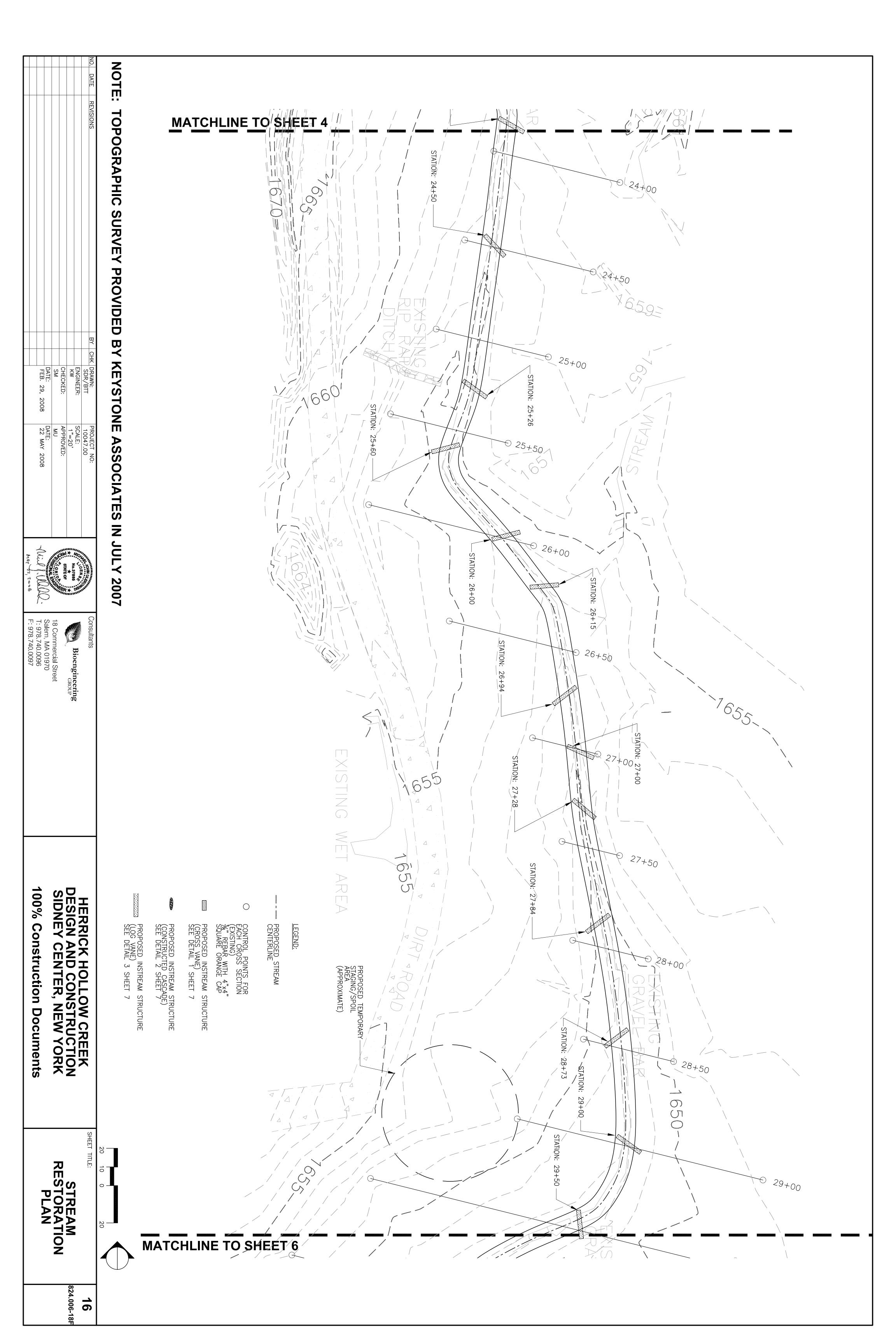
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