

EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NARRATIVE

FOR

AN INDIVIDUAL CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

VERMONT

New England Clean Power Link (NECPL) Project

Grand Isle, Rutland, and Windsor Counties

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1. INTRODUCTION

Champlain VT, LLC, d/b/a TDI New England (TDI-NE) is proposing to construct the New England Clean Power Link Project (NECPL or “Project”), which will extend from the Canadian border at Alburgh, Vermont to the location of a proposed new Converter Station in Ludlow, Vermont. The Project location is depicted on Figure 1 in Attachment 3. The NECPL is a high voltage direct current (HVDC) electric transmission line that will provide electricity generated by renewable energy sources in Canada to the New England electric grid.

The NECPL traverses approximately 154 miles through Vermont and consists of both aquatic and terrestrial segments. Specifically, the Project includes approximately 97 miles of in-water installation in Lake Champlain (referred to as the “Lake Route”), and approximately 57 miles of terrestrial installation located primarily along existing town and state roadways, railroads and associated rights-of-way (ROW) (referred to as the “Overland Route”). The Overland Route is located in Grand Isle, Rutland, and Windsor Counties. The transmission line will be installed according to the following route and approximate linear lengths:

1. (0.5 miles) Overland Route from Canadian Border along Bay Road to 55 Bay Road, Alburgh; enter Lake Champlain to start the Lake Cable Route;
2. (97.2 miles) Lake Cable Route within Lake Champlain;
3. (4.2 miles) Exit Lake Champlain to continue the Overland Route at 113 Stoney Point Road, Benson to Benson Town Road ROWs east to Vermont Route 22A;
4. (8.2 miles) Vermont Route 22A ROW south to U.S. Route 4 in Fair Haven;
5. (17.4 miles) U.S. Route 4 ROW east to U.S. Route 7 in Rutland;
6. (2.7 miles) U.S. Route 7 ROW south to Vermont Route 103 in Clarendon;
7. (3.9 miles) Vermont Route 103 south/southeast to Railroad Route in Shrewsbury;
8. (3.5 miles) Green Mountain Railroad Corp (GMRC) Railroad ROW in Shrewsbury south/southeast to Route 103 in Wallingford;
9. (10.6 miles) Vermont Route 103 ROW south/southeast to Vermont Route 100 in Ludlow;
10. (0.8 Miles) Vermont Route 100 ROW north to Town Roads in Ludlow;
11. (4.3 miles) Town Roads in Ludlow to the Converter Station Site;
12. (0.6 miles) Proposed alternating current (AC) cable alignment from the Converter Station Site in Ludlow to the existing Vermont Electric Power Company (VELCO) Coolidge Substation in Cavendish, VT along town roads; and
13. Off-ROW laydown areas (Mill Pond Road, Benson).

Along the Overland Route, proposed earth disturbance to construct the Project will exceed one (1) acre, and, as such, will require authorization by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). In accordance with the permit application requirements, the *Appendix A – Risk Evaluation* (Attachment 1) has been completed, which concludes that the Project is not eligible for General Permit 3-9020 (2008) coverage as Low Risk or Moderate Risk construction activities. TDI-NE is therefore seeking Project authorization from the VT DEC, Water Quality Division under an Individual Construction Stormwater Discharge Permit (INDC) for discharges of stormwater associated with proposed construction activities.

The EPSC Plan has been prepared using General Permit 3-9020 (2008), Part 4.1 (C) and Appendix B as guidance. The following sections (a) through (m) of this narrative address the required EPSC Plan narrative elements as described in Appendix B of the General Permit 3-9020 (2008) and provide a basis for issuance of an INDC. This EPSC Plan narrative and the associated plans have been prepared in conformance with *The Vermont Standards and Specifications for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control*, as well as experience from implementation of EPSC measures associated with other construction projects in Vermont.

Construction Methods and Typical Details for construction of the Overland Route are included in the Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control (EPSC) Plan Drawings in Attachment 4.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project Lake Route is approximately 97 miles in length and will be buried to a target depth of three to four feet in the bed of Lake Champlain except at water depths of greater than 150 feet where the cables will be placed on the bottom where self-burial of the cables in sediment will occur. In areas where there are obstacles to burial (e.g. existing infrastructure, bedrock), protective coverings will be installed over the cables.

The Overland Route is approximately 57 miles in length and is located within existing public (state and town) road and railroad ROWs and within three properties controlled by TDI-NE (specifically, at the proposed Converter Station Site and at the Lake Champlain shoreline transitions in Alburgh and Benson).

In Ludlow, the HVDC line will terminate at the proposed Converter Station. The Converter Station will convert the electrical power from direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC). An

underground AC transmission line will connect the Converter Station to the existing 345 kV Coolidge Substation in Cavendish. The Coolidge Substation is located approximately 0.6 miles to the south. This substation is owned and operated by the Vermont Electric Power Company (VELCO).

The HVDC transmission line will be comprised of two solid dielectric cables of approximately five inch diameter – one positively charged and the other negatively charged. The solid dielectric cables contain no fluids or gases. The nominal operating voltage of the line will be approximately 300 to 320 kilovolts (kV), and the system will be capable of delivering 1,000 megawatts (MW) of electricity. A fiber optic cable will also be installed with the HVDC cables along the entire transmission line route in order to provide a telecommunications link to operate the Project.

The Overland Route Limit of Disturbance (LOD) consists of a 12-foot-wide Permanent Project Corridor centered on the cable alignment and a Temporary Workspace. The Temporary Workspace is generally located adjacent to the Permanent Project Corridor and will be utilized during construction for off-road equipment and vehicle access, setup areas for HDD or jack-and-bore, material laydown and staging. The Construction Method sheets included in the EPSC Plan Drawings in Attachment 4 depict the typical workspace configurations.

The 12-foot-wide Permanent Project Corridor is located entirely within public road and railroad ROWs, except where the cable will be installed on the parcels controlled by TDI-NE at the Lake Champlain shoreline transitions in Alburgh and Benson and at the new proposed Converter Station site in Ludlow. The Temporary Workspace varies in width between 20 and 50 feet and is typically proposed on one or both sides of the Permanent Project Corridor. Temporary Workspace is specified for off-site Laydown Areas as well. Temporary Workspace is absent in some areas, such as where construction equipment will utilize existing roadways.

Access to the Permanent Project Corridor and Temporary Workspaces can be primarily achieved from existing paved surfaces in roads or road shoulders, thereby minimizing soil disturbance associated with accessing construction areas.

The LOD is depicted on the EPSC Plan Drawings in Attachment 4. Minor changes to the LOD must be authorized by the On-site Plan Coordinator (OPSC) and EPSC Specialist. Major changes may require approval from the VT DEC.

A. Type of Project Activities

The Project is a linear transmission cable installation Project. The Lake Route cable installation consists of jet plow/water jetting, shear plowing and/or non-burial cable protection. Since these activities occur in a submerged aquatic environment, the EPSC Plan and INDC do not apply. The Overland Route cable installation consists of a combination of open trench excavation, horizontal directional drilling (HDD), and jack-and-bore installation methods within the Permanent Project Corridor (Sheets TR-1 through TR-5 and T-1 through T-99 of the EPSC Plan drawings in Attachment 4), and the construction of a new Converter Station in Ludlow (Sheet T-100 of EPSC Plan drawings in Attachment 4). The only potential areas where underground burial will not occur is at two stream/river crossings in Ludlow where the cables are proposed to be placed in a conduit and attached to a bridge and culvert headwall (Black River at approximate MP 149.0, Sheet T-91, and unnamed tributary at approximate MP 150.5, Sheet T-93, respectively, of EPSC Plan drawings in Attachment 4).