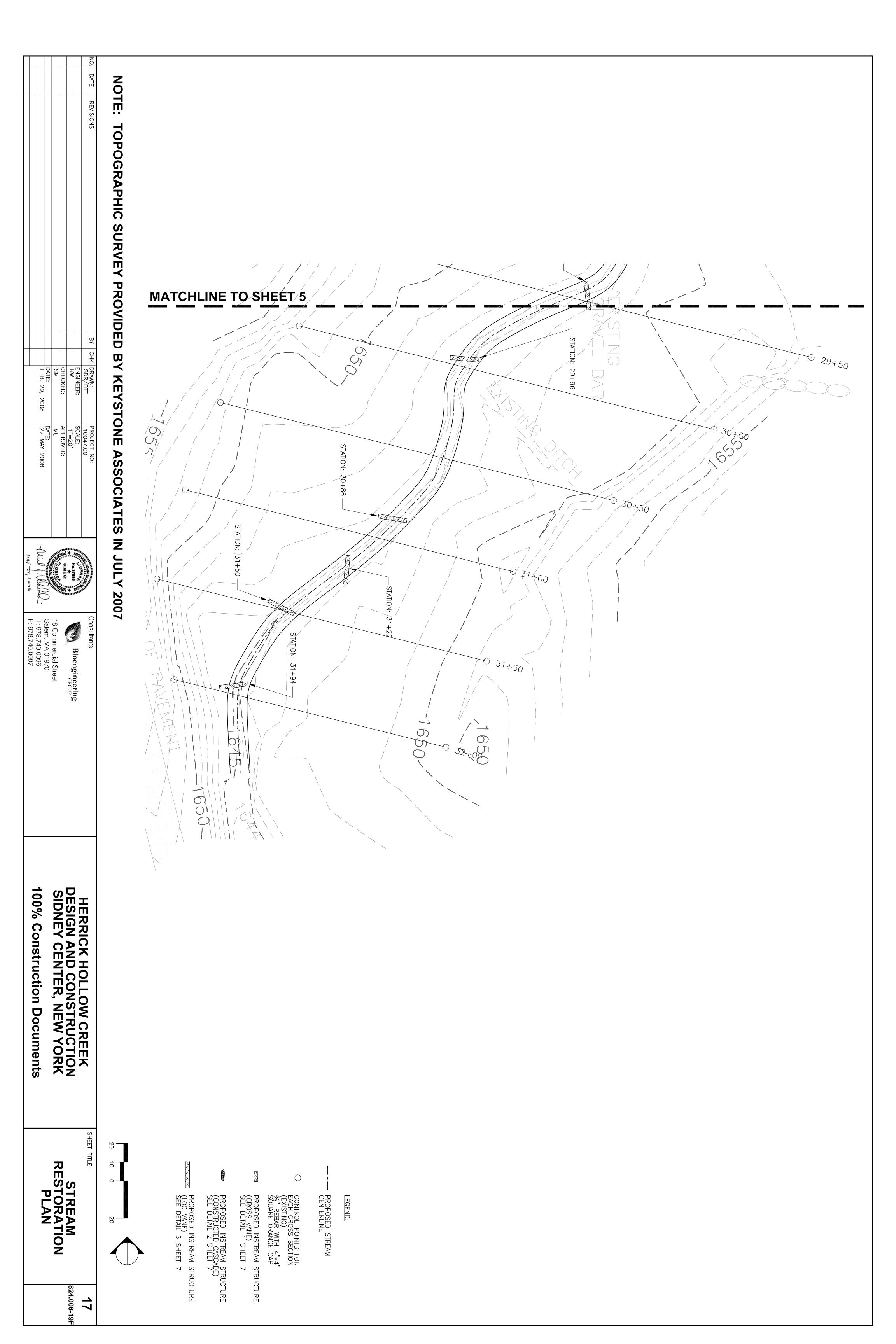


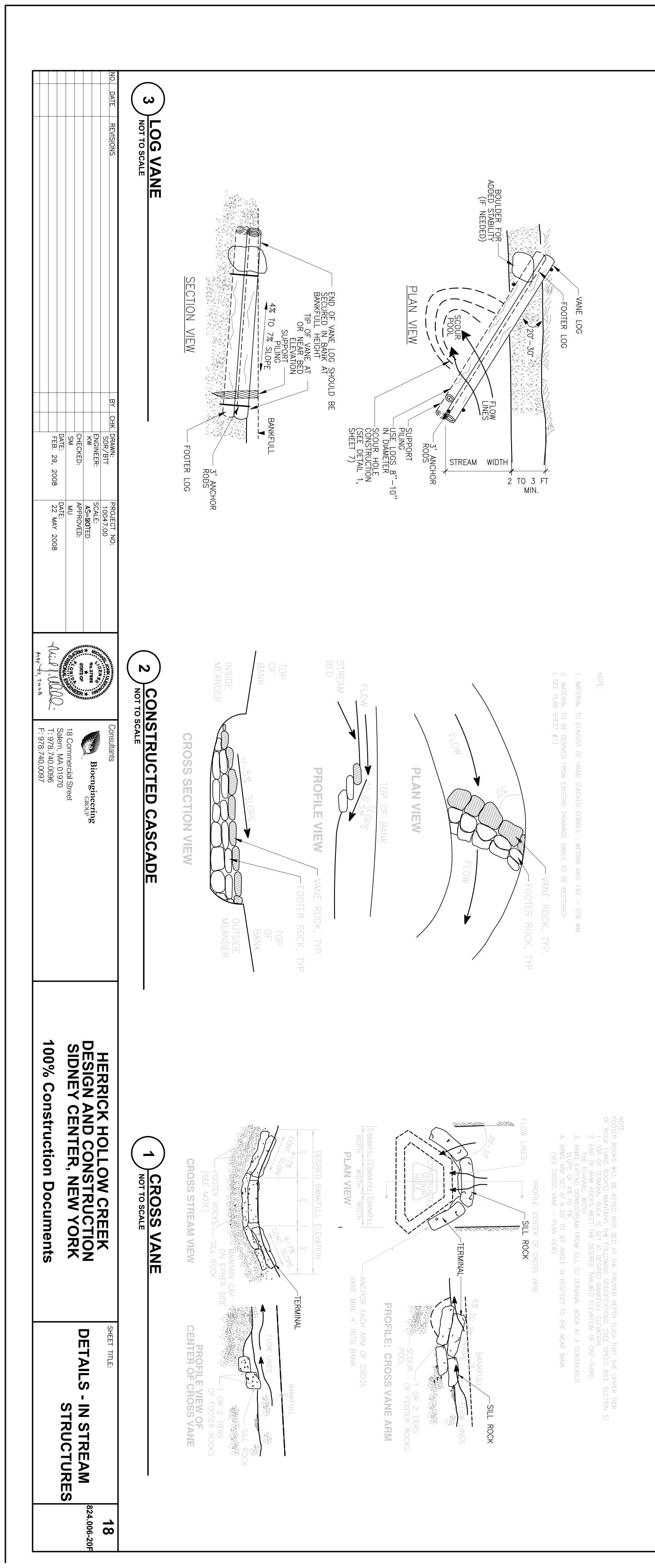


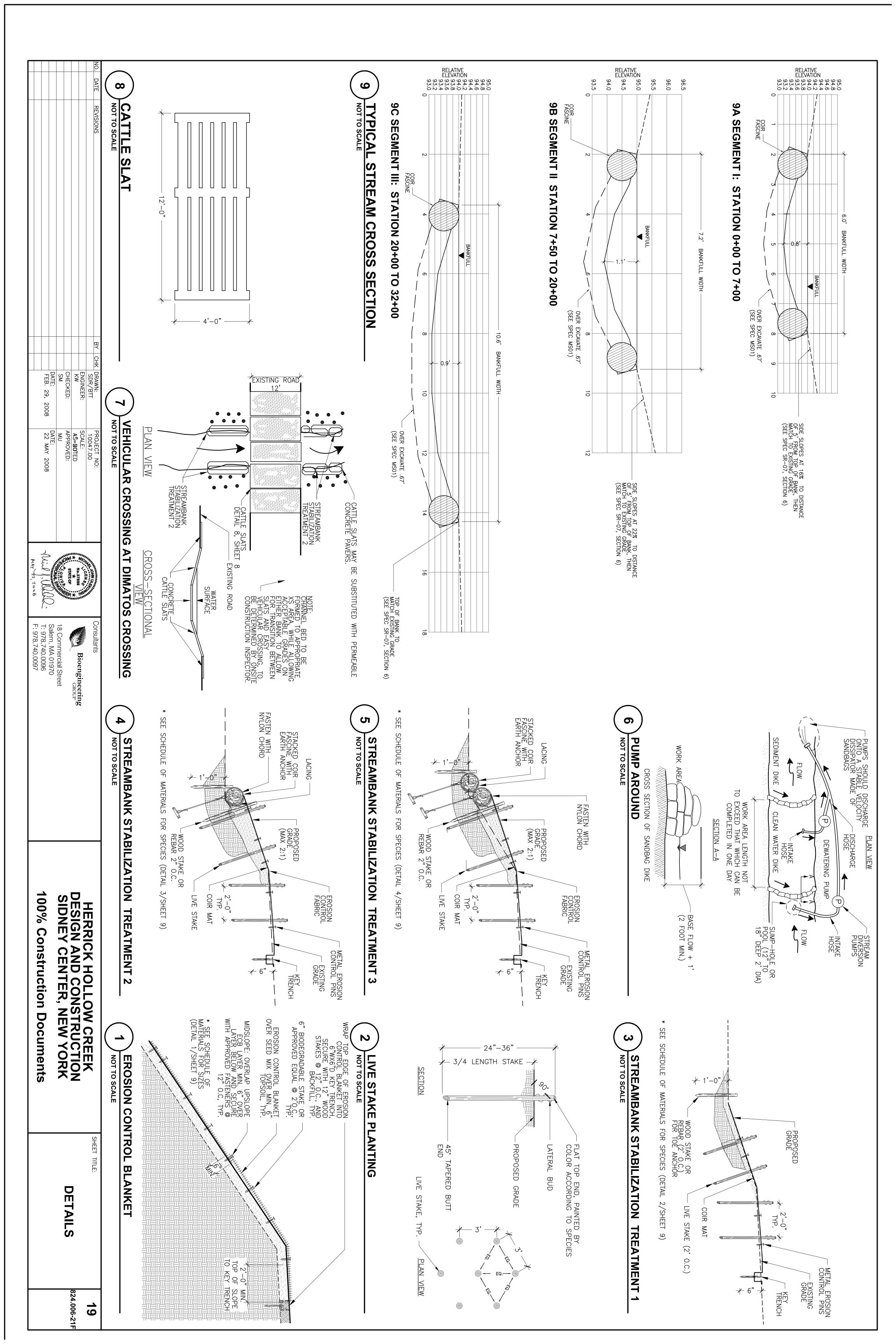












100% Construction Documents

HERRICK HOLLOW CREEK DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SIDNEY CENTER, NEW YORK

SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS

824.006-22F

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Bioengineering GROUP

18 Commercial Street Salem, MA 01970 T: 978.740.0096 F: 978.740.0097

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MAY 22, 2008	- Mil 1, 10000	STATE OF THE	No.37885	OHN CONTRACTOR

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	FEB. 29, 2008	DATE:	SM	CHECKED:	XW	ENGINEER:	SDR/BTT	K DRAWN:
	22 MAY 2008	DATE:	MU	APPROVED:	AS=⊠OTED	SCALE:	10047.00	PROJECT NO:

SCHEDULE - EROSION CONTROL

NOT TO SCALE

BLANKET

MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS
EROSION CONTROL FABRIC	7.5' BY 96' EACH
BIODEGRADABLE STAKES	6" PER EACH
WOOD STAKES	12" PER EACH

(C	N
	NOT TO SCALE	SCHEDULE - STREAMBANK