B. Description of Major Project Components and Anticipated Earth Disturbance of Each

2.1.1 Overland Cable Route - Transmission Line

Initial Clearing & Installation of EPSC Measures

Initial clearing operations will be conducted per the Acceptable Management Practices for Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont (AMPs, 2011). This work will include the removal of vegetation within the Permanent Project Corridor and Temporary Workspaces where necessary, either by mechanical or hand cutting. Except for the immediate trench area or where temporary grading for construction access may be necessary, vegetation will be cut at ground level, leaving existing root systems intact. The aboveground vegetation will be removed for chipping or disposal in accordance with the EPSC Plan notes in Attachment 4. Tree stumps and rootstock will be left undisturbed in the Temporary Workspace wherever possible to encourage natural revegetation following construction.

The cleared width within the Permanent Project Corridor and Temporary Workspace will be kept to the minimum that will allow for temporary soil stockpiling, staging and assembly of materials, construction vehicle passage, and all other activities required to safely install the cables and associated equipment. Prior to initial disturbance of the soil, EPSC measures will be properly installed as required and will include measures such as silt fence and stabilized construction entrances.

Trench Excavation

Open trench excavation will consist of excavation, soil stockpiling and cable laying. Within the Permanent Project Corridor, the trench will be excavated using wheeled or tracked construction vehicles. The typical trench will be up to four feet wide at the top and approximately 4 to 6 feet deep. Along town roads (in Benson, Alburgh and Ludlow), the cables are proposed to be installed in the existing roadways. Along state-controlled (VTrans) road and railroad corridors, the transmission line will primarily be installed along the edge of the existing, maintained VTrans ROWs, with some limited in-road installation proposed.

Any excavated soils will be temporarily stockpiled adjacent to the worksite or transported off site to an approved upland location, when onsite storage is not possible. Where soil is stockpiled on site, it will be protected with EPSC measures and temporarily stabilized in accordance with the EPSC Plan Drawings (Attachment 4).

In areas of shallow bedrock, it may be necessary to remove the rock via blasting. Where blasting is required, it will be performed by licensed professionals and will adhere to applicable industry standards. The Project Blasting Plan is included in Attachment 11.

Dewatering Procedures

To protect against water quality impacts to receiving waters, dewatering will take place in accordance with the dewatering typical details included in the EPSC Plan drawings in Attachment 4.

Backfilling

Subsequent to laying the cables, the trench will be backfilled with a layer of soil exhibiting the required low thermal resistivity properties needed to surround the cables. The preference is to use excavated material as thermal backfill but non-native material may be required if the native materials do not exhibit the required properties. A protective cover will be placed directly above the low thermal resistive backfill material and a marker tape placed above the cables. The top of the trench may be slightly crowned to compensate for settling. Excess clean spoil material from trench excavation will be disposed of by spoiling on site where approved, or will be properly disposed of off-site at an approved location (see Section L of this narrative). Contaminated spoils will be disposed of as required by federal and/or state regulation.

Restoration and Re-vegetation

Following construction, all exposed soils will be permanently stabilized in accordance with the stabilization measures described in the EPSC Plan Drawings, including seeding and mulching.

Wetland restoration will consist of replacing the stockpiled topsoil, restoring approximate pre-existing contours and stabilization measures as described in the EPSC Plan Drawings and Project wetland permits.

2.1.2 Overland Cable Route - Ludlow Converter Station

The proposed converter station will be subject to typical substation construction activities including land clearing and grading, excavation, and final stabilization measures. Construction of the Converter Station will require the permanent grading of an unpaved access road and a fenced-in, level yard which will be surfaced and stabilized with stone. Construction of permanent above-ground equipment within the fenced-in yard area will include station buildings, transformers, and buswork. Concrete foundations will be installed for above-ground structures. During foundation construction, a concrete washout station will be provided on-site. The concrete washout activity will be conducted in accordance with the EPSC Plan Drawings in Attachment 4. Permanent stormwater management systems, including grassed channels and stormwater basins, will be constructed as depicted on the EPSC Plan Drawings in Attachment 4. These permanent stormwater basins and structures are further defined in the Operational-phase Stormwater Discharge Permit (GP 3-9015), which should be referenced for details. A landscaping plan will be implemented that includes shrub and tree plantings, which will supplement the standard permanent stabilization measures specified in the EPSC Plan Drawings. There are no on-site wetlands or receiving waters at the Converter Station.

C. Total Acreage of Anticipated Earth Disturbance

The project components discussed in Section 2.B will culminate in the following anticipated acreages of earth disturbance. These areas are depicted in the attached EPSC Plan Drawings in Attachment 4.

Transmission Line Limit of Disturbance:	276.4 acres
Ludlow Converter Station Limit of Disturbance:	9.5 acres
Total Earth Disturbance:	285.9 acres

This is a conservative estimate of earth disturbance associated with the Project and includes the entire area of Temporary Workspace and the Permanent Project Corridor. However, not all areas of the Permanent Project Corridor and Temporary Workspace will be subject to earth disturbance. Overland travel, access along existing roadways, and installation of construction mats in resource areas will limit the extent of earth disturbance substantially.

D. Intended Sequence and Timing of Major Project Components that Disturb Soils at the Site

The typical construction sequence for the Overland Route Transmission Line will include:

- Land owner notification, route survey, utility locating
- Installation of environmental controls/applicable preconstruction EPSC measures per the EPSC Plan drawings
- Vegetation clearing and supplemental EPSC measure installation
- Stumping and grubbing
- Trench excavation, jack & bore and HDD, with associated soil stockpiling and temporary stabilization
- Cable laying, backfill and compaction, and temporary soil stabilization
- Cable splicing and removal of temporary splicing vaults
- Site clean-up, restoration, and permanent stabilization

The typical construction sequence for the Ludlow Converter Station will include:

- Land owner notification, survey, utility locating
- Installation of environmental controls/applicable preconstruction EPSC measures per the EPSC Plan drawings
- Vegetation clearing and supplemental EPSC measure installation
- Stumping and grubbing
- Access road construction and stabilization
- Site rough grading, stormwater management construction, and temporary stabilization of side-slopes
- Yard sub-grade preparation, foundation installation, cable laying, and finish grading
- Yard permanent stabilization (installation of stone)
- Construction of above-ground facilities
- Site clean-up, restoration, and permanent stabilization

The Transmission Line and Converter Station components will be constructed concurrently with separate crews assigned to each. Additionally, along the transmission line, it is assumed that HDD and jack-and-bore crews and splicing crews will be working concurrently with cable laying crews.

E. Maximum Concurrent Earth Disturbance Used to Score Project in Appendix A

The maximum concurrent earth disturbance (i.e., without “temporary” or “permanent” stabilization”) associated with construction of the Project is anticipated to be no greater than 40 acres at any given time. This includes approximately 10 acres of concurrent earth disturbance for the proposed Converter Station, 20 acres of concurrent earth disturbance for transmission line cable installation, and 10 acres of concurrent earth disturbance for ancillary activities including concurrent HDD and jack-and-bore operations, laydown, and cable splicing.

F. Use of Vegetated Buffers Used to Score Project in Appendix A.

Due to the linear work area of the project, use of vegetative buffers was not assumed to be possible in all areas of construction when scoring the Project in *Appendix A* (i.e., there may be natural areas where stormwater discharges to receiving waters do not first pass through a 50 foot vegetated buffer area).

Existing vegetative buffers will be maintained for wetland and streams where feasible. All other vegetative buffers will be maintained to the extent practicable.