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BIODEGRADABLE STAKES (DEAD STAKES)	COIR MAT	EROSION CONTROL FABRIC	WOOD STAKES	MATERIAL	SALIX NIGRA (BLACK WILLOW)	CORNUS SERICEA STOLONIFERA (RED OSIER DOGWOOD)	SALIX DISCOLOR (PUSSY WILLOW)	CORNUS AMOMUM (SILKY DOGWOOD)	SPECIES
6" PER EACH	2.5' BY 6' PER ROLL	7.5' BY 96' PER ROLL	12" PER EACH	DIMENSIONS	24" TO 36"	24" TO 36"	24" TO 36"	24" TO 36"	DIMENSIONS

NOT TO SCALE

SCHEDULE -LIVE STAKE PLANTING

CORNUS SERICEA STOLONIFERA (RED OSIER DOGWOOD) 24" TO 36" SALIX NIGRA (BLACK WILLOW) 24" TO 36"
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EATMENT	TRE	NOT TO SCALE	
BILIZATIO	EAMBANK STAI	SCHEDULE - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	4
	88 MM PER EACH	DUCKBILL EARTH ANCHOR	
	%" PER EACH	U-CLAMP	
	%" BY 4' EACH	GALVANIZED CABLE	
	12" BY 20' EACH	COIR FASCINE	
	6" PER EACH	BIODEGRADABLE STAKES (DEAD STAKES)	
	2.5' BY 6' PER ROLL	COIR MAT	
30LL	7.5' BY 96' PER I	EROSION CONTROL FABRIC	
	12" PER EACH	WOOD STAKES	
	DIMENSIONS	MATERIAL	

SPECIES

CORNUS AMOMUM (SILKY DOGWOOD)

SALIX DISCOLOR (PUSSY WILLOW)

CORNUS SERICEA STOLONIFERA (RED OSIER DOGWOOD)

SALIX NIGRA (BLACK WILLOW)

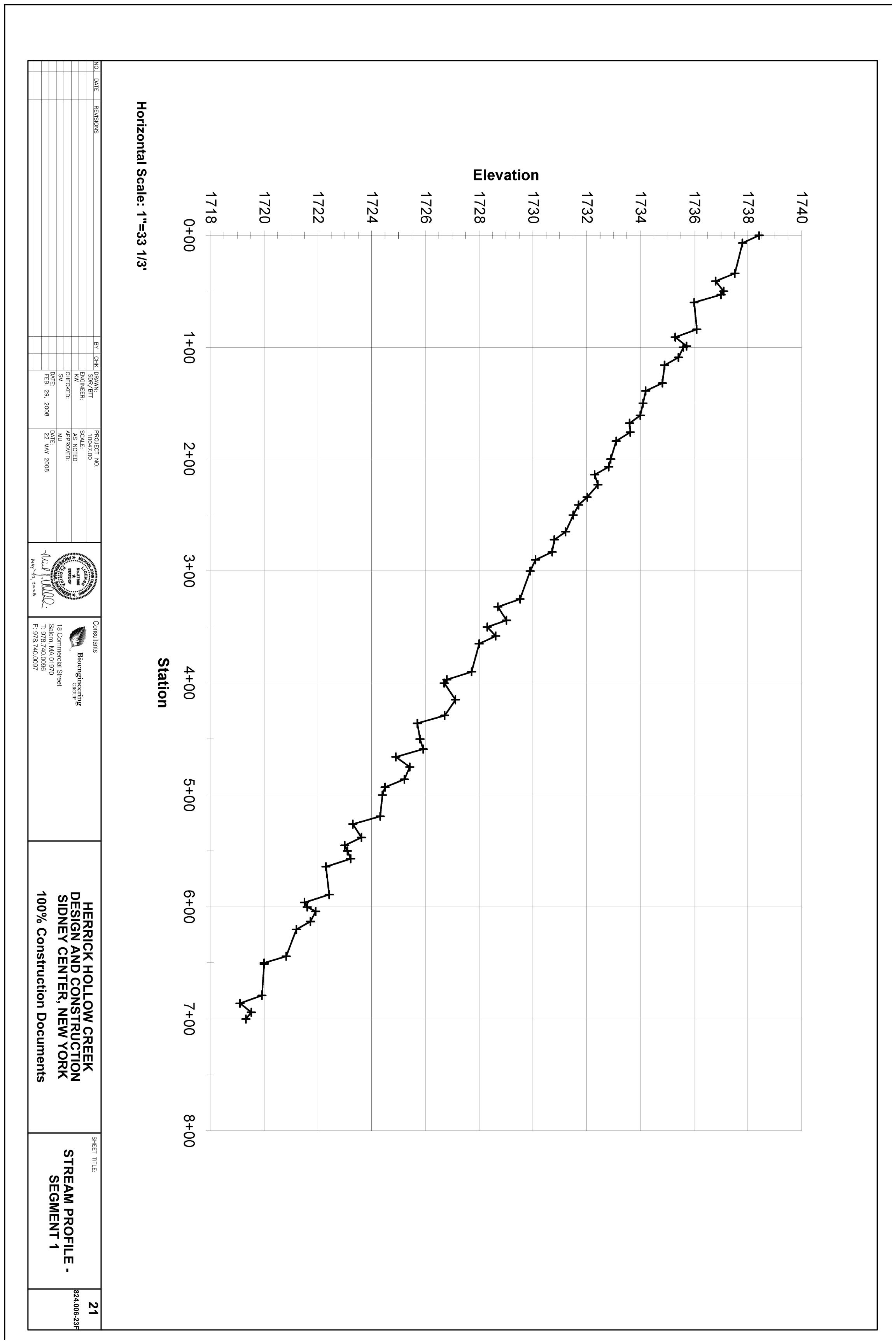
DIMENSIONS

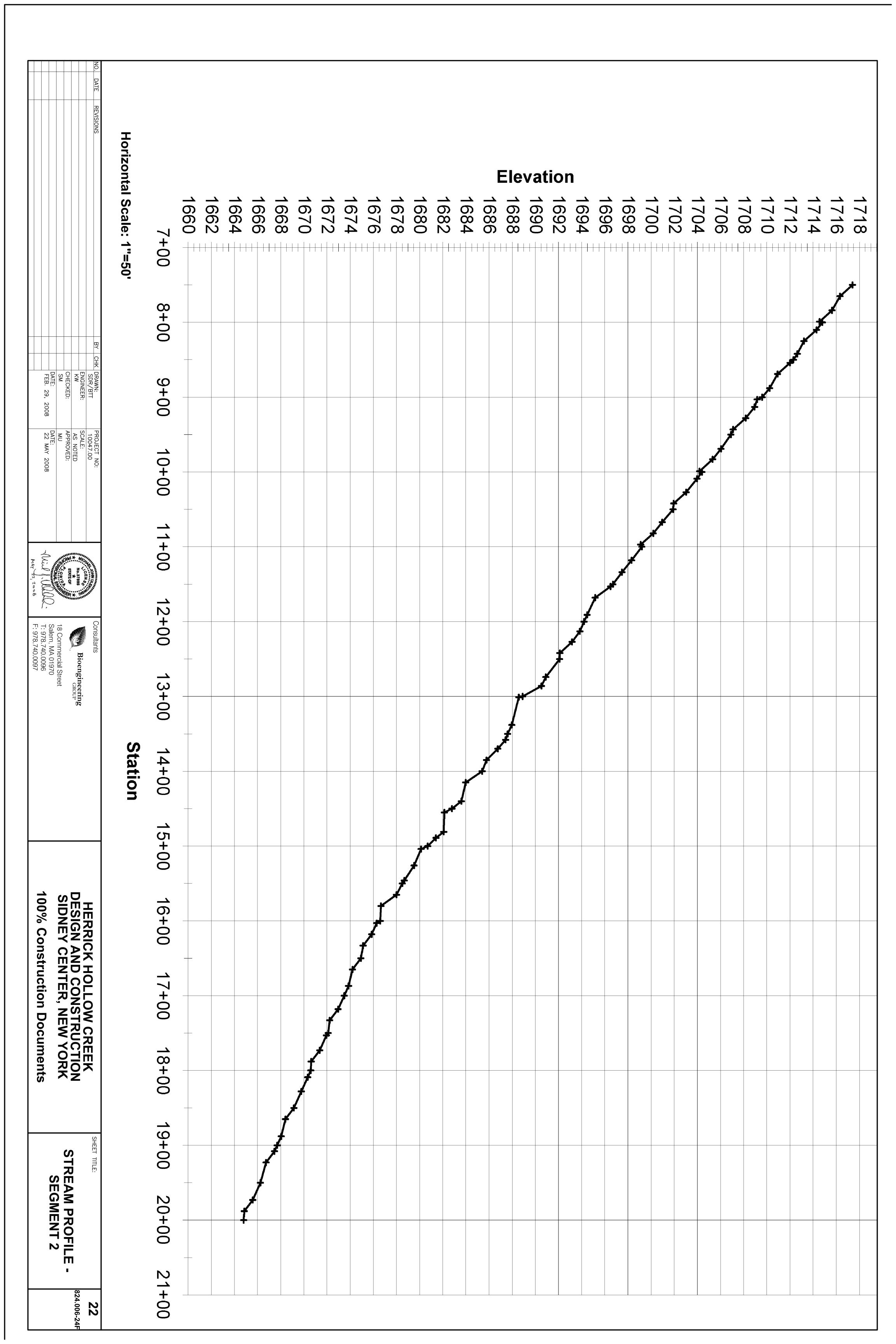
24" TO 36"