G. Maximum Duration for Exposed Soils at a Given Location Before Requiring Temporary Stabilization

Soil disturbance outside of the winter construction period, or April 15 to October 15, will be temporarily stabilized after initial soil disturbance, within 14 days along the Transmission Line and within 21 days at the Converter Station. After this time, any subsequent disturbances in the area will be stabilized within 24 hours, unless work is to continue within the next 24 hours and there is no forecast of precipitation for the next 24 hours, or if the work is occurring in a self-contained excavation (depth greater than 2 feet).

During the winter construction period (October 15 to April 15), disturbed soils will be stabilized at the end of each work day, unless work is to continue in the area within the next 24 hours and there is no forecast of a runoff event for 24 hours, or if the work is occurring in a self-contained excavation (depth greater than 2 feet).

H. Name of Receiving Waters, Number of Discrete Discharge Points to the Receiving Waters, Proximity of Proposed Earth Disturbing Activities to Each of These Discharge Points, and Description of How Stormwater Flows From the Construction Site to the Discharge Point.

There are numerous receiving waters along the Overland Route, which is typical of a linear project. These receiving waters include wetlands, large rivers, streams, and smaller tributaries. Major watersheds have been identified and listed in Table 1 (Attachment 5), and consist of five major Vermont watersheds: the Black River, Lake Champlain Direct Main Lake, Lake Champlain Direct South End, Otter Creek and Poultney River watersheds. The Watershed Area Summary Table (Table 1 in Attachment 5) summarizes the acres of disturbance in major watersheds and subwatersheds. The Discharge Area / Soil Summary Table (Table 2 in Attachment 5) summarize the acres of disturbance by major project component within each major watershed.

Anticipated areas of soil disturbance in relation to wetlands and water bodies are shown on the EPSC Plan Drawings in Attachment 4. Receiving Water 50-foot Buffers have been depicted on the EPSC Plan Drawings, which denote the areas where reinforced demarcation and reinforced perimeter controls are required. EPSC measures will provide for maximizing infiltration, dispersal, settling, and/or containment of stormwater runoff from the construction site. At a minimum, the EPSC measures include the installation of perimeter controls on the downslope side of disturbed soils where there is potential for runoff or and/or erosion. The EPSC measure installation will be as described in the EPSC Plan Drawings (Attachment 4).

Pursuant to the General Permit 3-9020 (2008), Part 9.0, receiving waters on Vermont's 303(d) List (2014) must have EPSC measures that are consistent with requirements specified in the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). The Project will occur in impaired waters and watersheds included on Vermont's 303(d) List, but none are listed for effects from sediment or stormwater, and there are no applicable TMDL requirements for the purposes of the EPSC Plan.

I. For Each Distinct Drainage Area That Includes 0.5 or More Acres of Proposed Earth Disturbance and That Discharges to a Separate Location, a List of Contributing Drainage Areas (in acres), a List of Soil Types, a List of K-Values for Each Soil Type, Proposed Area of Disturbance for Each Soil Type, Average Slope of Disturbed Area, and the Nature of the Discharge Location.

As described in Part 3, Step 2 (Page 3.6) of the *Vermont Standards and Specifications for Erosion Prevention & Sediment Control*, determining the above details is suitable for land development

projects where a large contiguous area of disturbance is proposed (e.g., residential subdivision, industrial park). However, for linear projects, such as an electric transmission line that does not have significant disturbance outside of the linear corridor, these details may be omitted from the EPSC Plan. The proposed Project is a linear project, and, therefore, some of this information is not included.

Table 2 (Attachment 5) summarizes the total acres of proposed earth disturbance within each soil type along the Overland Route and details acreages of disturbance by K-factor and slope thresholds. In addition, Figure 2 (Attachment 3) illustrates soil types in relation to the Project LOD and surface waters.

J. Number of Proposed Stream Crossings and Whether a Stream Alteration Permit is Being Obtained.

The proposed Overland Route will intersect a total of 52 perennial streams and numerous intermittent and ephemeral streams. An Individual Stream Alteration Permit (SAP) application was submitted to the VT DEC on behalf of the Project. In addition, a Flood Hazard Area and River Corridor Permit (“State Floodplain Permit”) will be obtained. The EPSC Plan Drawings in Attachment 4 includes typical construction details and EPSC drawings for open trench stream crossings and HDD crossing methods.

As stated in Section 2.H, the Project falls within five major Vermont watersheds. Eleven (11) named streams were identified that would be crossed by the project alignment, including the Hubbardton River, Mud Brook, North Brenton Brook, Castleton River, Clarendon River, Otter Creek, Cold River, Freeman Brook, Branch Brook (crossed twice), Coleman Brook, and Black River. The Project would also cross 40 unnamed perennial tributaries, and numerous unnamed intermittent and ephemeral tributaries.

To minimize discharges of sediment to receiving waters, disturbance and construction activities associated with temporary stream crossings will be conducted in accordance with the SAP, the federal Clean Water Act Section 404 permit administered by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the 401 Water Quality Certification and the EPSC Plan stream crossing details (Attachment 4).

K. Area of Wetlands That Will Be Impacted by the Proposed Activities, Their Type, and Whether a Conditional Use Permit or Army Corps of Engineers Permit is Being Obtained.

The Project construction will require impacts to both Class II and Class III wetlands that require specific permit approval. Specific areas of impacts are included in the Project's application material that have been submitted pursuant to the Vermont Wetland Rules (for impacts to state-significant Class II wetlands and buffer zones) and Sections 401 and 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (for impacts to all wetlands and waters of the US).

Impacts are temporary in nature, although some permanent tree removal will be required in forested wetlands in the Permanent Project Corridor. In accordance with state and federal permitting programs, these areas are identified as permanent clearing impacts in Class II wetlands, and as secondary impacts in Class III wetlands.

In wetlands, temporary impacts will result from the temporary woody vegetation removal for installation of construction matting for access (temporary conversion), temporary soil stockpiling or fills, and temporary excavations for the trench. Secondary (permanent clearing) impacts will occur from permanent tree removal in certain wetlands in the Permanent Project Corridor. No permanent fills are proposed in wetlands.

An Individual Vermont Wetland Permit (VWP) application has been filed with the VT DEC and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Individual permit application in accordance with Section 404 and Section 10 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) has been filed with the USACE New England District office in Vermont. An Individual Vermont Water Quality Certification application under Section 401 of the CWA has also been filed with the VT DEC.

L. Need for Off-Site Waste or Borrow Areas, Anticipated Amount of Waste or Borrow Material To Be Transported, Nature of the Material, How These Will Be Permitted.

Soil material that is excavated for construction of the Project is generally expected to be reused on-site as final grading. Off-site disposal of soil will likely be required for excess soil generated from trench excavation and grading at the Converter Station. Importation of clean gravel, backfill and other processed materials will additionally be required. In the event that a new, unpermitted off-site disposal site or borrow site is required, this information will be provided to DEC for review and approval.

M. Indication Whether or Not Earth Disturbing Activities Are Anticipated To Occur During the Winter Construction Season (October 15 to April 15), the Nature of These Activities, and the Area of Disturbance Associated With These Activities.

Earth disturbing activities may occur during the winter construction season (October 15 to April 15). Activities to be conducted are generally the same as those proposed for the regular season, although construction within VTrans ROWs will likely be limited or restricted during winter months. Winter construction activities will be conducted with appropriate winter EPSC measures per *The Vermont Standards and Specifications for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control* and as described on the EPSC Notes sheet included in the attached EPSC Plan Drawings.

3. PROJECT LOCATION MAP

A Project Overview (Site) Map (Figure 1) is included in Attachment 3. The Soils Map (Figure 2) in Attachment 3 depicts the project location on USGS Quad maps. A detailed depiction of the Project LOD and the identified environmental resources are included on the EPSC Plan Drawings in Attachment 4.

4. PRE-CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION, AND STABILIZATION PLAN

Pursuant to the General Permit 3-9020 (2008), Part 4.1, and Section 2.A.1 of Appendix B (Special Requirements for Linear Projects), the pre-construction, construction, and stabilization plans have been combined. See the EPSC Plan Drawings in Attachment 4.

5. ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR, EPSC SPECIALIST, INSPECTIONS AND REPORTING

The Principal Operator's On-site Plan Coordinator (OSPC) will be designated prior to the commencement of construction and a Notification of On-site Plan Coordinator form will be submitted to VT DEC. Additionally, the selected Contractor's co-permittee information will be submitted on a Notice of Addition of Owners or Operators to Coverage form to VT DEC. Finally, the selected EPSC Specialist name and contact information will be provided to VT DEC for prior approval.

The OSPC or designated representative will inspect all EPSC practices on a daily basis and prepare a written report on a weekly basis. Daily reporting is required during the winter construction period (October 15 to April 15). Inspections may be reduced in frequency to not less than once per month if the disturbed area is temporarily stabilized.

Additionally, the OSPC shall inspect for the runoff of visibly discolored stormwater from the construction site as soon as reasonably possible, during, or after, every rainfall event which produces runoff from the construction site.

The OSPC or designated representative will prepare written reports on the OSPC Inspection Report form (blank form included in Attachment 8), and will retain copies of the reports with the on-site EPSC Plan.

In the event there is a discharge of visibly turbid stormwater from the site, the OSPC shall respond and monitor the discharge in accordance with the monitoring and sampling permit requirements. Reporting to VT DEC may be necessary (refer to Attachment 10 for guidance, and refer to permit for detailed requirements).

6. PUBLIC NOTICE

Prior to constructing, a sign shall be posted in a location that is visible to the public (e.g., near the construction entrance or at the job trailer) that states “The Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation has authorized the discharge of stormwater runoff from this construction site under an Individual Stormwater Discharge Permit [include actual permit number].”

7. REFERENCES

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation. 2008. General Permit 3-9020 (2006) For Stormwater Runoff from Construction Sites as Amended February 2008.

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation. 2006. *The Vermont Standards and Specifications for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control* (Amended 2008).

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Watershed Management Division. 2012. *State of Vermont 2012 303(d) List of Waters*. Accessed March 15, 2015 at http://www.vtwaterquality.org/mapp/docs/mp_2012_303d_Final.pdf.

8. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.



*

Galen Guerrero-Murphy, CPESC

I hereby certify that this Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan was prepared in conformance with the requirements of DEC's General Permit for Stormwater Runoff from Construction Sites (General Permit 3-9020 (2006)) and *The Vermont Standards and Specifications for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control*. I also certify that I am knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion prevention and sediment control and possess the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality and to assess the effectiveness of any sediment and erosion control measures selected to control the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction activity.



*

Galen Guerrero-Murphy, CPESC

ATTACHMENT 1

Appendix A – Risk Evaluation and EPSC Plan Summary Form (CGP 3-9020)

ATTACHMENT 2

Notice of Intent for Individual Permit

ATTACHMENT 3

Figure 1: Project Overview (Site) Map

Figure 2: Soil Maps

ATTACHMENT 4

Project EPSC Plan Drawings

ATTACHMENT 5

Table 1: Major Watersheds

Table 2: Discharge Area / Soil Summary

ATTACHMENT 6

Vermont Individual Construction Stormwater Discharge Permit

INDC Permit to be inserted when received.

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ATTACHMENT 10

*Monitoring of Turbidity in Stormwater Runoff from Construction Activities
(VT DEC Technical Guidance), Discharge Report Form, and Copies of
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Blasting Plan

ATTACHMENT 12

Overall Oil and Hazardous Materials Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan

ATTACHMENT 13

Horizontal Directional Drilling Inadvertent Return Contingency Plan