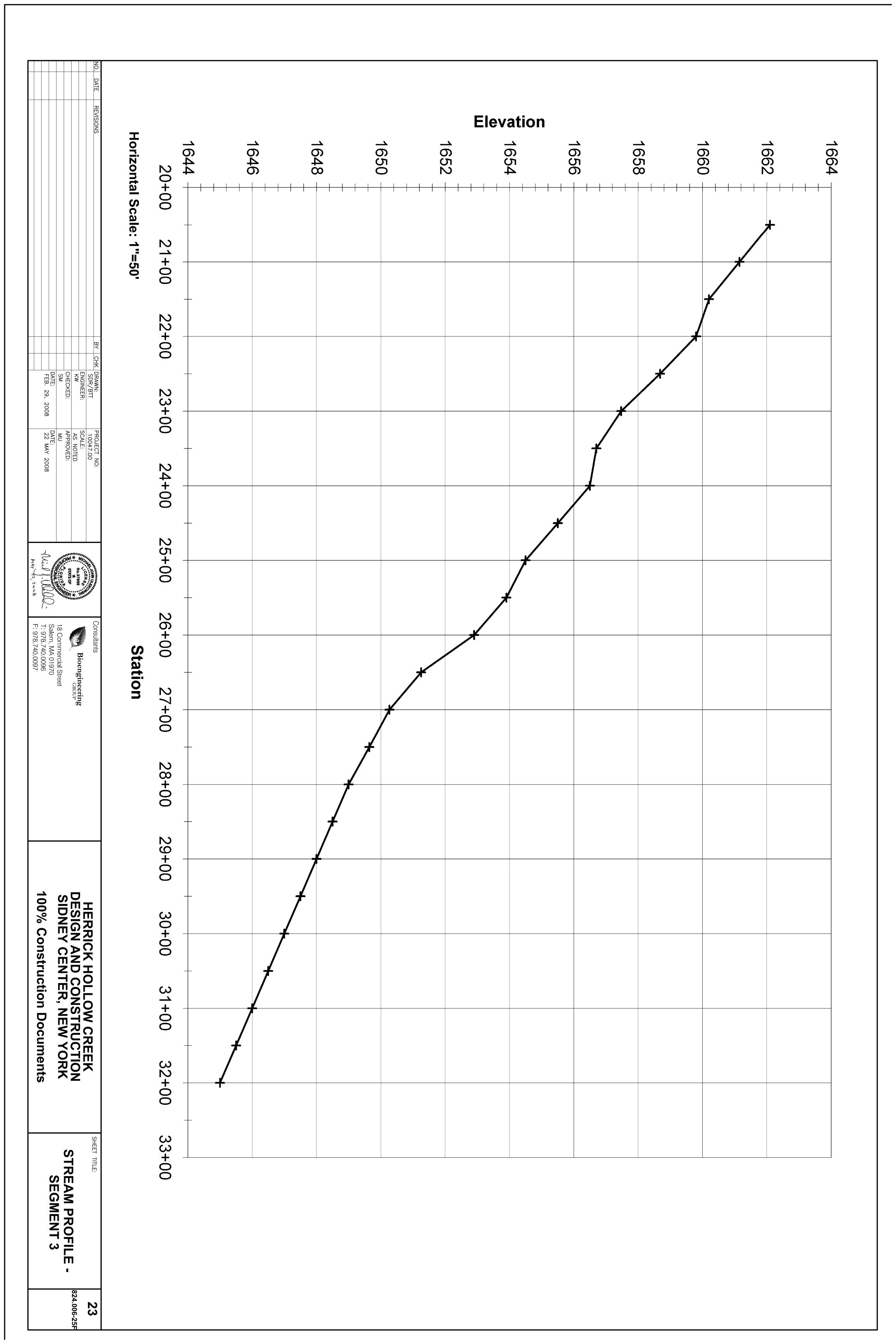
24" TO 36"

24" TO 36"

24" TO 36"







AMPHENOL CORPOR

TOWN OF SIDNEY AND MASONVILLE DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YO) R K

SHEET NO.

DESCRIPTION

824.006-01F

FILE NO.

824,006-02F

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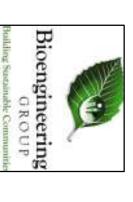
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STORMWATER BASIN 2 RECONSTRUCTION

MAY, 2008



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NO ALTERATION PERMITTED HEREON EXCEPT AS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 7209 SUBDIVISION 2 OF THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW.